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Summary of findings: Wholesale trade sales

Table A – Key figures as at the end of May 2007

Wholesale trade sales estimates	May 2007 (R million)	% change between May 2006 and May 2007	% change between March to May 2006 and March to May 2007	% change between January to May 2006 and January to May 2007
at current prices	68 346	+18,9	+20,3	+21,0
at constant 2000 prices	44 180	+6,0	+7,4	+8,7

Seasonally adjusted estimates	May 2007 (R million)	% change between April and May 2007	% change between December 2006 to February 2007 and March to May 2007
at current prices	67 694	+0,4	+4,1
at constant 2000 prices	43 535	-0,6	+0,6

Key findings as at the end of May 2007

Wholesale trade sales increase in real terms

As indicated in table A, wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months ended May 2007 increased by 7,4% compared with the three months ended May 2006. Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months ended May 2007 increased by 0,6% compared with the previous three months.

Wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for May 2007 increased by 6,0% compared with May 2006. The 6,0% is lower than the 9,4% growth in May 2006.

Wholesale trade sales increase at current prices

Wholesale trade sales, at current prices, for the three months ended May 2007 increased by 20,3% compared with the same period in 2006. The 20,3% increase is higher than the 12,5% growth for the corresponding period in 2006.

Table B – Contribution of the type of dealers to the percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices

Type of wholesale dealer	Sales March to May 2006 (R million)	Weight 1/	Sales March to May 2007 (R million)	Difference in sales between March to May 2006 and March to May 2007	% change between March to May 2006 and March to May 2007	Contribution (percentage points) percentage change in total sales 2/
Contract or fee basis	7 615	4,7	9 026	1 411	18,5	0,9
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	5 428	3,4	7 658	2 230	41,1	1,4
Food, beverages and tobacco	30 324	18,8	34 458	4 134	13,6	2,6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5 294	3,3	6 202	908	17,2	0,6
Other household goods except precious stones	17 967	11,1	22 585	4 618	25,7	2,9
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	4 305	2,7	5 184	879	20,4	0,6
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	28 974	17,9	31 957	2 983	10,3	1,8
Metals and metal ores	5 867	3,6	8 080	2 213	37,7	1,4
Construction and building materials	9 103	5,6	11 747	2 644	29,0	1,6
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	5 310	3,3	6 752	1 442	27,2	0,9
Machinery, equipment and supplies	30 442	18,8	38 271	7 829	25,7	4,8
Other goods	10 988	6,8	12 425	1 437	13,1	0,9
Total 3/	161 616	100,0	194 349	32 733	20,3	20,3

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of dealer to the total wholesale trade sales for the three months up to the current month of the previous year.

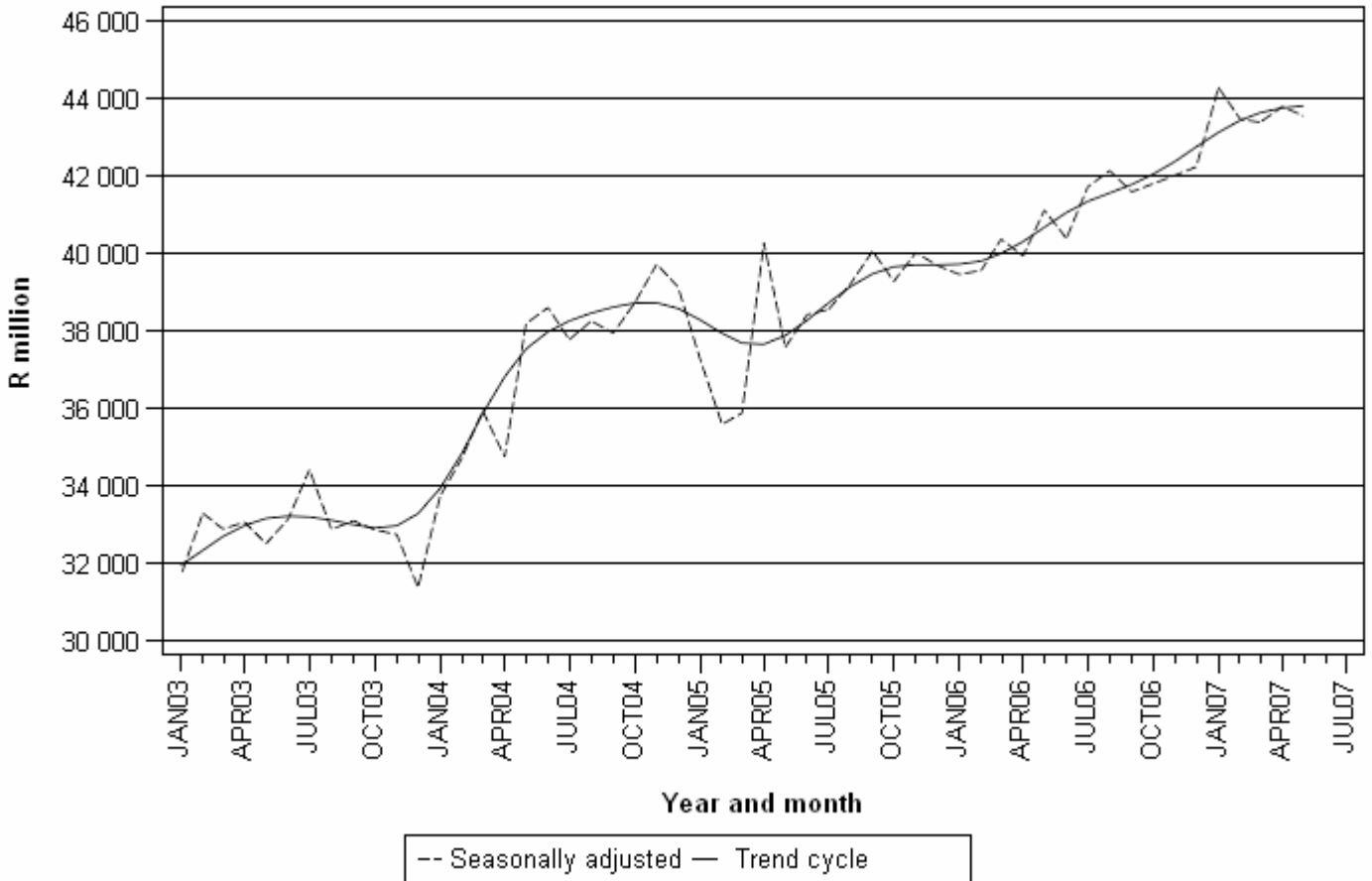
2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of dealer with its corresponding weight.

3/ The figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and the totals.

Table B above shows that the major contributors to the 20,3% increase in wholesale trade sales at current prices for the three months ended May 2007 compared with the three months ended May 2006 were dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies contributing (+4,8 percentage points), dealers in other household goods except precious stones (+2,9 percentage points) and dealers in food, beverages and tobacco (+2,6 percentage points).

Figure 1 below shows the seasonally adjusted and trend patterns for wholesale trade sales at constant (2000) prices between January 2003 and May 2007. The trend cycle shows an upward movement throughout the entire period with the exception of two troughs during the periods September 2003 to January 2004 and December 2004 to May 2005.

Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales (at constant 2000 prices)



P J Lehohla
Statistician-General

Detailed results

Outlined below in table 1 are wholesale trade sales according to type of dealer.

Table 1- Total wholesale trade sales according to type of dealer at current prices (R million)

Year and month 1/	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Type F	Type G	Type H	Type I	Type J	Type K	Type L	Total 2/	
2006	January	2 368	1 936	9 671	1 104	5 090	374	8 257	1 611	2 370	1 662	8 457	3 144	46 044
	February	2 518	1 806	9 428	1 528	5 902	1 242	8 389	2 005	2 850	1 854	9 134	3 840	50 496
	March	2 731	1 790	10 158	1 663	5 762	1 624	9 556	1 969	2 978	1 849	10 821	3 750	54 651
	April	1 827	1 576	10 162	1 725	5 786	1 270	9 211	1 678	2 839	1 470	8 556	3 405	49 506
	May	3 057	2 062	10 004	1 906	6 419	1 411	10 207	2 220	3 286	1 991	11 065	3 833	57 459
	June	2 151	2 190	10 502	1 758	6 281	1 767	9 782	2 284	3 345	1 865	12 065	4 156	58 146
	July	2 856	2 439	9 984	1 800	6 310	1 660	11 370	2 331	3 614	1 889	11 460	4 335	60 047
	August	2 914	2 536	10 650	2 251	6 805	1 919	10 582	2 481	3 673	2 428	12 370	3 747	62 358
	September	2 548	2 706	11 883	2 257	6 414	1 770	11 293	2 400	3 679	2 251	11 458	3 721	62 380
	October	2 871	2 600	11 688	2 690	7 484	2 064	10 672	2 775	4 222	2 683	12 522	4 182	66 452
	November	3 387	3 325	12 286	2 633	8 543	2 124	10 782	2 721	4 374	2 786	12 822	4 998	70 780
	December	2 968	2 896	13 445	1 761	6 787	1 879	10 058	1 644	2 738	1 899	11 002	4 447	61 526
Total	32 196	27 862	129 861	23 076	77 583	19 104	120 159	26 119	39 968	24 627	131 732	47 558	699 845	
2007	January	2 336	2 255	11 643	1 435	5 874	662	9 572	2 203	3 062	2 233	11 674	3 940	56 890
	February	2 719	2 677	11 479	1 894	6 934	1 111	9 528	2 620	3 832	2 133	12 028	4 065	61 021
	March	2 725	2 349	11 381	2 211	6 887	1 801	10 541	2 658	4 166	2 150	13 890	4 576	65 336
	April	2 900	2 325	11 123	1 914	7 459	1 681	9 994	2 528	3 726	2 127	11 382	3 507	60 667
	May	3 401	2 984	11 954	2 077	8 239	1 702	11 422	2 894	3 855	2 475	12 999	4 342	68 346

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and the totals.

Description of type of dealers included in indicated group types in table 1/

Group type	Type of dealers included in group type
Type A	Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis
Type B	Wholesale trade in agricultural raw materials and livestock
Type C	Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco
Type D	Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear
Type E	Wholesale trade in other household goods except precious stones
Type F	Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware
Type G	Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
Type H	Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores
Type I	Wholesale trade in construction and building materials
Type J	Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap
Type K	Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies
Type L	Wholesale trade in other goods

1/ See note 4 on page 10.

Tables 2 and 3 show wholesale trade sales (actual values and annual percentage changes) at current prices over the period January 2000 to May 2007. Table 4 shows seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices over the same period.

Table 2 – Total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/	2007 1/
January	23 717	28 584	32 584	35 412	37 071	41 481	46 044	56 890
February	26 586	30 772	34 334	40 511	41 869	43 419	50 496	61 021
March	28 933	30 819	36 516	41 674	45 325	46 368	54 651	65 336
April	26 703	29 937	36 379	38 630	40 479	47 685	49 506	60 667
May	28 690	31 776	37 060	40 834	48 861	49 593	57 459	68 346
June	28 769	32 336	36 410	42 186	50 314	51 422	58 146	
July	27 839	31 306	35 840	42 990	48 200	51 277	60 047	
August	29 445	31 903	36 939	41 262	49 162	52 822	62 358	
September	29 461	30 508	38 757	42 155	49 722	54 866	62 380	
October	31 818	34 941	43 492	44 395	53 829	56 705	66 452	
November	32 780	36 183	42 921	45 325	57 359	60 767	70 780	
December	30 851	35 184	38 952	38 741	49 490	52 579	61 526	
Total	345 592	384 249	450 184	494 115	571 681	608 984	699 845	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 3 – Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at current prices 1/

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	-	20,5	14,0	8,7	4,7	11,9	11,0	23,6
February	-	15,7	11,6	18,0	3,4	3,7	16,3	20,8
March	-	6,5	18,5	14,1	8,8	2,3	17,9	19,6
April	-	12,1	21,5	6,2	4,8	17,8	3,8	22,5
May	-	10,8	16,6	10,2	19,7	1,5	15,9	18,9
June	-	12,4	12,6	15,9	19,3	2,2	13,1	
July	-	12,5	14,5	19,9	12,1	6,4	17,1	
August	-	8,3	15,8	11,7	19,1	7,4	18,1	
September	-	3,6	27,0	8,8	18,0	10,3	13,7	
October	-	9,8	24,5	2,1	21,3	5,3	17,2	
November	-	10,4	18,6	5,6	26,6	5,9	16,5	
December	-	14,0	10,7	-0,5	27,7	6,2	17,0	
Total	-	11,2	17,2	9,8	15,7	6,5	14,9	

1/ The percentage change is the difference between wholesale trade sales of the relevant year and those of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 4 – Seasonally adjusted total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	26 129	31 603	36 282	39 885	42 281	47 800	53 358	66 065
February	27 182	31 517	35 216	41 880	43 673	45 773	53 643	65 152
March	28 795	30 616	36 331	41 552	45 449	46 659	55 286	66 282
April	27 985	31 613	38 760	41 648	44 141	52 497	54 840	67 431
May	28 753	31 697	36 865	40 525	48 559	49 165	56 959	67 694
June	28 840	32 240	36 041	41 554	49 377	50 386	56 791	
July	28 422	31 960	36 435	43 389	48 173	50 972	59 498	
August	29 332	31 920	37 006	41 162	48 647	51 876	60 975	
September	29 045	30 100	38 123	41 290	48 379	53 231	60 411	
October	29 631	32 426	40 276	40 942	49 567	52 185	61 221	
November	30 193	33 124	38 920	40 631	50 898	53 470	61 992	
December	30 655	35 080	38 933	38 941	49 979	53 278	62 335	

Tables 5 and 6 show wholesale trade sales (actual values and annual percentage changes) at constant (2000) prices over the period January 2000 to May 2007. Table 7 shows seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at constant prices over the same period.

Table 5 – Total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/	2007 1/
January	24 680	27 406	28 053	28 228	29 740	32 586	34 336	38 465
February	27 508	29 363	28 974	32 228	33 402	33 987	37 600	41 147
March	29 812	29 337	30 545	33 154	36 188	36 098	40 497	43 456
April	27 055	28 216	29 929	30 744	32 012	36 822	36 321	39 704
May	28 965	29 725	30 265	32 851	38 595	38 104	41 697	44 180
June	28 885	30 038	29 614	33 494	39 094	38 926	41 006	
July	27 797	28 920	28 845	33 917	37 495	38 396	41 627	
August	29 081	29 255	29 445	32 683	38 214	39 375	42 449	
September	28 983	27 976	30 919	33 792	38 921	41 144	42 770	
October	31 103	31 592	34 463	35 601	41 939	42 508	45 159	
November	31 702	32 335	33 903	36 479	44 655	45 315	47 776	
December	29 722	31 275	30 890	31 142	38 710	39 180	41 713	
Total	345 293	355 438	365 845	394 313	448 965	462 441	492 951	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6 – Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices 1/

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	-	11,0	2,4	0,6	5,4	9,6	5,4	12,0
February	-	6,7	-1,3	11,2	3,6	1,8	10,6	9,4
March	-	-1,6	4,1	8,5	9,2	-0,2	12,2	7,3
April	-	4,3	6,1	2,7	4,1	15,0	-1,4	9,3
May	-	2,6	1,8	8,5	17,5	-1,3	9,4	6,0
June	-	4,0	-1,4	13,1	16,7	-0,4	5,3	
July	-	4,0	-0,3	17,6	10,5	2,4	8,4	
August	-	0,6	0,6	11,0	16,9	3,0	7,8	
September	-	-3,5	10,5	9,3	15,2	5,7	4,0	
October	-	1,6	9,1	3,3	17,8	1,4	6,2	
November	-	2,0	4,8	7,6	22,4	1,5	5,4	
December	-	5,2	-1,2	0,8	24,3	1,2	6,5	
Total	-	2,9	2,9	7,8	13,9	3,0	6,6	

1/ The percentage change is the difference between wholesale trade of the relevant year and those of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	27 206	30 285	31 168	31 674	33 723	37 270	39 447	44 268
February	28 146	30 103	29 736	33 286	34 713	35 578	39 549	43 446
March	29 769	29 212	30 357	32 878	35 927	35 864	40 355	43 373
April	28 398	29 811	31 861	33 050	34 738	40 261	39 925	43 777
May	29 094	29 668	30 068	32 498	38 178	37 564	41 104	43 535
June	28 974	29 991	29 401	33 131	38 588	38 409	40 373	
July	28 435	29 577	29 409	34 406	37 765	38 542	41 702	
August	29 083	29 388	29 653	32 868	38 244	39 204	42 125	
September	28 236	27 393	30 307	33 087	37 932	40 045	41 577	
October	28 905	29 267	31 881	32 857	38 710	39 268	41 784	
November	29 182	29 588	30 731	32 736	39 708	40 010	42 004	
December	29 589	31 261	30 973	31 368	39 128	39 678	42 221	

Table 8 – Estimates and percentage changes in total wholesale trade sales

Outlined below in tables 8.1 and 8.2 are the percentage changes in wholesale trade sales at current prices, constant (2000) prices and seasonally adjusted estimates.

Table 8.1 – Quarterly estimates and percentage changes

Wholesale trade sales estimates	March to May 2006 (R million)	March to May 2007 (R million)	% change between March to May 2006 and March to May 2007	January to May 2006 (R million)	January to May 2007 (R million)	% change between January to May 2006 and January to May 2007
at current prices	161 616	194 349	+20,3	258 156	312 260	+21,0
at constant 2000 prices	118 515	127 340	+7,4	190 451	206 952	+8,7

Table 8.2 – Seasonally adjusted estimates with monthly and quarterly percentage changes.

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales estimates	April 2007 (R million)	May 2007 (R million)	% change between April and May 2007	December 2006 to February 2007 (R million)	March to May 2007 (R million)	% change between December 2006 to February 2007 and March to May 2007
at current prices	67 431	67 694	+0,4	193 552	201 407	+4,1
at constant 2000 prices	43 777	43 535	-0,6	129 935	130 685	+0,6

Explanatory notes

Introduction	1	<p>Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the wholesale trade industry, covering wholesale enterprises (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2006 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.</p> <p>As is usual, information for the latest month has had to be estimated for respondents who have not reported by the cut-off date for production of results. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases when their reported information becomes available. Published wholesale trade sales estimates exclude VAT.</p>
Purpose of the survey	3	<p>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.</p>
Scope of the survey	4	<p>This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 and building materials • Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies; • Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies; • Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap; and • Wholesale trade in other goods • General wholesale trade and other wholesale trade not elsewhere classified.
Classification	5	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i>, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC)</i> with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division (four digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to the industry, which reflects its predominant activity.</p>
Response rate	6	<p>The preliminary response rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for May 2007 was 87,4%.</p>
Statistical unit	7	<p>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.</p>

- Survey methodology and design**
- 8** The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 1000 enterprises from a population of about 19 000 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up non-respondents.
- 9** The value of sales is obtained monthly from the sample of about 1000 enterprises (which was drawn in April 2006 at the SIC four-digit level) from a population then of about 19 000 wholesale enterprises. The wholesale industry is divided into four size groups. All large enterprises (size group one) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to size groups two (medium sized), three and four (small) enterprises. The total value of sales of the large enterprises (size group one) is added to the weighted totals of size groups two, three and four to reflect the total value of sales.
- Weighting methodology**
- 10** 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 division estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp>.
- Constant prices**
- 11** The total sales at constant prices are calculated using a combination of the production price indices for consumption in South Africa and total output of South African industry groups from the Production Price Index (PPI) to deflate the sales at current prices. Sales by type of dealer will not be deflated until suitable deflators are found.
- Seasonal adjustment**
- 12** Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month, using the X-11 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.
- Trend cycle**
- 13** The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.
- Reliability of estimates**
- 14** 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. Preliminary figures are indicated in the tables.
- 15** 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.

Revised figures	16	Revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables. Data are edited at the enterprise level.																		
Related publications	17	<p>Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i> issued quarterly. • <i>SA Statistics</i> issued annually. 																		
Rounding of figures	18	Where figures have been rounded-off discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.																		
Pre-release policy	19	Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za .																		
Symbols and abbreviations	20	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>BSF</td> <td>Business sampling frame</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross Domestic Product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value-added tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>Revised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Figures not available</td> </tr> </table>	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	*	Revised	-	Figures not available
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																			
*	Revised																			
-	Figures not available																			

Technical note

Neyman optimal allocation

Before drawing in each of the surveys the population of enterprises on the Business Sampling Frame (BSF) was stratified. Strata were formed using a combination of Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises. The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum.

$$n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$$

where N_h and S_h are the stratum population size and the stratum variance, respectively.

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 surveys did not exceed 6,4%.

Class limits

Enterprise size	Size Group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	0	6 000 000
Small	3	6 000 001	32 000 000
Medium	2	32 000 001	64 000 000
Large	1	64 000 001	

Glossary

- Enterprise** The 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)*.
- Statistical unit** A statistical unit is a unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.
- 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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