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Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

February 2025

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Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for February 2025

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

	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-7,3	4,9	-7,0	0,2	-0,8	-6,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,9	3,6	-3,2	2,2	0,3	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ¹	-3,4	-1,3	0,1	1,8	0,9	0,9

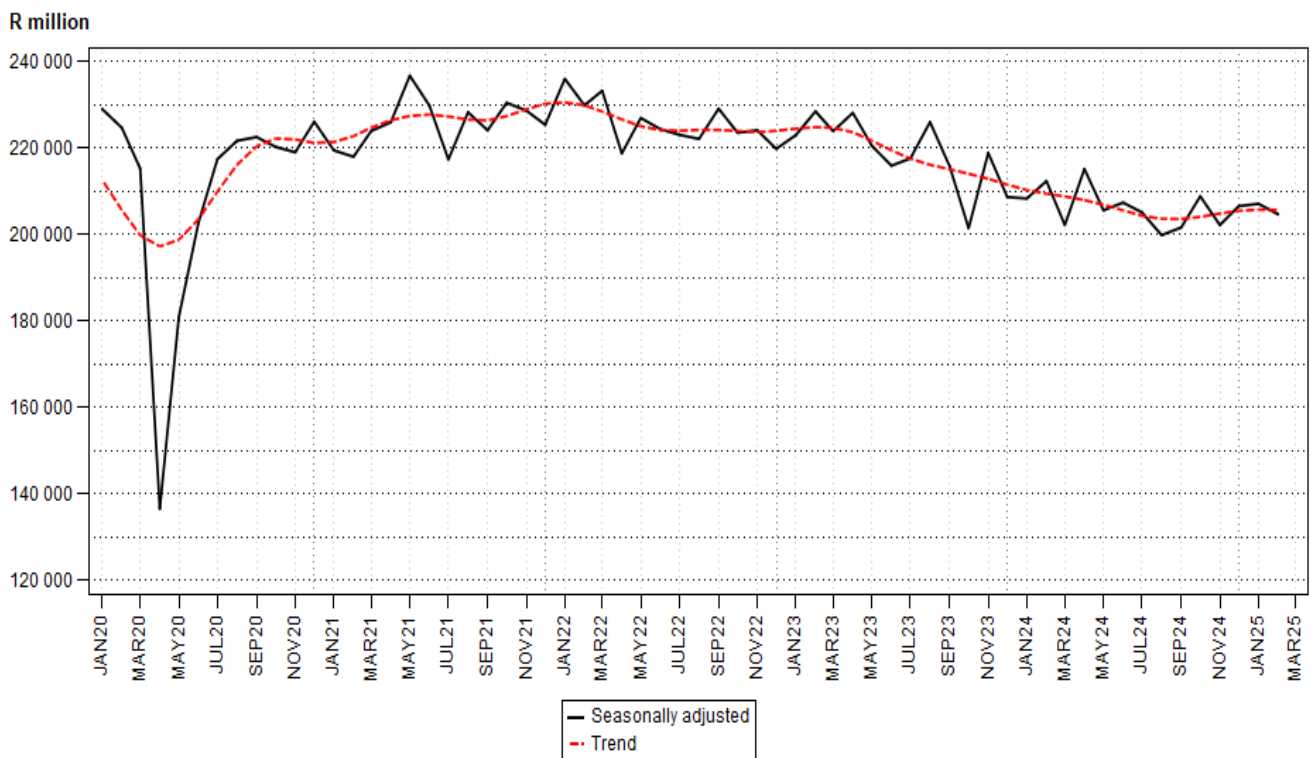
¹ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), wholesale trade sales decreased by 6,6% in February 2025 compared with February 2024.

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales decreased by 1,2% in February 2025 compared with January 2025. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,3% in January 2025 and 2,2% in December 2024.

In the three months ended February 2025, seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales increased by 0,9% compared with the previous three months.

Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2019 prices



Sales at current prices: results for February 2025

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

	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-8,2	1,6	-9,4	-1,0	-0,4	-6,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,4	4,8	-3,9	2,1	2,5	-1,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ¹	-3,7	-2,8	-1,2	1,0	1,2	2,3

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 decreased by 6,4% in February 2025 compared with February 2024. The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-24,5% and contributing -6,5 percentage points) – see Table 8 and Table 9.

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

Type of dealer	Dec 2023 – Feb 2024 (R million)	Weight (%)	Dec 2024 – Feb 2025 (R million)	% change between Dec 2023 – Feb 2024 and Dec 2024 – Feb 2025	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Fee or contract basis	21 139	2,5	27 317	29,2	0,7
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	56 350	6,8	56 354	0,0	0,0
Food, beverages and tobacco	128 301	15,4	126 701	-1,2	-0,2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	13 050	1,6	13 169	0,9	0,0
Other household goods except precious stones	84 276	10,1	93 667	11,1	1,1
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	12 368	1,5	10 951	-11,5	-0,2
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	228 304	27,5	179 284	-21,5	-5,9
Metals and metal ores	21 351	2,6	22 052	3,3	0,1
Construction and building materials	37 517	4,5	38 451	2,5	0,1
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	43 472	5,2	44 850	3,2	0,2
Machinery, equipment and supplies	115 550	13,9	122 188	5,7	0,8
Other goods	69 286	8,3	73 393	5,9	0,5
Total	830 962	100,0	808 374	-2,7	-2,7

Wholesale trade sales in nominal terms (current prices) decreased by 2,7% in the three months ended February 2025 compared with the three months ended February 2024. The main negative contributor was dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (-21,5% and contributing -5,9 percentage points).

The main positive contributors were dealers in:

- 'other' household goods except precious stones (11,1% and contributing 1,1 percentage points);
- machinery, equipment and supplies (5,7% and contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- fee or contract basis (29,2% and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) – see Table C.


Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	199 296	204 279	188 921	203 348	196 580	186 119	184 677
Feb	214 596	216 993	207 448	218 504	217 676	208 917	195 054
Mar	229 671	220 773	232 455	239 796	232 176	202 032	
Apr	214 086	123 642	207 355	197 411	199 833	199 730	
May	224 124	178 893	235 070	230 940	227 348	211 316	
Jun	216 334	208 997	233 100	226 603	221 442	202 114	
Jul	239 451	224 623	222 873	223 125	216 475	212 047	
Aug	228 628	218 447	230 524	227 853	231 176	204 387	
Sep	229 370	230 827	232 006	240 072	221 483	205 360	
Oct	250 531	241 108	247 372	239 775	221 533	232 294	
Nov	244 130	236 364	252 907	244 884	237 794	221 114	
Dec	214 842	219 637	219 236	211 192	194 520	194 827	
Total	2 705 059	2 524 583	2 709 267	2 703 503	2 618 036	2 480 257	

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

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 year-to-date
Jan	2,5	-7,5	7,6	-3,3	-5,3	-0,8	-0,8
Feb	1,1	-4,4	5,3	-0,4	-4,0	-6,6	-3,9
Mar	-3,9	5,3	3,2	-3,2	-13,0		
Apr	-42,2	67,7	-4,8	1,2	-0,1		
May	-20,2	31,4	-1,8	-1,6	-7,1		
Jun	-3,4	11,5	-2,8	-2,3	-8,7		
Jul	-6,2	-0,8	0,1	-3,0	-2,0		
Aug	-4,5	5,5	-1,2	1,5	-11,6		
Sep	0,6	0,5	3,5	-7,7	-7,3		
Oct	-3,8	2,6	-3,1	-7,6	4,9		
Nov	-3,2	7,0	-3,2	-2,9	-7,0		
Dec	2,2	-0,2	-3,7	-7,9	0,2		
Total	-6,7	7,3	-0,2	-3,2	-5,3		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	235 997	222 984	208 327	207 105	4,7	1,4	-0,2	0,3
Feb	229 873	228 480	212 359	204 674	-2,6	2,5	1,9	-1,2
Mar	233 246	223 897	202 206		1,5	-2,0	-4,8	
Apr	218 767	228 141	215 164		-6,2	1,9	6,4	
May	226 954	220 544	205 608		3,7	-3,3	-4,4	
Jun	224 361	215 917	207 385		-1,1	-2,1	0,9	
Jul	223 063	217 599	205 102		-0,6	0,8	-1,1	
Aug	222 110	226 004	199 859		-0,4	3,9	-2,6	
Sep	229 108	215 792	201 640		3,2	-4,5	0,9	
Oct	223 529	201 455	208 845		-2,4	-6,6	3,6	
Nov	224 104	218 882	202 187		0,3	8,7	-3,2	
Dec	219 824	208 674	206 574		-1,9	-4,7	2,2	

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

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	192 425	207 201	194 644	239 964	266 587	260 856	259 808
Feb	207 358	220 064	217 063	261 395	295 265	294 290	275 590
Mar	225 152	222 860	246 505	297 156	315 526	287 920	
Apr	214 381	122 308	222 601	250 052	272 527	287 124	
May	225 955	174 097	253 105	300 386	311 052	305 434	
Jun	219 159	205 373	252 729	301 380	300 947	289 082	
Jul	241 003	225 218	244 262	303 709	296 098	301 164	
Aug	230 126	221 587	254 984	307 311	319 877	289 108	
Sep	231 271	234 101	259 859	326 261	314 373	288 645	
Oct	253 871	245 817	279 701	328 443	318 363	323 468	
Nov	246 757	240 859	291 962	335 052	341 163	309 149	
Dec	217 598	223 810	257 774	290 848	275 816	272 976	
Total	2 705 056	2 543 295	2 975 189	3 541 957	3 627 594	3 509 216	

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

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 year-to-date
Jan	7,7	-6,1	23,3	11,1	-2,1	-0,4	-0,4
Feb	6,1	-1,4	20,4	13,0	-0,3	-6,4	-3,6
Mar	-1,0	10,6	20,5	6,2	-8,7		
Apr	-42,9	82,0	12,3	9,0	5,4		
May	-23,0	45,4	18,7	3,6	-1,8		
Jun	-6,3	23,1	19,3	-0,1	-3,9		
Jul	-6,5	8,5	24,3	-2,5	1,7		
Aug	-3,7	15,1	20,5	4,1	-9,6		
Sep	1,2	11,0	25,6	-3,6	-8,2		
Oct	-3,2	13,8	17,4	-3,1	1,6		
Nov	-2,4	21,2	14,8	1,8	-9,4		
Dec	2,9	15,2	12,8	-5,2	-1,0		
Total	-6,0	17,0	19,0	2,4	-3,3		

Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	276 355	304 117	295 561	296 287	4,2	0,6	0,6	2,5
Feb	278 345	314 218	303 581	292 686	0,7	3,3	2,7	-1,2
Mar	286 596	304 094	290 790		3,0	-3,2	-4,2	
Apr	274 556	302 331	302 686		-4,2	-0,6	4,1	
May	295 165	301 407	295 711		7,5	-0,3	-2,3	
Jun	298 287	295 812	292 161		1,1	-1,9	-1,2	
Jul	304 734	296 618	294 518		2,2	0,3	0,8	
Aug	299 092	310 798	282 213		-1,9	4,8	-4,2	
Sep	311 950	304 954	281 057		4,3	-1,9	-0,4	
Oct	305 695	293 258	294 467		-2,0	-3,8	4,8	
Nov	307 221	314 200	282 930		0,5	7,1	-3,9	
Dec	302 278	293 938	288 934		-1,6	-6,4	2,1	

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

Type of dealer	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Fee or contract basis	11 012	10 921	9 921	9 245	9 072	9 000
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	19 533	21 346	23 718	20 187	16 453	19 714
Food, beverages and tobacco	41 244	47 622	46 684	49 967	37 594	39 140
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7 591	8 976	6 887	4 043	4 194	4 932
Other household goods except precious stones	32 625	35 705	36 071	31 366	30 714	31 587
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	3 506	5 778	5 328	4 029	2 988	3 934
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	60 027	70 001	59 630	56 946	63 593	58 745
Metals and metal ores	9 533	10 677	9 512	6 292	7 540	8 220
Construction and building materials	14 479	17 844	17 801	11 983	12 141	14 327
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	18 213	21 126	19 799	15 554	14 800	14 496
Machinery, equipment and supplies	44 151	44 649	45 745	37 129	37 356	47 703
Other goods	26 731	28 823	28 053	26 235	23 365	23 793
Total	288 645	323 468	309 149	272 976	259 808	275 590

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

Type of dealer	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Fee or contract basis	0,9	8,7	-11,3	18,4	53,6	21,3
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	-12,8	12,0	0,9	2,0	-1,9	-0,3
Food, beverages and tobacco	0,0	16,0	3,6	9,5	-5,6	-8,7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5,5	10,4	21,5	20,9	-3,2	-8,2
Other household goods except precious stones	10,6	5,5	1,5	14,3	10,9	8,4
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-47,0	-19,5	-13,9	16,2	-4,2	-32,0
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	-31,3	-15,9	-36,2	-27,9	-11,2	-24,5
Metals and metal ores	13,2	8,8	-4,9	13,9	1,9	-2,5
Construction and building materials	-6,2	5,2	2,1	12,3	6,8	-7,4
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	11,2	11,5	3,5	8,9	7,1	-5,7
Machinery, equipment and supplies	-5,6	1,3	-2,7	4,2	0,4	11,7
Other goods	20,9	10,7	3,9	12,6	7,0	-1,5
Total	-8,2	1,6	-9,4	-1,0	-0,4	-6,4

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

Type of dealer	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Fee or contract basis	0,0	0,3	-0,4	0,5	1,2	0,5
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	-0,9	0,7	0,1	0,1	-0,1	0,0
Food, beverages and tobacco	0,0	2,1	0,5	1,6	-0,9	-1,3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	-0,1	-0,1
Other household goods except precious stones	1,0	0,6	0,2	1,4	1,2	0,8
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-1,0	-0,4	-0,3	0,2	-0,1	-0,6
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	-8,7	-4,1	-9,9	-8,0	-3,1	-6,5
Metals and metal ores	0,4	0,3	-0,1	0,3	0,1	-0,1
Construction and building materials	-0,3	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,3	-0,4
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,5	0,4	-0,3
Machinery, equipment and supplies	-0,8	0,2	-0,4	0,5	0,1	1,7
Other goods	1,5	0,9	0,3	1,1	0,6	-0,1
Total	-8,2	1,6	-9,4	-1,0	-0,4	-6,4

Explanatory notes

Introduction	1	Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the wholesale trade industry (see point 3 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2024 statistical business register (SBR) 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 SBR, which is linked to the SARS administrative data. Published wholesale trade sales estimates exclude VAT.
Purpose of the survey	2	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	3	<p>This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealers:</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. 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	4	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (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-digit level.
Collection rate	5	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for February 2025 was 74,4%. The revised collection rate for January 2025 was 81,2%.

Statistical unit 6 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 7 Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. The reasons for routine revisions are outlined in the following schedule. Any unscheduled revisions will be promptly indicated in relevant tables to maintain transparency and accuracy. It is important to note that seasonally adjusted figures are revised monthly.

Statistical release	Reason for revision	Period subject to revision
Feb-25	Additional information from respondents	Jan-25
Mar-25	Additional information from respondents	Feb-25
Apr-25	Additional information from respondents	Mar-25
May-25	Additional information from respondents	Apr-25
Jun-25	Additional information from respondents	May-25
Jul-25	Additional information from respondents New sample	Jan-98–Jun-25
Aug-25	Additional information from respondents	Jul-25
Sep-25	Additional information from respondents	Aug-25
Oct-25	Additional information from respondents	Sep-25
Nov-25	Additional information from respondents	Oct-25
Dec-25	Additional information from respondents	Nov-25
Jan-26	Additional information from respondents	Dec-25
New base year in 2027/28 - periodic, approximately four- to five-year intervals		

Related publications 8 Users may also refer to the *Stats in Brief* publication available from Stats SA.

Rounding-off of figures 9 Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Historical data 10 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 11 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.](#)

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 1 673 enterprises from a population of 17 102 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Email 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 2024 from Stats SA's statistical business register (SBR). 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 5,25%.

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 groups 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	7 097 892	36 000 000
Small	3	36 000 001	192 000 000
Medium	2	192 000 001	384 000 000
Large	1	384 000 001	

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 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 that 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

- 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. 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:

- (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 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 are 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** 10 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 – February 2025

	Lower limit (R million)	Sales (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Wholesale trade sales	262 765	275 590	288 415	2,3

- 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** 12 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)** 13 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

GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value-added tax
*	Revised figures

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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