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Gross Domestic Product

Second quarter: 2009

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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2009

Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices decreased by 3,0 percent during the second quarter of 2009.

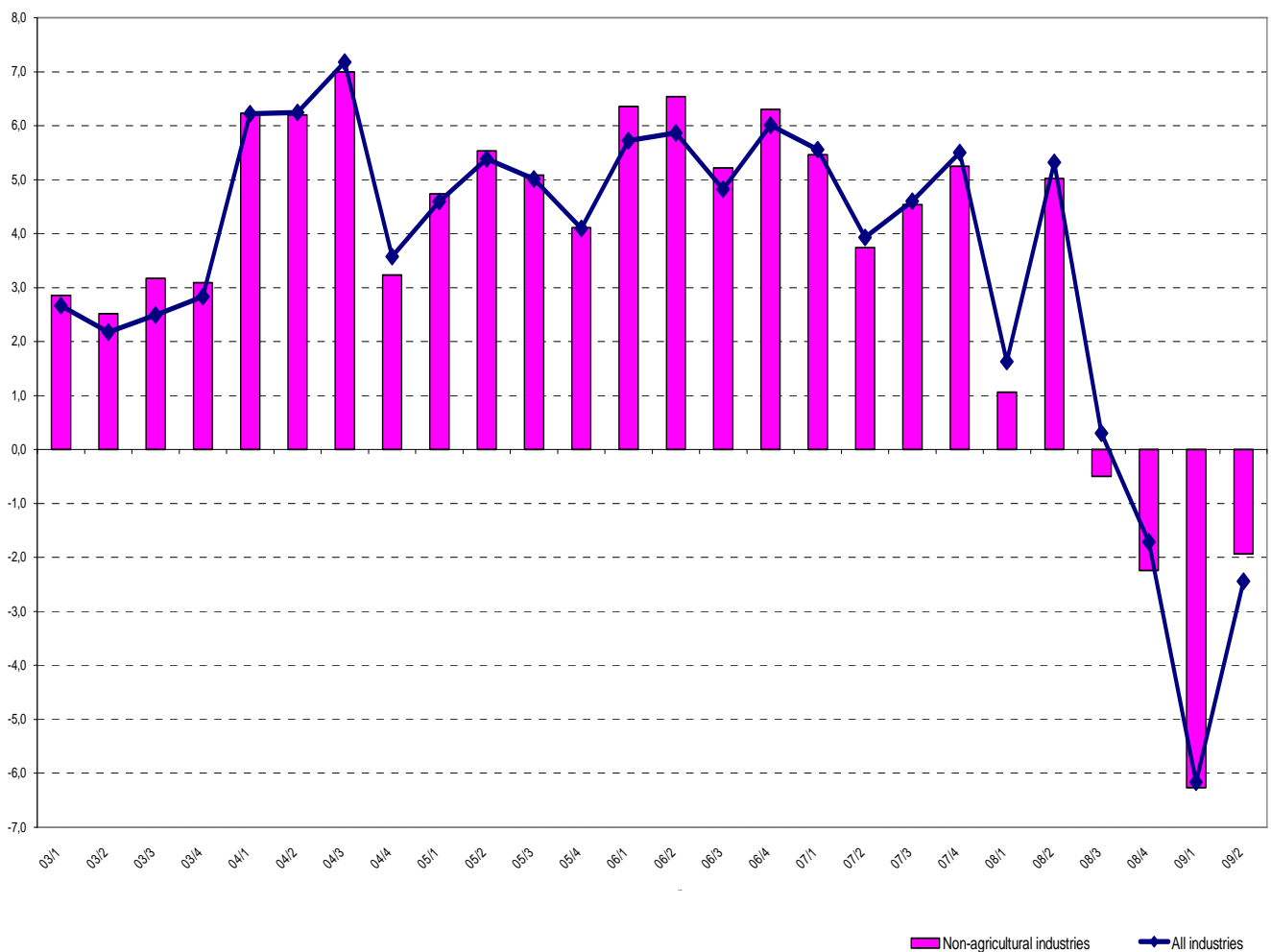
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the real GDP at market prices for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by an annualised rate of 3,0 percent compared with the first quarter of 2009, following an annualised decrease of 6,4 percent for the first quarter of 2009 compared with the fourth quarter of 2008. The real annualised economic growth rates during the four quarters of 2008 were increases of 1,7 percent, 5,0 percent, 0,2 percent and a decrease of 1,8 percent during the first, second, third and fourth quarter respectively (see table 4).

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 – decreased by an annualised rate of 2,4 percent in the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009, following an annualised decrease of 6,2 percent during the first quarter of 2009 compared with the fourth quarter of 2008 (see figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 1,9 percent compared with the first quarter of 2009, following an annualised decrease of 6,3 percent during the first quarter of 2009 compared with the fourth quarter of 2008.

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 2,8 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first six months of 2009 decreased by 2,0 percent compared with the first six months of 2008 (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 percentage change in the seasonally adjusted real GDP for the ten quarters from the first quarter of 2007 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. Thus, the 3,0 percent annualised decrease in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the second quarter of 2009 was due to decreases in the manufacturing industry (-1,6 percentage points); the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (-0,6 of a percentage point); the finance, real estate and business services and the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries (each contributing -0,5 of a percentage point) and the transport, storage and communication industry (-0,1 of a percentage point). Positive contributions by other industries included the construction industry (0,5 of a percentage point), the general government services and the mining and quarrying industry (each contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) and the personal services (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 2009Q2 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									
		2007				2008				2009		2007				2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,9	9,5	11,4	7,1	15,5	25,0	16,7	31,6	16,7	-2,9	-17,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,5	-0,1	-0,5
Mining and quarrying	4,6	-2,8	-7,5	-0,4	-4,4	-25,8	19,2	-8,8	0,4	-32,8	5,5	-0,2	-0,4	0,0	-0,2	-1,3	1,0	-0,4	0,0	-1,7	0,3
Manufacturing	14,4	5,8	1,4	-1,4	9,0	-0,6	14,3	-9,4	-21,8	-22,1	-10,9	0,9	0,2	-0,2	1,4	-0,1	2,3	-1,5	-3,5	-3,3	-1,6
Electricity, gas and water	2,0	5,0	3,2	3,5	-0,7	-5,8	-2,1	3,0	-2,7	-7,9	-1,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,1	-0,2	-0,2	0,0
Construction	4,1	18,2	15,3	15,5	17,8	13,9	9,1	15,0	10,8	14,7	12,2	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13,8	5,1	4,8	4,4	2,0	4,1	-4,0	-6,9	-0,2	-2,5	-4,5	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,6	-0,6	-0,9	0,0	-0,3	-0,6
Transport, storage and communication	10,3	6,2	6,2	4,5	3,6	3,4	4,3	4,5	1,8	-1,8	-1,1	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,2	-0,2	-0,1
Finance, real estate and business services	20,5	6,7	7,3	10,4	8,0	2,6	3,3	3,2	3,0	-2,3	-2,4	1,3	1,4	2,1	1,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	-0,5	-0,5
General government services	13,1	4,9	1,3	3,7	4,3	4,6	2,5	5,2	4,5	2,7	2,4	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,3
Personal services	5,6	3,5	2,7	3,1	3,1	4,8	4,1	6,3	2,8	3,1	2,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,3</i>	<i>5,6</i>	<i>3,9</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>5,5</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>5,3</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>-1,7</i>	<i>-6,2</i>	<i>-2,4</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>3,6</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>1,4</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>-1,5</i>	<i>-5,6</i>	<i>-2,2</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	4,8	1,0	3,2	4,4	2,9	2,2	-1,0	-3,1	-9,3	-9,0	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	-0,1	-0,3	-0,8	-0,8
GDP at market prices	100,0	5,5	3,7	4,5	5,4	1,7	5,0	0,2	-1,8	-6,4	-3,0	5,5	3,7	4,5	5,4	1,7	5,0	0,2	-1,8	-6,4	-3,0

¹ The relative size of each industry for the second quarter of 2009 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the first quarter of 2009. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its seasonally adjusted value of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the first quarter 2009.

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

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry decreased at an annualised rate of 17,1 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The annualised decrease of 17,1 percent reflected in the second quarter of 2009 can be attributed to declining contribution by the animal products in the agricultural industry. The unadjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 0,6 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry during the first six months of 2009 decreased by 3,0 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry increased at an annualised rate of 5,5 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry was mainly due to increase reflected in the mining of other metal ores (including platinum) and other mining and quarrying (including diamonds). The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 9,5 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first six months of 2009 decreased by 9,4 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

Following a decrease of 22,1 percent in the first quarter of 2009, the seasonally adjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry decreased at an annualised rate of 10,9 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The contraction has occurred in all sectors notably the basic metals, transport equipments and the coke and petroleum product industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 15,1 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry for the first six months of 2009 decreased by 13,0 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

Following a decrease of 7,9 percent in the first quarter of 2009, the electricity, gas and water industry decreased at an annualised rate of 1,4 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The decrease of 1,4 percent was mainly due to a decrease in the consumption of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 2,6 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry for the first six months of 2009 decreased by 3,2 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the construction industry increased at an annualised rate of 12,2 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The increase of 12,2 percent was mainly due to the other construction works. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry for the second quarter of 2009 increased by 13,2 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry for the first six months of 2009 increased by 12,8 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry decreased at an annualised rate of 4,5 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The decrease of 4,5 percent was mainly due to the decreases reflected by wholesale, retail and motor trade and hotels and restaurants industries. The unadjusted real value added by this industry for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 3,5 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by this industry for the first six months of 2009 decreased by 3,0 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry decreased at an annualised rate of 1,1 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The 1,1 percent decrease was mainly due to decreased activities related to land transport and transport support services industries. The unadjusted real value added by this industry for the second quarter of 2009 increased by 0,9 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry for the first six months of 2009 increased by 1,5 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

The real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry decreased at a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 2,4 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The decrease in seasonally adjusted and annualised real value added was due to the decrease of activities in finance, insurance and real estate. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry for the second quarter of 2009 decreased by 0,1 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry for the first six months of 2009 increased by 0,9 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

The real value added by the general government services sector increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 2,4 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The unadjusted real value added by this industry for the second quarter of 2009 increased by 3,7 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the general government services sector for the first six months of 2009 increased by 3,7 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added by the personal services reflected an annualised increase of 2,3 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2009. The unadjusted real value added by the personal services for the second quarter of 2009 increased by 3,4 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008. The unadjusted real value added by the personal services sector for the first six months of 2009 increased by 3,9 percent compared with the first six months of 2008.

PP

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR GDP COMPILATION

- Introduction** This statistical release contains annual estimates of the GDP for the years 1993 to 2008, calculated from the production side whereby GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities or industries. It also contains quarterly estimates of GDP for the period 1999 to second quarter 2009. 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 03 September 2009.
- 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. Stats SA in conjunction with SARB will publish the benchmarked and rebased GDP estimates in November 2009. This will include a revised time series from 2001 to date.
- 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 2008 gives the first indication of the value added for the year 2008.
- 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 from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB)

NOTES

Forthcoming issues

Issue

Expected date of publication

Third quarter of 2009 and Benchmarked annual estimates from 2001-2008	24 November 2009
Fourth quarter of 2009	23 February 2010
First quarter of 2010	25 May 2010
Second quarter of 2010	24 August 2010

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	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		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944	117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290	121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923	125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538	134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 326	731 335
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312	140 832	136 582	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	750 729
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983	144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705	151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872	156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148	810 767
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 018	85 646	169 015	131 914	52 537	862 254	85 120	947 374	835 696
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390	179 623	132 859	53 582	894 706	87 416	982 122	866 414
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864	187 062	136 018	56 074	922 966	89 797	1 012 763	895 267
2004		28 083	67 363	174 197	23 835	27 830	144 111	103 500	201 821	139 530	57 183	967 454	94 574	1 062 028	939 371
2005		29 614	68 818	182 219	24 249	31 268	154 606	109 036	212 313	143 883	59 705	1 015 711	99 047	1 114 758	986 097
2006		27 493	68 591	191 234	24 926	35 494	165 804	116 232	227 598	148 399	63 170	1 068 941	105 137	1 174 078	1 041 448
2007		28 283	68 570	199 785	25 683	41 552	174 479	122 705	243 118	153 961	65 703	1 123 840	110 090	1 233 930	1 095 557
2008		33 592	64 145	202 116	25 376	47 322	175 436	127 552	255 378	160 013	68 382	1 159 312	112 405	1 271 717	1 125 721
1999	1	5 142	15 886	34 874	5 237	4 978	25 766	17 730	36 805	33 590	12 019	192 026	20 263	212 289	186 884
	2	10 221	15 966	35 787	5 515	4 972	26 761	18 134	37 698	33 646	12 173	200 874	20 226	221 100	190 653
	3	7 149	16 123	37 826	5 677	4 894	28 301	19 200	38 335	33 627	12 437	203 569	20 872	224 441	196 420
	4	3 701	16 141	38 692	5 667	5 140	32 726	19 641	38 599	33 540	12 391	206 239	21 296	227 535	202 538
2000	1	4 370	15 706	37 340	5 450	5 063	28 203	19 291	38 127	33 282	12 483	199 314	20 514	219 828	194 945
	2	8 760	15 897	38 666	5 723	5 179	29 261	19 784	38 712	33 330	12 710	208 021	20 546	228 567	199 262
	3	9 766	15 888	41 032	5 915	5 239	30 498	20 763	39 377	33 316	13 103	214 896	21 222	236 118	205 131
	4	4 556	15 901	42 068	5 700	5 633	34 744	21 034	40 037	33 231	13 087	215 989	21 648	237 637	211 433
2001	1	4 825	15 608	39 721	5 337	5 465	29 344	20 378	40 528	33 080	12 987	207 272	20 843	228 115	202 447
	2	10 067	15 963	40 520	5 482	5 510	29 946	20 765	41 876	33 036	13 050	216 216	20 862	237 078	206 149
	3	7 789	15 973	41 671	5 652	5 429	30 771	21 909	42 867	32 920	13 305	218 287	21 478	239 765	210 498
	4	3 878	15 780	42 218	5 485	5 750	34 956	22 595	43 743	32 878	13 195	220 479	21 937	242 416	216 601
2002	1	5 536	15 523	39 910	5 419	5 704	29 707	22 192	43 438	32 801	13 151	213 381	21 041	234 422	207 845
	2	11 532	15 949	41 443	5 679	5 790	30 441	22 789	44 865	33 159	13 312	224 959	21 733	246 692	213 427
	3	7 151	16 183	43 652	5 872	5 784	31 603	23 929	45 380	33 379	13 681	226 613	22 162	248 775	219 462
	4	4 073	16 272	43 725	5 751	6 163	36 119	24 480	45 940	33 520	13 708	229 753	22 480	252 233	225 680
2003	1	5 062	16 057	40 740	5 570	6 084	31 276	23 728	45 488	33 534	13 750	221 290	21 679	242 969	216 228
	2	11 936	16 583	40 863	5 766	6 164	32 195	24 165	46 597	33 992	13 977	232 237	22 410	254 647	220 302
	3	7 280	16 964	42 499	5 969	6 197	33 855	25 140	47 294	34 188	14 307	233 692	22 583	256 275	226 412
	4	3 423	16 897	42 304	5 847	6 608	38 812	25 831	47 684	34 304	14 040	235 748	23 125	258 873	232 325
2004	1	4 723	16 830	41 254	5 714	6 602	32 811	24 678	48 200	34 164	14 101	229 077	22 367	251 444	224 354
	2	10 879	16 713	42 548	5 932	6 819	33 780	25 181	50 472	34 787	14 160	241 271	23 508	264 779	230 392
	3	8 309	17 333	45 093	6 171	6 975	35 244	26 516	51 271	35 149	14 470	246 531	24 017	270 548	238 222
	4	4 172	16 487	45 302	6 018	7 434	42 277	27 126	51 878	35 430	14 452	250 575	24 682	275 257	246 403
2005	1	5 645	17 667	42 541	5 828	7 431	35 365	26 104	51 585	35 314	14 659	242 139	23 627	265 766	236 494
	2	10 412	17 380	44 910	6 047	7 689	36 198	26 636	52 575	35 911	14 833	252 590	24 679	277 269	242 178
	3	9 297	17 194	47 455	6 181	7 834	37 855	27 866	53 592	36 296	15 134	258 704	25 127	283 831	249 407
	4	4 260	16 578	47 313	6 194	8 314	45 187	28 431	54 561	36 362	15 079	262 278	25 614	287 892	258 018
2006	1	5 559	16 807	44 728	5 947	8 260	37 661	27 745	55 099	36 444	15 616	253 866	24 854	278 720	248 307
	2	9 343	17 011	46 732	6 224	8 680	38 892	28 366	56 988	36 964	15 671	264 872	26 073	290 945	255 529
	3	8 205	17 147	49 480	6 376	8 927	40 915	29 819	56 941	37 300	15 948	271 057	26 400	297 457	262 852
	4	4 387	17 626	50 294	6 379	9 627	48 335	30 302	58 570	37 691	15 935	279 146	27 810	306 956	274 759
2007	1	5 652	17 208	47 499	6 137	9 708	40 216	29 444	58 202	37 898	16 302	268 266	26 563	294 829	262 614
	2	9 549	17 114	49 075	6 397	10 168	41 178	30 029	59 839	38 307	16 435	278 089	27 252	305 341	268 541
	3	8 444	17 221	50 902	6 592	10 454	43 039	31 353	61 411	38 719	16 674	284 808	27 729	312 537	276 365
	4	4 639	17 028	52 310	6 557	11 222	50 046	31 879	63 666	39 037	16 292	292 676	28 547	321 223	288 038
2008	1	6 797	15 579	48 238	6 105	11 225	41 759	30 698	62 280	39 293	17 007	278 981	27 306	306 287	272 184
	2	11 462	16 336	51 604	6 333	11 596	41 850	31 215	63 454	39 726	17 188	290 765	28 246	319 011	279 303
	3	9 979	16 038	52 501	6 594	11 908	42 370	32 580	64 056	40 316	17 404	293 746	28 298	322 044	283 767
	4	5 354	16 191	49 773	6 344	12 593	49 457	33 059	65 588	40 678	16 784	295 820	28 555	324 375	290 467
2009	1	6 314	14 125	43 051	5 866	12 616	40 679	31 338	63 513	40 749	17 743	275 993	26 496	302 489	269 680
	2	11 390	14 793	43 795	6 170	13 125	40 403	31 481	63 370	41 202	17 774	283 502	26 556	310 058	272 112

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	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		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6	3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6	3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1	6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6	4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5	2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2	5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3	3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9	8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0	6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9	4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7	7,9	2,6	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,9	4,9
2005		5,4	2,2	4,6	1,7	12,4	7,3	5,3	5,2	3,1	4,4	5,0	4,7	5,0	5,0
2006		-7,2	-0,3	4,9	2,8	13,5	7,2	6,6	7,2	3,1	5,8	5,2	6,1	5,3	5,6
2007		2,9	0,0	4,5	3,0	17,1	5,2	5,6	6,8	3,7	4,0	5,1	4,7	5,1	5,2
2008		18,8	-6,5	1,2	-1,2	13,9	0,5	4,0	5,0	3,9	4,1	3,2	2,1	3,1	2,8
1999	1	9,7	-2,2	-2,1	-4,0	-3,9	4,4	2,3	5,2	-0,8	5,7	1,4	-1,9	1,0	1,2
	2	10,5	-1,7	-1,3	-1,3	-1,6	6,1	4,2	4,8	-0,7	4,1	2,2	-1,1	1,9	1,8
	3	6,6	-1,1	1,3	0,8	-0,3	8,2	6,6	5,0	-0,8	3,2	3,1	0,0	2,8	2,9
	4	-8,5	-0,5	4,3	2,5	0,5	11,0	7,8	5,5	-1,1	2,6	4,0	0,6	3,7	4,3
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,1	1,7	9,5	8,8	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,2	3,6	4,3
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,8	4,2	9,3	9,1	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,6	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	36,6	-1,5	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,1	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,6	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,6	9,6	6,2	7,1	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,4	4,4
2001	1	10,4	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,0	5,6	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,8
	2	14,9	0,4	4,8	-4,2	6,4	2,3	5,0	8,2	-0,9	2,7	3,9	1,5	3,7	3,5
	3	-20,2	0,5	1,6	-4,4	3,6	0,9	5,5	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	-14,9	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,3	2,0	2,4
2002	1	14,7	-0,5	0,5	1,6	4,4	1,2	8,9	7,2	-0,8	1,3	2,9	0,9	2,8	2,7
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	3,6	5,1	1,7	9,7	7,1	0,4	2,0	4,0	4,2	4,1	3,5
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	3,9	6,5	2,7	9,2	5,9	1,4	2,8	3,8	3,2	3,8	4,3
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	4,9	7,2	3,3	8,3	5,0	2,0	3,9	4,2	2,5	4,0	4,2
2003	1	-8,6	3,4	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,3	6,9	4,7	2,2	4,6	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,0
	2	3,5	4,0	-1,4	1,5	6,5	5,8	6,0	3,9	2,5	5,0	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2
	3	1,8	4,8	-2,6	1,6	7,1	7,1	5,1	4,2	2,4	4,6	3,1	1,9	3,0	3,2
	4	-16,0	3,8	-3,3	1,7	7,2	7,5	5,5	3,8	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,9
2004	1	-6,7	4,8	1,3	2,6	8,5	4,9	4,0	6,0	1,9	2,5	3,5	3,2	3,5	3,8
	2	-8,9	0,8	4,1	2,9	10,6	4,9	4,2	8,3	2,3	1,3	3,9	4,9	4,0	4,6
	3	14,1	2,2	6,1	3,4	12,6	4,1	5,5	8,4	2,8	1,1	5,5	6,3	5,6	5,2
	4	21,9	-2,4	7,1	2,9	12,5	8,9	5,0	8,8	3,3	2,9	6,3	6,7	6,3	6,1
2005	1	19,5	5,0	3,1	2,0	12,6	7,8	5,8	7,0	3,4	4,0	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,4
	2	-4,3	4,0	5,6	1,9	12,8	7,2	5,8	4,2	3,2	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	5,1
	3	11,9	-0,8	5,2	0,2	12,3	7,4	5,1	4,5	3,3	4,6	4,9	4,6	4,9	4,7
	4	2,1	0,6	4,4	2,9	11,8	6,9	4,8	5,2	2,6	4,3	4,7	3,8	4,6	4,7
2006	1	-1,5	-4,9	5,1	2,1	11,2	6,5	6,3	6,8	3,2	6,5	4,8	5,2	4,9	5,0
	2	-10,3	-2,1	4,1	2,9	12,9	7,4	6,5	8,4	2,9	5,7	4,9	5,6	4,9	5,5
	3	-11,8	-0,3	4,3	3,2	14,0	8,1	7,0	6,2	2,8	5,4	4,8	5,1	4,8	5,4
	4	3,0	6,3	6,3	3,0	15,8	7,0	6,6	7,3	3,7	5,7	6,4	8,6	6,6	6,5
2007	1	1,7	2,4	6,2	3,2	17,5	6,8	6,1	5,6	4,0	4,4	5,7	6,9	5,8	5,8
	2	2,2	0,6	5,0	2,8	17,1	5,9	5,9	5,0	3,6	4,9	5,0	4,5	4,9	5,1
	3	2,9	0,4	2,9	3,4	17,1	5,2	5,1	7,9	3,8	4,6	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,1
	4	5,7	-3,4	4,0	2,8	16,6	3,5	5,2	8,7	3,6	2,2	4,8	2,6	4,6	4,8
2008	1	20,3	-9,5	1,6	-0,5	15,6	3,8	4,3	7,0	3,7	4,3	4,0	2,8	3,9	3,6
	2	20,0	-4,5	5,2	-1,0	14,0	1,6	3,9	6,0	3,7	4,6	4,6	3,6	4,5	4,0
	3	18,2	-6,9	3,1	0,0	13,9	-1,6	3,9	4,3	4,1	4,4	3,1	2,1	3,0	2,7
	4	15,4	-4,9	-4,8	-3,3	12,2	-1,2	3,7	3,0	4,2	3,0	1,1	0,0	1,0	0,8
2009	1	-7,1	-9,3	-10,8	-3,9	12,4	-2,6	2,1	2,0	3,7	4,3	-1,1	-3,0	-1,2	-0,9
	2	-0,6	-9,5	-15,1	-2,6	13,2	-3,5	0,9	-0,1	3,7	3,4	-2,5	-6,0	-2,8	-2,6
	1-2 ^{3/}	-3,0	-9,4	-13,0	-3,2	12,8	-3,0	1,5	0,9	3,7	3,9	-1,8	-4,5	-2,0	-1,8

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.

3/ The percentage change is the growth rate for the first six months of the year compared with the first six months of the previous year.

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	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		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6	3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6	3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1	6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6	4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5	2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2	5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3	3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9	8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0	6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9	4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7	7,9	2,6	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,9	4,9
2005		5,4	2,2	4,6	1,7	12,4	7,3	5,3	5,2	3,1	4,4	5,0	4,7	5,0	5,0
2006		-7,2	-0,3	4,9	2,8	13,5	7,2	6,6	7,2	3,1	5,8	5,2	6,1	5,3	5,6
2007		2,9	0,0	4,5	3,0	17,1	5,2	5,6	6,8	3,7	4,0	5,1	4,7	5,1	5,2
2008		18,8	-6,5	1,2	-1,2	13,9	0,5	4,0	5,0	3,9	4,1	3,2	2,1	3,1	2,8
1999	1	11,0	-0,2	-0,9	-3,0	-4,4	14,1	5,0	11,4	-0,3	1,5	4,4	-2,2	3,7	4,2
	2	5,4	-2,9	3,0	4,1	-0,3	9,6	9,3	4,5	-0,7	2,5	3,6	-0,3	3,2	3,5
	3	7,2	0,2	6,6	2,0	1,3	10,8	8,9	4,5	-1,4	3,2	4,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
	4	10,7	1,3	8,5	6,7	2,0	9,8	7,9	2,6	-1,9	3,1	4,7	2,5	4,5	4,5
2000	1	5,3	-2,6	10,7	4,3	4,7	8,2	9,6	2,1	0,2	6,8	5,0	0,1	4,6	5,0
	2	2,9	-1,3	6,7	2,9	9,4	7,8	9,2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	0,5	-3,3	8,6	1,5	12,7	5,3	6,0	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	4,2
	4	-5,6	1,6	8,2	-6,2	10,3	2,5	3,4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,4	3,4	3,9
2001	1	-7,2	1,1	2,2	-6,2	-0,3	0,7	4,1	11,5	1,2	0,4	2,9	-0,1	2,6	3,2
	2	-2,4	1,9	0,0	-5,5	3,4	0,4	6,2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,8	2,0	2,3
	3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,2	-0,7	1,3	-0,1	8,8	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,1	1,1
	4	-0,2	-3,0	3,4	-2,3	3,8	1,0	10,5	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2
2002	1	11,9	2,2	3,3	6,3	8,7	3,0	10,2	4,9	2,7	2,1	4,5	2,3	4,3	4,3
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	7,1	3,4	9,4	5,7	1,5	3,5	5,4	2,6	5,2	5,2
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	5,1	6,5	2,4	7,0	5,0	1,9	4,2	4,3	7,6	4,6	4,2
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4	4,1	2,4	5,8	3,9	-1,6	3,4	3,8
2003	1	-2,9	3,1	-3,4	-1,6	7,2	5,8	6,4	4,0	3,4	4,6	2,7	3,9	2,8	2,9
	2	-7,7	6,0	-4,7	-0,8	6,5	8,2	4,2	2,8	2,0	4,9	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,5
	3	-17,2	6,5	-3,8	-0,4	7,9	9,3	4,1	4,8	1,8	2,2	2,5	2,0	2,4	3,2
	4	-5,6	2,0	-2,1	0,8	6,0	9,0	5,3	4,3	2,4	-0,6	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,1
2004	1	5,9	1,2	11,8	4,5	14,5	3,0	4,1	11,4	1,3	0,7	6,2	5,3	6,1	6,2
	2	8,0	-5,8	9,4	4,2	14,5	4,2	4,2	12,4	3,9	2,2	6,2	9,8	6,6	6,2
	3	13,3	10,8	10,3	5,9	12,4	4,8	6,0	7,4	3,6	5,2	7,2	7,7	7,2	7,0
	4	15,3	-10,6	0,9	4,4	10,8	6,7	5,8	4,1	4,5	4,8	3,6	3,8	3,6	3,2
2005	1	0,1	18,8	-1,3	-2,8	13,5	7,5	4,8	5,7	1,5	4,8	4,6	1,1	4,3	4,7
	2	0,5	-2,8	12,7	1,1	12,4	8,4	5,7	1,8	3,4	4,5	5,4	7,9	5,6	5,5
	3	2,5	-2,6	5,5	0,6	12,3	8,2	5,3	5,6	3,7	4,3	5,0	4,6	5,0	5,1
	4	3,5	-1,7	-0,3	6,6	10,2	10,9	5,2	5,2	2,1	2,7	4,1	2,5	4,0	4,1
2006	1	-13,8	-7,5	4,5	3,8	10,8	5,1	8,5	13,4	3,5	8,8	5,7	8,0	5,9	6,4
	2	-15,8	6,9	6,4	1,0	17,6	6,5	7,6	7,8	2,6	6,5	5,9	9,2	6,2	6,5
	3	-9,2	6,1	6,8	0,8	17,0	6,4	6,3	2,1	3,1	6,2	4,8	2,4	4,6	5,2
	4	-4,8	7,4	6,3	3,5	18,1	6,3	4,4	6,6	5,3	4,7	6,0	9,8	6,3	6,3
2007	1	9,5	-2,8	5,8	5,0	18,2	5,1	6,2	6,7	4,9	3,5	5,6	4,8	5,5	5,5
	2	11,4	-7,5	1,4	3,2	15,3	4,8	6,2	7,3	1,3	2,7	3,9	1,0	3,7	3,7
	3	7,1	-0,4	-1,4	3,5	15,5	4,4	4,5	10,4	3,7	3,1	4,6	3,2	4,5	4,5
	4	15,5	-4,4	9,0	-0,7	17,8	2,0	3,6	8,0	4,3	3,1	5,5	4,4	5,4	5,3
2008	1	25,0	-25,8	-0,6	-5,8	13,9	4,1	3,4	2,6	4,6	4,8	1,6	2,9	1,7	1,1
	2	16,7	19,2	14,3	-2,1	9,1	-4,0	4,3	3,3	2,5	4,1	5,3	2,2	5,0	5,0
	3	31,6	-8,8	-9,4	3,0	15,0	-6,9	4,5	3,2	5,2	6,3	0,3	-1,0	0,2	-0,5
	4	16,7	0,4	-21,8	-2,7	10,8	-0,2	1,8	3,0	4,5	2,8	-1,7	-3,1	-1,8	-2,2
2009	1	-2,9	-32,8	-22,1	-7,9	14,7	-2,5	-1,8	-2,3	2,7	3,1	-6,2	-9,3	-6,4	-6,3
	2	-17,1	5,5	-10,9	-1,4	12,2	-4,5	-1,1	-2,4	2,4	2,3	-2,4	-9,0	-3,0	-1,9

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 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	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		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972	62 861	62 375	19 940	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		20 252	32 111	92 069	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296	70 491	71 278	23 403	440 145	41 974	482 120
1995		19 317	34 830	106 179	17 409	15 774	71 768	44 538	82 162	80 831	27 545	500 353	48 162	548 514
1996		23 721	38 768	114 126	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787	94 122	96 214	31 040	565 475	52 484	617 959
1997		25 140	40 524	124 603	19 929	19 829	85 859	57 874	110 488	107 744	35 177	627 168	58 563	685 732
1998		25 434	45 879	130 897	20 461	19 953	90 936	63 606	122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071	140 673	124 107	44 002	738 874	74 810	813 684
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872	156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511	177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 792	1 020 008
2002		44 179	92 113	209 605	26 046	24 119	143 095	100 034	204 667	157 312	62 631	1 063 801	104 898	1 168 699
2003		40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439	229 007	174 548	69 895	1 143 679	117 014	1 260 693
2004		39 432	89 290	237 100	29 645	29 838	175 738	122 240	260 232	190 440	76 998	1 250 953	144 416	1 395 369
2005		37 243	103 012	254 367	32 743	33 738	192 820	134 056	293 598	210 047	83 366	1 374 991	168 985	1 543 975
2006		44 778	127 144	283 427	36 564	41 842	216 499	144 164	329 533	231 262	93 595	1 548 810	196 409	1 745 219
2007		56 727	148 215	325 830	40 669	51 968	237 232	155 788	392 257	260 223	106 063	1 774 972	224 114	1 999 086
2008		68 380	196 094	385 731	46 530	63 755	260 287	165 824	444 910	304 552	117 424	2 053 487	230 290	2 283 777
1999	1	5 193	11 757	31 851	4 720	5 223	22 896	16 001	33 815	30 546	10 491	172 494	18 368	190 862
	2	10 094	13 160	32 691	5 302	5 145	24 043	17 030	34 158	30 904	10 755	183 283	15 664	198 947
	3	7 095	13 677	35 577	5 920	4 965	25 754	18 080	36 013	31 177	11 373	189 633	20 403	210 036
	4	3 796	13 580	36 916	5 257	4 906	30 500	18 960	36 686	31 480	11 383	193 464	20 375	213 839
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 607	18 239	36 803	32 760	12 218	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 900	19 640	37 827	32 927	12 752	206 738	19 115	225 853
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 841	20 954	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 166	21 966	239 132
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 358	22 038	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 166	22 579	242 745
2001	1	5 822	18 042	41 942	5 332	5 668	30 711	20 799	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 923	243 953
	2	11 918	20 248	42 659	5 786	5 679	30 909	21 855	43 431	35 231	14 050	231 768	20 334	252 102
	3	9 041	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 138	258 389
	4	5 807	19 043	47 201	5 714	5 515	36 856	24 362	46 432	36 171	14 066	241 167	24 397	265 564
2002	1	7 322	20 822	47 626	5 775	6 084	32 682	23 279	48 632	38 539	15 272	246 033	26 667	272 700
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 546	6 036	33 636	24 216	49 612	38 917	15 625	266 357	24 816	291 173
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	7 089	5 979	35 278	25 127	51 431	40 565	15 844	273 660	26 453	300 113
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 638	6 020	41 500	27 412	54 992	39 291	15 889	277 751	26 962	304 713
2003	1	7 213	20 422	53 472	6 540	6 910	36 634	25 979	56 674	42 722	16 933	273 498	28 959	302 457
	2	16 072	21 220	53 726	7 190	6 790	37 020	26 775	57 473	43 441	17 374	287 082	25 467	312 549
	3	11 839	22 644	56 478	7 600	6 709	38 985	27 622	57 950	44 073	17 656	291 557	29 886	321 443
	4	5 767	19 970	57 976	6 985	6 538	45 089	30 061	56 910	44 312	17 932	291 541	32 702	324 243
2004	1	6 987	20 464	56 278	6 748	7 596	40 156	28 503	62 319	47 791	18 792	295 634	35 110	330 744
	2	14 149	22 942	56 940	7 441	7 476	40 653	29 529	63 662	47 131	19 095	309 018	33 527	342 545
	3	12 719	24 017	61 042	8 013	7 524	44 197	31 033	66 998	46 536	19 290	321 369	35 976	357 345
	4	5 577	21 867	62 839	7 443	7 242	50 732	33 175	67 253	48 982	19 821	324 931	39 801	364 732
2005	1	7 842	21 965	58 636	7 409	8 417	44 124	31 226	70 924	51 254	20 164	321 961	41 508	363 469
	2	11 515	26 948	62 072	8 339	8 355	44 608	32 422	71 022	51 667	20 672	337 619	37 496	375 115
	3	11 659	27 678	66 552	8 801	8 650	48 333	34 052	74 328	52 498	21 067	353 617	43 352	396 969
	4	6 227	26 422	67 109	8 194	8 316	55 755	36 356	77 324	54 628	21 463	361 794	46 629	408 423
2006	1	8 343	25 770	65 497	8 094	10 386	49 626	33 320	77 450	56 144	22 135	356 765	48 714	405 479
	2	13 240	30 534	67 900	9 429	10 446	50 568	34 957	80 841	54 466	23 394	375 775	43 381	419 156
	3	14 969	36 751	74 121	10 019	10 718	54 154	36 849	83 288	59 267	23 862	404 000	51 659	455 659
	4	8 226	34 089	75 908	9 022	10 292	62 152	39 039	87 954	61 385	24 203	412 271	52 655	464 926
2007	1	11 868	33 937	77 798	9 173	12 871	55 149	35 844	91 041	60 719	25 096	413 495	57 430	470 925
	2	20 225	37 353	76 861	10 539	12 952	55 834	37 830	92 961	61 744	26 896	433 195	50 175	483 370
	3	15 702	38 772	82 760	11 237	13 299	59 184	40 213	100 922	67 049	27 392	456 530	55 185	511 715
	4	8 932	38 153	88 412	9 720	12 846	67 065	41 900	107 333	70 711	26 680	471 752	61 324	533 076
2008	1	12 871	41 513	90 240	10 279	15 774	60 729	38 157	106 046	71 679	27 582	474 870	64 904	539 774
	2	25 434	51 202	93 830	12 077	16 078	62 278	40 433	109 357	73 215	29 977	513 881	52 661	566 542
	3	21 154	53 763	101 408	13 154	16 503	64 490	42 512	112 881	78 767	30 359	534 991	54 246	589 237
	4	8 921	49 616	100 253	11 020	15 400	72 790	44 722	116 626	80 891	29 506	529 746	58 479	588 225
2009	1	11 217	43 500	93 200	11 482	19 100	65 009	40 061	114 126	81 029	29 898	508 622	66 228	574 850
	2	24 714	50 024	89 701	13 450	19 200	64 975	42 091	114 090	83 385	32 498	534 128	45 573	579 701

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	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811	21 035	55 255	14 392	218 159
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364	23 931	63 435	16 834	242 166
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275	28 136	72 021	19 707	274 676
1996		6 908	19 969	59 965	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295	31 676	86 292	22 086	308 120
1997		7 405	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536	36 689	96 416	25 360	340 078
1998		8 314	23 496	72 150	6 724	12 408	46 056	29 722	42 385	103 527	27 760	372 542
1999		8 812	26 020	75 682	7 760	12 513	54 460	31 092	47 558	109 398	31 122	404 417
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626	53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234	62 490	123 704	39 303	474 996
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 615	13 608	66 471	39 147	70 910	136 004	43 753	521 612
2003		11 218	34 389	104 682	10 886	15 427	73 116	43 822	79 539	151 318	48 848	573 245
2004		11 529	36 833	112 062	11 365	16 952	82 248	45 861	89 747	165 609	52 219	624 425
2005		12 143	39 537	120 170	12 290	19 440	90 839	49 945	102 084	182 626	55 839	684 913
2006		12 840	46 993	131 566	13 921	24 389	101 905	54 113	113 043	200 330	62 756	761 855
2007		15 325	56 152	146 613	15 602	30 383	109 366	59 071	128 091	224 544	70 698	855 844
2008		16 508	62 621	159 805	17 392	37 168	116 399	64 269	139 002	262 773	80 626	956 563
1999	1	2 185	6 155	17 773	1 768	3 036	11 925	7 309	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 070
	2	2 330	6 335	18 164	1 833	3 046	13 086	7 696	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 282
	3	2 247	6 691	18 639	1 889	3 060	13 619	7 854	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	2 049	6 839	21 106	2 269	3 370	15 830	8 233	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 667
2000	1	2 289	6 850	19 319	1 860	3 064	13 809	7 907	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 068
	2	2 484	6 836	20 020	1 946	3 072	14 936	8 367	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 589
	3	2 424	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	2 212	7 475	23 053	2 298	3 485	17 529	8 868	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 653
2001	1	2 468	7 509	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 547	8 598	14 487	30 819	9 749	114 128
	2	2 643	7 516	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 986	8 979	15 231	30 683	9 844	116 364
	3	2 547	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047	16 207	30 874	9 909	118 826
	4	2 320	8 372	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 282	9 610	16 565	31 328	9 800	125 678
2002	1	2 604	8 147	22 667	2 181	3 159	15 182	9 019	16 608	33 408	10 717	123 693
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 364	3 226	15 867	9 634	17 502	33 706	10 948	127 743
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 375	3 396	16 385	9 803	18 347	35 155	11 044	132 098
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 695	3 827	19 037	10 691	18 453	33 735	11 045	138 078
2003	1	2 783	8 627	24 580	2 494	3 526	16 529	10 085	18 449	37 029	11 813	135 914
	2	2 944	8 207	25 352	2 668	3 667	17 429	10 820	19 411	37 680	12 131	140 309
	3	2 857	8 609	25 814	2 670	3 892	18 082	10 974	20 689	38 222	12 307	144 116
	4	2 634	8 946	28 936	3 054	4 342	21 076	11 943	20 990	38 387	12 598	152 905
2004	1	2 913	8 977	26 168	2 568	3 826	18 123	10 120	20 572	41 710	12 889	147 866
	2	3 007	9 014	27 286	2 843	4 039	19 513	10 811	21 589	41 115	13 022	152 239
	3	2 919	9 227	27 694	2 743	4 294	20 221	11 559	23 311	40 230	13 055	155 254
	4	2 690	9 614	30 915	3 211	4 793	24 391	13 371	24 275	42 554	13 254	169 068
2005	1	3 022	9 320	28 297	2 768	4 155	20 066	10 950	22 967	44 682	13 720	159 947
	2	3 162	9 354	29 028	3 061	4 711	21 222	12 423	25 044	44 953	14 012	166 970
	3	3 114	10 167	29 459	2 964	4 979	22 916	13 004	26 191	45 533	14 116	172 443
	4	2 845	10 696	33 386	3 497	5 595	26 635	13 567	27 882	47 458	13 992	185 554
2006	1	3 187	11 019	30 501	3 106	5 569	22 885	12 303	26 070	48 771	15 274	178 684
	2	3 320	11 101	31 828	3 497	5 929	24 245	13 201	27 379	46 895	15 755	183 150
	3	3 271	11 986	32 213	3 400	6 247	25 232	13 776	29 064	51 418	15 911	192 518
	4	3 061	12 888	37 024	3 918	6 644	29 543	14 832	30 530	53 246	15 816	207 502
2007	1	3 803	13 106	33 798	3 452	6 581	24 581	13 459	29 482	52 296	17 156	197 712
	2	3 951	13 337	35 453	3 883	7 461	26 121	14 330	31 642	52 988	17 745	206 911
	3	3 903	14 260	36 052	3 848	7 876	27 344	15 044	32 398	57 916	17 870	216 511
	4	3 668	15 449	41 310	4 420	8 465	31 320	16 237	34 569	61 344	17 927	234 709
2008	1	4 217	14 620	37 062	3 820	8 053	26 332	14 724	32 804	62 111	19 390	223 134
	2	4 242	15 002	38 545	4 312	9 151	28 244	15 686	34 320	62 958	20 308	232 767
	3	4 109	15 899	39 449	4 330	9 582	28 844	16 540	35 594	67 896	20 421	242 664
	4	3 939	17 099	44 749	4 930	10 382	32 980	17 319	36 284	69 808	20 507	257 997
2009	1	4 521	16 099	38 904	4 230	9 250	27 699	15 667	34 444	69 986	21 517	242 317
	2	4 541	16 035	39 778	4 761	10 130	29 403	16 487	35 350	72 405	22 441	251 330

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	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 024	2 741	27 294	16 161	41 826	7 120	5 548	172 682
1994		14 572	15 594	41 308	11 658	3 842	31 101	18 932	46 559	7 843	6 569	197 979
1995		12 911	16 378	49 695	12 465	4 865	36 425	22 263	54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		16 813	18 799	54 160	12 504	6 217	41 046	26 492	62 446	9 923	8 954	257 353
1997		17 735	18 464	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 338	73 799	11 328	9 817	287 090
1998		17 120	22 383	58 747	13 737	7 545	44 880	33 884	79 843	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		17 367	26 153	61 353	13 440	7 727	48 733	38 979	93 115	14 709	12 880	334 457
2000		18 042	35 133	76 112	14 622	8 317	61 190	47 246	102 966	16 711	15 579	395 918
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277	115 041	18 621	17 010	453 220
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	16 430	10 511	76 624	60 886	133 757	21 308	18 878	542 188
2003		29 671	49 869	116 970	17 430	11 520	84 612	66 617	149 468	23 230	21 047	570 433
2004		27 903	52 457	125 037	18 280	12 886	93 489	76 378	170 486	24 831	24 779	626 526
2005		25 100	63 475	134 197	20 453	14 298	101 981	84 111	191 515	27 421	27 526	690 078
2006		31 938	80 151	151 861	22 643	17 454	114 595	90 052	216 491	30 932	30 840	786 955
2007		41 402	92 063	179 217	25 067	21 585	127 866	96 718	264 166	35 679	35 365	919 128
2008		51 872	133 473	225 926	29 138	26 587	143 888	101 556	305 908	41 779	36 798	1 096 925
1999	1	3 008	5 602	14 079	2 952	2 187	10 971	8 693	22 411	3 497	3 025	76 424
	2	7 764	6 825	14 526	3 469	2 099	10 957	9 334	22 307	3 595	3 124	84 001
	3	4 848	6 986	16 939	4 031	1 905	12 135	10 226	23 972	3 791	3 401	88 235
	4	1 747	6 741	15 809	2 988	1 535	14 670	10 727	24 424	3 826	3 330	85 797
2000	1	2 778	7 617	17 080	3 359	2 308	13 798	10 332	24 219	3 934	3 658	89 082
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 964	11 274	24 667	4 071	3 840	98 150
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 600	12 470	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 174
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 829	13 170	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 513
2001	1	3 355	10 532	21 042	3 413	2 539	16 164	12 201	27 836	4 545	4 276	105 902
	2	9 275	12 732	21 282	3 812	2 548	15 923	12 876	28 200	4 548	4 207	115 403
	3	6 494	11 997	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447	29 138	4 685	4 262	116 426
	4	3 487	10 672	22 622	3 454	1 954	19 574	14 753	29 867	4 843	4 265	115 489
2002	1	4 718	12 675	24 959	3 593	2 925	17 500	14 260	32 024	5 131	4 555	122 341
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	4 182	2 811	17 769	14 582	32 110	5 211	4 677	138 614
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 713	2 583	18 893	15 324	33 084	5 410	4 801	141 562
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 943	2 193	22 463	16 720	36 539	5 556	4 845	139 673
2003	1	4 429	11 796	28 892	4 046	3 384	20 104	15 894	38 225	5 693	5 120	137 584
	2	13 127	13 013	28 374	4 522	3 123	19 591	15 955	38 062	5 761	5 243	146 773
	3	8 981	14 036	30 664	4 930	2 817	20 903	16 648	37 261	5 851	5 350	147 441
	4	3 132	11 024	29 040	3 932	2 196	24 013	18 118	35 920	5 925	5 334	138 636
2004	1	4 073	11 487	30 110	4 181	3 770	22 033	18 383	41 747	6 081	5 904	147 769
	2	11 141	13 928	29 655	4 598	3 437	21 140	18 718	42 073	6 016	6 073	156 779
	3	9 800	14 790	33 348	5 270	3 230	23 976	19 474	43 687	6 306	6 235	166 115
	4	2 888	12 253	31 925	4 231	2 449	26 341	19 804	42 978	6 428	6 568	155 864
2005	1	4 820	12 645	30 339	4 641	4 262	24 058	20 276	47 957	6 572	6 445	162 015
	2	8 353	17 594	33 043	5 278	3 644	23 386	19 999	45 978	6 714	6 660	170 649
	3	8 545	17 511	37 092	5 836	3 671	25 417	21 048	48 137	6 965	6 952	181 174
	4	3 382	15 726	33 722	4 698	2 721	29 120	22 789	49 442	7 170	7 471	176 240
2006	1	5 155	14 751	34 997	4 988	4 817	26 741	21 016	51 380	7 373	6 861	178 081
	2	9 920	19 433	36 072	5 931	4 517	26 323	21 756	53 462	7 571	7 639	192 625
	3	11 698	24 765	41 908	6 619	4 471	28 922	23 073	54 224	7 849	7 952	211 481
	4	5 165	21 202	38 884	5 105	3 648	32 609	24 207	57 424	8 139	8 387	204 768
2007	1	8 065	20 832	44 000	5 721	6 290	30 568	22 386	61 559	8 423	7 939	215 783
	2	16 274	24 016	41 408	6 656	5 491	29 713	23 500	61 319	8 756	9 151	226 283
	3	11 799	24 512	46 707	7 389	5 423	31 841	25 169	68 524	9 133	9 522	240 019
	4	5 264	22 704	47 102	5 300	4 381	35 744	25 663	72 764	9 367	8 753	237 043
2008	1	8 654	26 893	53 178	6 459	7 721	34 397	23 433	73 242	9 568	8 191	251 735
	2	21 192	36 200	55 285	7 765	6 927	34 034	24 748	75 037	10 257	9 669	281 114
	3	17 045	37 864	61 959	8 824	6 921	35 646	25 972	77 287	10 871	9 938	292 327
	4	4 982	32 517	55 504	6 090	5 018	39 810	27 403	80 342	11 083	8 999	271 748
2009	1	6 696	27 401	54 296	7 252	9 850	37 310	24 394	79 682	11 043	8 381	266 304
	2	20 173	33 988	49 923	8 690	9 070	35 572	25 604	78 740	10 980	10 057	282 798

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

Explanatory notes

- Introduction**
- 1 This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2008. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1999 to the second quarter of 2009. 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 in accordance with the new SNA were published in the November 2004 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 is 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 three latest years.
- Related publications**
- 6 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -
- Bulletin of Statistics; and
 - SA Statistics
 - Annual Financial Statistics
- 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 Stats SA keep new estimates of economic indicators strictly confidential 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 places that allow 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 B - 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		24
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
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 C - 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
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 C - 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

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 E: 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 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>Quarterly Unless stated otherwise, labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA(QES). Information from the quarterly financial survey(QFS) is used where applicable.</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual 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>Quarterly 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>
<p>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual The census of commercial agriculture 2002, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) was used.</p> <p>Quarterly Quarterly information on the value of crops and related expenditure is sourced from the NDA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Relevant price indices are provided by the NDA on a quarterly basis.</p>
<p>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of mines and information from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME).</p> <p>Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines.</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry are supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines.</p>
<p>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)	Benchmark/annual Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics	
	Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices	Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.
Construction (SIC 5)	Benchmark/annual 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 Quarterly Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB	Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.
Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)	Benchmark/annual Unpublished Large Sample Survey on wholesale, retail and motor trade for 2002 conducted by Stats SA Quarterly Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.	
Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)	Benchmark/annual Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and South African Post Office Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry. Unpublished Large Sample Surveys on transport and communication for 2002 conducted by Stats SA. Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices.	Quarterly Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA.

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)	<p>Benchmark/annual Statistics from the 2001 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from SARB.</p> <p>Quarterly Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure.</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Information and estimates from SARB.</p> <p>Quarterly Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure.</p>
General government (SIC 91)	<p>Benchmark/annual 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>Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices.</p>	<p>Quarterly Quarterly Employment Statistics</p>
Personal services (SIC 9, excl 91)	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Quarterly Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by SARB.</p>	<p>Quarterly 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.
Final demand	Different components of final demand are distinguished in the SU-tables. The supply table shows imports and the use table shows final consumption expenditure by households and the general government as well as gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories) and exports.
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.
Subsidies on products	Subsidies on products are payable per unit of a good or service.
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.

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