

Gross Domestic Product

First quarter: 2006

**Embargoed until:
30 May 2006
11h30**

CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2006	3
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR COMPILATION OF GDP	7
THE TABLES	9
NOTES	10
Table 1 Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices (R million)	12
Table 2 Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices	14
Table 3 Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices (R million)	16
Table 4 Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices	18
Table 5 Quarterly gross domestic products by industry at current prices (R million)	20
Table 6 Quarterly compensation of employees (R million)	22
Table 7 Quarterly gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (R million)	24
Explanatory notes	26
Classification of industries	28
Classification of commodities	33
Statistical sources	34
Glossary	40
Additional Information	46

KEY FINDINGS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2006

Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices increased by 4,2 percent in the first quarter of 2006

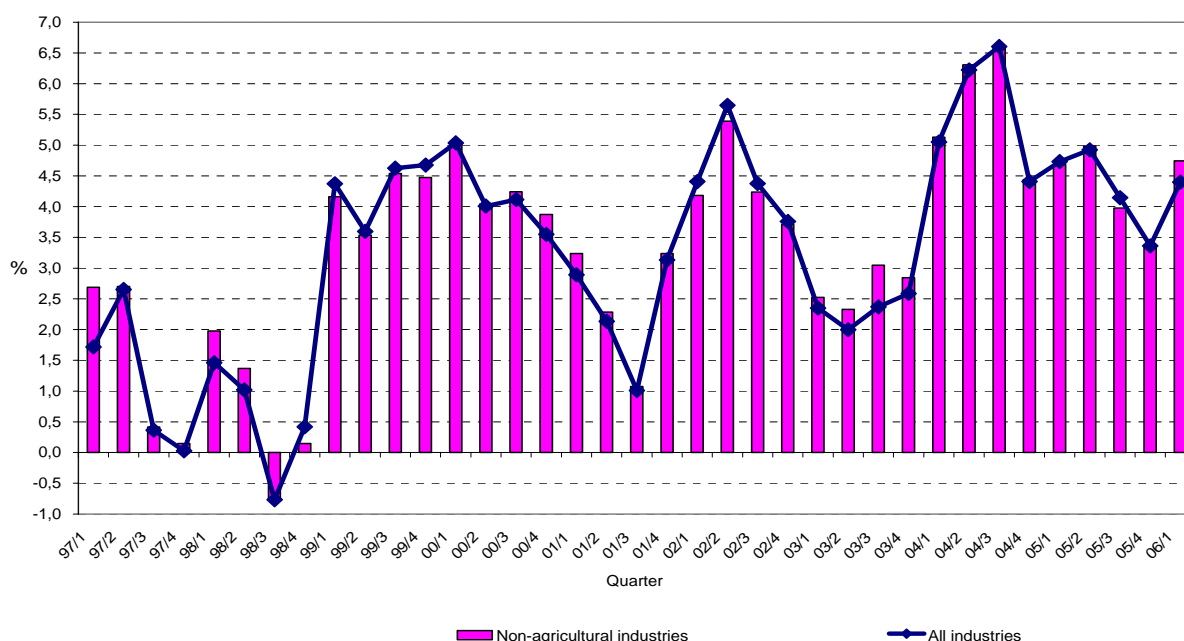
According to preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted real GDP at market prices for the first quarter of 2006 increased by an annualised rate of 4,2 percent compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The real annualised economic growth rates during the four quarters of 2005 were 4,6 percent, 5,3 percent (revised from 5,4 percent), 4,1 percent (revised from 4,2 percent) and 3,2 percent (revised from 3,3 percent) respectively (see table 4, p.19).

The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for all industries – which is equal to GDP minus taxes on products plus subsidies on products – increased by an annualised rate of 4,4 percent in the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for all industries increased by annualised rates of 4,7 percent, 4,9 percent (revised from 5,1 percent), 4,1 percent (revised from 4,3 percent) and 3,4 percent during the four quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first three quarters of 2005, respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 4,7 percent compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The seasonally adjusted real value added by non – agricultural industries increased by 4,7 percent, 5,0 percent (revised from 5,1 percent), 4,0 percent (revised from 4,2 percent) and 3,3 percent (revised from 3,4 percent) during the four quarters of 2005 compared with the fourth quarter of 2004 and the first three quarters of 2005, respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 4,0 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005 (see table 2, p.15). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 5,5 percent, 4,8 percent (revised from 4,9 percent), 4,9 percent and 4,4 percent (revised from 4,5 percent) during the four quarters of 2005 compared with the corresponding quarters of 2004, respectively (see table 2).

Figure 1 - Annualised growth rate in the seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices



Quarterly real value added by industry

Table A shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annualised change in the seasonally adjusted real GDP for the previous nine quarters from the first quarter of 2004 onwards. The impact of an industry on the change in real GDP depends on two factors: the increase or decrease in the real value added of the industry and its relative size measured as its share of GDP in the previous quarter. Therefore, the 4,2 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the first quarter of 2006 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry (1,7 of a percentage point); the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry; the manufacturing industry (each industry contributing 0,7 of percentage point); the transport and communication industry (0,5 of percentage point) and the construction industry (0,4 of a percentage point). The contributions to the increase in real GDP by all other industries were lower than the aforementioned, e.g. the electricity and the general government services sector (each industry contributing 0,1 of a percentage point) (see table A, last column).

Table A - Contributions of the annualised percentage change in seasonally adjusted real value added by industry to the annualised percentage change in seasonally adjusted real GDP

Industry	Relative size 2006 Q1 ¹ (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percentages)									Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) ²								
		2004			2005			2006			2004			2005			2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,6	2,4	3,4	7,1	3,4	6,4	2,9	10,2	3,9	-6,9	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	-0,2
Mining and quarrying	6,3	1,0	1,3	7,6	-2,8	9,6	2,1	-3,4	-5,4	-2,9	0,1	0,1	0,5	-0,2	0,6	0,3	0,0	-0,3	-0,2
Manufacturing	16,4	9,0	11,3	11,0	3,0	-2,3	7,9	5,6	-0,3	4,3	1,5	1,9	1,8	0,5	-0,4	1,3	0,9	0,0	0,7
Electricity, gas and water	2,2	3,6	3,2	4,8	3,7	0,3	0,3	-1,7	3,5	3,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Construction	2,8	15,6	15,6	9,0	4,5	11,2	12,7	9,5	12,4	13,7	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13,8	2,8	4,0	4,5	6,4	5,8	6,9	6,3	9,0	5,1	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,2	0,7
Transport, storage and communication	9,9	4,0	4,1	5,5	5,6	5,1	6,3	6,1	6,5	4,9	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5
Finance, real estate and business services	19,5	8,7	11,2	9,1	8,9	10,6	4,2	4,5	3,7	8,8	1,6	2,1	1,7	1,7	2,1	0,8	0,9	0,7	1,7
General government services	12,4	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,7	1,9	1,2	0,9	1,9	1,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Personal services	5,2	0,8	0,7	3,8	2,1	2,2	2,6	3,1	2,9	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,1</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>6,2</i>	<i>6,6</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,7</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>4,1</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>5,8</i>	<i>6,0</i>	<i>4,0</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,0</i>	<i>3,0</i>	<i>4,0</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	4,8	9,1	6,9	2,6	3,3	9,1	3,3	1,8	2,5	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,2
GDP at market prices	100,0	5,0	6,5	6,6	4,2	4,6	5,3	4,1	3,2	4,2	5,0	6,5	6,6	4,2	4,6	5,3	4,1	3,2	4,2

1 The weight of each industry for the first quarter of 2006 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the fourth quarter 2005. Similarly, the weight of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its seasonally adjusted value of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the fourth quarter 2005.

2 The contribution is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each industry (and taxes less subsidies on products) with its share of GDP in the previous quarter (i.e. its weight).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry decreased by an annualised rate of 6,9 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter 2005, following annualised increases of 6,4 percent, 2,9 percent 10,2 percent and 3,9 percent in the four quarters of 2005, each compared with the preceding quarter. The seasonally adjusted annualised decrease in real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry reflected in the first quarter of 2006 was mainly due to the poor performance in the production of field crops. The unadjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry for the first quarter of 2006 decreased by 3,7 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

Following the decrease of 5,4 percent (revised from a decrease of 4,5 percent) in the fourth quarter of 2005, the seasonally adjusted real value added by the *mining and quarrying* industry decreased at an annualised rate of 2,9 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. This decrease in the seasonally adjusted real value added of the mining and quarrying industry was mainly due to a decreased contribution by the gold mining industry. The unadjusted real value by the mining and quarrying industry for the first quarter of 2006 decreased by 3,0 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *manufacturing* industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,3 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The second and the third quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 7,9 percent and 5,6 percent whereas the first and the fourth quarters recorded decreases of 2,3 percent and 0,3 percent. The annualised increase reflected during the first quarter of 2006 was mainly due to increase reflected by the motor vehicles, parts and accessories and other transport division; and the petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 4,7 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The *electricity, gas and water* industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 3,6 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The first, second and fourth quarters of 2005 recorded annualised increases of 0,3 percent, 0,3 percent and 3,5 percent whereas the third quarter of 2005 recorded annualised decrease of 1,7 percent. The annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 3,6 percent during the first quarter of 2006 was mainly due to an increase in the production of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 1,6 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *construction* industry increased at an annualised rate of 13,7 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The four quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 11,2 percent, 12,7 percent, 9,5 percent and 12,4 percent, each compared with the preceding quarter, respectively. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 11,0 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry increased at an annualised rate of 5,1 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The four quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 5,8 percent, 6,9 percent, 6,3 percent and 9,0 percent, each compared with the preceding quarter, respectively. The seasonally adjusted annualised increase in real value added was due to an increase in the wholesale and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 6,0 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *transport, storage and communication* industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,9 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The four quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 5,1 percent, 6,3 percent, 6,1 percent and 6,5 percent, each compared with the preceding quarter, respectively. The main contributor to the annualised increase in the first quarter of 2006 was the communication industry and land transport. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 5,6 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The real value added by the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased at a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 8,8 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The four quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 10,6 percent, 4,2 percent, 4,5 percent and 3,7 percent, each compared with the preceding quarter, respectively. The annualised increase reflected during the first quarter of 2006 was mainly due to increased activities in the financial intermediation industry. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 5,6 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

The real value added by the *general government services* sector increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 1,2 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The four quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 1,9 percent, 1,2 percent, 0,9 percent and 1,9 percent, each compared with the preceding quarter, respectively. The unadjusted real value added by this industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 1,3 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added by the *personal services* industry reflected an annualised increase of 3,4 percent during the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005. The four quarters of 2005 recorded increases of 2,2 percent, 2,6 percent, 3,1 percent and 2,9 percent, each compared with the preceding quarter, respectively. The unadjusted real value added by the personal services industry for the first quarter of 2006 increased by 3,3 percent compared with the first quarter of 2005.

P J Lehohla

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR GDP COMPILATION

Introduction This statistical release contains quarterly estimates of the GDP for the years 1997 to 2005, as well as the first quarter of 2006, calculated from the production side whereby GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities or industries. Stats SA is responsible for compiling the production side of the national accounts, while the SARB is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts, as well as income and savings and the balance of payments. The SARB will release their estimates on 22 June 2006.

1993 System of National Accounts International practice requires national accounts estimates to be revised at least every five years. Statistics South Africa implemented the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) in 1999 in conjunction with the rebasing and benchmarking of its national accounts estimates. The SNA93 is an internationally agreed methodology used for its compilation of national accounts estimates.

Annual GDP estimates Prior to June 1999 (when the SNA93 was implemented), Stats SA only compiled quarterly national accounts estimates. The annual estimates of GDP were derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year.

Stats SA implemented the SNA93 in June 1999 in conjunction with the revision, benchmarking and rebasing (to 1995 levels) of the national accounts. Stats SA revises, benchmarks and re-bases the GDP estimates on a periodic (5-yearly) basis. The results of the latest benchmarking and rebasing of national accounts exercise was published in November 2004. Benchmarking is done in order to, inter alia, recalculate the relative weights of industries in the constant price estimates of GDP and to incorporate new data sources and activities that have been identified since the previous benchmarking exercise.

Independent annual national accounts estimates for 2004 and 2005 will be published in November 2006. The annual national accounts estimates for 2004 will be final estimates, while the estimates for 2005 will be the second preliminary estimates.

The purpose of independent annual estimates is to benchmark the level of GDP-estimates for the specific year by incorporating new data that was not yet available when the preliminary annual and quarterly estimates were compiled. The annual revision of GDP estimates through the independently compiled national accounts should be seen as part of the periodic benchmarking process, as it will assist in smoothing the effect of changing the level-estimates of GDP periodically.

The practice of deriving at a first indication of the annual GDP, through the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year, as soon as the GDP for fourth quarter of a specific year is estimated, is still widely used. Therefore, Stats SA publishes the first preliminary annual GDP estimates for a specific year as soon as the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of the relevant year is available. The sum of the value added of the different industries for the four quarters of 2005 gives the first indication of the value added for the year 2005.

According to the revision policy of Stats SA regarding the compilation of National Accounts for South Africa, annual and quarterly national accounts estimates are revised annually when independent annual national accounts estimates for the latest two years and the latest ten quarters are compiled using more comprehensive economic and socio-economic information, e.g. annual reports and financial statements of enterprises and results of household surveys, which became available since the previous independent annual estimates were published. These sources are generally speaking, more reliable than the sources used for the quarterly estimates. Therefore, revisions made to the annual value added of an industry, impact on the quarterly value added of an industry of that year, as well as value added estimates of the following quarters of that specific industry.

Quarterly estimates

Quarterly estimates of value added in nominal and real terms were based on the annual nominal and real estimates referred to earlier. The development of quarterly estimates of GDP, and the accompanying growth rates, has as its principle objective, the preservation of as much of the short-term series movements as possible, given the constraints of new annual estimates. It is important to preserve as much as possible of the short-term movements in the new series, as it is of central interest in quarterly national accounts.

To this extent use was made of the Proportional Denton Method. It is a technique that implicitly constructs, from the revised annual ratios between estimates of value added and the underlying indicators, a quarterly series of ratios between value added and the underlying indicators. It operates under the constraints that the quarterly ratio averages to the annual ratios for each year that has a revised annual estimate of GDP.

Level of detail

The benchmarked estimates (within the supply and use tables), were done on a more detailed level than what is published.

Stats SA continues its policy of developing independent annual estimates of GDP that are based on more comprehensive datasets when compared to the estimates of quarterly GDP. Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP. However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used.

An added advantage is that the annual GDP estimates contain more details on industries and variables.

THE TABLES

- Tables layout** The results of the quarterly value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 1 to 7.
- Tables 1 to 2** Table 1 and 2 show values added by industry at constant 2000 basic prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the same quarter in the previous year.
- Tables 3 to 4** Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 2000 basic prices by industry, in Rand million and as annualised percentage changes from the previous quarter. Seasonal adjustment is a method for removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the quarterly estimates. Although seasonality is an integral part of the quarterly data it may represent an impediment to effective analysis of the business cycle. However, irregular fluctuations because of events such as strikes can still make it difficult to interpret seasonally adjusted data. The annualised values added are equal to the seasonally quarterly data multiplied by four, while the annualised growth rates are derived by raising the change in a given quarter from the previous quarter to the power of four. The intent of annualisation is to indicate what the real growth would be if the present growth rate were to be sustained for a year.
- Tables 5 to 7** Tables 5 to 7 present quarterly estimates at current prices of values added by industry and GDP (table 5) and of compensation of employees (table 6) and gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (table 7) by industry. Seasonally adjusted values added at current prices are available on request.

NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Second quarter of 2006	22 August 2006
	Third quarter of 2006	28 November 2006
	Fourth quarter of 2006	27 February 2007

Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

South Africa's data dissemination practices are assessed against the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). A detailed description of the SDDS can be found on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board on the internet at <http://dsbb.imf.org>. This is a 'best practice' standard. It covers four sectors of the economy i.e. the real, fiscal, financial and external sectors, as well as population and identifies four dimensions i.e. data, access, integrity and quality, of data dissemination. For each of these dimensions, the SDDS prescribes two to four monitorable elements or good practices that can be observed, or monitored, by users of statistics. However, the IMF's monitoring of the SDDS as authorised by the IMF's Board of Executive Directors is limited to the dimensions of data i.e. coverage, periodicity and timeliness, and access i.e. advanced release calendar.

It should also be noted that the SDDS is a disclosure standard, i.e. it focuses on encouraging the authorities to provide information to users, including information that will enable users to assess the data.

The four institutions responsible for the compilation and dissemination of the SDDS prescribed data categories are National Treasury, the South African Revenue Services (SARS), the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

National Treasury is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the national budget (budgetary central government operations). SARS is responsible for compiling and disseminating of data on international merchandise trade.

The SARB is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on national accounts, the analytical accounts of the banking sector, the analytical accounts of the central bank, general government operations, consolidated government operations, central government debt, interest rate, exchange rates, share price indices, balance of payments, the international investment position, international reserves and foreign currency liquidity.

Stats SA is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the production index, national accounts, the production price index, consumer price index, labour market and population.

South Africa has subscribed to the SDDS since 2 August 1996 and started posting its metadata on 27 September 1996. South Africa met the SDDS specifications for the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data, and for the dissemination of advanced release calendars on 18 September 2000.

The National Summary Data Page has been hyperlinked since 24 April 1997 and the Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity was disseminated on 1 September 2000.

**Reports on
Observance of
Standards and
Codes (ROSC)
of the
International
Monetary
Fund (IMF)**

The IMF has been working actively on producing Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) as a step to strengthen the architecture of the international financial system. The objectives of the ROSC include the promotion of increased transparency and encouragement of implementation of internationally accepted standards and codes. One of the ROSC components is the data dissemination module, which falls under the responsibility of the IMF's Statistics Department (STA). In this module, a country is assessed according to the SDDS.

The data dissemination module of the ROSC provides a summary of South Africa's practices on the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data categories specified in the IMF's SDDS, and on the practices on the provision of advance release calendars for these categories. It is complemented by an assessment of the quality of national accounts statistics, using the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) developed by the IMF's Statistics Department.

The DQAF undertakes to assess data quality under the following dimensions in

- prerequisites of quality;
- integrity;
- methodological soundness;
- accuracy and reliability;
- serviceability; and
- accessibility.

An IMF delegation visited South Africa from 7 to 18 May 2001 and produced a ROSC for South Africa. This ROSC indicates to which extent South Africa has observed the IMF's requirements and is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/rosc/rosc.asp>

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 106	22 788	21 114	122 705	80 873
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 017	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		27 223	68 356	174 036	23 698	27 725	143 931	103 380
2005		28 684	69 989	181 137	24 082	30 511	152 712	109 188
1997	1	4 843	15 882	34 967	5 765	5 332	24 656	16 050
	2	9 579	16 200	36 168	5 979	5 368	24 816	16 201
	3	6 948	16 540	37 920	6 055	5 306	25 770	17 319
	4	4 700	16 479	37 636	5 899	5 523	28 905	17 741
1998	1	4 687	16 248	35 635	5 457	5 181	24 672	17 335
	2	9 249	16 249	36 245	5 590	5 051	25 214	17 405
	3	6 708	16 298	37 349	5 630	4 911	26 146	18 018
	4	4 043	16 215	37 108	5 529	5 116	29 487	18 225
1999	1	5 142	15 886	34 874	5 237	4 978	25 766	17 730
	2	10 221	15 966	35 787	5 515	4 972	26 761	18 134
	3	7 149	16 123	37 826	5 677	4 894	28 301	19 200
	4	3 701	16 141	38 692	5 667	5 140	32 726	19 641
2000	1	4 370	15 706	37 340	5 450	5 063	28 203	19 291
	2	8 760	15 897	38 666	5 723	5 179	29 261	19 784
	3	9 766	15 888	41 032	5 915	5 239	30 498	20 763
	4	4 556	15 901	42 068	5 700	5 633	34 744	21 034
2001	1	4 825	15 608	39 721	5 337	5 465	29 344	20 378
	2	10 067	15 963	40 520	5 482	5 510	29 946	20 765
	3	7 789	15 973	41 671	5 652	5 429	30 771	21 909
	4	3 878	15 780	42 218	5 485	5 750	34 956	22 595
2002	1	5 536	15 523	39 910	5 419	5 704	29 707	22 192
	2	11 532	15 949	41 443	5 679	5 790	30 441	22 789
	3	7 151	16 183	43 652	5 872	5 784	31 603	23 929
	4	4 073	16 272	43 725	5 751	6 163	36 119	24 480
2003	1	5 062	16 057	40 740	5 570	6 084	31 276	23 728
	2	11 936	16 583	40 863	5 766	6 164	32 195	24 165
	3	7 280	16 964	42 499	5 969	6 197	33 855	25 140
	4	3 423	16 897	42 304	5 847	6 608	38 812	25 831
2004	1	4 773	16 618	41 380	5 683	6 654	32 735	24 723
	2	11 229	16 999	42 788	5 897	6 870	33 752	25 218
	3	7 609	17 462	44 935	6 129	6 916	35 200	26 421
	4	3 611	17 274	44 933	5 988	7 285	42 245	27 019
2005	1	5 324	17 400	42 389	5 826	7 368	34 982	26 173
	2	11 179	17 673	44 502	6 009	7 595	35 765	26 739
	3	8 406	17 591	47 135	6 108	7 510	37 375	27 866
	4	3 775	17 325	47 111	6 139	8 038	44 590	28 410
2006	1	5 129	16 878	44 371	5 920	8 180	37 083	27 645

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 516	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	750 328
1998		144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		156 253	133 158	51 382	838 221	83 930	922 151	810 770
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 253	85 120	947 373	835 695
2002		179 623	133 054	53 852	894 900	87 427	982 327	866 608
2003		187 062	134 915	56 073	921 863	89 693	1 011 556	894 163
2004		201 170	136 376	56 841	962 736	94 035	1 056 771	935 513
2005		216 632	138 373	58 270	1 009 578	98 677	1 108 255	980 894
1997	1	34 467	34 062	11 013	187 036	20 954	207 990	182 193
	2	35 085	34 074	11 138	194 609	21 024	215 633	185 030
	3	35 437	34 199	11 229	196 723	21 063	217 786	189 775
	4	35 844	34 247	11 054	198 029	21 076	219 105	193 329
1998	1	34 990	33 860	11 366	189 430	20 660	210 090	184 743
	2	35 989	33 895	11 697	196 583	20 453	217 036	187 334
	3	36 503	33 890	12 051	197 504	20 868	218 372	190 796
	4	36 592	33 915	12 080	198 312	21 159	219 471	194 268
1999	1	36 805	33 590	12 019	192 026	20 263	212 289	186 884
	2	37 698	33 646	12 173	200 874	20 226	221 100	190 653
	3	38 335	33 627	12 437	203 569	20 872	224 441	196 420
	4	38 599	33 540	12 391	206 239	21 296	227 535	202 538
2000	1	38 127	33 282	12 483	199 314	20 514	219 828	194 945
	2	38 712	33 330	12 710	208 022	20 546	228 568	199 262
	3	39 377	33 316	13 103	214 896	21 222	236 118	205 131
	4	40 037	33 231	13 086	215 989	21 648	237 637	211 433
2001	1	40 528	33 080	12 987	207 272	20 843	228 115	202 447
	2	41 876	33 036	13 050	216 216	20 862	237 078	206 149
	3	42 867	32 920	13 305	218 287	21 478	239 765	210 498
	4	43 743	32 878	13 195	220 479	21 937	242 416	216 601
2002	1	43 438	32 840	13 151	213 420	21 043	234 463	207 884
	2	44 865	33 158	13 312	224 958	21 734	246 692	213 426
	3	45 380	33 437	13 681	226 671	22 166	248 837	219 520
	4	45 940	33 619	13 708	229 852	22 484	252 336	225 778
2003	1	45 488	33 505	13 750	221 262	21 672	242 934	216 199
	2	46 597	33 650	13 977	231 895	22 379	254 274	219 960
	3	47 294	33 824	14 307	233 328	22 550	255 878	226 049
	4	47 683	33 936	14 039	235 379	23 092	258 471	231 956
2004	1	47 981	33 820	14 011	228 377	22 339	250 716	223 604
	2	50 191	33 995	14 060	241 000	23 406	264 406	229 770
	3	51 081	34 191	14 375	244 320	23 811	268 131	236 711
	4	51 917	34 370	14 396	249 038	24 479	273 517	245 427
2005	1	52 827	34 326	14 301	240 916	23 568	264 484	235 592
	2	54 019	34 497	14 573	252 552	24 637	277 189	241 373
	3	54 756	34 671	14 758	256 175	24 975	281 150	247 769
	4	55 030	34 879	14 638	259 935	25 497	285 432	256 160
2006	1	55 780	34 765	14 780	250 531	24 524	275 055	245 402

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1994		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		-1,7	2,8	4,6	2,4	10,7	5,7	4,6
2005		5,4	2,4	4,1	1,6	10,0	6,1	5,6
1997	1	10,4	-0,4	1,7	10,9	1,9	2,2	5,9
	2	-2,0	2,3	4,3	7,9	1,3	1,2	7,4
	3	-0,8	2,6	2,9	0,9	1,0	0,2	7,5
	4	0,4	2,2	2,0	-2,9	9,8	-1,4	9,5
1998	1	-3,2	2,3	1,9	-5,3	-2,8	0,1	8,0
	2	-3,4	0,3	0,2	-6,5	-5,9	1,6	7,4
	3	-3,5	-1,5	-1,5	-7,0	-7,4	1,5	4,0
	4	-14,0	-1,6	-1,4	-6,3	-7,4	2,0	2,7
1999	1	9,7	-2,2	-2,1	-4,0	-3,9	4,4	2,3
	2	10,5	-1,7	-1,3	-1,3	-1,6	6,1	4,2
	3	6,6	-1,1	1,3	0,8	-0,3	8,2	6,6
	4	-8,5	-0,5	4,3	2,5	0,5	11,0	7,8
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,1	1,7	9,5	8,8
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,8	4,2	9,3	9,1
	3	36,6	-1,5	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,1
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,6	9,6	6,2	7,1
2001	1	10,4	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,0	5,6
	2	14,9	0,4	4,8	-4,2	6,4	2,3	5,0
	3	-20,2	0,5	1,6	-4,4	3,6	0,9	5,5
	4	-14,9	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4
2002	1	14,7	-0,5	0,5	1,5	4,4	1,2	8,9
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	3,6	5,1	1,7	9,7
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	3,9	6,5	2,7	9,2
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	4,8	7,2	3,3	8,3
2003	1	-8,6	3,4	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,3	6,9
	2	3,5	4,0	-1,4	1,5	6,5	5,8	6,0
	3	1,8	4,8	-2,6	1,6	7,1	7,1	5,1
	4	-16,0	3,8	-3,3	1,7	7,2	7,5	5,5
2004	1	-5,7	3,5	1,6	2,0	9,4	4,7	4,2
	2	-5,9	2,5	4,7	2,3	11,5	4,8	4,4
	3	4,5	2,9	5,7	2,7	11,6	4,0	5,1
	4	5,5	2,2	6,2	2,4	10,2	8,8	4,6
2005	1	11,5	4,7	2,4	2,5	10,7	6,9	5,9
	2	-0,4	4,0	4,0	1,9	10,6	6,0	6,0
	3	10,5	0,7	4,9	-0,4	8,6	6,2	5,5
	4	4,5	0,3	4,8	2,5	10,3	5,6	5,2
2006	1	-3,7	-3,0	4,7	1,6	11,0	6,0	5,6

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (concluded)

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,6
1998		2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,3	0,9	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	1,4	4,1	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,2
2004		7,5	1,1	1,4	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,6
2005		7,7	1,5	2,5	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9
1997	1	7,6	0,9	-0,9	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,0
	2	6,2	0,8	0,6	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,4
	3	3,5	0,8	0,9	2,3	2,9	2,3	2,4
	4	1,8	0,7	-0,7	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,8
1998	1	1,5	-0,6	3,2	1,3	-1,4	1,0	1,4
	2	2,6	-0,5	5,0	1,0	-2,7	0,7	1,2
	3	3,0	-0,9	7,3	0,4	-0,9	0,3	0,5
	4	2,1	-1,0	9,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,5
1999	1	5,2	-0,8	5,7	1,4	-1,9	1,0	1,2
	2	4,8	-0,7	4,1	2,2	-1,1	1,9	1,8
	3	5,0	-0,8	3,2	3,1	0,0	2,8	2,9
	4	5,5	-1,1	2,6	4,0	0,6	3,7	4,3
2000	1	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,2	3,6	4,3
	2	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,6	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,6	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,4	4,4
2001	1	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,8
	2	8,2	-0,9	2,7	3,9	1,5	3,7	3,5
	3	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,3	2,0	2,4
2002	1	7,2	-0,7	1,3	3,0	1,0	2,8	2,7
	2	7,1	0,4	2,0	4,0	4,2	4,1	3,5
	3	5,9	1,6	2,8	3,8	3,2	3,8	4,3
	4	5,0	2,3	3,9	4,3	2,5	4,1	4,2
2003	1	4,7	2,0	4,6	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,0
	2	3,9	1,5	5,0	3,1	3,0	3,1	3,1
	3	4,2	1,2	4,6	2,9	1,7	2,8	3,0
	4	3,8	0,9	2,4	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,7
2004	1	5,5	0,9	1,9	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,4
	2	7,7	1,0	0,6	3,9	4,6	4,0	4,5
	3	8,0	1,1	0,5	4,7	5,6	4,8	4,7
	4	8,9	1,3	2,5	5,8	6,0	5,8	5,8
2005	1	10,1	1,5	2,1	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,4
	2	7,6	1,5	3,7	4,8	5,3	4,8	5,0
	3	7,2	1,4	2,7	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,7
	4	6,0	1,5	1,7	4,4	4,2	4,4	4,4
2006	1	5,6	1,3	3,3	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,2

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 106	22 788	21 114	122 705	80 873
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 017	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		27 223	68 356	174 036	23 698	27 725	143 931	103 380
2005		28 684	69 989	181 137	24 082	30 511	152 712	109 188
1997	1	26 097	64 227	144 869	24 040	21 165	105 469	65 146
	2	26 181	65 029	147 573	24 103	21 366	104 781	66 505
	3	26 111	65 531	147 341	23 616	21 505	104 153	68 006
	4	25 891	65 614	146 985	23 036	22 080	102 186	69 591
1998	1	25 027	65 816	147 559	22 600	20 673	104 640	70 550
	2	24 440	65 187	147 444	22 297	20 193	105 535	71 138
	3	24 370	64 607	145 558	21 972	20 009	105 934	70 802
	4	24 907	64 433	144 784	21 955	20 164	105 964	71 441
1999	1	25 563	64 398	144 462	21 788	19 941	109 518	72 319
	2	25 901	63 933	145 518	22 008	19 924	112 060	73 952
	3	26 354	63 962	147 849	22 116	19 987	114 962	75 547
	4	27 034	64 172	150 886	22 476	20 088	117 673	77 002
2000	1	27 385	63 748	154 763	22 711	20 320	120 015	78 790
	2	27 581	63 545	157 295	22 876	20 782	122 292	80 545
	3	27 617	63 012	160 584	22 964	21 411	123 876	81 731
	4	27 221	63 260	163 782	22 602	21 943	124 638	82 426
2001	1	26 719	63 431	164 669	22 242	21 928	124 852	83 264
	2	26 556	63 736	164 671	21 930	22 114	124 983	84 518
	3	26 485	63 308	162 911	21 891	22 182	124 967	86 309
	4	26 472	62 825	164 273	21 762	22 392	125 267	88 493
2002	1	27 225	63 164	165 602	22 099	22 862	126 188	90 678
	2	28 127	63 634	168 496	22 613	23 259	127 232	92 747
	3	28 720	64 222	170 388	22 895	23 629	127 991	94 335
	4	29 096	64 688	170 430	23 281	24 013	130 070	95 800
2003	1	28 882	65 182	168 951	23 186	24 433	131 911	97 299
	2	28 307	66 132	166 920	23 140	24 818	134 541	98 299
	3	27 000	67 184	165 320	23 117	25 296	137 555	99 285
	4	26 611	67 512	164 429	23 162	25 665	140 546	100 573
2004	1	26 766	67 679	168 019	23 365	26 611	141 530	101 573
	2	26 990	67 905	172 572	23 549	27 592	142 930	102 591
	3	27 453	69 162	177 130	23 828	28 192	144 504	103 969
	4	27 683	68 673	178 423	24 048	28 505	146 760	105 387
2005	1	28 117	70 261	177 367	24 065	29 272	148 842	106 715
	2	28 319	70 629	180 769	24 086	30 159	151 329	108 354
	3	29 012	70 014	183 269	23 983	30 850	153 674	109 964
	4	29 288	69 052	183 144	24 191	31 763	157 003	111 719
2006	1	28 771	68 537	185 092	24 409	32 800	158 955	113 063

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 565	754 973	659 942
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 710	779 387	678 510
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 960	803 671	704 832
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 974	838 286	730 665
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	750 328
1998		144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		156 253	133 158	51 382	838 221	83 930	922 151	810 770
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 253	85 120	947 373	835 695
2002		179 623	133 054	53 852	894 900	87 427	982 327	866 608
2003		187 062	134 915	56 073	921 863	89 693	1 011 556	894 163
2004		201 170	136 376	56 841	962 736	94 035	1 056 771	935 513
2005		216 632	138 373	58 270	1 009 578	98 677	1 108 255	980 894
1997	1	140 076	136 893	44 245	772 228	83 802	856 030	746 131
	2	140 699	136 697	44 364	777 298	84 102	861 400	751 118
	3	140 758	136 442	44 543	778 006	84 251	862 257	751 895
	4	141 795	136 296	44 588	778 063	84 313	862 376	752 172
1998	1	142 031	136 099	45 892	780 887	83 904	864 791	755 860
	2	144 032	135 757	46 850	782 873	83 141	866 014	758 433
	3	145 088	135 317	47 711	781 368	82 749	864 117	756 999
	4	145 145	135 067	48 323	782 183	82 766	864 949	757 276
1999	1	149 122	134 977	48 507	790 595	82 310	872 905	765 032
	2	150 768	134 737	48 812	797 614	82 239	879 853	771 713
	3	152 439	134 270	49 194	806 679	82 781	889 460	780 325
	4	153 419	133 628	49 567	815 946	83 298	899 244	788 911
2000	1	154 212	133 698	50 389	826 032	83 329	909 361	798 647
	2	154 790	133 457	51 023	834 186	83 541	917 727	806 604
	3	156 662	133 019	51 767	842 643	84 173	926 816	815 026
	4	159 348	132 458	52 349	850 025	84 677	934 702	822 804
2001	1	163 758	132 839	52 401	856 103	84 665	940 768	829 384
	2	167 443	132 266	52 422	860 637	84 832	945 469	834 081
	3	170 739	131 451	52 556	862 798	85 183	947 981	836 313
	4	174 121	131 100	52 770	869 474	85 800	955 274	843 003
2002	1	176 200	131 842	53 042	878 902	86 287	965 189	851 677
	2	178 680	132 772	53 494	891 055	86 864	977 919	862 928
	3	180 885	133 531	54 052	900 648	88 469	989 117	871 928
	4	182 727	134 071	54 819	908 996	88 088	997 084	879 900
2003	1	184 519	134 482	55 440	914 285	88 860	1 003 145	885 403
	2	185 789	134 761	56 112	918 818	89 484	1 008 302	890 512
	3	187 968	135 076	56 414	924 215	89 905	1 014 120	897 215
	4	189 972	135 341	56 324	930 135	90 523	1 020 658	903 524
2004	1	193 963	135 725	56 430	941 662	91 582	1 033 244	914 896
	2	199 183	136 140	56 525	955 978	93 600	1 049 578	928 988
	3	203 568	136 523	57 053	971 383	95 170	1 066 553	943 930
	4	207 966	137 116	57 356	981 918	95 788	1 077 706	954 236
2005	1	213 282	137 749	57 666	993 336	96 574	1 089 910	965 219
	2	215 502	138 154	58 040	1 005 341	98 702	1 104 043	977 022
	3	217 888	138 471	58 480	1 015 604	99 496	1 115 100	986 592
	4	219 856	139 118	58 902	1 024 036	99 936	1 123 972	994 748
2006	1	224 558	139 532	59 393	1 035 110	100 551	1 135 661	1 006 339

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1994		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		-1,7	2,8	4,6	2,4	10,7	5,7	4,6
2005		5,4	2,4	4,1	1,6	10,0	6,1	5,6
1997	1	-21,8	1,5	2,6	-8,3	14,9	1,3	10,6
	2	1,3	5,1	7,7	1,1	3,9	-2,6	8,6
	3	-1,1	3,1	-0,6	-7,9	2,6	-2,4	9,3
	4	-3,3	0,5	-1,0	-9,5	11,1	-7,3	9,7
1998	1	-12,7	1,2	1,6	-7,4	-23,2	10,0	5,6
	2	-9,1	-3,8	-0,3	-5,3	-9,0	3,5	3,4
	3	-1,1	-3,5	-5,0	-5,7	-3,6	1,5	-1,9
	4	9,1	-1,1	-2,1	-0,3	3,1	0,1	3,7
1999	1	11,0	-0,2	-0,9	-3,0	-4,4	14,1	5,0
	2	5,4	-2,9	3,0	4,1	-0,3	9,6	9,3
	3	7,2	0,2	6,6	2,0	1,3	10,8	8,9
	4	10,7	1,3	8,5	6,7	2,0	9,8	7,9
2000	1	5,3	-2,6	10,7	4,2	4,7	8,2	9,6
	2	2,9	-1,3	6,7	2,9	9,4	7,8	9,2
	3	0,5	-3,3	8,6	1,5	12,7	5,3	6,0
	4	-5,6	1,6	8,2	-6,2	10,3	2,5	3,4
2001	1	-7,2	1,1	2,2	-6,2	-0,3	0,7	4,1
	2	-2,4	1,9	0,0	-5,5	3,4	0,4	6,2
	3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,2	-0,7	1,3	-0,1	8,8
	4	-0,2	-3,0	3,4	-2,3	3,8	1,0	10,5
2002	1	11,9	2,2	3,3	6,3	8,7	3,0	10,2
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	7,1	3,4	9,4
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	5,1	6,5	2,4	7,0
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4
2003	1	-2,9	3,1	-3,4	-1,6	7,2	5,8	6,4
	2	-7,7	6,0	-4,7	-0,8	6,5	8,2	4,2
	3	-17,2	6,5	-3,8	-0,4	7,9	9,3	4,1
	4	-5,6	2,0	-2,1	0,8	6,0	9,0	5,3
2004	1	2,4	1,0	9,0	3,6	15,6	2,8	4,0
	2	3,4	1,3	11,3	3,2	15,6	4,0	4,1
	3	7,1	7,6	11,0	4,8	9,0	4,5	5,5
	4	3,4	-2,8	3,0	3,7	4,5	6,4	5,6
2005	1	6,4	9,6	-2,3	0,3	11,2	5,8	5,1
	2	2,9	2,1	7,9	0,3	12,7	6,9	6,3
	3	10,2	-3,4	5,6	-1,7	9,5	6,3	6,1
	4	3,9	-5,4	-0,3	3,5	12,4	9,0	6,5
2006	1	-6,9	-2,9	4,3	3,6	13,7	5,1	4,9

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The annualised percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter from the previous quarter and compounded to an annual rate.

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (concluded)

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,9	3,2	2,8
1995		3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,4	3,1	3,9
1996		6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	5,1	4,3	3,7
1997		4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,7
1998		2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,3	0,9	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	1,4	4,1	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,2
2004		7,5	1,1	1,4	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,6
2005		7,7	1,5	2,5	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9
1997	1	4,2	0,7	-0,7	1,7	2,8	1,8	2,7
	2	1,8	-0,6	1,1	2,7	1,4	2,5	2,7
	3	0,2	-0,7	1,6	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,4
	4	3,0	-0,4	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1
1998	1	0,7	-0,6	12,2	1,5	-1,9	1,1	2,0
	2	5,8	-1,0	8,6	1,0	-3,6	0,6	1,4
	3	3,0	-1,3	7,6	-0,8	-1,9	-0,9	-0,8
	4	0,2	-0,7	5,2	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,1
1999	1	11,4	-0,3	1,5	4,4	-2,2	3,7	4,2
	2	4,5	-0,7	2,5	3,6	-0,3	3,2	3,5
	3	4,5	-1,4	3,2	4,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
	4	2,6	-1,9	3,1	4,7	2,5	4,5	4,5
2000	1	2,1	0,2	6,8	5,0	0,1	4,6	5,0
	2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	4,2
	4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,4	3,4	3,9
2001	1	11,5	1,2	0,4	2,9	-0,1	2,6	3,2
	2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,8	2,0	2,3
	3	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,1	1,1
	4	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2
2002	1	4,9	2,3	2,1	4,4	2,3	4,2	4,2
	2	5,7	2,9	3,5	5,6	2,7	5,4	5,4
	3	5,0	2,3	4,2	4,4	7,6	4,7	4,2
	4	4,1	1,6	5,8	3,8	-1,7	3,3	3,7
2003	1	4,0	1,2	4,6	2,3	3,6	2,5	2,5
	2	2,8	0,8	4,9	2,0	2,8	2,1	2,3
	3	4,8	0,9	2,2	2,4	1,9	2,3	3,0
	4	4,3	0,8	-0,6	2,6	2,8	2,6	2,8
2004	1	8,7	1,1	0,8	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,1
	2	11,2	1,2	0,7	6,2	9,1	6,5	6,3
	3	9,1	1,1	3,8	6,6	6,9	6,6	6,6
	4	8,9	1,7	2,1	4,4	2,6	4,2	4,4
2005	1	10,6	1,9	2,2	4,7	3,3	4,6	4,7
	2	4,2	1,2	2,6	4,9	9,1	5,3	5,0
	3	4,5	0,9	3,1	4,1	3,3	4,1	4,0
	4	3,7	1,9	2,9	3,4	1,8	3,2	3,3
2006	1	8,8	1,2	3,4	4,4	2,5	4,2	4,7

1/ The percentage change is the growth rate from the previous year.

2/ The annualised percentage change is the growth rate for a given quarter from the previous quarter and compounded to an annual rate.

Table 5 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at current prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972
1994		20 252	32 111	92 069	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 179	17 409	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 126	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 140	40 524	124 603	19 929	19 829	85 859	57 874
1998		25 434	45 879	130 897	20 461	19 953	90 936	63 606
1999		26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071
2000		27 451	63 391	159 106	22 788	21 114	122 705	80 873
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511
2002		44 179	92 113	209 605	26 046	24 119	143 095	100 034
2003		40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439
2004		37 946	87 493	236 822	29 426	29 182	175 570	122 298
2005		34 441	94 322	251 596	31 029	33 400	197 252	135 713
1997	1	4 903	9 517	29 218	4 608	4 931	20 014	13 531
	2	9 323	10 358	30 703	5 097	5 013	20 414	14 031
	3	6 389	10 726	32 240	5 274	4 918	21 277	15 041
	4	4 525	9 923	32 443	4 950	4 967	24 154	15 271
1998	1	5 526	9 869	31 505	4 754	5 028	21 020	14 601
	2	9 313	11 654	32 105	5 267	5 083	21 836	15 603
	3	6 683	12 518	33 666	5 340	4 957	22 526	16 349
	4	3 912	11 838	33 621	5 100	4 886	25 553	17 053
1999	1	5 193	11 757	31 851	4 720	5 223	22 896	16 001
	2	10 094	13 160	32 691	5 302	5 145	24 043	17 030
	3	7 095	13 677	35 577	5 920	4 965	25 754	18 080
	4	3 796	13 580	36 916	5 257	4 906	30 500	18 960
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 607	18 239
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 900	19 640
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 841	20 954
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 358	22 038
2001	1	5 822	18 042	41 942	5 332	5 668	30 711	20 799
	2	11 918	20 248	42 659	5 786	5 679	30 909	21 855
	3	9 041	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494
	4	5 807	19 043	47 201	5 714	5 515	36 856	24 362
2002	1	7 322	20 822	47 626	5 775	6 084	32 682	23 279
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 546	6 036	33 636	24 216
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	7 089	5 979	35 278	25 127
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 638	6 020	41 500	27 412
2003	1	7 213	20 422	53 472	6 540	6 910	36 634	25 979
	2	16 072	21 220	53 726	7 190	6 790	37 020	26 775
	3	11 839	22 644	56 478	7 600	6 709	38 985	27 622
	4	5 767	19 970	57 976	6 985	6 538	45 089	30 061
2004	1	6 557	20 314	56 341	6 724	7 432	39 949	28 393
	2	14 386	22 228	56 970	7 397	7 312	40 451	29 434
	3	11 827	23 462	60 959	7 945	7 360	44 135	31 047
	4	5 176	21 490	62 553	7 358	7 078	51 034	33 423
2005	1	7 480	20 347	58 900	7 094	8 090	44 629	31 258
	2	11 000	24 642	61 099	7 874	8 420	45 528	32 743
	3	10 400	26 061	65 662	8 339	8 590	49 636	34 612
	4	5 561	23 272	65 935	7 722	8 300	57 459	37 100
2006	1	7 170	23 066	63 683	7 505	9 545	50 304	34 497

Table 5 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at current prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62 861	62 375	19 940	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		70 491	71 278	23 403	440 145	41 974	482 120
1995		82 162	80 831	27 545	500 353	47 746	548 098
1996		94 122	96 214	31 040	565 475	52 484	617 959
1997		110 488	107 744	35 177	627 168	58 563	685 732
1998		122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		140 673	124 107	44 002	738 874	74 810	813 684
2000		156 253	133 158	51 381	838 220	83 930	922 150
2001		177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 682	1 019 898
2002		204 667	157 391	62 631	1 063 879	104 898	1 168 777
2003		229 013	171 995	69 895	1 141 131	115 894	1 257 025
2004		260 940	186 802	76 385	1 242 864	143 794	1 386 658
2005		285 757	204 560	84 882	1 352 951	170 303	1 523 254
1997	1	26 076	26 183	8 355	147 335	14 771	162 106
	2	27 444	26 526	8 684	157 593	13 082	170 675
	3	28 319	27 301	9 034	160 519	15 009	175 528
	4	28 649	27 734	9 104	161 721	15 701	177 422
1998	1	29 652	28 532	9 350	159 838	16 364	176 202
	2	30 754	28 996	9 570	170 182	15 977	186 159
	3	30 679	29 303	10 020	172 041	17 097	189 138
	4	31 143	29 664	10 046	172 815	18 112	190 927
1999	1	33 815	30 546	10 491	172 494	18 368	190 862
	2	34 158	30 904	10 755	183 283	15 664	198 947
	3	36 013	31 177	11 373	189 632	20 403	210 035
	4	36 686	31 480	11 383	193 464	20 375	213 839
2000	1	36 803	32 760	12 218	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	37 827	32 927	12 751	206 738	19 115	225 853
	3	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 166	21 966	239 132
	4	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 166	22 579	242 745
2001	1	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 895	243 924
	2	43 431	35 231	14 050	231 768	20 309	252 077
	3	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 110	258 361
	4	46 432	36 171	14 066	241 167	24 368	265 535
2002	1	48 632	38 539	15 272	246 033	26 667	272 700
	2	49 612	38 845	15 625	266 285	24 816	291 101
	3	51 431	39 489	15 844	272 584	26 453	299 037
	4	54 992	40 518	15 889	278 978	26 962	305 940
2003	1	56 675	42 635	16 933	273 413	28 853	302 266
	2	57 474	42 733	17 374	286 375	25 355	311 730
	3	57 952	42 891	17 656	290 377	29 481	319 858
	4	56 912	43 736	17 932	290 967	32 205	323 172
2004	1	61 789	45 837	18 726	292 062	34 616	326 678
	2	64 418	46 071	18 936	307 604	33 312	340 916
	3	68 830	46 819	19 090	321 475	36 083	357 558
	4	65 903	48 075	19 633	321 723	39 783	361 506
2005	1	69 048	49 671	20 581	317 098	42 913	360 011
	2	69 082	50 729	21 094	332 211	36 984	369 195
	3	71 860	51 366	21 379	347 904	43 849	391 753
	4	75 767	52 794	21 828	355 738	46 557	402 295
2006	1	78 680	54 536	22 863	351 849	48 177	400 026

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees at current prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275
1996		6 908	19 969	59 965	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295
1997		7 398	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536
1998		8 314	23 496	72 150	6 724	12 408	46 056	29 722
1999		8 812	26 020	75 682	7 760	12 513	54 460	31 092
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 615	13 608	66 471	39 147
2003		11 218	34 389	104 682	10 886	15 427	73 116	43 822
2004		11 552	36 539	111 891	11 147	16 664	82 478	48 263
2005		12 038	38 589	118 172	12 173	18 453	92 890	52 409
1997	1	1 790	5 364	14 916	1 477	2 869	9 771	6 600
	2	1 926	5 254	15 180	1 651	2 997	10 000	6 756
	3	1 918	5 553	15 852	1 720	3 055	10 400	6 899
	4	1 764	5 889	17 586	1 816	3 364	11 962	7 282
1998	1	2 012	5 786	16 835	1 470	2 908	10 405	6 985
	2	2 165	5 636	17 275	1 646	3 041	10 446	7 413
	3	2 155	5 814	17 880	1 734	3 091	11 373	7 467
	4	1 982	6 260	20 160	1 873	3 369	13 832	7 858
1999	1	2 185	6 155	17 773	1 768	3 036	11 925	7 309
	2	2 330	6 335	18 164	1 833	3 046	13 086	7 696
	3	2 247	6 691	18 639	1 889	3 060	13 619	7 854
	4	2 049	6 839	21 106	2 269	3 370	15 830	8 233
2000	1	2 289	6 850	19 319	1 860	3 064	13 809	7 907
	2	2 484	6 836	20 020	1 946	3 072	14 936	8 367
	3	2 424	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484
	4	2 212	7 475	23 053	2 298	3 485	17 529	8 868
2001	1	2 468	7 509	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 547	8 598
	2	2 643	7 516	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 986	8 979
	3	2 547	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047
	4	2 320	8 372	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 282	9 610
2002	1	2 604	8 147	22 667	2 181	3 159	15 182	9 019
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 364	3 226	15 867	9 634
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 375	3 396	16 385	9 803
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 695	3 827	19 037	10 691
2003	1	2 783	8 627	24 580	2 494	3 526	16 529	10 085
	2	2 944	8 207	25 352	2 668	3 667	17 429	10 820
	3	2 857	8 609	25 814	2 670	3 892	18 082	10 974
	4	2 634	8 946	28 936	3 054	4 342	21 076	11 943
2004	1	2 833	8 970	26 159	2 552	3 779	18 581	11 216
	2	3 017	8 810	27 127	2 736	3 932	19 593	11 901
	3	2 975	9 168	27 631	2 731	4 212	20 481	12 040
	4	2 726	9 591	30 973	3 127	4 741	23 823	13 106
2005	1	2 948	9 472	27 949	2 767	4 081	20 800	12 113
	2	3 145	9 035	28 592	2 969	4 372	22 055	12 946
	3	3 103	9 812	29 046	2 970	4 700	23 105	13 080
	4	2 842	10 270	32 585	3 467	5 300	26 930	14 270
2006	1	3 071	9 986	29 377	2 995	4 560	23 431	13 160

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees at current prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
1993		21 035	55 255	14 392	218 159
1994		23 931	63 435	16 834	242 166
1995		28 136	72 021	19 707	274 676
1996		31 676	86 292	22 086	308 120
1997		36 689	96 416	25 360	340 071
1998		42 385	103 527	27 760	372 542
1999		47 558	109 398	31 122	404 417
2000		53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		61 345	123 704	39 303	473 851
2002		69 719	136 085	43 753	520 501
2003		79 539	148 770	48 848	570 697
2004		91 376	161 829	52 790	624 529
2005		101 913	176 602	56 817	680 056
1997	1	8 418	23 530	6 042	80 775
	2	9 160	23 752	6 257	82 932
	3	9 246	24 339	6 486	85 468
	4	9 864	24 795	6 575	90 897
1998	1	9 983	25 552	6 637	88 572
	2	10 571	25 813	6 801	90 808
	3	10 829	25 937	7 117	93 397
	4	11 002	26 225	7 205	99 766
1999	1	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 070
	2	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 282
	3	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 667
2000	1	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 068
	2	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 589
	3	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 653
2001	1	14 201	30 819	9 749	113 842
	2	14 945	30 683	9 844	116 078
	3	15 921	30 874	9 909	118 540
	4	16 278	31 328	9 800	125 391
2002	1	16 311	33 408	10 717	123 396
	2	17 205	33 634	10 948	127 374
	3	18 050	34 080	11 044	130 725
	4	18 153	34 963	11 045	139 006
2003	1	18 449	36 949	11 813	135 834
	2	19 411	36 976	12 131	139 605
	3	20 689	37 038	12 307	142 932
	4	20 990	37 807	12 598	152 325
2004	1	21 200	39 704	13 097	148 091
	2	22 098	40 020	13 210	152 445
	3	23 719	40 481	13 186	156 624
	4	24 359	41 624	13 297	167 368
2005	1	23 094	43 082	14 078	160 384
	2	25 196	43 819	14 230	166 359
	3	26 320	44 201	14 179	170 516
	4	27 303	45 500	14 330	182 797
2006	1	26 150	47 024	15 129	174 883

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net¹ other taxes on production (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 024	2 741	27 294	16 161
1994		14 572	15 594	41 308	11 658	3 842	31 101	18 932
1995		12 911	16 378	49 695	12 465	4 865	36 425	22 263
1996		16 813	18 799	54 160	12 504	6 217	41 046	26 492
1997		17 742	18 464	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 338
1998		17 120	22 383	58 747	13 737	7 545	44 880	33 884
1999		17 367	26 153	61 353	13 440	7 727	48 733	38 979
2000		18 042	35 133	76 112	14 622	8 317	61 190	47 247
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	16 431	10 511	76 624	60 887
2003		29 671	49 869	116 970	17 430	11 520	84 612	66 617
2004		26 394	50 954	124 931	18 279	12 518	93 092	74 035
2005		22 403	55 733	133 424	18 856	14 947	104 362	83 304
1997	1	3 113	4 154	14 302	3 131	2 062	10 243	6 931
	2	7 397	5 104	15 523	3 447	2 017	10 414	7 275
	3	4 471	5 172	16 388	3 555	1 863	10 877	8 142
	4	2 761	4 034	14 858	3 134	1 603	12 193	7 990
1998	1	3 514	4 084	14 670	3 283	2 120	10 615	7 616
	2	7 148	6 018	14 830	3 621	2 043	11 390	8 191
	3	4 528	6 704	15 786	3 606	1 865	11 153	8 882
	4	1 930	5 578	13 461	3 227	1 517	11 721	9 195
1999	1	3 008	5 602	14 079	2 952	2 187	10 971	8 693
	2	7 764	6 825	14 526	3 469	2 099	10 957	9 334
	3	4 847	6 986	16 939	4 031	1 905	12 135	10 226
	4	1 747	6 741	15 809	2 988	1 535	14 670	10 727
2000	1	2 778	7 617	17 080	3 359	2 308	13 798	10 332
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 964	11 274
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 600	12 471
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 829	13 170
2001	1	3 355	10 532	21 042	3 413	2 539	16 164	12 201
	2	9 275	12 732	21 282	3 812	2 548	15 923	12 876
	3	6 494	11 997	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447
	4	3 487	10 672	22 622	3 454	1 954	19 574	14 753
2002	1	4 718	12 675	24 959	3 593	2 925	17 500	14 260
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	4 182	2 811	17 769	14 582
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 714	2 583	18 893	15 324
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 943	2 193	22 463	16 721
2003	1	4 430	11 796	28 892	4 046	3 384	20 104	15 894
	2	13 128	13 013	28 374	4 522	3 123	19 591	15 955
	3	8 981	14 036	30 664	4 930	2 817	20 903	16 648
	4	3 133	11 024	29 040	3 932	2 196	24 013	18 118
2004	1	3 724	11 344	30 181	4 172	3 653	21 368	17 178
	2	11 368	13 417	29 842	4 662	3 380	20 858	17 533
	3	8 852	14 294	33 328	5 214	3 148	23 654	19 007
	4	2 450	11 899	31 580	4 231	2 337	27 211	20 316
2005	1	4 532	10 875	30 951	4 327	4 009	23 829	19 145
	2	7 855	15 607	32 507	4 905	4 048	23 473	19 797
	3	7 297	16 249	36 616	5 369	3 890	26 531	21 532
	4	2 719	13 002	33 350	4 255	3 000	30 529	22 830
2006	1	4 099	13 080	34 306	4 510	4 985	26 873	21 337

^{1/} Net other taxes on production equals other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net¹ other taxes on production (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
1993		41 826	7 120	5 548	172 682
1994		46 559	7 843	6 569	197 979
1995		54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		62 446	9 923	8 954	257 353
1997		73 799	11 328	9 817	287 097
1998		79 843	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		93 115	14 709	12 880	334 457
2000		102 966	16 711	15 578	395 918
2001		116 186	18 621	17 010	454 365
2002		134 948	21 306	18 878	543 378
2003		149 474	23 225	21 047	570 434
2004		169 564	24 973	23 595	618 335
2005		183 844	27 958	28 065	672 896
1997	1	17 658	2 653	2 313	66 560
	2	18 284	2 774	2 427	74 662
	3	19 073	2 962	2 548	75 051
	4	18 785	2 939	2 529	70 824
1998	1	19 669	2 980	2 713	71 266
	2	20 183	3 183	2 769	79 374
	3	19 850	3 366	2 903	78 644
	4	20 141	3 439	2 841	73 049
1999	1	22 411	3 497	3 025	76 424
	2	22 307	3 595	3 124	84 001
	3	23 972	3 791	3 401	88 234
	4	24 424	3 826	3 330	85 797
2000	1	24 219	3 934	3 658	89 082
	2	24 667	4 071	3 840	98 150
	3	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 174
	4	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 513
2001	1	28 122	4 545	4 276	106 188
	2	28 486	4 548	4 207	115 689
	3	29 424	4 685	4 262	116 712
	4	30 154	4 843	4 265	115 776
2002	1	32 321	5 131	4 555	122 638
	2	32 407	5 211	4 677	138 911
	3	33 381	5 409	4 801	141 858
	4	36 839	5 555	4 845	139 972
2003	1	38 226	5 686	5 120	137 578
	2	38 063	5 757	5 243	146 770
	3	37 263	5 853	5 350	147 445
	4	35 922	5 929	5 334	138 642
2004	1	40 589	6 133	5 629	143 971
	2	42 320	6 051	5 726	155 159
	3	45 111	6 338	5 904	164 851
	4	41 544	6 451	6 336	154 355
2005	1	45 954	6 589	6 503	156 715
	2	43 886	6 910	6 864	165 852
	3	45 540	7 165	7 200	177 388
	4	48 464	7 294	7 498	172 941
2006	1	52 530	7 512	7 734	176 966

1/ Net other taxes on production equals other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.

Explanatory notes

Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2005. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1997 to the fourth quarter of 2005. The estimates are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) published by the United Nations in co-operation with other international organisations. This means that the methodology, concepts and classifications, are in accordance with the latest guidelines of an internationally agreed system of national accounts.

Revised estimates of GDP for the years 1998 onwards were published in the November 2005 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1995 to 2000 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 2000 constant prices in this publication.

Methodology

- 2 Annual GDP estimates are now calculated independently from the quarterly estimates. Previously, annual GDP estimates were derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the relevant year.

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (cf. Statistical sources and methods). However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used. Therefore, the quarterly estimates must be adapted to the independent annual estimates when such estimates become available.

Classifications

- 3 The estimates of value added by industry are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. SIC is based on the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for South African conditions.

Seasonal adjustment

- 4 The quarterly value added and GDP estimates have been seasonally adjusted. 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 quarter. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret.

Reliability of estimates

- 5 Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates. Due to the availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are also made of estimates for the latest quarters and, once a year, for the two latest years.

- Related publications**
- 6 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -
- Bulletin of Statistics; and
 - SA Statistics
 - Economy-wide Activity Survey

- Unpublished Statistics**
- 7 In some cases Stats SA can also make available information which is not published. This information can be made available through a computer printout or diskette. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information.

- Pre-release policy**
- 8 New estimates of economic indicators are kept strictly confidential by Stats SA prior to the date and time of release. To enable selected government departments to prepare their public responses, the following pre-release procedure is applied. It accords with practice in leading statistical agencies.

A strict lock-up procedure is put in place that allows media and government officials access to the data one hour before embargo. There are however strict controls to ensure that the information is not disseminated outside of the lock-up facility before the embargo time

- Symbols and abbreviations**
- 9 DoA Department of Agriculture
- DME Department of Minerals and Energy
- DWAF Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
- SARB South African Reserve Bank
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification
- SNA System of National Accounts
- Stats SA Statistics South Africa
- not applicable

Classification of industries

The industries used in estimating the value added was classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. It is based on the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for local conditions.

For the convenience of users, the SIC is duplicated in this statistical release for easy reference. Two versions of SIC are presented, namely table C reflecting only those categories of the SIC which have actually been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and table D which is the full version of SIC (5th edition).

Table C - Categories used in the national accounts

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture		11
Forestry		12
Fishing		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Coal mining		21
Gold mining		23
Platinum group metals		2424
Other metal ores		24
Other mining and quarrying		22, 25, 29
Manufacturing	3	
Food, beverages and tobacco products		30
Textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Wood and paper; publishing and printing		32
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic		33
Other non-metallic mineral products		34
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment		35

Table C - Categories used in the national accounts tables (concluded)

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Electrical machinery and apparatus		36
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks		37
Transport equipment		38
Furniture; other manufacturing		39
Electricity, gas and water	4	
Electricity and gas		41
Water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale trade		61
Retail trade; repair of household goods		62
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles		63
Catering and accommodation		64
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Transport and storage		71-74
Communication		75
Finance, real estate and business services	8	
Finance and insurance		81-83
Real estate		84
Business services		85-88
Personal services	9 ¹	
General government services	9 ¹	

¹ Major division 9 of SIC - Community, social and personal services - has been disaggregated into two categories in the national accounts tables. These categories follow other criteria than SIC and cannot be defined in terms of the divisions and groups of SIC 9. The first category - Personal services - includes private enterprises. They are market producers. In addition, it includes non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and domestic workers. These are also non-market producers. The second category - general government services - comprises the activities of general government in producing non-market community and social services, e.g. public administration, defence, health and education.

Table D - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) - (5th Edition)

Title of category	Major division	Division
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture, hunting and related services		11
Forestry, logging and related services		12
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Mining of coal and lignite		21
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying		22
Mining of gold and uranium ore		23
Mining of metal ores, except gold and uranium		24
Other mining and quarrying		25
Services activities incidental to mining of minerals		29
Manufacturing	3	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products		30
Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		32
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products		33
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		34
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery		35
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.		36

Table D - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) - (5th Edition) (continued)

Title of category	Major division	Division
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks		37
Manufacture of transport equipment		38
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling		39
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		41
Collection, purification and distribution of water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles		61
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal household goods		62
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; retail trade in automotive fuel		63
Catering and accommodation		64
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Land transport; transport via pipelines		71
Water transport		72
Air transport		73
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies		74
Post and telecommunications		75

Table D - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) - (5th Edition) (concluded)

Title of category	Major division	Division
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	8	
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding		81
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security		82
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation		83
Real estate activities		84
Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator, and of personal and household goods		85
Computer and related activities		86
Research and development		87
Other business activities		88
Community, social and personal services	9	
Public administration and defence activities		91
Education		92
Health and social work		93
Other community, social and personal service activities		94
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.		95
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities		96
Other service activities		99
Private households, extraterritorial organisations, representatives of foreign governments and other activities not adequately defined	0	
Private households with employed persons		01
Extraterritorial organisations		02
Representatives of foreign governments		03
Other activities not adequately defined		04

Classification of commodities

The supply and use tables allow for the comparison of statistics on a commodity level. The aggregated tables in this publication is based on a commodity classification that is closely linked to the generally expected output of a specific industry, and therefore follows the SIC closely. Table E provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC-code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

Table E – Classification of commodities used in supply and use tables

Commodity group	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1
Mining and quarrying	2
Manufacturing	3
Electricity and water	4
Construction	5
Trade, hotels and restaurants	6
Transport, communication	7
Finance, real estate and business services	8
General government services	91
Personal services	9

Statistical sources

Table F summarises the most important statistical sources from which the benchmarked, annual, regional and quarterly estimates of value added and GDP is derived. The estimates are made at both current and constant prices.

Table F: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Cross industry</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the estimation of benchmark and annual estimates is based on the Economic Activity Survey and periodic Large Sample surveys conducted by Stats SA. The information is evaluated in a series of annual supply and use tables for internal consistency.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>A mixture between “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches are used in the compilation of the estimates (cf. methodological notes). “Bottom-up” data sources include the results of large sample surveys and information from large role-players in a sector, i.e. Telkom. “Top-down” sources are distribution keys based on population census results, employment data, administrative data etc.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA. Information from the quarterly financial survey is used where applicable.</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise the constant estimates are derived from the nominal estimates developed in the supply and use framework and double-deflated with suitable price indices. The output and cost structures from the nominal estimates inform the relative weights used to develop the required composite price indicators.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Various price indices are used to derive estimates at constant prices from the nominal estimates. Extrapolation of estimates is done through short-term indicators where available.</p>

Table F: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>The census of commercial agriculture 2002, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) was used.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Selected variables are supplied by the NDA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly information on the value of crops and related expenditure is sourced from the NDA</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Relevant price indices are provide by the NDA on a quarterly basis</p>
<p>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of mines and information form the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME).</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of mines</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>

Table F: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA</p>
<p>Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Construction (SIC 5)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Benchmark year estimates are extrapolated according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	

Table F: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Construction (SIC 5) (continued)</p>	<p>Regional</p> <p>Distribution keys are developed from building statistics published by Stats SA as well as information obtained on the sale of building materials, i.e. cement</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unpublished Large Sample Survey on wholesale, retail and motor trade for 2002 conducted by Stats SA</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>	

Table F: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and South African Post Office</p> <p>Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry</p> <p>Unpublished Large Sample Surveys on transport and communication for 2002 conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA</p>
<p>Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Statistics from the 2001 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>

Table F: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (concluded)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>General government (SIC 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Stat SA conducts a number of surveys on the three tiers of government that is used to derive the estimates. It is supplemented with information from SARB.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly information from the survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Personal services (SIC 9, excl 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information of distribution keys is sourced from the 2001 population census and the General Household Survey</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Employment estimates in the domestic services industry.</p>

Glossary

Ancillary activity	An ancillary activity is a supporting activity undertaken to create the conditions within which the activities of an enterprise are carried out.
Annualised percentage change	The annualised percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the previous quarter, compounded to an annual rate.
Balancing items	A balancing item is an accounting construct obtained by subtracting the total value of the entries on one side of an account from the total value of the entries on the other side. Balancing items are not simply devices introduced to ensure that accounts balance. They encapsulate a great deal of information and include some of the most important entries in the accounts, for example value added and operating surplus.
Basic prices	The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. Basic prices is the preferred method of valuing output.
Benchmark years	Benchmark years refer to those years in respect of which authoritative and detailed data are available.
Commodity flow method	The commodity flow method is used to track the flow of goods and services from the supply (domestic production or imported) to the use (intermediate consumption, final consumption or exports) thereof.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It is recorded on a gross basis, before any deduction for income taxes, pensions, unemployment insurance and other social insurance schemes. It also includes other forms of compensation, namely commissions, tips, bonuses, directors' fees and allowances such as these for holidays and sick leave, as well as military pay and allowances. It excludes employers' social contributions.
Constant prices	Constant price is a valuation concept expressed at the prices prevailing during a fixed reference period or base period. Currently, the base period for national accounts estimates at constant prices is 2000, which means that they have been restated at 2000 prices.
Current prices	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.
Cost, insurance and freight price	The cost, insurance and freight price (c.i.f.) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country.

Enterprise	An enterprise may be a corporation (a quasi-corporate enterprise is treated as if it is a corporation in the SNA), a non-profit institution or an unincorporated enterprise. Corporate enterprises and non-profit institutions are complete institutional units. An unincorporated enterprise, however, refers to an institutional unit - a household or government unit - only in its capacity as a producer of goods and services. It covers only those activities of the unit which are directed towards the production of goods and services.
Establishment	An establishment is defined as an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated at a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Factor cost	Factor cost is a valuation reflecting the cost of the factors of production (labour and capital). It corresponds to the value remaining after all applicable taxes and subsidies have been deducted from market prices.
Financial services indirectly measured	Financial services indirectly measured (FSIM) is measured in the SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds. Therefore, income does not arise from financial intermediation.
Free on board price	The free on board price (f.o.b.) is the purchaser's price paid by an importer taking delivery of goods at the exporter's frontier after loading on to a carrier and after payment of any export taxes or the receipt of any tax rebates.
GDP at market prices	GDP at market prices equals total gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products.
GDP for the economy	GDP for the entire economy is equal to GDP at market prices. It is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacity as producers, <i>plus</i> the values of any taxes, <i>less</i> subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.
GDP per region (GDPR)	GDPR at market prices equals the sum of gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products in a region.
Generation of income account	The generation of income account provides for the distribution of primary incomes to the various institutional sectors. Primary incomes are incomes that accrue to institutional sectors and industries as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.

Goods and services account	The goods and services account shows the total resources (output and imports) and uses of goods and services (intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation and exports). Taxes on products (less subsidies) are also included on the resource side of the accounts.
Gross operating surplus/Mixed income	Gross operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account, i.e. the value added <i>minus</i> compensation of employees payable <i>minus</i> taxes on production payable <i>plus</i> subsidies receivable.
Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producer's prices	Gross value added at producers' prices is defined as output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Homogeneous production	A unit of homogeneous production is defined as a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.
Implied deflator	Implied deflators are also known as variable-weighted or "Paasche" indices (although not strictly of the Paasche type). These price indices are a by-product of the deflation procedure, obtained by dividing a series (e.g. value added) expressed at current prices by the corresponding series at constant prices.
Industries	Industries are defined in the SNA in the same way as in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity.
Institutional unit	An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets. Consumption of fixed assets is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
Net other taxes on production	Other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.
Operating surplus or mixed income	Operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account i.e. the value added minus compensation of employees payable minus taxes on production payable plus subsidies receivable.
Other subsidies on production	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production. These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.

Other taxes on production	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, stamp duties, business or professional licenses, etc.
Output	Output is defined in the context of a production account. Production accounts are compiled for establishments or enterprises, and not for processes of production. Therefore, output consists only of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.
Percentage change	When using annual data, the percentage change is the growth rate from one year to the next year. For quarterly data, the percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.
Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying industries.
Principal activity	The principal activity of an establishment is the activity whose gross value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit.
Producers' price	The producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Production boundary	The general production boundary is defined as an economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce output of goods and services. The production boundary in the 1993 SNA is more restricted than the general production boundary due to the production accounts not being compiled for household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household, except for services produced by paid domestic staff.
Production account for the total economy	The production account is the first in the sequence of accounts compiled for institutional sectors, industries and the total economy. The production account contains three items apart from the balancing item namely output, intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products. The output is recorded under resources on the right-hand side of the account. Intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products is recorded under uses on the left-hand side of the account.
Purchaser's price	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value added tax (VAT) or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

Region	A region for GDP estimates per region is defined as a province.
Revision of estimates	Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices apart from the revision of estimates for the latest quarters. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates.
Secondary activity	A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single establishment in addition to the principal activity.
Secondary industries	The secondary industries include the manufacturing, electricity, water and construction industries.
Subsidies	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production . These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
Supply and use tables	The SU-tables are sometimes referred to as rectangular input-output tables, make and use tables, supply and disposition of commodities tables.
Supply table	The supply table gives information about the resources of goods and services.
Symmetric	Symmetric tables use similar classifications or units, i.e. same groups of products for both the rows and the columns.
System of National Accounts	System of National Accounts (SNA), refers to an internationally-agreed standard system for macro-economic accounts. The latest version is described in the System of National Accounts 1993.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production which and are likely to be reflected in market prices paid by the purchaser, such as sales and excise taxes, import duties and property taxes. Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production.
Taxes on products	Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT).
Use Table	The use table gives information on the uses of goods and services, and also on cost structures of the industries.
Value added components	The use table distinguishes three different components of value added, i.e. compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross operating surplus/mixed income.

Tertiary industries

Tertiary industries include wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation, transport, storage and communication, finance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, general government services, and other producers.

Value added by industry

Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before or after deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit or sector, or establishment or industry.

Additional Information

Stats SA publishes approximately 400 different releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data; and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za

Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
National Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
South African Library, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Pietersburg
Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Electronic services

A large range of data are available via on-line services, diskette and computer printouts. For more details about our electronic data services, contact (012) 310 8095.

You can visit us on the Internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

Enquires

Telephone number: (012) 310 8600/8390/8351/4892/8496/8095 (for user information)
(012) 310 8024/520 (technical enquiries)
(012) 310 8161 (publishing)
Fax number: (012) 310 8304
Email address: gdp@statssa.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

Produced by Stats SA