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Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

March 2023

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Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for March 2023

Table A - Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at constant 2019 prices

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,0	-0,7	-2,2	-2,9	-0,2	-1,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,4	0,9	-3,9	1,2	2,1	-0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,3	1,9	-0,6	-1,5	-2,3	0,1

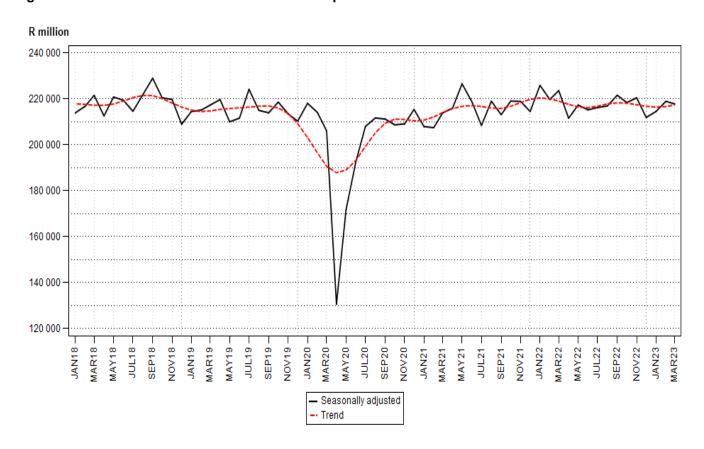
^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,4% in March 2023 compared with March 2022.

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales decreased by 0,6% in March 2023 compared with February 2023. This followed month-on-month changes of 2,1% in February 2023 and 1,2% in January 2023.

In the first quarter of 2023, seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales increased by 0,1% compared with the fourth quarter of 2022.

Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2019 prices



Sales at current prices: results for March 2023

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

	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	19,6	17,0	14,1	11,3	12,8	8,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,5	0,8	-3,4	0,3	3,5	-2,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	4,2	4,3	0,4	-1,0	-2,1	-0,2

^{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 8,3% in March 2023 compared with March 2022. The main contributors were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (35,9% and contributing 4,3 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (26,3% and contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- food, beverages and tobacco (7,0% and contributing 1,1 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (12,8% and contributing 1,0 percentage point) 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	Jan – Mar 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Jan – Mar 2023 (R million)	% change between Jan – Mar 2022 and Jan – Mar 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Fee or contract basis	17 926	2,4	21 681	20,9	0,5
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	45 577	6,0	61 124	34,1	2,0
Food, beverages and tobacco	118 005	15,5	128 040	8,5	1,3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	14 661	1,9	16 950	15,6	0,3
Other household goods except precious stones	79 447	10,4	84 593	6,5	0,7
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	20 306	2,7	14 378	-29,2	-0,8
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	200 215	26,3	215 024	7,4	1,9
Metals and metal ores	23 201	3,0	25 091	8,1	0,2
Construction and building materials	35 315	4,6	39 116	10,8	0,5
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	49 193	6,5	44 773	-9,0	-0,6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	101 345	13,3	124 911	23,3	3,1
Other goods	56 832	7,5	67 703	19,1	1,4
Total	762 022	100,0	843 384	10,7	10,7

Wholesale trade sales increased by 10,7% in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the first quarter of 2022. The main contributors were dealers in:

- machinery, equipment and supplies (23,3% and contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- agricultural raw materials and livestock (34,1% and contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (7,4% and contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- 'other' goods (19,1% and contributing 1,4 percentage points) see Table C.

Risenga Maluleke Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2019 prices (R million)

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 1/
Jan	196 359	191 784	190 022	194 937	179 861	194 441	188 787
Feb	204 200	206 190	204 536	207 027	197 647	209 024	208 594
Mar	226 932	227 707	219 017	210 519	221 554	229 679	226 397
Apr	200 998	194 667	204 372	117 669	197 773	190 186	
May	216 833	221 461	214 021	169 936	224 174	220 463	
Jun	224 709	220 959	206 634	198 698	222 296	217 774	
Jul	215 725	214 670	228 532	213 876	212 647	215 395	
Aug	222 964	227 202	218 154	208 070	220 053	220 999	
Sep	217 809	228 338	218 892	219 828	221 524	235 525	
Oct	234 477	241 801	239 168	229 512	236 243	233 921	
Nov	248 065	245 274	233 031	224 952	241 799	240 190	
Dec	214 175	199 957	205 051	208 940	209 793	205 171	
Total	2 623 246	2 620 010	2 581 430	2 403 964	2 585 364	2 612 768	

^{1/} Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at constant 2019 prices

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 year-to-date
Jan	-2,3	-0,9	2,6	-7,7	8,1	-2,9	-2,9
Feb	1,0	-0,8	1,2	-4,5	5,8	-0,2	-1,5
Mar	0,3	-3,8	-3,9	5,2	3,7	-1,4	-1,5
Apr	-3,1	5,0	-42,4	68,1	-3,8		
May	2,1	-3,4	-20,6	31,9	-1,7		
Jun	-1,7	-6,5	-3,8	11,9	-2,0		
Jul	-0,5	6,5	-6,4	-0,6	1,3		
Aug	1,9	-4,0	-4,6	5,8	0,4		
Sep	4,8	-4,1	0,4	0,8	6,3		
Oct	3,1	-1,1	-4,0	2,9	-1,0		
Nov	-1,1	-5,0	-3,5	7,5	-0,7		
Dec	-6,6	2,5	1,9	0,4	-2,2		
Total	-0,1	-1,5	-6,9	7,5	1,1		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at constant 2019 prices

Mandh		R m	illion			Month-on-mo	onth % change	
Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	218 038	207 941	225 847	214 507	3,7	-3,4	5,3	1,2
Feb	214 070	207 448	219 689	218 921	-1,8	-0,2	-2,7	2,1
Mar	206 052	213 878	223 583	217 714	-3,7	3,1	1,8	-0,6
Apr	130 549	215 933	211 565		-36,6	1,0	-5,4	
May	171 592	226 546	217 254		31,4	4,9	2,7	
Jun	192 587	218 665	215 190		12,2	-3,5	-1,0	
Jul	207 958	208 373	216 197		8,0	-4,7	0,5	
Aug	211 652	218 971	216 911		1,8	5,1	0,3	
Sep	211 206	213 066	221 556		-0,2	-2,7	2,1	
Oct	208 686	219 020	218 370		-1,2	2,8	-1,4	
Nov	209 043	218 904	220 440		0,2	-0,1	0,9	
Dec	215 348	214 470	211 872		3,0	-2,0	-3,9	

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 1/
Jan	171 527	178 058	183 631	197 732	185 748	228 997	254 763
Feb	180 829	190 533	197 880	210 007	207 142	249 449	281 424
Mar	201 421	208 035	214 863	212 675	235 239	283 576	307 197
Apr	177 582	180 571	204 583	116 718	212 428	239 766	
May	193 708	208 465	215 628	166 140	241 537	285 346	
Jun	200 003	211 230	209 144	195 987	241 178	287 778	
Jul	191 834	207 460	229 989	214 925	233 100	291 330	
Aug	198 955	220 454	219 608	211 461	243 331	295 960	
Sep	197 100	222 633	220 702	223 402	247 984	317 870	
Oct	214 093	241 135	242 269	234 583	266 917	319 131	
Nov	228 926	245 534	235 480	229 852	278 620	326 103	
Dec	199 775	196 828	207 653	213 581	245 993	280 591	
Total	2 355 753	2 510 936	2 581 430	2 427 063	2 839 217	3 405 897	

^{1/} Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 year-to-date
Jan	3,8	3,1	7,7	-6,1	23,3	11,3	11,3
Feb	5,4	3,9	6,1	-1,4	20,4	12,8	12,1
Mar	3,3	3,3	-1,0	10,6	20,5	8,3	10,7
Apr	1,7	13,3	-42,9	82,0	12,9		
May	7,6	3,4	-23,0	45,4	18,1		
Jun	5,6	-1,0	-6,3	23,1	19,3		
Jul	8,1	10,9	-6,5	8,5	25,0		
Aug	10,8	-0,4	-3,7	15,1	21,6		
Sep	13,0	-0,9	1,2	11,0	28,2		
Oct	12,6	0,5	-3,2	13,8	19,6		
Nov	7,3	-4,1	-2,4	21,2	17,0		
Dec	-1,5	5,5	2,9	15,2	14,1		
Total	6,6	2,8	-6,0	17,0	20,0		

Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices

M 41-		R mi	llion		Month-on-month % change				
Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Jan	223 539	215 857	263 280	290 588	5,0	-1,7	4,2	0,3	
Feb	223 162	221 527	267 058	300 685	-0,2	2,6	1,4	3,5	
Mar	206 023	226 796	272 349	294 350	-7,7	2,4	2,0	-2,1	
Apr	128 572	229 292	263 400		-37,6	1,1	-3,3		
May	168 230	241 081	280 389		30,8	5,1	6,4		
Jun	190 645	236 426	281 076		13,3	-1,9	0,2		
Jul	210 688	229 546	291 931		10,5	-2,9	3,9		
Aug	211 080	240 177	289 760		0,2	4,6	-0,7		
Sep	213 586	236 660	302 179		1,2	-1,5	4,3		
Oct	214 409	248 848	297 651		0,4	5,2	-1,5		
Nov	211 646	253 425	300 157		-1,3	1,8	0,8		
Dec	219 663	252 579	289 812		3,8	-0,3	-3,4		

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

Type of dealer	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23 1/
Fee or contract basis	9 907	10 095	7 483	5 841	7 900	7 940
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	20 813	26 822	21 336	17 602	21 628	21 894
Food, beverages and tobacco	43 522	47 566	50 892	38 427	41 359	48 254
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7 673	7 001	3 779	4 091	6 279	6 580
Other household goods except precious stones	30 200	32 243	25 246	26 654	28 378	29 561
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	5 579	4 988	4 768	2 463	4 572	7 343
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	93 169	76 196	76 385	71 904	68 262	74 858
Metals and metal ores	9 528	9 915	5 161	6 814	8 438	9 839
Construction and building materials	14 306	16 033	10 442	11 057	13 000	15 059
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	21 280	21 540	15 872	14 937	15 042	14 794
Machinery, equipment and supplies	37 958	45 891	36 271	35 357	42 793	46 761
Other goods	25 195	27 812	22 957	19 616	23 773	24 314
Total	319 131	326 103	280 591	254 763	281 424	307 197

^{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	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Fee or contract basis	4,1	1,9	-13,9	20,7	19,3	22,9
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	30,4	40,5	3,6	41,3	37,0	26,3
Food, beverages and tobacco	8,0	10,8	9,0	7,6	11,2	7,0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	13,4	22,6	17,1	5,1	22,6	16,5
Other household goods except precious stones	7,9	4,9	-4,7	5,8	15,5	-0,5
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-37,7	-25,2	-33,8	-61,6	-11,4	-15,8
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	45,5	32,9	48,2	18,4	6,9	-1,0
Metals and metal ores	43,0	8,6	-0,3	7,7	14,4	3,6
Construction and building materials	19,4	16,1	27,3	25,5	-2,3	14,1
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	6,7	-1,5	-0,1	-9,1	-8,6	-9,2
Machinery, equipment and supplies	9,9	16,1	10,3	11,9	21,1	35,9
Other goods	24,2	27,0	18,2	18,1	27,4	12,8
Total	19,6	17,0	14,1	11,3	12,8	8,3

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

Type of dealer	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
Fee or contract basis	0,1	0,1	-0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	1,8	2,8	0,3	2,2	2,3	1,6
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,2	1,7	1,7	1,2	1,7	1,1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,3
Other household goods except precious stones	0,8	0,5	-0,5	0,6	1,5	-0,1
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-1,3	-0,6	-1,0	-1,7	-0,2	-0,5
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	10,9	6,8	10,1	4,9	1,8	-0,3
Metals and metal ores	1,1	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,1
Construction and building materials	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,0	-0,1	0,7
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	0,5	-0,1	0,0	-0,7	-0,6	-0,5
Machinery, equipment and supplies	1,3	2,3	1,4	1,6	3,0	4,3
Other goods	1,8	2,1	1,4	1,3	2,1	1,0
Total	19,6	17,0	14,1	11,3	12,8	8,3

Survey information

Introduction

- 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the wholesale trade industry (see point four below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2022 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.
- 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

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

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 group (four digits) level.

Collection rate

The preliminary collection rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for March 2023 was 71,6%. The improved collection rate for February 2023 was 73,0%.

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Statistical unit

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:
 - Stats in Brief issued annually.

Rounding-off of figures

Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Historical data

Historical wholesale trade sales data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: Click to download historical data

Past publications

Past wholesale trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA website.
To access the releases electronically, use the following link:
Click to download past releases

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Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 1 645 enterprises from a population of 19 390 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within ten days after the end of the reference month. Email, fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- A stratified random sample was drawn at the SIC four-digit level in April 2022 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 three below). The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum:

$$nh = n * (Nh * Sh) / [\Sigma (Ni * Si)].$$

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 5.8%.

Class limits

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 limit	Upper limit	
Very small	4	3 266 056	27 000 000	
Small	3	27 000 001	144 000 000	
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

Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the United States Census Bureau. 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 February 2022

Trend cycle

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. From 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 as follows:

- 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 communication and metering equipment.
- (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 communication and metering equipment; 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.

Total wholesale trade sales at constant prices is obtained by aggregating (1) to (6).

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.

Relative standard error

One measure is the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

Estimates of total wholesale trade sales within 95% confidence limits – March 2023

	Lower limit (R million)	Sales (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Wholesale trade sales	295 344	307 197	319 051	1,9

Month-on-month percentage change

11 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

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)

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.

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