

**Gross Domestic Product**  
**Annual estimates: 1993 – 2003**  
**Annual estimates per region: 1995 – 2003**  
**Third quarter: 2004**

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## CONTENTS

<b>KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2004.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>REVISED GDP ESTIMATES FOR 1998 TO 2003.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>KEY FINDINGS FOR 2001 TO 2003 .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>SUMMARY METHODS, DATA SOURCES AND INDUSTRY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>REGIONAL GDP .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR BENCHMARKING AND REBASING TO 2000 .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR CALCULATING GDP ESTIMATES.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>THE TABLES .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>NOTES.....</b>	<b>51</b>
Table 1 Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices (R million).....	54
Table 2 Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices .....	56
Table 3 Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices (R million).....	58
Table 4 Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices .....	60
Table 5 Quarterly gross domestic products by industry at current prices (R million) .....	62
Table 6 Quarterly compensation of employees (R million).....	64
Table 7 Quarterly gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (R million).....	66
Table 8 Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at current prices.....	68
Table 9 Percentage contribution to total nominal value added at basic prices by industry .....	69
Table 10 Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices .....	70
Table 11 Percentage change in the annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices .....	71
Table 12 Annual production and generation of income accounts by industry at current prices..	72
Table 13 Annual production accounts by industry at constant 2000 prices .....	74
Table 14 Annual value added and gross domestic product volume indices (2000 = 100) .....	75
Table 15 Annual value added and gross domestic product deflators (2000 = 100).....	75
Table 16 Gross domestic product by region: Summary .....	76
Table 17 Gross domestic product by region: Western Cape.....	77
Table 18 Gross domestic product by region: Eastern Cape .....	78
Table 19 Gross domestic product by region: Northern Cape.....	79
Table 20 Gross domestic product by region: Free State .....	80
Table 21 Gross domestic product by region: KwaZulu-Natal .....	81
Table 22 Gross domestic product by region: North West.....	81
Table 23 Gross domestic product by region: Gauteng.....	82

Table 24	Gross domestic product by region: Mpumalanga .....	83
Table 25	Gross domestic product by region: Limpopo.....	84
Table 26	Gross domestic product by region: Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	86
Table 27	Gross domestic product by region: Mining and quarrying .....	87
Table 28	Gross domestic product by region: Manufacturing.....	88
Table 29	Gross domestic product by region: Electricity, gas and water.....	89
Table 30	Gross domestic product by region: Construction.....	90
Table 31	Gross domestic product by region: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants .....	91
Table 32	Gross domestic product by region: Transport, storage and communication.....	92
Table 33	Gross domestic product by region: Finance, real estate and business activities.....	93
Table 34	Gross domestic product by region: Personal services.....	94
Table 35	Gross domestic product by region: Producers of government services.....	95
Table 36	Supply and use table: 1997 .....	97
Table 37	Supply and use table: 1998 .....	98
Table 38	Supply and use table: 1999 .....	99
Table 39	Supply and use table: 2000 .....	100
Table 40	Supply and use table: 2001 .....	101
Table 41	Supply and use table: 2002 .....	102
Table 42	Supply and use table: 2003 .....	103
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....</b>		<b>104</b>
Explanatory notes .....		104
Classification of industries .....		107
Classification of commodities .....		112
Statistical sources.....		113
Glossary 119		
<b>FOR MORE INFORMATION.....</b>		<b>125</b>

**KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2004**

**Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices increases by 5,6 per cent during the third quarter of 2004**

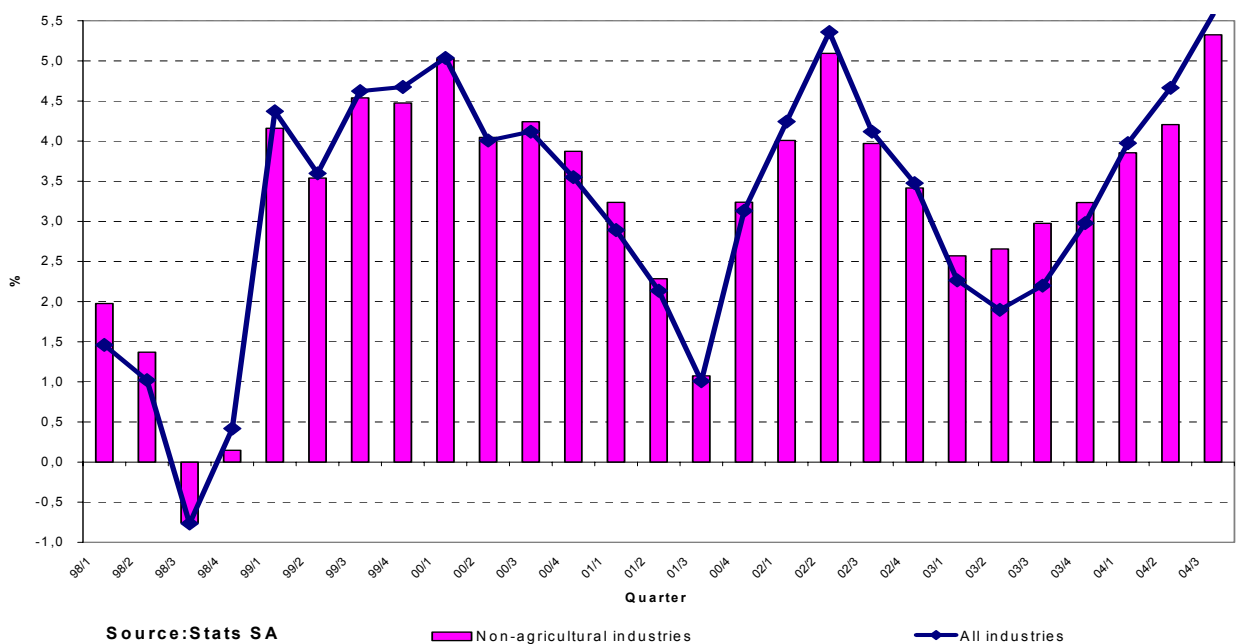
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of real GDP at market prices for the third quarter of 2004 increased by an annualised rate of 5,6 per cent compared with the second quarter of 2004, following real annualised economic growth rates of 3,8 (revised from 3,6) and 4,5 (revised from 3,9) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively (cf. 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 –increased by an annualised rate of 5,6 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 4,0 (revised from 3,8) and 4,7 (revised from 4,1) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 3,9 (revised from 3,8), 4,2 (revised from 4,0) and 5,3 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2004, compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first and second quarters of 2004 respectively (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 2,9 per cent, 3,4 per cent and 3,8 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2004 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2003 respectively (cf. table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2004 increased by 3,4 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

**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 eleven quarters from the first quarter of 2002 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 5,6 per cent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2004 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by finance, real estate and business services (1,0 of a percentage point), manufacturing (1,0 of a percentage point), wholesale, retail and motor trade; hotels and restaurants (0,8 of a percentage point), transport, storage and communication (0,7 of a percentage point) industries. The contributions to the increase in real GDP by all other industries were lower than the aforementioned, e.g. electricity and water (0,1 of a percentage point) and construction (0,3 of a percentage point) (cf. 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 2004 Q3 (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percent)												Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points)											
		2002				2003				2004				2002				2003				2004			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,6	11,9	13,9	8,7	5,3	-6,6	-19,5	-20,9	-5,7	8,4	21,9	14,7		0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	-0,2	-0,5	-0,5	-0,1	0,2	0,6	0,4	
Mining and quarrying	6,6	2,2	3,0	3,7	2,9	3,4	6,6	6,8	2,0	3,7	3,2	6,2		0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4	
Manufacturing	16,4	3,3	7,2	4,6	0,1	-3,0	-4,1	-2,1	-0,9	4,9	6,1	6,3		0,6	1,2	0,8	0,0	-0,5	-0,7	-0,4	-0,2	0,8	1,0	1,0	
Electricity, gas and water	2,2	1,5	2,9	0,6	2,4	-1,2	-0,5	0,0	1,0	3,1	2,1	3,5		0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	
Construction	2,5	8,7	7,1	6,5	6,7	4,5	3,8	4,5	4,7	6,7	6,5	10,3		0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13,9	3,0	3,4	2,4	6,7	6,0	9,0	9,7	9,2	4,2	4,8	5,7		0,4	0,4	0,3	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,3	1,3	0,6	0,7	0,8	
Transport, storage and communication	9,9	10,2	9,4	7,0	6,4	5,0	3,6	3,3	4,7	6,0	6,6	6,7		1,0	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	
Finance, real estate and business services	18,5	4,7	5,7	5,0	4,1	4,6	3,5	2,4	3,9	3,3	3,6	5,5		0,9	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,0	
Personal services	5,6	2,1	3,4	4,2	5,8	5,6	4,7	4,2	3,9	3,6	2,7	5,8		0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	
General government services	13,0	2,2	2,1	1,3	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,2	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,3		0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Total value added	91,2	4,2	5,4	4,1	3,5	2,3	1,9	2,2	3,0	4,0	4,7	5,6		3,9	4,9	3,8	3,2	2,1	1,8	2,2	2,8	3,6	4,3	5,2	
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	3,9	2,6	2,5	2,5	1,5	0,4	3,7	4,5	1,6	2,3	6,1		0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	
GDP at market prices	100,0	4,2	5,1	4,0	3,4	2,2	1,8	2,3	3,1	3,8	4,5	5,6		4,3	5,1	4,0	3,4	2,3	1,8	2,3	3,1	3,8	4,5	5,6	

1/ The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2004 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2004. 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 second quarter 2004.

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 relative size).

### **Movements by industry in the third quarter of 2004**

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry increased at an annualised rate of 14,7 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following an annualised increase of 8,4 per cent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and 21,9 per cent in the second quarter of 2004 compared with the first quarter of 2004. The annualised increase reflected during the third quarter of 2004 can be attributed to better harvest of field crops. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 1,9 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by *mining and quarrying* industry increased at an annualised rate of 6,2 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increase of 3,7 per cent and 3,2 per cent in the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The annualised increase during the third quarter of 2004 in the seasonally adjusted real value added was mainly due to an increase in the production of other metal ores (including platinum) and other mining and quarrying (including diamonds). The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 4,1 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *manufacturing* industry increased by an annualised rate of 6,3 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 4,9 per cent and 6,1 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The annualised increase during the third quarter of 2004 was mainly due to increase reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the food, beverages and tobacco; transport equipment; wood paper and products, publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media and petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by 2,0 per cent during the first nine months of 2004 compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The *electricity, gas and water* industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 3,5 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 3,1 per cent and 2,1 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The annualised increase reflected during the third quarter of 2004 was mainly due to an increase in the production of electricity and the supply of water. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 1,9 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *construction* industry increased at an annualised rate of 10,3 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 6,7 per cent and 6,5 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2003 increased by 6,1 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 5,7 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter

of 2004, following annualised increases of 4,2 per cent and 4,8 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The annualised increase reflected during the third quarter of 2004 was mainly due to an increase reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by wholesale, retail and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 5,3 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *transport, storage and communication* industry increased at an annualised rate of 6,7 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 6,0 per cent and 6,6 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The annualised increase reflected by this industry during the third quarter of 2004 was mainly due to increased activities related to land transport, air transport as well as communication services. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 5,5 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The real value added in the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by seasonally adjusted annualised rates of 3,3 per cent, 3,6 per cent and 5,5 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first and second quarters of 2004 respectively. The annualised increase in the third quarter of 2004 was mainly due to increased activities in real estate and business services. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 3,6 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

The real value added by the *personal services* industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 5,8 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 3,6 per cent and 2,7 per cent in the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the personal services industry during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 3,7 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added of the *general government services* sector reflected an annualised increase of 1,3 per cent during the third quarter of 2004 compared with the second quarter of 2004, following annualised increases of 1,3 per cent and 1,4 per cent during the first and second quarters of 2004 compared with the fourth quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2004 increased by 1,2 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2003.



## REVISED GDP ESTIMATES FOR 1998 TO 2003

In keeping with past practices of five-yearly revisions and using the year 2000 as the new base year, South Africa's national accounts have been revised. Stats SA undertook this exercise in co-operation with the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). The GDP estimates have been benchmarked and rebased as part of Stats SA's economic statistics improvement strategy. The previous revisions took place in 1999, using 1995 as the base year.

The base year for national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 1995 to 2000. The estimates have been benchmarked through the incorporation of new areas of economic activities that have been uncovered (in addition to improving the coverage of existing economic activities) as well as information from new data sources that have become available since the previous benchmark exercise in June 1999.

The revisions of nominal GDP have been done from 1998 onwards. i.e. two years before the new base year (2000). By definition, the value of the estimates at constant prices need to be revised for the entire time-series, given that the GDP is now expressed in values based on the year 2000 rather than the year 1995. Although the time-series of real estimates of GDP before 1998 is principally based on existing growth rates, the adoption of the additivity principle (cf. methodological notes) necessitated minor adjustments to the growth rates.

### Revised level of GDP

The level of the revised GDP at current prices is between 0,5 and 3,9 per cent higher than the previous GDP at current price estimates for the period 1997 to 2003 as illustrated in table B.

Table B - Gross domestic product at current prices according to the previous and revised estimates

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	686	739	801	888	983	1 121	1 209
<i>Revised GDP (Rand billion)</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>814</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>1 165</i>	<i>1 251</i>
Difference (Rand billion)	0	3	13	34	37	44	42
Difference (percentage)		0,5	1,6	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,5

The level of GDP at current prices for the year 1997 stayed unchanged as revisions took place from the year 1998 onwards. In monetary values the adjustments varied between R3 billion and R44 billion. The estimates of the level of GDP at current prices for the year 2000 is 3,8 per cent higher than the previous estimate. The largest revision (3,9 per cent) in the level of GDP estimates is for the year 2002 and the smallest (0,5 per cent) in 1998.

**Revised growth in real GDP**

Due to the decision to keep previous growth rates as supposed to additivity (cf. methodological notes,), the growth rates from 1993 to 1997 stayed unchanged. According to the revised GDP estimates, the average annual real economic growth rate is seen to have been 2,7 per cent during the period 1998 to 2003, compared to the previous estimate of 2,4 per cent (shown in the second last column of table C) during the same period. The revised average annual growth rate over the period 1998 to 2003 is thus 0,3 per cent higher than previously estimated. In the more recent years (2000 to 2003), the revised average annual growth rate is 0,3 per cent higher (the rightmost column of table C) than the previous average annual growth rate for the same period.

When looking at the individual years, the previous and revised growth rates for 2001 and 2002 are the same. The revised growth rate for the year 2000 is 4,2 per cent revised from 3,5 per cent. The real growth rate for 2003 is 2,8 per cent, revised from 1,9 per cent. The real economic growth rate for 1998 was revised downward from 0,8 per cent to 0,5 per cent. Growth rates between 1997 and 2000 in the revised GDP at constant prices and the previously published figures are indicated in table C.

Table C - Annual growth in the gross domestic product at constant prices according to the previous and revised estimates

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1997 - 2003	2000 - 2003
Previous annual percentage growth in GDP (1995 prices)	2,6	0,8	2,0	3,5	2,7	3,6	1,9	2,4	2,7
<i>Revised annual percentage growth in GDP (2000 prices)</i>	2,6	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,6	2,8	2,7	3,0

**Comparisons between previous and revised estimates of annual value added by industry and GDP**

Table D indicates the difference between the previous and revised estimates at an aggregated industry level. The table contains three sets of comparative numbers:

- *Value added at basic prices at current prices for the base year, 2000.* For example, the sum of values added is R29 757 million or 3,7 per cent higher for the revised estimate compared with the pervious estimate. Two (Construction and Finance, real estate and business services) of the ten industries recorded lower value added at current prices than previously reported. The mining- and trade industries recorded 15- and 14 per cent higher levels of value added respectively.
- *Average annual real growth rates for the period 1998 to 2003.* The revised average annual real growth rate of GDP is 2,7 per cent compared with the previous estimate of 2,4 per cent. This is primarily because of revised estimates in the mining-, manufacturing- and trade industries.
- *The percentage contribution to total value added in the base years.* This reflects the weights of the various industries. According to the revised estimates, the manufacturing industry is the largest contributor to total value added, followed by the finance, real estate and business services industry. Compared to the previous base years, the secondary industries have declined in terms of their relative contribution to the economy, whilst the tertiary industries became progressively larger.

Figure 3 - Previous and revised percentage contribution to GDP by industry in the base years

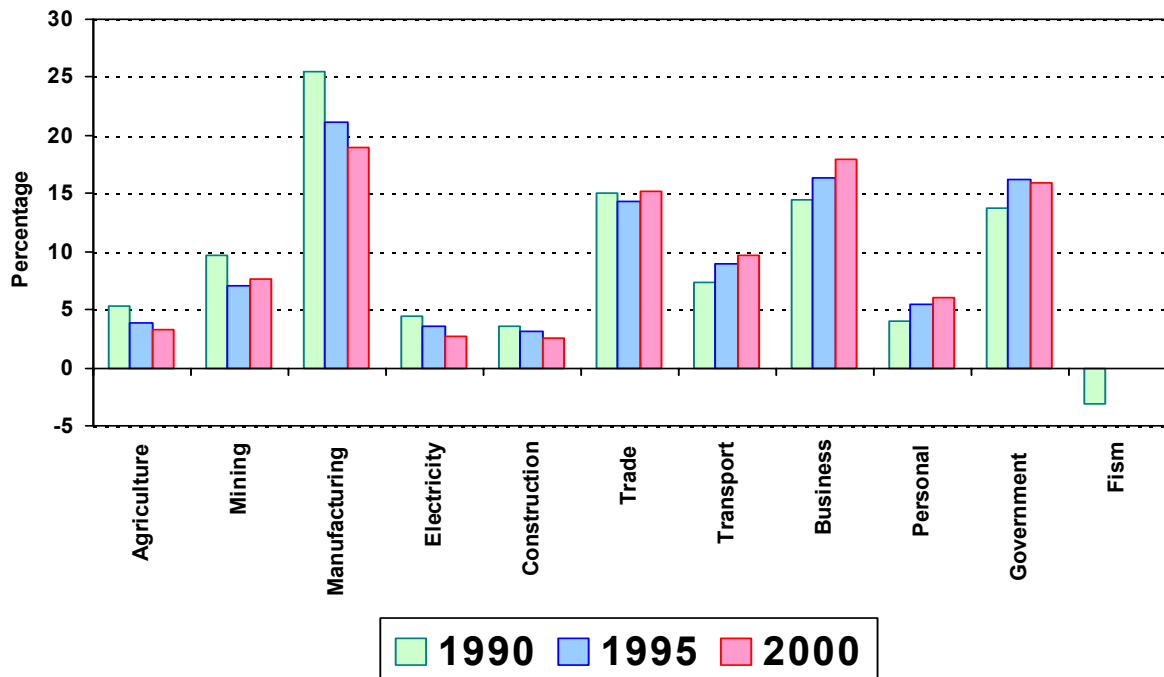


Table D - Previous and revised estimates of value added by industry and gross domestic product

Industry	Nominal value added at basic prices in 2000 (R million)			Average annual real growth from 1997 to 2003 (%)		Percentage contribution to total value added in the base years		
	Previous	Revised	Difference	Previous	Revised	Previous 1990	Previous 1995	New 2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26 060	27 451	1 391	0,3	0,3	5,3	3,9	3,3
Mining and quarrying	54 951	63 391	8 440	-0,4	0,4	9,7	7,0	7,6
Manufacturing	150 198	159 107	8 909	1,7	2,2	25,5	21,2	19,0
Electricity, gas and water	22 657	22 789	132	1,6	-1,2	4,4	3,5	2,7
Construction	23 843	21 114	-2 729	2,5	2,3	3,5	3,2	2,5
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	107 299	122 702	15 403	2,1	4,6	15,0	14,3	15,2
Transport, storage and communication	80 799	80 872	73	6,9	6,5	7,4	8,9	9,6
Finance, real estate and business services	160 936	156 252	-4 684	4,8	4,8	14,5	16,4	18,0
General government services	132 739	133 158	419	-0,3	-0,3	13,8	16,2	15,9
Personal services	48 979	51 382	2 403	2,6	4,1	4,0	5,5	6,1
Sum of values added	808 461	838 218	29 757	2,5	2,9	100,0	100,0	100,0
Net taxes on production and imports	79 994	83 930	3 936	1,6	1,0			
Gross domestic product at market prices	888 455	922 148	33 693	2,4	2,7			

## KEY FINDINGS FOR 2001 TO 2003

### Annual real value added by industry

Table E shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annual percentage change in the real GDP for the three years from 2001 onwards.

Table E – Contribution of the percentage change in real value added by industry to the total real annual economic growth rate (real GDP at market prices)

Industry	Relative size 2003 (percent) <sup>1/</sup>	Real annual percentage change for the year 2001 (compared with 2000), 2002 (compared with 2001) and 2003 (compared with 2002)			Contributions to the total real annual economic growth rate (percentage points) <sup>2/</sup>		
		2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,6	-3,3	6,5	-6,0	-0,1	0,2	-0,2
Mining and quarrying	6,6	-0,1	1,0	4,3	0,0	0,1	0,3
Manufacturing	16,6	3,2	2,8	-0,9	0,5	0,5	-0,1
Electricity, gas and water	2,2	-3,7	0,2	0,4	-0,1	0,0	0,0
Construction	2,4	4,9	5,8	5,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	13,5	1,9	2,3	6,7	0,3	0,3	0,9
Transport, storage and communication	9,7	5,9	9,0	5,2	0,5	0,8	0,5
Finance, real estate and business services	18,5	8,2	6,2	4,1	1,4	1,1	0,8
General government services	13,3	-0,9	0,5	1,0	-0,1	0,1	0,1
Personal services	5,6	2,2	2,5	4,9	0,1	0,1	0,3
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,1</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>3,6</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>3,3</i>	<i>2,6</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	1,4	2,7	2,1	0,1	0,3	0,2
GDP at market prices	100,0	2,7	3,6	2,8	2,7	3,6	2,8

<sup>1/</sup> The relative size of each industry for the year of 2003 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2002. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2002.

<sup>2/</sup> 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 relative size).

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 year. Thus, the 2,8 per cent real annual GDP in 2003 was mainly due to increases in the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (0,9 of a percentage point); the finance, real estate and business services industry (0,8 of a percentage point); the transport, storage and communication industry (0,5 of a percentage point) and the mining and quarrying industry (0,3 of a percentage point).

GDP by all other industries were either negative or lower than the aforementioned, e.g. agriculture, forestry and fishing (-0,2 of a percentage point) and manufacturing (-0,1 of a percentage point) (cf. table E last column).

The real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry reflects an annual decrease of 6,0 per cent in 2003 compared to the previously estimated decrease of 5,9 per cent, while the growth in 2002 remained unchanged at 6,5 per cent.

The annual real value added by the *mining and quarrying* industry increased by 4,3 per cent in 2003 compared to 2002 (revised from 2,5 per cent). The revised estimate of the annual real value added by the mining and quarrying industry indicates an increase of 1,0 per cent for 2002 compared to the previously estimated increase of 0,3 per cent.

The real value added by the *manufacturing* industry reflects an annual decrease of 0,9 per cent (revised from -1,0 per cent) in 2003 compared with 2002. The annual estimates in the real value added by the manufacturing industry for 2002 indicate an increase 2,8 per cent compared to the previously estimated increase of 5,3 per cent in 2002.

The annual real value added by the *electricity, gas and water* industry increased by 0,4 per cent (revised from 2,3 per cent) in 2003 compared with 2002. The annual estimates in the real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry for 2002 indicate an increase 0,2 per cent compared to the previously estimated increase of 1,8 per cent in 2002.

The real value added by the *construction* industry increased by 5,2 per cent in 2003 compared to the previously estimated of 4,9 per cent. The annual estimates in the real value added by the construction industry for 2002 indicate an increase 5,8 per cent compared to the previously estimated increase of 4,3 per cent in 2002.

The real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry increased by 6,7 per cent in 2003 compared to the previously published estimate of 2,9 per cent. The revised estimate of the annual real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry indicates an increase of 2,3 per cent for 2002 compared to the previously estimated increase of 2,8 per cent.

The real value added of the *transport, storage and communication* industry increased by 5,2 per cent (revised from 6,2 per cent) in 2003 compared with 2002 and 9,0 per cent (revised from 6,7 per cent) in 2002 compared with 2001.

The real value added of the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by 4,1 per cent (revised from 2,9 per cent) in 2003 compared with 2002 and 6,2 per cent (revised from 3,8 per cent) in 2002 compared with 2001.

The annual real value added of the *personal services* industry increased by 2,5 per cent in 2002 and by 4,9 per cent in 2003 compared to the previously estimated annual increases of 3,7 per cent and 4,6 per cent respectively.

The annual real value added by the *general government services* sector remained unchanged at 0,5 per cent and increased by 1,0 per cent (revised from 0,7) during 2002 and 2003 respectively.

## SUMMARY METHODS, DATA SOURCES AND INDUSTRY FINDINGS

The section below indicates changes that have been made as part of the benchmark and rebasing process in the different industries

### **Changed method, data source, structure**

As indicated in the Methodological notes part of this statistical release, the input-output framework is embodied within the sets of supply and use tables that were developed for each year between 1997 and 2003. These tables provided the nominal estimates of value added and GDP for the relevant years on a detailed industry and commodity level. These nominal price estimates for output and intermediate consumption were deflated individually to derive real price estimates. This is referred to as double-deflation. Increased coverage in the basic statistics (e.g. annual economic activity survey (EAS)) has led to a quality improvement in national accounts estimates.

*Agriculture, forestry and fishing:* Nominal values for the agriculture industry are derived based on information supplied by the Department of Agriculture. The estimates for forestry and fishing are based on information from Department of Water affairs and Forestry (DWAF), Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and ad-hoc studies.

The estimate of value added in the base year at current prices is 5,3 per cent higher than previously reported.

*Mining and quarrying:* The real price estimates for this sector are derived through extrapolation of the base year estimates. These volume indexes are based on information received annually from Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). Annual estimates of value added for the Platinum Group metals (PGM) industry are published separately. In the base year it contributed 25 per cent to the total value added for the mining industry.

The estimate of value added in the base year at current prices is 15,4 per cent higher than previously reported.

*Manufacturing:* The derived level of output is significantly higher than previously reported. The intermediate consumption expenditure (costs structures) increased at an even sharper rate than the output levels, causing valued added to increase at a lower rate than output. The composition of the industry remained relatively stable over time, (cf. table 9).

The estimate of value added in the base year at current prices is 5,9 per cent higher than previously reported.

*Electricity, gas and water:* The coverage in this industry has been improved and now includes comprehensive estimates of value added in this industry. These additional activities have a significant higher impact on the level of output of this industry, as well as the underlying cost structures. Revisions were also made to the estimates for the distribution of water and electricity, based on the annual censuses of local government institutions.

For the year 2000, the valued added at current prices are 0,6 per cent higher than previously reported.

*Construction:* The level of output was revised upwards in the construction industry. A corresponding increase was not reflected in the value added estimates, as the structural cost reported in the industry is higher than previously estimated.

For the year 2000, the valued added at current prices is 11,5 per cent lower than previously reported.

*Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation:* The estimates of output in this industry were revised significantly (21,7 per cent), based on improved data sources. However, the estimates for intermediate consumption increased by 31,5 per cent in the base year.

The net result is an increase in value added of 14,4 per cent in 2000.

*Transport, storage and communication:* Although there was an increase in the coverage in the basic statistics, the revision of value added for the year 2000, was not statistically significant.

*Finance, real estate and business services:* Although the composition of this industry has not changed significantly, it is becoming an increasingly important contributor in the economy. The level of output was revised upwards by 11,6 per cent in the base year. However, the estimates of intermediate consumption expenditure caused the estimates of value added to decrease by 2,9 per cent.

*Personal services:* This industry mainly produces consumer services. It includes estimates for the value added of domestic servants, which are based on household surveys and the 2001 Population census.

For the year 2000, the valued added at current prices are 4,9 per cent higher than previously reported.

*General government services:* Estimates of annual value added for local-, provincial- and central government industries are published from 1998 onwards. It shows that the relative size of the general government services sector has declined since 1998.

*Informal sector:* This sector is not explicitly listed as an economic industry (cf. Table L), although estimates are included in many industries. The basic information for this purpose was obtained from Household Surveys (Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employers and Self-Employed), the results of the 2001 Population Census, as well as some external data sources. These include studies by the Bureau of Marketing Research of the University of South Africa regarding the role and size of the informal sector.



**Higher GDP per capita**

The revised estimates for the GDP per capita, due to the revised higher level of the GDP, are indicated in table F. The growth of real GDP has been slightly higher than the population growth, resulting in a positive growth in real GDP per capita.

Table F - Previous and revised gross domestic product per capita at current and constant prices

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Previous GDP per capita at current prices (R'000)	17,6	18,7	20,3	22,1	24,5	26,2
<i>Revised GDP per capita at current prices (R'000)</i>	<i>17,7</i>	<i>19,0</i>	<i>21,1</i>	<i>22,9</i>	<i>25,5</i>	<i>27,1</i>
Previous GDP per capita at constant prices (R'000)	14,1	14,1	14,3	14,4	14,5	14,6
<i>Revised GDP per capita at constant prices (R'000)</i>	<i>20,6</i>	<i>20,7</i>	<i>21,2</i>	<i>21,3</i>	<i>21,4</i>	<i>21,8</i>

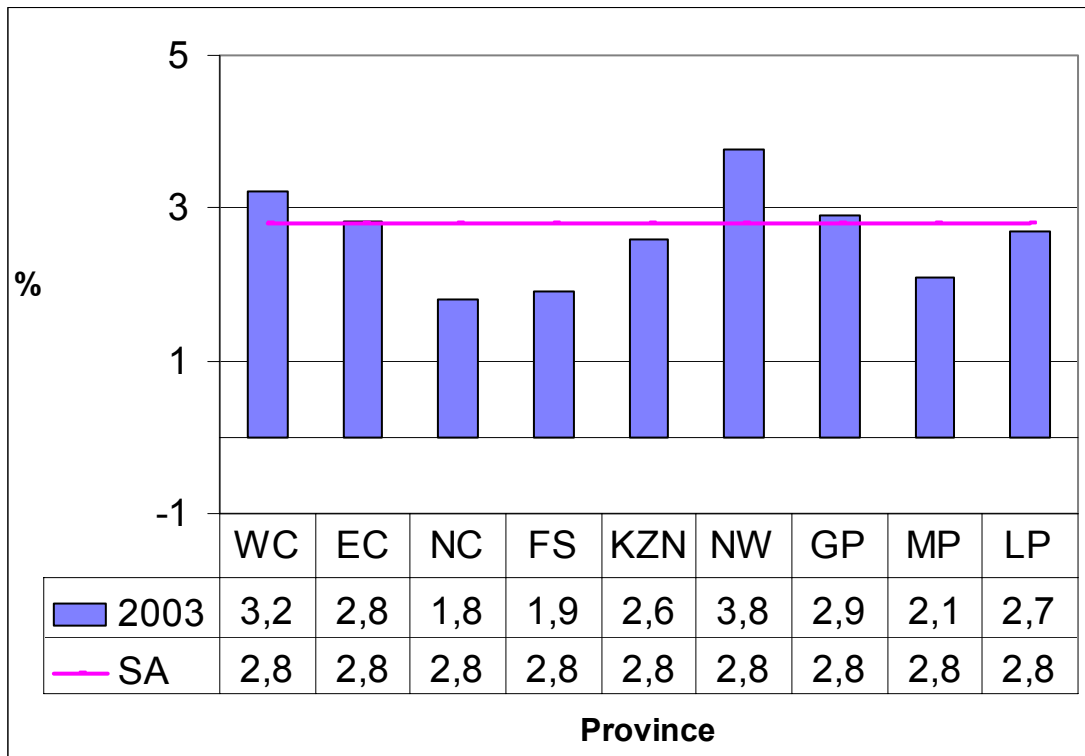
**REGIONAL GDP**

**Gross domestic product per region for 2003**

Preliminary estimates indicated that the highest real annual economic growth rate per region - as measured by the gross domestic product per region (GDPR) at market prices - for 2003 compared with 2002, was recorded in North West (3,8 per cent), followed by Western Cape with 3,2 per cent and Gauteng with 2,9 per cent.

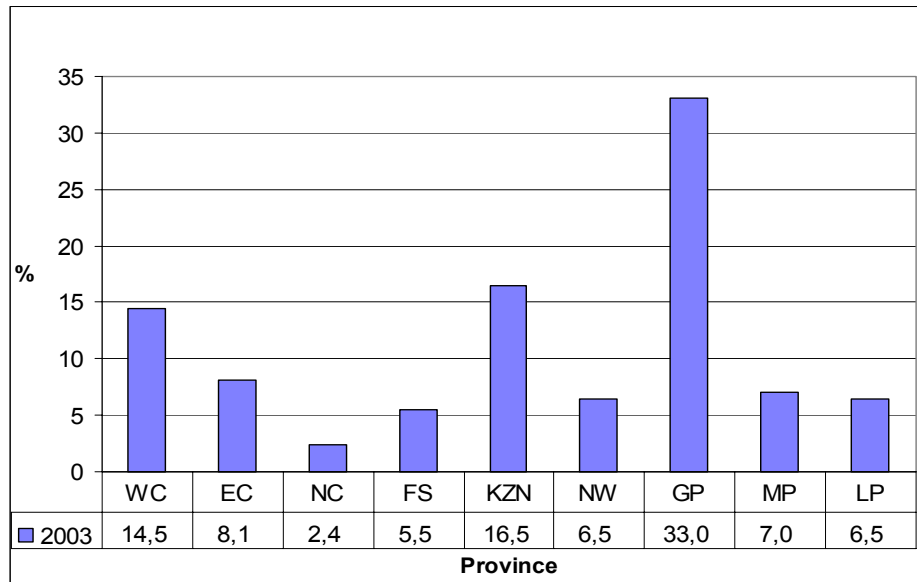
The economic performance of North West is attributed to growth in the Mining and quarrying industry (9,6 per cent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (4,9 per cent). Northern Cape recorded the lowest growth rate (1,8 per cent) of the nine provinces in 2003. In comparison, the real annual economic growth rate for South Africa increased by 2,8 per cent in 2003 (cf. tables 16 and figure 2).

**Figure 4 - Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2003**



In 2003, the largest contribution to the economy of South Africa was made by *Gauteng* (33,0 per cent), followed by *KwaZulu-Natal* (16,5 per cent) and *Western Cape* (14,5 per cent), respectively. *Northern Cape* made the smallest contribution (2,4 per cent) to the economy of South Africa in 2003 (cf. table 16 and figure 5).

**Figure 5 – GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 2003**



### **Western Cape**

Western Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 3,2 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 4,6 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (25,4 per cent), the manufacturing industry (18,1 per cent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (14,4 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Western Cape. The mining and quarrying industry had the lowest contribution (0,2 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Western Cape (cf. table 17).

### **Eastern Cape**

Eastern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 2,8 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 1,2 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were general government services sector (18,7 per cent), the finance, real estate and business services industry (18,6 per cent) and the manufacturing industry (17,3 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape. The mining and quarrying industry had the lowest contribution (0,2 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape (cf. table 18).

### **Northern Cape**

Northern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 1,8 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 1,3 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (27,1 per cent), general government services sector (11,5 per cent) and the transport, storage and communication industry (10,6 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Northern Cape. The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,1 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Northern Cape (cf. table 19).

### **Free State**

Free State recorded an economic growth rate of 1,9 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 3,7 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (14,5 per cent), the manufacturing industry (12,7 per cent) and the *general government services* sector (12,4 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Free State. The *construction* industry had the lowest contribution (1,3 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Free State (cf. table 20).

### **KwaZulu-Natal**

KwaZulu-Natal recorded an economic growth rate of 2,6 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 2,1 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the *manufacturing* industry (23,0 per cent), the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (15,4 per cent) and the *wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants* industry (12,8 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal. The *mining and quarrying* industry had the lowest contribution (1,6 per cent) to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal (cf. table 21).

### **North West**

The North West recorded an economic growth rate of 3,8 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 1,6 per cent in 2003.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the *mining and quarrying* industry (23,3 per cent), the *finance, real estate and business services* (12,5 per cent) and the *transport, storage and communication* industry (12,4 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of North West. The *electricity, gas and water* industry had the lowest contribution (1,0 per cent) to GDP at market prices of North West (cf. table 22).

### **Gauteng**

Gauteng recorded an economic growth rate of 2,9 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 5,0 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the *manufacturing* industry (21,5 per cent) and the *finance, real estate and business services* industry (20,8 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Gauteng. The *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry had the lowest contribution (0,7 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Gauteng (cf. table 23).

### **Mpumalanga**

Mpumalanga recorded an economic growth rate of 2,1 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 2,6 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the *manufacturing* industry (18,9 per cent) and *mining and quarrying* industry (18,0 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga. The *construction* industry had the lowest contribution (1,4 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga (cf. table 24).

**Limpopo**

Limpopo recorded an economic growth rate of 2,7 per cent during 2003. This follows a growth rate of 4,0 per cent in 2002.

In 2003, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (21,9 per cent) and the general government services sector (17,6 per cent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Limpopo. The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,5 per cent) to GDP at market prices of Limpopo (cf. table 25).

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**P J Lehohla**

**Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa**

**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR BENCHMARKING AND REBASING TO 2000**

**Introduction** The estimated of national accounts in South Africa is calculated according to the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA).

The 1993 SNA is the result of a decade-long, resource-intensive process that took place under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA). This group consists of the Statistical Office of the European Community (EUROSTAT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Division (UNSTAT) and regional commissions of the United Nation's Secretariat and the World Bank.

This statistical release contains revised estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 1993 to 2003. It is calculated from both the production- and income approaches. In the former, the GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities as opposed to the latter where GDP is derived as the sum of the remuneration paid to the various factors of production. Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), who share responsibility for the compilation of national accounts, undertook this major review of South Africa's national accounts. Stats SA is responsible for compiling the production- and income approaches to the calculation of 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 revised estimates on 10 December 2004

Major revisions of the national accounts were necessary due to -

- the change of the base year for the estimates at constant prices;
- the availability of new sources of information including results of intermittent economic censuses and surveys as well as the 2001 Population Census;
- improvements in methodology; and
- revisions of basic economic datasets as part of Stats SA's economic improvement strategy

In accordance with international best practice, an update of the base year accompanied by some revisions of the GDP estimates have been taking place regularly every five years in South Africa.

**Benchmarking** The development of national accounts is data intensive. Generally speaking, the more detailed and frequent the data, the higher the quality of the estimates of GDP. In practice, it is however not feasible to collect high frequency data that are very detailed. This is due to monetary constraints (large samples and censuses are expensive) as well as practical considerations (timely data imply less detailed questionnaires, respondent burden).

Benchmarking is the process where datasets with different characteristics are combined in a concerted attempt to benefit from the strengths of each series.

Infrequent (periodic) datasets provide the basis for the development of benchmarked level estimates of GDP, e.g. income and expenditure surveys of

households, large sample surveys of industries, population censuses. In order to develop a consistent annual and quarterly time-series of GDP estimates, the data need to be combined with more frequent (although less detailed), annual, quarterly and monthly datasets..

The various datasets are often designed to serve different purposes and report on different aspects of the economy. They may even produce results that initially seem to be inconsistent. The result of the benchmark process is to develop an integrated, coherent set of statistics that will inform users on the dynamics of the economy.

## **Rebasing**

The base year for the national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 1995 to 2000. This is in accordance with international best practice and the recommendations of the UN to update the base year regularly. Historically in South Africa, this has been done every fifth year. In order to analyse the behaviour of the GDP over time independently of the influence of price changes, GDP is calculated for each industry in constant prices. In general terms, constant price measures inform about the volume of goods and services produced, independently of changes in prices. The GDP at constant prices series are calculated by selecting a reference period in the past, called the base year, and valuing current (and previous) production of goods and services in the prices of that year.

The selection of the base year may have significant consequences, as different base years may yield different growth rates in total GDP and other aggregates. Consider, for example, an industry whose output price has declined, relative to that of other industries, between two years. The contribution of the this industry to total output will be larger when valued in prices of the earlier period since the relative price was larger in that period. Movements in the industry will also have more impact on movements in total output. If the industry is growing faster than average, valuing output in prices of the earlier period will result in a total GDP measure that grows faster than it would, if output had been valued in prices of the later period. Ideally, the base year is a typical year, followed by a number of years in which the relative prices of commodities remain stable. In a dynamic economy, however, relative prices constantly shift due to such factors as uneven technological developments in different industries, variations in productivity, shifts in consumer demand and cycles in economic growth. The more remote a base year becomes in time, the more today's relative prices will have changed compared to those of the base year, and the less prices of the base year will be relevant for the current period. The usefulness of constant price estimates therefore diminishes as we move away from the base year. The rate of obsolescence depends on the degree of a relative price change.

The change of the base year can in itself change the aggregate growth rate of the real GDP. Platinum group metals, for example, had a smaller weight in 1995 than in 2000. Therefore, its contribution to the aggregate real economic growth rate is larger in the rebased GDP estimates.

The frequency of rebasing is a compromise between using a more representative reference period and maintaining a stable definition of output for a reasonable length of time.



Changing to a new base year will cause a discontinuity in GDP by industry if the change is not calculated to all preceding periods. There are two alternative approaches for providing continuous constant monetary (rand) estimates. In the first approach, the methodology used for the current period (i.e. from the new base year forward) is simply applied to all preceding periods. In other words, the lowest level component is re-valued at 2000 prices, and these are summed to obtain higher level aggregates, In the second method, data prior to the new base year is multiplied by a constant to link them to the new base year. The constant is the ratio of GDP in the new base year valued at new and old base year prices. Each series, regardless of level of aggregation, is linked in this way.

Each method has its own merits. The first preserves additivity. The components will sum to the aggregates, even though the new estimates will yield growth rates that differ from those in the earlier series. However, using current prices to weight the volume of production in the distant past, when technology and social value were different, may not be meaningful. The second method overcomes this problem to a certain degree. It does not change real growth rates in past periods as each series, whether a component (of GDP) or aggregate, is scaled by a constant. Since the constants may all be different, however, the components will not necessarily add up to the aggregates.

The results of the rebased estimates of value added and GDP featured in this release, was developed by preserving the historic growth rates of individual series. It should therefore be noted that, prior to 1998, the revised real estimates of value added for the sub-industries will not add to the published totals.

**Previous base years**

On previous occasions during the benchmarking and rebasing of national accounts, South African practice has been to recalculate nominal estimates of GDP for a period of two years before the new base year to date. By definition, all estimates of real GDP needs to be expressed in the price levels of the new base year, necessitating changes to the levels of these estimates. The decision on whether to change the growth rates of the time-series prior to these revisions or not need to take the considerations mentioned above into accounts (additivity vs. unchanged growth rates). The table below provides a summary of the previous benchmark and rebasing exercises in South Africa, i.e. the period for which the estimates were primarily changed and the relevant base year.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Base Year</b>
1963 – 1967	1965
1968 – 1972	1970
1973 – 1977	1975
1978 – 1982	1980
1983 – 1987	1985
1988 – 1992	1990
1993 – 1998	1995
1998 – 2003	2000

**Revised national accounting structure**

The 1993 SNA has revised the national accounting structure by partitioning some of the accounts of the 1968 SNA and creating new balancing items. 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 generation of income account represents a further extension or elaboration of the production account in which the primary incomes accruing to government units and to the units participating directly in production are recorded. 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.

The 1993 SNA partitions the production account with the balancing item "value added" and a generation of income account with the balancing item "operating surplus/mixed income". The 1993 SNA recommends that the production and generation of income accounts be compiled for all institutional sectors (e.g. financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households).

The creation of new "balancing" items by the 1993 SNA introduced a significant extension to the accounting structure of the 1968 SNA. Balancing items are more than simply a method to ensure that accounts balance. They also represent important economic variables. For example, the balancing item of the production account is "value added". Likewise, the balancing item of the generation of income account is described as the "operating surplus" or "mixed income" of households. Mixed income of households is a new concept, which has been introduced for purposes of making a distinction between the operating surplus of certain unincorporated enterprises owned by households and the operating surplus of other enterprises. The "mixed income of households" concept was introduced due to the surplus generated by unincorporated household enterprises implicitly containing an element of remuneration for work done by the owner that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur. However, the surplus generated by owner-occupied dwellings is not regarded as mixed income but operating surplus; no remuneration of employees is included in mixed income. The new concept will have practical implications only if the production and generation of income accounts are compiled for the household sector.

Apart from many new aspects, the 1993 SNA includes a consistent and integrated set of supply and use tables (SU-tables) which - among other features - provide a detailed analysis of the process of production, the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production. In other words, its role in the 1993 SNA is primarily related to the production account and to the goods and services and generation of income accounts. This ensures that the information contained in the SU-tables and the other components of the national accounts, such as the GDP and the expenditure on the GDP, is reconciled.

**Extended production boundary**

The production boundary is defined as economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses input of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services.

The 1993 SNA has further clarified and slightly extended the production boundary through defining own-account production of goods by households, cultivated natural growth, and illegal production as output.

With regard to own-account production of goods by households, the 1993 SNA recommends that all goods produced for purposes of own use are to be included in the production boundary.

With regard to the treatment of cultivated natural growth as output, the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be included in the production boundary. Therefore, the growth of cultivated assets, such as livestock, fish-stock, vineyards, orchards, plantations and timber tracts is now included in the production boundary. Furthermore, the growth of agricultural crops and fruits, which are products of the vineyards, plantations and the like, are also included. Previously these items were excluded from the production boundary.

As regards illegal productive activities, the 1993 SNA makes it clear that it should fall within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts. However, in practice it is very difficult, if not impossible, to measure these activities due to their nature and scope.

### **Valuation concepts**

The 1993 SNA clarifies the terminology and definitions used for the valuation of output of goods and services, intermediate consumption, and value added.

Output consists only of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment. The preferred method of valuation of output of goods and services produced for the market is at basic prices, especially when a system of value added tax (VAT) is in operation. 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 (e.g. excise duties and VAT) plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption – i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process – the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchaser's price which is defined as follows: "The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible 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". Intermediate inputs purchased and/or transferred from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise should be valued at the same prices as those used to value them as outputs of the establishments plus any additional transport charges not included in the output values.

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure

preferred and adopted by Stats SA. In practice this means that the value added by industry would in future be measured at basic prices and no longer at factor cost as has been the case up to now. In this regard it should be noted that although the 1993 SNA acknowledges that gross value added at factor cost can still be computed, it does however not recommend it as a measure of value added due to the non-existence of observable prices such that output minus intermediate consumption equals gross value added. The expression “at factor cost” means that the value added is valued at the cost of factors of production (e.g. capital, labour, land and entrepreneurship). Production or output valued at factor cost excludes taxes on production and imports (e.g. VAT, excise duties, business licenses and registration fees) but includes other subsidies on production.

In order to derive the GDP at market prices, taxes less subsidies on products must be added to total gross value added at basic prices. It should be noted that GDP at market prices is a measure which is only applicable to the total economy.

**Classification and terminology of taxes**

In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendation, South Africa has adopted the revised classification and terminology of taxes. The 1968 SNA term “indirect taxes” has been replaced by the term “taxes on production and imports” and the 1968 SNA term “direct taxes” has been changed to “current taxes on income and wealth”. Furthermore, the distinction between “commodity taxes” and “other indirect taxes and imports” has been replaced by the terms “taxes on products” and “other taxes on production”.

Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. 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). 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.

Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory payments levied by government on the income and wealth of institutional units. These taxes include taxes on individual or household income, taxes on the income or profits of corporations, etc.

**Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)**

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions’ output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This “hidden” charge (known as imputed banking service in the 1968 SNA) is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the system 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, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

**Benchmark methodology** Statistics South Africa used the input output framework for the derivation of the benchmark estimates of GDP. This framework allows for the comparison and confrontation of all relevant datasets in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It combines the results from all three different approaches to GDP compilation, notable the production-, income- and expenditure approaches. In addition, the framework ensures that there is a balance, on a detailed economic activity basis, between output, intermediate expenditure and value added. It further allows for the comparison of the total supply of a specific commodity in the economy with the eventual use of that economy, whether in the production environment or as part of final consumption.

**Nominal annual estimates** The input output framework is embodied within the sets of supply and use tables that were developed for each year between 1997 and 2003 (cf. tables 36 to 42) These tables provided the nominal estimates of GDP for the relevant years on a detailed industry and commodity level.

As the role of SU-tables is primarily related to the goods and services (cf. table G), production (cf. table H) and generation of income (cf. table I) accounts, these accounts are briefly discussed before attention is given to the structure of the SU-tables.

**Goods and services account** The goods and services account shows, for the total economy, how the total amount of product available (resources) is equal to the total amount used. Resources are shown on the left-hand side and uses are shown on the right-hand side of the goods and services account.

**Table G - Goods and services account: 2000**

Resources	R million	Uses	R million
<b>Output</b>	<b>1 893 686</b>	<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>1 055 468</b>
<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>87 816</b>	<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>748 149</b>
<b>Subsidies on products</b>	<b>-3 886</b>	Private consumption expenditure	580 801
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>229 757</b>	Government consumption expenditure	167 348
		<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>146 753</b>
		Gross fixed capital formation	139 657
		Changes in inventories	7 096
		<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>257 011</b>
		<b>Residual item</b>	<b>-8</b>
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>2 207 373</b>	<b>Total uses</b>	<b>2 207 373</b>

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

**Production account**

The production account (cf. table H) emphasises the concept of GDP or value added as one of the main balancing items in the 1993 SNA. The 1993 SNA recommends the calculation of GDP for the entire economy and the calculation of value added for the various industries. The GDP is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacities as producers, plus the values of any taxes, less subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.

Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before (gross) or after (net) 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. Gross/Net value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit, sector, establishment or industry, while gross/net domestic product is the balancing item in the production accounts for the total economy.

It is important to note that value added does not cover all transactions linked to the production process, but only to the result of production, i.e. output and the utilisation of goods and services when producing this output, i.e. intermediate consumption. In other words it includes output as a resource (see right-hand side of the production account) and intermediate consumption as a use (see left-hand side of production account). As the consumption of fixed capital is not shown separately, the resulting balancing item is gross domestic product.

**Table H - Production account: 2000**

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>1 055 468</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>1 893 686</b>
		<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>87 816</b>
		<b>Subsidies on products</b>	<b>-3 886</b>
<i>Gross domestic product</i>	<i>922 148</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

**Generation of income account**

The generation of income account (cf. table I) records distributive transactions resulting from the production process. Distributive transactions consist of transactions by which the value added generated by production is distributed to labour, capital and government, and transactions involving the redistribution of income and wealth (taxes on income and other transfers).

Thus, the resources include gross domestic product and the uses refer to compensation of employees as well as taxes less subsidies on production and imports. The balancing item is gross operating surplus/mixed income. The mixed income refers to the balancing item in the generation of income account for the household sector. The reason is that the surplus generated by un-incorporated household enterprises includes both remuneration for the labour of the owner as well as a return to the entrepreneurship and capital employed.

**Concepts and definitions applicable to SU-tables**

The 1993 SNA clarifies, inter alia, the concepts and definitions used for the valuation of output of goods and services, intermediate consumption, and value added. The concepts and definitions applicable to the SU-tables are briefly discussed below.

**Table I - Generation of income account: 2000**

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>442 302</b>	<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>922 148</b>
<b>Taxes on production and imports</b>	<b>107 954</b>		
Taxes on products	87 816		
Other taxes on production	20 138		
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>-5 877</b>		
Subsidies on products	-3 886		
Other subsidies on production	-1 991		
<i>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</i>	<i>377 769</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

**Output of goods and services**

Output consists only of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment and that become available for use outside that establishment and for own final use in that establishment. Output may be valued in various ways. The 1993 SNA prescribes three ways in which output of goods and services may be measured, namely at basic prices, producers' prices or purchasers' 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 (e.g. excise duties and value added tax (VAT)) *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.

Producers' 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.

Purchasers' price is the amount paid by the purchaser, *excluding* any deductible 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.

The relationship between the above-mentioned concepts can be expressed as follows:

	Output at basic prices
<i>plus</i>	taxes on products (excluding VAT)
<i>less</i>	subsidies on products
=	Output at producers' prices
<i>plus</i>	trade and transport margins
<i>plus</i>	non-deductible VAT
=	Output at purchasers' prices

Basic prices are the preferred method of valuing output of goods and services produced for the market, especially when a system of VAT is in operation.

### **Intermediate consumption**

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption, i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchasers' price. Intermediate inputs purchased and/or transferred from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise, should be valued at the same prices as used to value them as outputs of those establishments, plus any additional transport charges not included in the output values.

### **Gross value added**

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure preferred and adopted by Stats SA.

In order to derive the GDP at market prices, taxes less subsidies on products must be added to total gross value added at basic prices. It should be noted that GDP at market prices is a measure, which is only applicable to the total economy.

### **The classification and terminology of taxes**

In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendations, South Africa distinguishes between "taxes on products" and "other taxes on production", collectively known as "taxes on production and imports".

Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. 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 VAT. 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, business or professional licenses, etc.

### **Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)**

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions' output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This "hidden" charge is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the 1993 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, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

According to the 1993 SNA, the total output should be allocated among the various recipient industries or users e.g. households of the services for which no explicit charges are made. (The introduction of the allocation of FISIM increased the level of GDP due to the fact that a smaller part is deducted as costs compared to the previous method)

### **Trade margins**

The output of wholesalers and retailers is measured by the value of the trade margins realised on the goods they sell i.e. the difference between the sale value of products sold and the cost of purchasing these products. The reason for measuring the output of the wholesale and retail trade by the trade margins is because the productive activity associated with distribution is construed to be the provision of services for displaying the goods in an informative and attractive way. Included in the trade margins are estimates regarding the informal sector, i.e. goods sold by stalls, street hawkers and other itinerant merchants.

### **Transport margins**

Transport margins constitute part of the output of transport of goods. Basically, there are two methods of treating transport margins in a SU-table.

When transport is arranged in such a way that the purchaser has to pay separately for the transport costs, in other words if the transport costs are billed separately, these costs is identified as transport margins. This implies that customers not only buy the goods, but also transport services from producers.

If the producer transports the goods, or arranges for them to be transported without extra cost to the purchaser, transportation will appear as intermediate consumption to the producer, and at the same time it will be included in the basic price.

The output of passenger transport is not part of transport margins.

### **Secondary and ancillary production**

Establishments often produce products that are not typical of the industries in which they are classified for statistical censuses or surveys. According to the standard industrial classification (SIC) used by Stats SA, the establishment is the statistical unit according to which all economic activities are classified. A business at a particular address is classified in its entirety according to its principal activity in a certain industry, and both principal and secondary products of that establishment then form part of the output of the particular industry. The major output of such a business, which determines its classification, is called its principal output, and its other outputs, typically produced by another industry, are called its secondary output.

From the above, it is clear that a secondary activity may be defined as an activity carried out within an establishment in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the establishment. In the supply table secondary products are shown as *off diagonal entries*. The value added of a secondary activity must be less than that of the principal activity.

Ancillary products, in contrast to principal and secondary products, are not intended for use outside the establishment and are also not explicitly recognised and recorded separately in the SU-tables. They are merely supporting activities undertaken within the establishment for purposes of creating the necessary conditions within which the principal and secondary activities can take place.

The following kinds of activities are typical examples of ancillary products -

- keeping records or files;
- purchasing and storing of materials or equipment;
- cleaning and maintenance of buildings;
- provision of security; and
- reparation and servicing activities

### **Gross capital formation**

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross capital formation be measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Due to data constraints, it is not possible to include any estimates for the acquisition less disposals of valuables in the SU-tables.

However, since the previous benchmarking of national accounts, data has become available to implement further recommendations of the 1993 SNA. This include estimates of gross fixed capital formation in areas such as –

- mineral exploration; and
- computer software.

User should keep the SNA93 recommendation pertaining to expenditure by the defence force on fixed assets that could be used for production purposes by both military and civilian users in mind. In principle, Expenditure on, inter alia, military hospitals and other military buildings were treated as gross fixed capital formation.

### **Import data**

Import data is adjusted for the difference between cost of insurance and freight (c.i.f.) and free on board (f.o.b.). The adjustment is necessitated by the 1993 SNA recommendation to value imported commodities at c.i.f. prices, but total imports at f.o.b. prices. The difference between the f.o.b. price and the c.i.f. price represents the costs of transportation and insurance between the frontier of the exporting country and the frontier of the importing country.

**Structure of  
SU-tables**

The structure of the SU-tables is explained by means of an aggregated set of tables (cf. tables J and K). In order to simplify references to these SU-tables, the columns of the supply table have been numbered SC and the rows of the supply table have been numbered SR, while the columns of the use table have been numbered UC and the rows of the use table have been numbered UR. The intersection of a row and a column is denoted by a colon separating the two applicable numbers e.g. SC1:SR1. Furthermore, the economy is divided into three industries, primary, secondary and tertiary, as shown in columns SC5 to SC7 and UC4 to UC6. The sum of these three industries is found in columns SC8 and UC7.

**Supply table**

The supply table (cf. table J) shows the origin of the resources of goods and services, depicting products in rows (SR) and industries in columns (SC). In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table N). An additional row is added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad. In the columns, information on the output of each industry according to an industrial classification (cf. table L), imports, taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins are shown. Furthermore, in the supply table, goods and services produced in the economy are measured at basic prices. Basic price is the preferred method of valuing output in the 1993 SNA. 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. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to import data is shown in column SC10 and row SR4.

**Use table**

The use table (cf. table K) shows the uses of goods and services and supplies information on the cost structures of the various industries. In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table N). Additional rows are added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad and direct purchases in the domestic market by non South Africans residents. The table is divided into three different sections, each with its own characteristics.

The *first section* shows the goods and services used as intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices by industry in columns (UC4-UC6) and by product in rows (UR1-UR5). The total row (UR6) shows intermediate consumption by industries at purchasers' prices.

The *second section* shows the components of final demand (column UC9), namely, exports, household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

The *third section* elaborates on the production costs of producers other than intermediate consumption expenditure (columns UC2-UC7 and row UR7) namely, compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports,

consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus/mixed income.

The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible 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.

#### **Uses of SU-tables**

The SU-tables, often regarded as the cornerstone of the 1993 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions.

As a statistical tool they provide a co-ordinating framework for checking the consistency of economic statistics on flows of goods and services obtained from quite different kinds of statistical sources, i.e. industrial surveys, household surveys, investment surveys, foreign trade statistics. Furthermore, the SU-tables serve as a basis for calculating the economic data contained in the national accounts and to detect weaknesses in the economic data.

As an analytical tool, the tables are conveniently integrated into macroeconomic models in order to analyse the link and interaction between final demand and industrial output levels. This type of analysis, which is also known as impact analysis, enables users at universities and research institutions to use the tables for sophisticated analysis, including market and productivity analysis.

#### **Derivation of GDP**

The production, income and expenditure based components of GDP at current market prices can all be derived from the SU-tables (cf. tables J and K).

**Table J - Framework of the supply of products at basic prices: 2000 (R million)**

Column no.	SC1  (SC2+SC3+SC4)	SC2	SC3	SC4  (SC8+ SC9+SC10)	SC5	SC6	SC7	SC8  (SC5+ SC6+SC7)	SC9	SC10	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Output of industries			Total industry	Imports	c.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry				
SR1	Primary products	218 915	1 172	11 385	206 358	172 126	133	0	172 259	34 099	
SR2	Secondary products	1 134 934	60 520	193 032	881 382	4 516	719 741	0	724 257	157 126	
SR3	Tertiary products	838 506	22 238	-204 417	1 020 685	340	38 538	958 294	997 170	40 106	(16 592)
SR4	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment on imports									(16 592)	16 592
SR5	Direct purchases residents	15 018								15 018	
SR6	Total output at basic prices	2 207 373	83 930	0	2 123 443	176 982	758 412	958 294	1 893 686	229 757	0

**Table K - Framework of the use of products at purchasers' prices: 2000 (R million)**

Column no.	UC1  (UC7+UC9)	UC2	UC3	UC4	UC5	UC6	UC7  (UC4+UC5+UC6)	UC8  (UC2+UC3+UC7)	UC9	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Intermediate consumption by industries			Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry			
UR1	Primary products	218 915			3 042	93 637	1 866	98 546		120 369
UR2	Secondary products	1 134 934			47 602	383 208	154 741	585 551		549 383
UR3	Tertiary products	838 506			35 497	78 558	257 289	371 344		467 161
UR4	Direct purchases residents	15 018								15 018
UR5	Direct purchases non residents									
UR6	Total uses at purchasers' prices	2 207 373			86 140	555 404	413 925	1 055 468		1 151 905
UR7	Gross value added/ GDP		87 816	-3 886	90 842	203 010	544 366	838 218	922 148	
UR8	Total output at basic prices				176 982	758 412	958 291	1 893 686		

The *production approach* derives GDP at market prices by deducting intermediate consumption expenditure (uses) at purchasers' prices from total output at basic prices after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products as well as trade and transport margins. The corresponding entries for 2000 in tables J and K are:

Output at basic prices	SC8:SR6 or UC7:UR8	R	1 893 686
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	SC2:SR6	R	83 930
+ Trade and transport margins	SC3:SR6	R	0
- Intermediate consumption (at purchaser's prices)	UC7:UR6	R	1 055 468
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148

The *income approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails summing all the components of value added i.e. remuneration of employees and gross operating surplus after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products. In table K it is shown as column UC8.

= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148
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The *expenditure approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails the summation of the components of final demand i.e. household consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, change in the value of inventories and exports, in the use table (cf. table J) and subtracting imports as obtained from the supply table (cf. table K):

Components of final demand	UC9:UR6	R	1 151 905
- Imports	SC9:SR6	R	229 757
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148

### Other derivations

Apart from deriving the GDP according to the various approaches, a number of different valuations regarding goods and services, output, etc., can also be deduced from SU-tables as is illustrated in tables J and K. The columns on the left of the SU-tables (SC1 and UC1) show the total supply of goods and services at purchasers' prices i.e. including taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins. Total supply of goods and services at basic prices is shown in column SC4. The columns for trade and transport margins (SC3) and taxes less subsidies on products (SC2+UC2+UC3) are used to derive total supply of products at purchasers' prices from the valuation at basic prices.

Column SC9 refers to imported goods and services. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to imports is shown in column SC10 and row SR4. The GDP at market prices is

shown in column UC8, while the components of final demand (final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation, exports and the residual item), also valued at market prices, are shown in column UC9.

The products available in the economy are classified in rows SR1 to SR3 and UR1 to UR3. For each product, total supply and total use in purchasers' prices are equal. The rows SR5 and UR4 refer to direct purchases by South African residents abroad, which are treated as both imports and household expenditures. The expenditure by non-residents in the domestic market is shown in UR5. As it is included in both the exports (as a positive entry) and final consumption expenditure by households (as a negative entry), the net value in UC9 is nil.

The total output at basic prices for the different industries is shown in rows SR6 and UR8. Row UR6 includes total uses at purchasers' prices and UR7 shows gross value added for all industries and GDP at market prices for the total economy.

The off-diagonal production by a particular industry, or group of industries can also be easily deduced from a supply and use table. For example, the intersection SC6:SR1 shows that the secondary industries produced R133 million of primary products. Furthermore, the secondary industry produced R38 538 million of tertiary products (SC6:SR3). The value of the secondary industries' principal output (secondary products SC6:SR2) was R719 741 million. The negative value (R204 417 million) in SC3:SR3 reflects the total margins that are deducted from tertiary products as they are distributed throughout SC3 to convert the supply at basic prices to the supply at purchasers' prices.

Details regarding intermediate and final consumption can also be directly obtained from a SU-table, for example the first row of the use table (UR1) shows that primary products were used as intermediate consumption expenditure by the primary industry (R3 042 million), secondary industry (R93 637 million) and tertiary industry (R1 866 million) and as final consumption expenditure (R120 369 million).

### **Real annual estimates**

The new nominal estimates were used to derive real annual estimates of value added and GDP (estimates at constant 2000 prices). This was done according to the recommended "double-deflation" technique.

Value added is derived in the production accounts as the balancing item between output and intermediate consumption. The development of production accounts in real terms (2000 prices) requires the deflation of both sets of values (output and intermediate consumption) to the price levels of the new base year with suitable price indices. As this is done on both "sides" of the account, it is referred to as "double-deflation". An alternative technique is to calculate real estimates in the base year and to use volume indicators to extrapolate the values for the other periods.

Stats SA has applied the double-deflation technique in all industries where the required price indices information were available. This approach was not incorporated previously in the estimates of the real production accounts. The nominal estimate of value added was previously deflated with a single price index, mostly linked to the specific type of output of the industry. In addition, the



extrapolation through volume indices was applied as well.

The development of a series of supply and use tables made it possible to introduce double-deflation, as accurate information on the composition of intermediate consumption and output for each industry was derived. Based on the structure of intermediate consumption (and output), specific price indices could be linked to corresponding commodity groups, enabling the derivation of a weighted intermediate consumption (and output) price indices for each industry.

The advantage of double-deflation is that it allows for independent estimates of both output and intermediate consumption of an industry. This is in contrast to the single indicator method where either an input or an output indicator is applied, assuming a fixed relationship between value added and output or intermediate consumption.

The development of real annual estimates was done from 1997 to date, although the revisions are only done from 1998 onwards. This was done in order to create an “overlap” with the previous time-series, with the estimates for 1997 available in prices of both 1995 and 2000. This link was used to derive the real annual estimates for the years prior to 1997.

#### **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. More detailed industry estimates of value added will therefore still be published as part of the ongoing series of annual supply and use tables.

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 (cf. tables 7 to 18).

**New sources** In addition to the implementation of the 1993 SNA, Stats SA has also revised the GDP estimates by incorporating data from sources that were not available for purposes of the previous estimates (cf. additional information - statistical sources). Firstly, the latest results of various periodic sectoral economic censuses and surveys of Stats SA have been included. This procedure, whereby comprehensive data are used to compile more accurate estimates for a certain year, is known as benchmarking. Important examples of new information sources of this kind are the results from the 2001 Censuses of Manufacturing, the 2001 Population Census, the 1999 Census of Construction, the 2002 Agricultural Survey, the 2000 Income and Expenditure Survey as well as several other smaller surveys. They were not available at the time of the previous benchmarking exercise. Further more, an annual economic series focusing on financial statistics throughout the economy, namely the Economy-wide Activity Survey (EAS), has been introduced and recently published.

In addition, the economic statistics improvement strategy implemented in Stats SA has resulted in significant changes to important economic indicators, i.e. monthly series of retail trade statistics. To date, the trends in economic activity described by these series have been incorporated in to the estimates of GDP without explicit consideration of the revised level of activity of these series. The benchmark exercise provides an opportunity to compare the revised economic statistics with other related datasets in order to provide an integrated dataset that forms the basis for the calculation of estimates of GDP.

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR CALCULATING GDP ESTIMATES

**Annual GDP estimates** Annual estimates of Gross Domestic Product per region include estimates of value added by industry and region. A region is defined as a province.

Prior to the implementation of SNA93, Stats SA compiled and released estimates of GDP, (gross geographic product – GGP), for magisterial districts on a periodic basis. The last publication was released in November 1995, containing final and preliminary estimates for 1993 and 1994 respectively. The publication, like its predecessors, provided estimates of GDP at current prices and remuneration of employees by magisterial district disaggregated by eleven different industries. The compilation and publication of regional estimates were suspended due to limited resources caused by the implementation of the 1993 SNA, the benchmarking of estimates of National Accounts and the change of base year to 1995.

The demand for information on economic activity on a regional basis was identified and the development and publication of annual estimates of GDP was resumed with the publication of official estimates in November 2003.

**The regional territory** The geographic territory of a country is divided into various regional territories for administrative, political and other reasons. In South Africa there are

- 231 municipalities
- 6 metropolitan municipalities (MM)
- 47 district municipalities (DM)
- 9 provinces

To a large extent – but not entirely – this is a hierarchical structure.

The geographic territory of a country is not identical to its economic territory. The latter includes international waters over which the country enjoys exclusive rights as well as certain enclaves in foreign countries such as embassies and consulates; on the other hand, such enclaves in a country used by foreign countries and international organisations are excluded from its economic territory. In consequence with this definition, the economic territory consists of regional territories and an extra-regional territory. The latter is made up of the international waters referred to above and embassies and consulates in foreign countries.

Regional national accounts for South Africa have to be defined in terms of the regional territories listed above. Estimates for smaller areas can only be developed when provincial estimates have been firmly established.

**The units and classifications** Two types of units are distinguished in the compilation of national accounts and, hence, of regional accounts:

- a) The institutional unit for the analysis of flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions.

There are four kinds of institutional units:

- corporations;
- government units;
- households; and
- non-profit institutions.

Institutional units are classified into institutional sectors: non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households<sup>1</sup>.

b) The establishment for the analysis of flows occurring in the production process and in the use of goods and services. An establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in one location and engaged in mainly one type of production. An enterprise is an institutional unit engaged in production. Establishments are classified into industries according to the South African Standard in Industrial Classification (SIC) (cf. table L).

The characteristics of the different kind of units set certain limitations to the possibilities of compiling regional national accounts. In short, it is only possible to compile institutional accounts by region and derive aggregates such as disposable income, savings and net lending/borrowing for the household sector but not for the other institutional sectors.

**Gross domestic product per region - GDP**

GDPR <sup>2</sup> through the production approach is derived from the production and generation of income accounts as explained earlier.

It is theoretically possible to calculate GDPR by the expenditure approach, i.e. as the sum of regional estimates of –

- private consumption expenditure;
- government consumption expenditure;
- gross fixed capital formation;
- changes of inventories;
- exports of goods and services; and
- less: imports of goods and services.

However, the data problems regarding exports and imports are formidable. Exports from and imports to a region include, firstly, the trade between a region and foreign countries. Secondly, they also include trade with other regions in the same country and it is here where there are major data problems making it very difficult if not impossible to calculate GDPR by the expenditure approach.

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<sup>1</sup> Other non-profit institutions are classified together with the sectors they serve.

<sup>2</sup> The term gross geographic product (GGP) was previously used. GDPR is more exact and is preferred.

<b>Regional household accounts</b>	<p>The household sector is the only institutional sector, for which it is possible to compile institutional accounts at a regional level. It might be possible to compile such accounts in South Africa, at least on an intermittent basis. All households are uni-regional units meaning that their centre of economic interest is in one region. All other types of institutional units – corporations, central and provincial governments, and non-profit institutions – may be uni-regional or multi-regional. A multi-regional institutional unit has its centre of economic interest in more than one region or in the whole country. Examples of the latter are central government, ESKOM, Transnet, some large private corporations and many non-profit institutions. Some transactions of multi-regional units cannot, strictly speaking, be regionalised. This is the case for transfers and financial transactions. Hence, balancing items like disposable income, saving and net lending cannot be derived on a regional level for multi-regional units.</p>
<b>Current and constant prices</b>	<p>Regional estimates of production and generation of income accounts and GDP are often done only at current prices. For example, the countries of the European Union are required to provide regional estimates at current prices only. Strictly speaking, regional price and volume indices would be needed for regional estimates at constant prices. However, there is a demand from key stakeholders for information on the growth rates of GDP in order to make comparisons with national GDP growth rates possible. Simplified estimates at constant prices were derived by using the national (national accounts) deflators, assuming that price developments are the same for similar activities all over the country.</p>
<b>Frequency and timeliness</b>	<p>Only annual GDP estimates are available at this stage. Most short-term indicators used for the quarterly estimates are not available on a regional basis. As the first independent annual national accounts estimates – i.e. not derived as the sum of four quarters – are published in November, regional estimates will be available 11 months after the reference year as well.</p> <p>Regional estimates of value added and GDP are available from 1995 to 2003.</p>
<b>Sources and methods</b>	<p>Regional accounts require data from institutional units and establishments that are resident in a region (cf. Statistical sources).</p> <p>Three methods were used for the regionalisation of estimates of GDP and its components, namely bottom-up methods, top-down methods and mixed methods.</p> <p>Bottom-up methods involve the use of information on units resident in the region, e.g. survey data added up for all units in the region included in the survey. In the case of a sample survey, the sample must be designed to allow regional estimates. Census data, e.g. from the manufacturing census or the census of local authorities, can by their nature be added up by region. The regional values must then add up to the national total. An advantage of these methods is that they use relevant data sources at the required regional level.</p> <p>Top-down methods involve the distribution of a national figure among regions by means of a distribution key. An example is household survey data on employment by region for a specific industry. An advantage of these methods is that they guarantee consistency between national and regional estimates.</p>

Mixed methods include elements of both bottom-up and top-down methods. It is rarely possible to employ bottom-up methods in their pure form. Manufacturing for example can probably be estimated by the bottom-up method as far as the formal sector is concerned. Top-down methods will have to be used for the informal sector as well as for specific variables like taxes on production.

**GGP and  
GDPR  
estimates**

Users are advised to be cautious when attempting to link the previously published GGP data (statistical release P0401 – Gross Geographic product) and the GDPR estimates. Various factors compromise the comparability of the two time series. These include the use of different Systems of National Accounts (1968 SNA compared with 1993 SNA), the differences in the definition of the concept of a “region” as well as the benchmarking and revision of estimates of National Accounts (published in 1999 as well as in 2004)

**Annual GDP  
estimates and  
GDPR**

The compilation of independent annual estimates in Stats SA takes the form of preliminary estimates that are published 11 months after the reference year, followed by final estimates after 23 months. These estimates are based on new data sources that were not available when quarterly GDP estimates were made. It follows that the independent annual estimates differ from the annual estimates that can be calculated within 60 days after the reference year through the sum-of-four-quarters approach.

By definition, the annual estimates of GDP for South Africa should equal the aggregate of the various GDPR estimates. The estimates of GDPR will therefore also be preliminary when published eleven months after the reference period. Final estimates will then be made available 23 months after the reference year, or as annual GDP estimates for South Africa is revised.

## THE TABLES

- Tables layout** This publication contains both national and regional estimates. Tables 1 to 15 contain national value added- and GDP estimates, whereas tables 16 to 36 contain regional value added- and GDP estimates. Tables 37 to 42 contain summarised supply and use tables
- 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. Table 2 also includes the percentage increase in the first three quarters in 2004 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2003
- 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
- Tables 8 to 9** Tables 8 and 9 show values added at current basic prices for detailed industries in Rand million and as percentages of the total value added of all industries. The latter is the preferred measurement of the relative contributions by the different industries to GDP. The measurement of the contribution to GDP entails the contribution of productive activities.
- Tables 10 to 11** Tables 10 and 11 present values added at constant 2000 basic prices for detailed industries, in Rand million and as annual percentage changes. The stronger annual real growth of the tertiary industries compared to the primary and secondary industries is illustrated in figure 5.

Figure 5 - Annual real growth in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries - (1993=100)

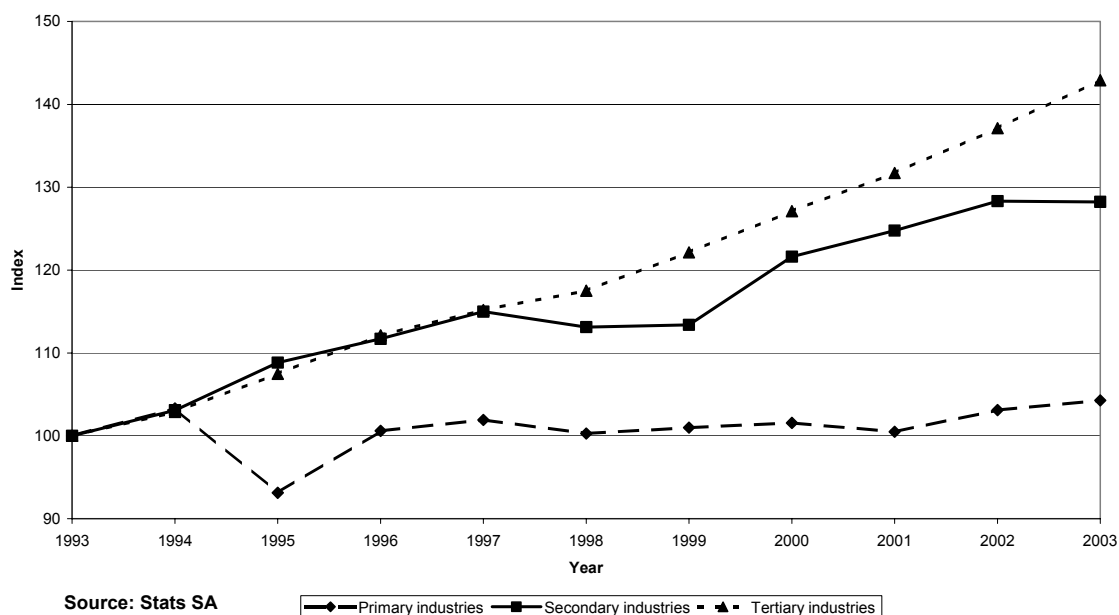


Table 12

Table 12 contains production accounts at current prices for aggregate industries. The total – the production account for the sum of all industries – does not add up to GDP at market prices. Taxes on products must be added and subsidies on products deducted as presented in table 8.

The production account can serve to illustrate the derivation of values added by both the production and income method. It reflects the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Output at basic prices} \\
 \text{Minus} & \quad \text{Intermediate consumption} \\
 = & \quad \text{Gross value added at basic prices} \\
 \text{minus} & \quad \text{Other taxes on production} \\
 \text{plus} & \quad \text{Other subsidies} \\
 = & \quad \text{Value added at factor cost} \\
 \text{plus} & \quad \text{Compensation of employees} \\
 = & \quad \text{Gross operating surplus/mixed income}
 \end{aligned}$$

Value added and operating surplus are derived gross of consumption of fixed capital. Consumption of fixed capital is a cost of production reflecting the wear and tear of capital assets used in the production process.

According to the production method, data on output and intermediate consumption are used to derive value added. In practice, estimates must in many cases rely on single indicators for output and the estimate of intermediate consumption must rely on assumptions that can be checked when, for instance, results from an



intermittent economic survey or census become available.

The components of value added are other taxes on production, other subsidies (a negative item), compensation of employees and operating surplus/mixed income. The latter two makes up value added at factor cost. According to the income method, data on the components of value added are compiled and added up. By its nature, it is difficult to get reliable data on operating surplus/mixed income, which in important respects differ from the concept of profit in business accounting. To a certain extent, the income method is used as a complement to the production method, notably for mining and manufacturing, relying on the financial statistics of Stats SA.

The concept of mixed income indicates that working proprietors and self-employed persons do not, by definition, receive wages and salaries. The surplus of their activities – the residual after deducting all costs from their income – must provide for both remuneration for their labour and a return on their capital. Hence, the term mixed income does not appear in table 12 for general government services and other producers. There are no self-employed persons in these activities.

**Table 13** Table 13 contains production accounts at constant 1995 prices for aggregate industries. In order to measure a transaction at constant prices, it must be possible, at least in principle, to factor it into a price and a volume component and keep the former component constant. This can be done either by using price indices for deflation of the current prices or volume indicators in order to extrapolate the base year value. Note that the volume component must reflect both changes in quantity and quality.

The variables that define value added in the production approach – output and intermediate consumption – can both be factored into a price and volume component. Value added at constant prices is defined as the difference between the two and cannot in itself be factored into price and volume components. Ideally, value added at constant prices should be derived by estimating output and intermediate consumption at constant prices separately, the double deflation method. Frequently, however, single indicators have to be used in practice. Value added at constant prices is then normally derived by using an output indicator. The components of value added – with the exception of compensation of employees – cannot be factored into price and volume components.

**Table 14** Table 14 indicates an alternative way of presenting value added and GDP estimates at constant prices, i.e. as index numbers by industry with the base year (2000) equal to 100

**Table 15** Table 15 presents annual implied deflators for the main industries. The implied deflator is equal to the value added at current prices divided by the value added at constant prices. The GDP-deflator is sometimes used as an alternative measure of inflation. For comparison, table C includes the GDP-deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the production price index (PPI).

- Tables 16 to 25** Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP, at constant 1995 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.
- Tables 26 to 35** Tables 26 to 35 contain value added per industry per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP, at constant 1995 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year
- Tables 36 to 42** Tables 36 to 42 contain summarised sets of supply and use tables for 1997 to 2003.

## NOTES

<b>Forthcoming issues</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Expected date of publication</b>
	Fourth quarter of 2004	22 February 2005
	First quarter of 2005	31 May 2005
	Second quarter of 2005	30 August 2005
	Third quarter of 2005	29 November 2005
<b>Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)</b>	<p>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 <a href="http://dsbb.imf.org">http://dsbb.imf.org</a>. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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 -

- 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>

**Changes in the  
next issue**

The statistical release containing the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2004, which will be published on Tuesday, 22 February 2005, will only include the quarterly estimates, i.e. tables 1 to 7, as from 1993 onwards and not the annual accounts, i.e. tables 8 to 43 as published in this statistical release.



**Table 1 Quarterly gross domestic product by industry 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	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 017	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 010	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		26 604	66 661	167 261	22 091	24 655	136 479	98 288
1996	1	4 388	15 950	34 390	5 199	5 232	24 134	15 149
	2	9 777	15 841	34 672	5 540	5 299	24 523	15 080
	3	7 001	16 125	36 855	6 000	5 252	25 711	16 110
	4	4 683	16 118	36 908	6 075	5 030	29 314	16 199
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	28 202	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	30 497	20 763
	4	4 556	15 901	42 068	5 700	5 633	34 743	21 033
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	5 250	5 704	29 707	22 192
	2	11 532	15 949	41 443	5 501	5 790	30 441	22 789
	3	7 151	16 183	43 652	5 688	5 784	31 603	23 929
	4	4 073	16 272	43 725	5 571	6 163	36 119	24 480
2003	1	4 670	16 046	40 950	5 292	6 041	31 355	23 591
	2	11 175	16 623	41 124	5 502	6 096	32 275	24 026
	3	7 039	17 005	42 718	5 705	6 079	33 940	24 992
	4	3 719	16 987	42 470	5 593	6 439	38 909	25 679
2004	1	4 721	16 780	40 791	5 364	6 354	33 067	24 800
	2	11 464	17 268	42 180	5 604	6 449	34 094	25 294
	3	7 128	17 681	44 297	5 844	6 531	35 556	26 501

**Table 1 Quarterly gross domestic product by industry 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	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 435	776 399	84 117	860 516	750 729
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		156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148	810 767
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 253	85 120	947 373	835 695
2002		179 569	132 570	53 852	893 650	87 452	981 102	865 358
2003		186 970	133 851	56 483	919 343	89 306	1 008 649	892 739
1996	1	32 019	33 766	11 115	181 221	20 287	201 525	176 994
	2	33 048	33 807	11 071	188 532	20 326	208 876	178 921
	3	34 240	33 929	11 129	192 223	20 453	212 695	185 392
	4	35 196	34 011	11 134	194 539	20 672	215 230	190 028
1997	1	34 467	34 062	11 014	187 037	20 954	207 991	182 291
	2	35 085	34 074	11 138	194 609	21 024	215 633	185 129
	3	35 437	34 199	11 229	196 724	21 063	217 787	189 877
	4	35 844	34 247	11 054	198 029	21 076	219 105	193 432
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	43 605	32 830	13 151	213 408	21 327	234 735	207 872
	2	44 683	33 085	13 312	224 525	21 443	245 968	212 993
	3	45 386	33 284	13 681	226 340	22 116	248 456	219 189
	4	45 894	33 371	13 708	229 378	22 566	251 944	225 305
2003	1	45 744	33 213	13 795	220 696	21 794	242 490	216 026
	2	46 620	33 371	14 015	230 827	21 811	252 638	219 651
	3	47 044	33 569	14 413	232 504	22 592	255 096	225 464
	4	47 561	33 698	14 260	235 316	23 109	258 425	231 597
2004	1	47 244	33 595	14 373	227 089	22 353	249 442	222 368
	2	48 155	33 780	14 452	238 740	22 458	261 198	227 276
	3	48 960	33 992	14 956	241 446	23 393	264 839	234 318

**Table 2 Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices**

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Quarter <sup>2/</sup>	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	0,2	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-6,0	4,3	-0,9	0,4	5,2	6,7	5,2
1996	1	9,8	-1,2	2,3	1,9	1,9	5,7	7,8
	2	68,3	-1,2	1,2	6,5	1,8	4,7	7,1
	3	12,4	-0,9	0,4	13,5	2,0	2,9	5,7
	4	-2,8	0,0	1,8	21,4	2,3	2,0	4,1
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	-1,6	4,4	1,2	8,9
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	0,3	5,1	1,7	9,7
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	0,6	6,5	2,7	9,2
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	1,6	7,2	3,3	8,3
2003	1	-15,6	3,4	2,6	0,8	5,9	5,5	6,3
	2	-3,1	4,2	-0,8	0,0	5,3	6,0	5,4
	3	-1,6	5,1	-2,1	0,3	5,1	7,4	4,4
	4	-8,7	4,4	-2,9	0,4	4,5	7,7	4,9
2004	1	1,1	4,6	-0,4	1,4	5,2	5,5	5,1
	2	2,6	3,9	2,6	1,9	5,8	5,6	5,3
	3	1,3	4,0	3,7	2,4	7,4	4,8	6,0
	1-3 <sup>3/</sup>	1,9	4,1	2,0	1,9	6,1	5,3	5,5

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 nine months of the year compared with the first nine months of the previous year.



**Table 2 Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices (concluded)**

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Quarter <sup>2/</sup>	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	2,7
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		6,2	0,5	2,5	3,6	2,7	3,6	3,5
2003		4,1	1,0	4,9	2,9	2,1	2,8	3,2
1996	1	4,4	1,9	5,8	3,8	5,5	4,0	3,5
	2	6,7	1,9	2,5	5,7	4,8	5,6	3,5
	3	7,4	1,9	1,2	3,7	4,3	3,8	3,2
	4	8,6	2,0	1,4	3,8	5,0	3,9	3,8
1997	1	7,6	0,9	-0,9	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,0
	2	6,2	0,8	0,6	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,5
	3	3,5	0,8	0,9	2,3	3,0	2,4	2,4
	4	1,8	0,7	-0,7	1,8	2,0	1,8	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	7,6	-0,8	1,3	3,0	2,3	2,9	2,7
	2	6,7	0,1	2,0	3,8	2,8	3,7	3,3
	3	5,9	1,1	2,8	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,1
	4	4,9	1,5	3,9	4,0	2,9	3,9	4,0
2003	1	4,9	1,2	4,9	3,4	2,2	3,3	3,9
	2	4,3	0,9	5,3	2,8	1,7	2,7	3,1
	3	3,7	0,9	5,4	2,7	2,2	2,7	2,9
	4	3,6	1,0	4,0	2,6	2,4	2,6	2,8
2004	1	3,3	1,2	4,2	2,9	2,6	2,9	2,9
	2	3,3	1,2	3,1	3,4	3,0	3,4	3,5
	3	4,1	1,3	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,8	3,9
	1-3 <sup>3/</sup>	3,6	1,2	3,7	3,4	3,0	3,4	3,5

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 nine months of the year compared with the first nine months of the previous year.

**Table 3 Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry 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	122 702	80 872
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 017	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 010	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		26 604	66 661	167 261	22 091	24 655	136 479	98 288
1996	1	22 319	64 593	142 381	21 194	20 681	102 490	61 334
	2	25 899	63 732	142 049	22 083	20 973	103 131	62 152
	3	27 433	63 824	142 912	23 413	21 156	103 991	63 138
	4	27 749	63 987	143 956	24 566	20 444	105 118	63 529
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	120 012	78 790
	2	27 581	63 545	157 295	22 876	20 782	122 289	80 545
	3	27 617	63 012	160 584	22 964	21 411	123 873	81 731
	4	27 221	63 260	163 782	22 602	21 943	124 635	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	21 843	22 862	126 188	90 678
	2	28 127	63 634	168 496	22 001	23 259	127 232	92 747
	3	28 720	64 222	170 388	22 032	23 629	127 991	94 335
	4	29 096	64 688	170 430	22 164	24 013	130 070	95 800
2003	1	28 604	65 237	169 116	22 096	24 276	131 991	96 970
	2	27 090	66 288	167 376	22 070	24 507	134 853	97 824
	3	25 548	67 393	166 474	22 073	24 776	138 000	98 611
	4	25 174	67 724	166 078	22 125	25 061	141 073	99 747
2004	1	25 684	68 342	168 094	22 295	25 472	142 516	101 202
	2	26 986	68 879	170 617	22 409	25 879	144 201	102 823
	3	27 925	69 917	173 233	22 602	26 519	146 197	104 505

**Table 3 Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry 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	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 435	776 399	84 117	860 516	750 729
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	838 218	83 930	922 148	810 767
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 253	85 120	947 373	835 695
2002		179 569	132 570	53 852	893 650	87 452	981 102	865 358
2003		186 970	133 851	56 483	919 343	89 306	1 008 649	892 739
1996	1	130 426	134 148	45 035	744 104	79 841	824 017	722 445
	2	133 068	135 205	44 338	752 128	81 634	833 834	726 895
	3	135 886	136 047	44 102	761 393	82 302	843 769	734 634
	4	138 627	136 652	44 319	768 435	83 175	851 685	741 366
1997	1	140 076	136 893	44 245	772 228	83 802	856 030	746 528
	2	140 699	136 697	44 364	777 298	84 102	861 400	751 518
	3	140 758	136 442	44 543	778 006	84 251	862 257	752 296
	4	141 795	136 296	44 588	778 063	84 313	862 376	752 573
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	826 029	83 329	909 358	798 644
	2	154 790	133 457	51 023	834 183	83 541	917 724	806 601
	3	156 662	133 019	51 767	842 640	84 173	926 813	815 023
	4	159 348	132 458	52 349	850 022	84 677	934 699	822 801
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	176 150	131 800	53 042	878 554	86 634	965 188	851 329
	2	178 625	132 479	53 494	890 095	87 190	977 285	861 967
	3	180 830	132 920	54 052	899 119	87 723	986 842	870 399
	4	182 671	133 081	54 819	906 834	88 261	995 095	877 738
2003	1	184 754	133 311	55 572	911 927	88 589	1 000 516	883 323
	2	186 357	133 644	56 214	916 223	88 683	1 004 906	889 132
	3	187 485	134 059	56 801	921 219	89 482	1 010 701	895 671
	4	189 284	134 390	57 345	928 003	90 470	1 018 473	902 829
2004	1	190 810	134 821	57 852	937 088	90 838	1 027 926	911 405
	2	192 519	135 280	58 234	947 828	91 354	1 039 182	920 841
	3	195 098	135 731	59 058	960 786	92 724	1 053 510	932 861

**Table 4 Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices**

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Quarter <sup>2/</sup>	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	0,2	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-6,0	4,3	-0,9	0,4	5,2	6,7	5,2
1996	1	94,2	3,9	3,6	18,1	8,7	-0,7	2,3
	2	81,3	-5,2	-0,9	17,9	5,8	2,5	5,4
	3	25,9	0,6	2,5	26,4	3,5	3,4	6,5
	4	4,7	1,0	3,0	21,2	-12,8	4,4	2,5
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	1,5	8,7	3,0	10,2
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	2,9	7,1	3,4	9,4
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	0,6	6,5	2,4	7,0
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	2,4	6,7	6,7	6,4
2003	1	-6,6	3,4	-3,0	-1,2	4,5	6,0	5,0
	2	-19,5	6,6	-4,1	-0,5	3,8	9,0	3,6
	3	-20,9	6,8	-2,1	0,0	4,5	9,7	3,3
	4	-5,7	2,0	-0,9	1,0	4,7	9,2	4,7
2004	1	8,4	3,7	4,9	3,1	6,7	4,2	6,0
	2	21,9	3,2	6,1	2,1	6,5	4,8	6,6
	3	14,7	6,2	6,3	3,5	10,3	5,7	6,7

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 4 Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 2000 prices (concluded)**

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Quar-ter <sup>2/</sup>	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	2,7
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		6,2	0,5	2,5	3,6	2,7	3,6	3,5
2003		4,1	1,0	4,9	2,9	2,1	2,8	3,2
1996	1	8,8	3,2	11,7	7,9	5,5	7,6	5,5
	2	8,4	3,2	-6,0	4,4	9,3	4,9	2,5
	3	8,7	2,5	-2,1	5,0	3,3	4,9	4,3
	4	8,3	1,8	2,0	3,8	4,3	3,8	3,7
1997	1	4,2	0,7	-0,7	2,0	3,0	2,1	2,8
	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	4,7	2,2	2,1	4,2	3,9	4,2	4,0
	2	5,7	2,1	3,4	5,4	2,6	5,1	5,1
	3	5,0	1,3	4,2	4,1	2,5	4,0	4,0
	4	4,1	0,5	5,8	3,5	2,5	3,4	3,4
2003	1	4,6	0,7	5,6	2,3	1,5	2,2	2,6
	2	3,5	1,0	4,7	1,9	0,4	1,8	2,7
	3	2,4	1,2	4,2	2,2	3,7	2,3	3,0
	4	3,9	1,0	3,9	3,0	4,5	3,1	3,2
2004	1	3,3	1,3	3,6	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,9
	2	3,6	1,4	2,7	4,7	2,3	4,5	4,2
	3	5,5	1,3	5,8	5,6	6,1	5,6	5,3

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 gross domestic products by industry 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	92 068	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 180	17 408	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 125	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 140	40 524	124 604	19 929	19 829	85 858	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	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511
2002		44 179	92 113	209 605	25 232	24 119	143 095	100 034
2003		42 007	84 128	221 815	26 926	26 674	157 827	109 864
1996	1	4 070	8 868	26 830	4 426	4 497	18 662	12 210
	2	8 701	10 061	27 627	4 646	4 546	18 507	12 404
	3	6 256	10 339	29 557	4 978	4 255	19 514	13 304
	4	4 693	9 500	30 111	4 551	4 333	22 780	13 869
1997	1	4 906	9 517	29 218	4 608	4 931	20 014	13 531
	2	9 332	10 358	30 703	5 097	5 013	20 414	14 031
	3	6 393	10 726	32 240	5 274	4 918	21 277	15 041
	4	4 509	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	27 606	18 239
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 899	19 640
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 840	20 954
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 357	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	5 594	6 084	32 682	23 279
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 341	6 036	33 636	24 216
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	6 867	5 979	35 278	25 127
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 430	6 020	41 500	27 412
2003	1	7 287	20 391	53 512	6 147	6 741	36 732	25 944
	2	16 511	21 188	53 766	6 837	6 721	37 118	26 636
	3	12 224	22 610	56 519	7 227	6 666	39 060	27 479
	4	5 986	19 939	58 017	6 714	6 546	44 917	29 806
2004	1	7 140	20 213	58 323	6 357	7 244	39 633	28 030
	2	15 699	22 117	59 446	7 099	7 164	39 979	28 855
	3	12 910	23 345	63 650	7 649	7 482	43 160	30 439

**Table 5 Quarterly gross domestic products by industry 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	440 144	41 974	482 119
1995		82 162	80 831	27 545	500 352	47 746	548 099
1996		94 122	96 214	31 040	565 472	52 485	617 957
1997		110 488	107 744	35 177	627 167	58 562	685 729
1998		122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		140 673	124 107	44 002	738 873	74 810	813 683
2000		156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148
2001		177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 792	1 020 008
2002		204 590	154 191	62 631	1 059 788	105 156	1 164 944
2003		228 075	167 262	70 007	1 134 585	116 883	1 251 468
1996	1	22 507	22 427	7 328	131 826	13 053	144 879
	2	23 336	24 200	7 654	141 682	12 278	153 960
	3	24 072	24 578	7 990	144 845	13 805	158 650
	4	24 207	25 009	8 067	147 120	13 349	160 468
1997	1	26 076	26 183	8 355	147 338	14 772	162 111
	2	27 444	26 526	8 684	157 602	13 082	170 683
	3	28 319	27 301	9 034	160 523	15 010	175 532
	4	28 649	27 734	9 104	161 704	15 701	177 405
1998	1	29 652	28 532	9 350	159 837	16 364	176 201
	2	30 754	28 996	9 570	170 182	15 977	186 159
	3	30 679	29 303	10 020	172 040	17 097	189 137
	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	194 149	20 270	214 419
	2	37 827	32 927	12 751	206 737	19 115	225 852
	3	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 165	21 966	239 131
	4	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 165	22 579	242 744
2001	1	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 923	243 953
	2	43 431	35 231	14 050	231 768	20 334	252 102
	3	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 138	258 389
	4	46 432	36 171	14 066	241 167	24 397	265 564
2002	1	48 612	37 838	15 272	245 131	26 806	271 937
	2	49 592	38 189	15 625	265 404	24 822	290 226
	3	51 413	38 671	15 844	271 526	26 515	298 041
	4	54 973	39 493	15 889	277 726	27 013	304 739
2003	1	56 695	40 799	17 149	271 396	29 366	300 762
	2	57 372	41 440	17 507	285 097	25 477	310 574
	3	57 743	42 040	17 651	289 219	29 670	318 889
	4	56 265	42 983	17 700	288 874	32 370	321 244
2004	1	60 935	44 345	18 865	291 085	35 239	326 324
	2	61 951	44 782	19 094	306 186	33 214	339 400
	3	63 578	45 371	19 471	317 055	35 937	352 992

**Table 6 Quarterly compensation of employees (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	88 727	8 207	13 056	62 013	36 233
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 643	13 608	66 471	39 147
2003		11 561	37 149	104 433	10 476	15 268	74 702	44 374
1996	1	1 672	4 880	14 274	1 344	2 727	9 157	5 870
	2	1 798	4 780	14 142	1 499	2 769	9 137	6 276
	3	1 790	5 002	15 031	1 581	2 830	9 415	6 388
	4	1 648	5 307	16 518	1 675	3 088	10 708	6 761
1997	1	1 790	5 364	14 916	1 477	2 869	9 771	6 600
	2	1 926	5 254	15 179	1 651	2 997	10 000	6 756
	3	1 918	5 554	15 851	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	16 854	1 470	2 908	10 405	6 985
	2	2 165	5 636	17 340	1 646	3 041	10 446	7 413
	3	2 155	5 814	17 798	1 734	3 091	11 373	7 467
	4	1 982	6 260	20 158	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	2 188	3 159	15 182	9 019
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 371	3 226	15 867	9 634
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 382	3 396	16 385	9 803
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 702	3 827	19 037	10 691
2003	1	2 816	8 995	24 522	2 400	3 511	16 888	10 212
	2	3 034	8 866	25 292	2 568	3 632	17 807	10 956
	3	2 976	9 408	25 752	2 570	3 842	18 474	11 112
	4	2 735	9 880	28 866	2 939	4 283	21 533	12 094
2004	1	3 025	9 913	26 369	2 612	3 779	18 935	11 390
	2	3 267	9 736	27 345	2 800	3 822	19 754	12 086
	3	3 200	10 131	27 853	2 795	4 022	20 549	12 227



**Table 6 Quarterly compensation of employees (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	404 415
2000		53 287	116 447	35 803	442 301
2001		61 345	123 704	39 303	473 848
2002		69 719	133 103	43 753	517 547
2003		78 227	144 009	49 177	569 374
1996	1	7 207	20 073	5 226	72 429
	2	7 843	21 748	5 440	75 432
	3	8 075	22 038	5 665	77 815
	4	8 551	22 433	5 755	82 444
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	90 896
1998	1	9 983	25 552	6 637	88 592
	2	10 571	25 813	6 801	90 872
	3	10 829	25 937	7 117	93 314
	4	11 002	26 225	7 205	99 764
1999	1	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 071
	2	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 281
	3	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 665
2000	1	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 069
	2	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 588
	3	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 652
2001	1	14 201	30 819	9 749	113 841
	2	14 945	30 683	9 844	116 077
	3	15 921	30 874	9 909	118 539
	4	16 278	31 328	9 800	125 391
2002	1	16 311	32 758	10 717	122 752
	2	17 205	33 020	10 948	126 768
	3	18 050	33 334	11 044	129 986
	4	18 153	33 991	11 045	138 041
2003	1	18 341	35 188	12 044	134 917
	2	19 091	35 756	12 301	139 303
	3	20 289	36 116	12 365	142 903
	4	20 506	36 949	12 467	152 251
2004	1	20 195	38 139	13 387	147 744
	2	20 898	38 657	13 556	151 920
	3	22 233	39 001	13 680	155 691

**Table 7 Quarterly gross operating surplus and net 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	41 307	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	26 493
1997		17 742	18 463	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 339
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	76 113	14 623	8 317	61 187	47 246
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	15 589	10 511	76 624	60 887
2003		30 446	46 979	117 382	16 450	11 406	83 125	65 490
1996	1	2 398	3 988	12 557	3 082	1 770	9 506	6 340
	2	6 903	5 280	13 485	3 148	1 777	9 370	6 129
	3	4 467	5 337	14 526	3 397	1 425	10 099	6 917
	4	3 045	4 193	13 593	2 877	1 245	12 071	7 108
1997	1	3 116	4 154	14 302	3 131	2 062	10 243	6 931
	2	7 406	5 104	15 523	3 446	2 017	10 414	7 275
	3	4 475	5 172	16 388	3 555	1 863	10 877	8 142
	4	2 745	4 034	14 858	3 134	1 603	12 193	7 990
1998	1	3 514	4 084	14 651	3 283	2 120	10 615	7 616
	2	7 148	6 018	14 765	3 621	2 043	11 390	8 191
	3	4 528	6 704	15 868	3 606	1 865	11 153	8 882
	4	1 930	5 578	13 463	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	2 307	13 797	10 332
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 963	11 274
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 599	12 470
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 828	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	3 406	2 925	17 500	14 260
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	3 970	2 811	17 769	14 582
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 485	2 583	18 893	15 324
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 728	2 193	22 463	16 721
2003	1	4 470	11 396	28 990	3 747	3 230	19 844	15 732
	2	13 477	12 322	28 474	4 270	3 089	19 311	15 680
	3	9 248	13 202	30 767	4 657	2 824	20 586	16 367
	4	3 251	10 059	29 151	3 775	2 264	23 384	17 712
2004	1	4 115	10 300	31 954	3 745	3 465	20 698	16 639
	2	12 432	12 381	32 101	4 300	3 342	20 225	16 769
	3	9 710	13 214	35 797	4 854	3 460	22 611	18 212

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

**Table 7 Quarterly gross operating surplus and net 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	197 978
1995		54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		62 447	9 922	8 954	257 351
1997		73 799	11 328	9 818	287 096
1998		79 842	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		93 115	14 709	12 880	334 456
2000		102 965	16 711	15 579	395 916
2001		116 186	18 621	17 010	454 365
2002		134 871	21 088	18 878	542 241
2003		149 848	23 253	20 830	565 209
1996	1	15 300	2 354	2 102	59 397
	2	15 493	2 452	2 214	66 250
	3	15 997	2 540	2 326	67 030
	4	15 657	2 576	2 312	64 676
1997	1	17 658	2 653	2 313	66 563
	2	18 283	2 774	2 428	74 670
	3	19 073	2 962	2 548	75 056
	4	18 785	2 939	2 529	70 807
1998	1	19 688	2 980	2 713	70 900
	2	20 169	3 183	2 769	78 698
	3	19 900	3 366	2 903	78 707
	4	20 085	3 439	2 841	74 028
1999	1	22 650	3 497	3 025	76 656
	2	22 246	3 595	3 124	83 858
	3	24 057	3 791	3 401	87 512
	4	24 163	3 826	3 330	86 430
2000	1	24 144	3 934	3 658	88 873
	2	24 292	4 071	3 840	97 742
	3	27 007	4 330	4 080	105 667
	4	27 522	4 376	4 001	103 633
2001	1	28 007	4 545	4 276	106 146
	2	28 177	4 548	4 207	115 553
	3	29 864	4 685	4 262	117 225
	4	30 138	4 843	4 265	115 441
2002	1	32 666	5 080	4 555	122 697
	2	32 391	5 169	4 677	138 177
	3	33 428	5 337	4 801	141 260
	4	36 386	5 502	4 845	140 107
2003	1	38 807	5 611	5 105	136 841
	2	38 435	5 684	5 206	146 065
	3	37 867	5 924	5 287	146 372
	4	34 738	6 034	5 233	135 932
2004	1	41 894	6 207	5 478	143 594
	2	42 207	6 125	5 538	154 519
	3	42 499	6 370	5 792	161 619

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

**Table 8 Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at current prices**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23 721	25 140	25 434	26 179	27 451	32 588	44 179	42 007
Agriculture	19 921	21 366	21 349	21 750	22 412	27 005	37 705	35 631
Forestry	3 238	3 244	3 531	3 853	4 406	4 853	5 600	5 404
Fishing	562	530	554	576	633	730	874	972
Mining and quarrying	38 768	40 524	45 879	52 173	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 128
Coal	7 835	8 589	9 395	10 688	12 069	16 068	17 464	15 741
Gold	17 136	16 373	16 562	15 335	16 949	18 346	26 916	22 667
Platinum group metals	4 481	5 540	7 946	10 876	15 681	20 904	21 349	19 666
Other metal ores	4 319	4 854	6 673	8 980	12 639	14 237	17 605	15 936
Other mining and quarrying <sup>1/</sup>	4 997	5 168	5 303	6 294	6 053	7 659	8 779	10 118
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>62 489</b>	<b>65 664</b>	<b>71 313</b>	<b>78 352</b>	<b>90 842</b>	<b>109 802</b>	<b>136 292</b>	<b>126 135</b>
Manufacturing	114 125	124 604	130 897	137 035	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 815
Food, beverages and tobacco	18 985	21 000	21 394	21 940	24 613	27 177	32 132	33 811
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 106	7 527	7 415	7 277	7 794	7 813	9 663	10 490
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	11 440	12 518	13 308	14 202	16 838	17 920	20 745	21 933
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	21 614	23 935	27 065	30 430	38 223	43 255	49 803	53 152
Other non-metal mineral products	4 495	4 932	4 812	4 668	4 900	5 546	7 185	7 702
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	25 325	28 109	28 140	27 916	30 313	32 882	42 784	45 412
Electrical machinery and apparatus	3 271	3 553	3 890	4 260	5 204	5 572	6 312	6 502
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 410	1 537	1 649	1 773	2 098	2 044	2 950	3 122
Transport equipment	8 953	9 104	10 511	11 480	14 381	18 324	19 911	20 457
Furniture; other manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	11 527	12 388	12 713	13 089	14 743	16 374	18 120	19 234
Electricity, gas and water	18 602	19 929	20 461	21 200	22 789	23 023	25 232	26 926
Electricity and gas	16 492	17 505	17 822	18 296	19 431	19 264	20 871	22 208
Water	2 110	2 423	2 639	2 904	3 358	3 759	4 361	4 718
Construction	17 631	19 829	19 953	20 240	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 674
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>150 360</b>	<b>164 361</b>	<b>171 311</b>	<b>178 475</b>	<b>203 010</b>	<b>222 346</b>	<b>258 956</b>	<b>275 415</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	79 463	85 858	90 936	103 193	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 827
Wholesale trade	25 838	27 549	29 087	33 118	39 610	42 377	46 829	51 169
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <sup>1/</sup>	37 743	41 538	43 690	49 605	59 113	61 956	67 384	74 208
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	9 432	9 779	10 858	12 767	15 490	17 071	18 385	21 026
Hotels and restaurants	6 451	6 993	7 301	7 703	8 489	8 983	10 497	11 424
Transport, storage and communication	51 787	57 874	63 606	70 071	80 872	89 511	100 034	109 864
Transport and storage <sup>1/</sup>	36 172	39 142	41 188	44 385	50 003	54 041	59 318	65 457
Communication	15 615	18 732	22 418	25 686	30 869	35 470	40 716	44 407
Finance, real estate and business services	94 122	110 488	122 227	140 673	156 252	177 531	204 590	228 075
Finance and insurance	39 221	47 680	50 220	62 653	68 648	77 648	86 578	97 978
Real estate	34 070	39 266	42 719	46 450	51 693	57 381	67 418	73 117
Business services <sup>1/</sup>	20 831	23 542	29 288	31 570	35 911	42 502	50 594	56 980
General government services	96 214	107 744	116 495	124 107	133 158	142 325	154 191	167 262
Central government <sup>2/</sup>			42 024	44 597	47 303	51 346	55 106	57 856
Provincial government <sup>2/</sup>			60 448	63 772	67 560	71 572	79 459	85 396
Local government <sup>2/</sup>			14 023	15 738	18 295	19 407	19 626	24 010
Personal services <sup>1/</sup>	31 040	35 177	38 986	44 002	51 382	56 313	62 631	70 007
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>352 626</b>	<b>397 142</b>	<b>432 250</b>	<b>482 046</b>	<b>544 366</b>	<b>596 067</b>	<b>664 541</b>	<b>733 035</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>565 472</b>	<b>627 167</b>	<b>674 874</b>	<b>738 873</b>	<b>838 218</b>	<b>928 216</b>	<b>1 059 788</b>	<b>1 134 585</b>
Taxes on products	58 119	63 419	74 473	80 528	87 816	96 363	109 820	120 219
Less: Subsidies on products	5 634	4 857	6 923	5 718	3 886	4 571	4 664	3 336
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>617 957</b>	<b>685 729</b>	<b>742 424</b>	<b>813 683</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>1 020 008</b>	<b>1 164 944</b>	<b>1 251 468</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes estimates of the informal sector.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available prior to 1998

**Table 9 Percentage contribution to total nominal value added at basic prices by industry**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,2	4,0	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,5	4,2	3,7
Agriculture	3,5	3,4	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,9	3,6	3,1
Forestry	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	6,9	6,5	6,8	7,1	7,6	8,3	8,7	7,4
Coal	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,7	1,6	1,4
Gold	3,0	2,6	2,5	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,5	2,0
Platinum group metals	0,8	0,9	1,2	1,5	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,7
Other metal ores	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,4
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>11,1</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>11,1</b>
Manufacturing	20,2	19,9	19,4	18,5	19,0	19,1	19,8	19,6
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,0
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,7
Other non-metal mineral products	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,5	4,5	4,2	3,8	3,6	3,5	4,0	4,0
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3
Transport equipment	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,8
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7
Electricity, gas and water	3,3	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,4
Electricity and gas	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,0
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Construction	3,1	3,2	3,0	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,4
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>25,4</b>	<b>24,2</b>	<b>24,2</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>24,3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,1	13,7	13,5	14,0	14,6	14,0	13,5	13,9
Wholesale trade	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,5
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	6,7	6,6	6,5	6,7	7,1	6,7	6,4	6,5
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,9
Hotels and restaurants	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Transport, storage and communication	9,2	9,2	9,4	9,5	9,6	9,6	9,4	9,7
Transport and storage <u>1/</u>	6,4	6,2	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,8	5,6	5,8
Communication	2,8	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,9
Finance, real estate and business services	16,6	17,6	18,1	19,0	18,6	19,1	19,3	20,1
Finance and insurance	6,9	7,6	7,4	8,5	8,2	8,4	8,2	8,6
Real estate	6,0	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,4	6,4
Business services <u>1/</u>	3,7	3,8	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,6	4,8	5,0
General government services	17,0	17,2	17,3	16,8	15,9	15,3	14,5	14,7
Central government <u>2/</u>			6,2	6,0	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,1
Provincial government <u>2/</u>			9,0	8,6	8,1	7,7	7,5	7,5
Local government <u>2/</u>			2,1	2,1	2,2	2,1	1,9	2,1
Personal services	5,5	5,6	5,8	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,9	6,2
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>62,4</b>	<b>63,3</b>	<b>64,0</b>	<b>65,2</b>	<b>64,9</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>62,7</b>	<b>64,6</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

2/ Not available prior to 1998

**Table 10 Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 850	25 850	26 070	24 686	26 213	27 451	26 558	28 292	26 604
Agriculture	16 397	21 157	21 507	19 952	21 350	22 412	21 469	23 187	21 653
Forestry	3 990	4 044	3 932	4 130	4 257	4 406	4 430	4 435	4 226
Fishing	727	708	631	604	606	633	659	670	725
Mining and quarrying	64 567	64 034	65 100	65 011	64 116	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 661
Coal	11 074	11 156	11 852	12 061	11 950	12 069	11 962	11 776	12 685
Gold	20 673	19 903	19 532	18 405	17 809	16 949	15 616	15 674	14 902
Platinum group metals	13 961	14 355	14 909	15 164	16 417	15 681	17 348	17 946	20 184
Other metal ores	11 915	12 052	12 668	13 214	12 120	12 639	12 407	12 489	12 486
Other mining and quarrying 1/	6 063	6 091	6 139	6 167	5 819	6 053	5 993	6 043	6 403
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>83 289</b>	<b>89 972</b>	<b>91 170</b>	<b>89 697</b>	<b>90 329</b>	<b>90 842</b>	<b>89 883</b>	<b>92 219</b>	<b>93 265</b>
Manufacturing	140 877	142 824	146 692	146 336	147 179	159 107	164 131	168 729	167 261
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 520	24 958	25 591	24 007	23 206	24 614	25 582	26 094	23 945
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	8 614	8 021	8 344	7 840	7 551	7 793	7 503	8 108	8 116
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	15 887	15 251	15 765	16 196	15 915	16 839	16 605	16 614	16 781
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	26 459	27 260	27 746	31 055	33 692	38 222	40 140	39 550	39 960
Other non-metal mineral products	5 829	5 776	5 700	5 371	4 869	4 900	4 989	5 470	5 276
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	27 786	30 023	31 475	29 279	29 116	30 313	30 875	34 777	35 408
Electrical machinery and apparatus	4 275	4 047	4 439	4 653	4 845	5 204	5 133	5 079	5 105
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 239	2 107	2 283	2 176	2 043	2 098	1 822	2 020	2 097
Transport equipment	12 111	11 900	11 525	11 929	12 200	14 380	16 134	15 925	15 306
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	13 413	13 571	13 824	13 830	13 742	14 743	15 348	15 092	15 267
Electricity, gas and water	20 592	22 814	23 699	22 206	22 097	22 789	21 956	22 010	22 091
Electricity and gas	17 454	19 265	20 055	18 945	18 737	19 431	18 730	18 942	18 854
Water	3 125	3 568	3 644	3 261	3 360	3 357	3 226	3 068	3 237
Construction	20 401	20 813	21 529	20 260	19 985	21 114	22 154	23 441	24 655
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>181 647</b>	<b>186 424</b>	<b>191 920</b>	<b>188 802</b>	<b>189 261</b>	<b>203 008</b>	<b>208 241</b>	<b>214 180</b>	<b>214 007</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	99 994	103 682	104 147	105 518	113 553	122 702	125 017	127 870	136 479
Wholesale trade	32 694	34 531	34 496	34 744	36 917	39 610	40 299	40 329	41 670
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	46 946	48 192	49 187	49 594	54 137	59 113	59 987	62 032	67 023
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	11 959	12 422	12 048	13 000	14 277	15 490	16 121	16 306	18 270
Hotels and restaurants	8 406	8 572	8 416	8 180	8 222	8 492	8 610	9 203	9 516
Transport, storage and communication	58 923	62 538	67 312	70 983	74 705	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 288
Transport and storage 1/	42 290	43 395	45 021	45 655	47 064	50 004	52 024	54 082	57 266
Communication	16 615	19 134	22 291	25 328	27 641	30 869	33 622	39 308	41 022
Finance, real estate and business services	125 955	134 502	140 832	144 074	151 437	156 252	169 015	179 569	186 970
Finance and insurance	48 450	54 416	58 145	57 898	65 165	68 648	77 354	83 764	89 245
Real estate	52 287	53 206	54 153	52 934	52 305	51 694	51 699	53 153	52 718
Business services 1/	26 098	27 216	28 534	33 242	33 967	35 911	39 962	42 652	45 007
General government services	132 945	135 513	136 582	135 560	134 403	133 158	131 914	132 570	133 851
Central government 2/				49 647	48 445	47 303	46 093	45 507	47 803
Provincial government 2/				68 123	67 949	67 560	67 189	66 603	67 104
Local government 2/				17 790	18 009	18 295	18 632	20 460	18 944
Personal services	43 298	44 447	44 435	47 194	49 020	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 483
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>460 357</b>	<b>480 235</b>	<b>493 308</b>	<b>503 329</b>	<b>523 118</b>	<b>544 371</b>	<b>564 129</b>	<b>587 251</b>	<b>612 071</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>725 682</b>	<b>756 515</b>	<b>776 399</b>	<b>781 828</b>	<b>802 708</b>	<b>838 218</b>	<b>862 253</b>	<b>893 650</b>	<b>919 343</b>
Taxes on products	81 244	85 205	87 716	86 763	86 376	87 816	89 119	91 599	93 572
Less: Subsidies on products	3 316	3 467	3 599	3 623	3 719	3 886	3 999	4 147	4 266
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>803 710</b>	<b>838 326</b>	<b>860 516</b>	<b>864 968</b>	<b>885 365</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>947 373</b>	<b>981 102</b>	<b>1 008 649</b>

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

2/ Not available prior to 1998

**Table 11 Percentage change in the annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,0	0,9	-5,3	6,2	4,7	-3,3	6,5	-6,0
Agriculture	29,0	1,7	-7,2	7,0	5,0	-4,2	8,0	-6,6
Forestry	1,3	-2,8	5,0	3,1	3,5	0,5	0,1	-4,7
Fishing	-2,6	-10,9	-4,3	0,3	4,5	4,1	1,7	8,2
Mining and quarrying	-0,8	1,7	-0,1	-1,4	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	4,3
Coal	0,7	6,2	1,8	-0,9	1,0	-0,9	-1,6	7,7
Gold	-3,7	-1,9	-5,8	-3,2	-4,8	-7,9	0,4	-4,9
Platinum group metals	2,8	3,9	1,7	8,3	-4,5	10,6	3,5	12,5
Other metal ores	1,2	5,1	4,3	-8,3	4,3	-1,8	0,7	0,0
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	0,5	0,8	0,4	-5,6	4,0	-1,0	0,8	6,0
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>-1,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Manufacturing	1,4	2,7	-0,2	0,6	8,1	3,2	2,8	-0,9
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,8	2,5	-6,2	-3,3	6,1	3,9	2,0	-8,2
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	-6,9	4,0	-6,0	-3,7	3,2	-3,7	8,1	0,1
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	-4,0	3,4	2,7	-1,7	5,8	-1,4	0,1	1,0
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	3,0	1,8	11,9	8,5	13,4	5,0	-1,5	1,0
Other non-metal mineral products	-0,9	-1,3	-5,8	-9,3	0,6	1,8	9,6	-3,5
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	8,1	4,8	-7,0	-0,6	4,1	1,9	12,6	1,8
Electrical machinery and apparatus	-5,3	9,7	4,8	4,1	7,4	-1,4	-1,1	0,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	-5,9	8,4	-4,7	-6,1	2,7	-13,2	10,9	3,8
Transport equipment	-1,7	-3,1	3,5	2,3	17,9	12,2	-1,3	-3,9
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	1,2	1,9	0,0	-0,6	7,3	4,1	-1,7	1,2
Electricity, gas and water	10,8	3,9	-6,3	-0,5	3,1	-3,7	0,2	0,4
Electricity and gas	10,4	4,1	-5,5	-1,1	3,7	-3,6	1,1	-0,5
Water	14,2	2,1	-10,5	3,0	-0,1	-3,9	-4,9	5,5
Construction	2,0	3,4	-5,9	-1,4	5,6	4,9	5,8	5,2
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>-1,6</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>7,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>-0,1</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	3,7	0,4	1,3	7,6	8,1	1,9	2,3	6,7
Wholesale trade	5,6	-0,1	0,7	6,3	7,3	1,7	0,1	3,3
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	2,7	2,1	0,8	9,2	9,2	1,5	3,4	8,0
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	3,9	-3,0	7,9	9,8	8,5	4,1	1,1	12,0
Hotels and restaurants	2,0	-1,8	-2,8	0,5	3,3	1,4	6,9	3,4
Transport, storage and communication	6,1	7,6	5,5	5,2	8,3	5,9	9,0	5,2
Transport and storage <u>1/</u>	2,6	3,7	1,4	3,1	6,2	4,0	4,0	5,9
Communication	15,2	16,5	13,6	9,1	11,7	8,9	16,9	4,4
Finance, real estate and business services	6,8	4,7	2,3	5,1	3,2	8,2	6,2	4,1
Finance and insurance	12,3	6,8	-0,4	12,6	5,3	12,7	8,3	6,5
Real estate	1,8	1,8	-2,3	-1,2	-1,2	0,0	2,8	-0,8
Business services <u>1/</u>	4,3	4,8	16,5	2,2	5,7	11,3	6,7	5,5
General government services	1,9	0,8	-0,7	-0,9	-0,9	-0,9	0,5	1,0
Central government <u>3/</u>				-2,4	-2,4	-2,6	-1,3	5,0
Provincial government <u>3/</u>				-0,3	-0,6	-0,5	-0,9	0,8
Local government <u>3/</u>				1,2	1,6	1,8	9,8	-7,4
Personal services	2,7	0,0	6,2	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,9
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,2</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Taxes on products	4,9	2,9	-1,1	-0,4	1,7	1,5	2,8	2,2
Less: Subsidies on products	4,5	3,8	0,7	2,6	4,5	2,9	3,7	2,9
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

2/ The percentage change is the growth rate from one period to the next period.

3/ Not available prior to 1998

**Table 12 Annual production and generation of income accounts by industry at current prices**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>								
Output at basic prices	43 246	46 385	49 011	52 289	57 606	66 221	85 995	81 451
Intermediate consumption	19 525	21 245	23 577	26 110	30 155	33 633	41 816	39 444
Gross value added at basic prices	23 721	25 140	25 434	26 179	27 451	32 588	44 179	42 007
Other taxes on production	158	172	200	272	295	319	338	371
Other subsidies	-554	-619	-471	-448	-584	-759	-965	-1 153
Value added at factor cost	24 117	25 587	25 705	26 355	27 740	33 028	44 806	42 789
Compensation of employees	6 908	7 398	8 314	8 812	9 409	9 978	10 730	11 561
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	17 209	18 190	17 391	17 543	18 331	23 050	34 076	31 228
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>								
Output at basic prices	70 172	74 720	85 020	97 219	119 376	142 952	168 426	153 036
Intermediate consumption	31 405	34 196	39 141	45 046	55 985	65 738	76 313	68 908
Gross value added at basic prices	38 768	40 524	45 879	52 173	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 128
Other taxes on production	492	644	778	888	1 049	1 141	1 133	1 567
Other subsidies	-44	-39	-25	-23	-22	-25	-35	-28
Value added at factor cost	38 320	39 918	45 126	51 308	62 364	76 098	91 015	82 589
Compensation of employees	19 969	22 061	23 496	26 020	28 258	31 282	34 057	37 149
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	18 351	17 858	21 630	25 288	34 106	44 816	56 958	45 440
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Output at basic prices	378 775	416 574	462 464	512 293	633 517	721 474	862 837	910 814
Intermediate consumption	264 649	291 970	331 567	375 258	474 410	544 567	653 232	688 999
Gross value added at basic prices	114 125	124 604	130 897	137 035	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 815
Other taxes on production	1 216	1 622	1 912	2 263	2 535	2 602	2 813	3 449
Other subsidies	-1 197	-1 085	-699	-666	-636	-749	-1 038	-868
Value added at factor cost	114 107	124 066	129 684	135 438	157 208	175 054	207 830	219 234
Compensation of employees	59 965	63 532	72 150	75 682	82 994	88 728	97 316	104 433
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	54 141	60 534	57 534	59 756	74 214	86 326	110 514	114 801
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>								
Output at basic prices	30 803	33 413	36 033	39 309	44 621	46 128	51 702	55 127
Intermediate consumption	12 201	13 484	15 572	18 109	21 832	23 105	26 470	28 201
Gross value added at basic prices	18 602	19 929	20 461	21 200	22 789	23 023	25 232	26 926
Other taxes on production	208	264	245	281	295	271	288	347
Other subsidies	0	-188	-118	-112	-103	-121	-171	-134
Value added at factor cost	18 394	19 852	20 334	21 031	22 597	22 873	25 115	26 713
Compensation of employees	6 098	6 663	6 724	7 760	8 166	8 208	9 643	10 476
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	12 296	13 189	13 610	13 271	14 431	14 665	15 472	16 237
<b>Construction</b>								
Output at basic prices	57 394	64 558	68 234	72 828	80 275	89 228	99 980	110 714
Intermediate consumption	39 763	44 729	48 281	52 588	59 161	66 812	75 861	84 040
Gross value added at basic prices	17 631	19 829	19 953	20 240	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 674
Other taxes on production	156	210	250	289	319	338	351	432
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	17 475	19 619	19 703	19 951	20 795	22 078	23 768	26 242
Compensation of employees	11 414	12 285	12 408	12 513	12 797	13 056	13 608	15 268
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	6 061	7 334	7 295	7 438	7 998	9 022	10 160	10 974
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants</b>								
Output at basic prices	138 716	150 109	161 660	187 269	227 900	247 300	279 402	308 725
Intermediate consumption	59 253	64 250	70 724	84 076	105 198	116 913	136 307	150 898
Gross value added at basic prices	79 463	85 858	90 936	103 193	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 827
Other taxes on production	1 887	2 494	2 028	2 501	2 837	2 728	2 836	3 528
Other subsidies	0	-6	-4	-4	-3	-4	-6	-4
Value added at factor cost	77 576	83 371	88 912	100 696	119 868	127 663	140 265	154 303
Compensation of employees	38 417	42 132	46 056	54 460	61 515	62 013	66 471	74 702
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	39 159	41 239	42 856	46 236	58 353	65 650	73 794	79 601



**Table 12 Annual production and generation of income accounts by industry at current prices**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>								
Output at basic prices	87 145	99 188	117 142	139 574	175 935	201 004	240 433	268 347
Intermediate consumption	35 358	41 314	53 536	69 503	95 063	111 493	140 399	158 483
Gross value added at basic prices	51 787	57 874	63 606	70 071	80 872	89 511	100 034	109 864
Other taxes on production	527	635	938	1 128	1 272	1 377	1 558	1 889
Other subsidies	-486	-441	-285	-272	-268	-322	-444	-390
Value added at factor cost	51 746	57 680	62 953	69 215	79 868	88 456	98 920	108 365
Compensation of employees	25 295	27 536	29 722	31 092	33 626	36 234	39 147	44 374
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	26 452	30 144	33 231	38 123	46 242	52 222	59 773	63 991
<b>Finance, real estate and business services</b>								
Output at basic prices	145 490	170 769	201 730	236 899	275 675	314 685	366 780	409 889
Intermediate consumption	51 368	60 281	79 503	96 226	119 423	137 154	162 190	181 814
Gross value added at basic prices	94 122	110 488	122 227	140 673	156 252	177 531	204 590	228 075
Other taxes on production	5 764	6 928	6 775	8 372	9 147	8 615	9 178	11 100
Other subsidies	-357	-350	-315	-293	-337	-396	-483	-588
Value added at factor cost	88 715	103 910	115 767	132 594	147 442	169 312	195 895	217 563
Compensation of employees	31 676	36 689	42 385	47 558	53 287	61 345	69 719	78 227
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	57 039	67 222	73 382	85 036	94 155	107 967	126 176	139 336
<b>General government services</b>								
Output at basic prices	130 261	146 866	153 905	168 343	185 270	206 629	235 316	262 054
Intermediate consumption	34 047	39 122	37 410	44 236	52 112	64 304	81 125	94 792
Gross value added at basic prices	96 214	107 744	116 495	124 107	133 158	142 325	154 191	167 262
Other taxes on production	569	780	926	1 117	1 450	1 818	2 047	2 528
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	95 645	106 964	115 569	122 990	131 708	140 507	152 144	164 734
Compensation of employees	86 292	96 416	103 527	109 398	116 447	123 704	133 103	144 009
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	9 353	10 548	12 042	13 592	15 261	16 803	19 041	20 725
<b>Personal services</b>								
Output at basic prices	51 425	58 042	66 336	77 018	93 511	105 062	121 538	135 847
Intermediate consumption	20 385	22 865	27 350	33 016	42 129	48 749	58 907	65 840
Gross value added at basic prices	31 040	35 177	38 986	44 002	51 382	56 313	62 631	70 007
Other taxes on production	647	754	695	839	939	1 060	1 231	1 523
Other subsidies	-88	-68	-43	-41	-37	-44	-62	-49
Value added at factor cost	30 480	34 491	38 334	43 204	50 480	55 297	61 462	68 532
Compensation of employees	22 086	25 360	27 760	31 122	35 803	39 303	43 753	49 177
Gross operating surplus	8 394	9 131	10 574	12 082	14 677	15 994	17 709	19 355
<b>Sum of all industries</b>								
Output at basic prices	1 133 427	1 260 625	1 401 535	1 583 041	1 893 686	2 140 683	2 512 408	2 696 004
Intermediate consumption	567 955	633 458	726 660	844 167	1 055 468	1 212 467	1 452 620	1 561 419
Gross value added at basic prices	565 472	627 167	674 874	738 873	838 218	928 216	1 059 788	1 134 585
Other taxes on production	11 624	14 503	14 747	17 950	20 138	20 269	21 773	26 734
Other subsidies	-2 727	-2 795	-1 959	-1 858	-1 991	-2 419	-3 203	-3 214
Value added at factor cost	556 576	615 460	662 086	722 781	820 071	910 366	1 041 219	1 111 065
Compensation of employees	308 120	340 071	372 542	404 417	442 302	473 851	517 547	569 376
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	248 456	275 389	289 544	318 364	377 769	436 515	523 672	541 689

**Table 13 Annual production accounts by industry at constant 2000 prices**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>								
Output at basic prices	51 855	51 949	53 299	55 689	57 606	58 009	63 588	60 037
Intermediate consumption	26 077	25 879	28 613	29 476	30 155	31 451	35 296	33 433
Gross value added at basic prices	25 850	26 070	24 686	26 213	27 451	26 558	28 292	26 604
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>								
Output at basic prices	119 817	122 049	122 145	120 583	119 376	119 567	120 703	126 275
Intermediate consumption	55 774	56 949	57 134	56 467	55 985	56 242	56 776	59 614
Gross value added at basic prices	64 034	65 100	65 011	64 116	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 661
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Output at basic prices	481 569	493 960	525 229	553 665	633 517	670 356	709 292	727 508
Intermediate consumption	338 753	347 268	378 893	406 486	474 411	506 225	540 563	560 247
Gross value added at basic prices	142 824	146 692	146 336	147 179	159 107	164 131	168 729	167 261
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>								
Output at basic prices	39 112	39 967	39 940	41 635	44 620	43 405	44 174	45 246
Intermediate consumption	16 404	16 268	17 734	19 538	21 832	21 449	22 164	23 155
Gross value added at basic prices	22 814	23 699	22 206	22 097	22 789	21 956	22 010	22 091
<b>Construction</b>								
Output at basic prices	72 718	75 437	75 133	76 459	80 275	84 367	86 263	90 273
Intermediate consumption	51 899	53 908	54 873	56 474	59 161	62 213	62 822	65 618
Gross value added at basic prices	20 813	21 529	20 260	19 985	21 114	22 154	23 441	24 655
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants</b>								
Output at basic prices	177 565	178 704	182 485	200 930	227 901	235 401	245 216	259 586
Intermediate consumption	73 892	74 557	76 967	87 377	105 196	110 384	117 346	123 107
Gross value added at basic prices	103 682	104 147	105 518	113 553	122 702	125 017	127 870	136 479
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>								
Output at basic prices	109 136	118 189	133 950	151 094	175 935	190 626	214 804	232 668
Intermediate consumption	46 559	50 877	62 967	76 389	95 062	104 980	121 414	134 380
Gross value added at basic prices	62 538	67 312	70 983	74 705	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 288
<b>Finance, real estate and business services</b>								
Output at basic prices	197 338	209 217	230 719	251 134	275 675	299 949	321 946	338 766
Intermediate consumption	63 084	68 385	86 645	99 697	119 422	130 934	142 377	151 796
Gross value added at basic prices	134 502	140 832	144 074	151 437	156 252	169 015	179 569	186 970
<b>General government services</b>								
Output at basic prices	178 772	184 315	178 737	182 650	185 270	191 421	199 445	210 016
Intermediate consumption	43 786	47 733	43 177	48 247	52 112	59 507	66 875	76 165
Gross value added at basic prices	135 513	136 582	135 560	134 403	133 158	131 914	132 570	133 851
<b>Personal services</b>								
Output at basic prices	71 251	70 969	77 141	83 506	93 511	98 465	104 528	111 137
Intermediate consumption	26 788	26 534	29 947	34 486	42 129	45 928	50 676	54 654
Gross value added at basic prices	44 447	44 435	47 194	49 020	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 483
<b>Sum of all industries</b>								
Output at basic prices	1 499 043	1 544 756	1 618 778	1 717 345	1 893 686	1 991 566	2 109 959	2 201 512
Intermediate consumption	742 601	768 357	836 950	914 637	1 055 465	1 129 313	1 216 309	1 282 169
Gross value added at basic prices	756 515	776 399	781 828	802 708	838 218	862 253	893 650	919 343

**Table 14 Annual value added and gross domestic product volume indices (2000 = 100)**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94,2	95,0	89,9	95,5	100,0	96,7	103,1	96,9
Mining and quarrying	101,0	102,7	102,6	101,1	100,0	99,9	100,8	105,2
Manufacturing	89,8	92,2	92,0	92,5	100,0	103,2	106,0	105,1
Electricity, gas and water	100,1	104,0	97,4	97,0	100,0	96,3	96,6	96,9
Construction	98,6	102,0	96,0	94,7	100,0	104,9	111,0	116,8
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	84,5	84,9	86,0	92,5	100,0	101,9	104,2	111,2
Transport, storage and communication	77,3	83,2	87,8	92,4	100,0	105,9	115,5	121,5
Finance, real estate and business services	86,1	90,1	92,2	96,9	100,0	108,2	114,9	119,7
General government services	101,8	102,6	101,8	100,9	100,0	99,1	99,6	100,5
Personal services	86,5	86,5	91,8	95,4	100,0	102,2	104,8	109,9
<b>Total values added at basic prices</b>	<b>90,3</b>	<b>92,6</b>	<b>93,3</b>	<b>95,8</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>102,9</b>	<b>106,6</b>	<b>109,7</b>
Taxes on products	97,0	99,9	98,8	98,4	100,0	101,5	104,3	106,6
Subsidies on products	89,2	92,6	93,2	95,7	100,0	102,9	106,7	109,8
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>93,3</b>	<b>93,8</b>	<b>96,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>102,7</b>	<b>106,4</b>	<b>109,4</b>

**Table 15 Annual value added and gross domestic product deflators (2000 = 100)**

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	91,8	96,4	103,0	99,9	100,0	122,7	156,2	157,9
Mining and quarrying	60,5	62,2	70,6	81,4	100,0	121,9	144,1	126,2
Manufacturing	79,9	84,9	89,4	93,1	100,0	107,8	124,2	132,6
Electricity, gas and water	81,5	84,1	92,1	95,9	100,0	104,9	114,6	121,9
Construction	84,7	92,1	98,5	101,3	100,0	101,2	102,9	108,2
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	76,6	82,4	86,2	90,9	100,0	104,3	111,9	115,6
Transport, storage and communication	82,8	86,0	89,6	93,8	100,0	104,5	107,1	111,8
Finance, real estate and business services	70,0	78,5	84,8	92,9	100,0	105,0	113,9	122,0
General government services	71,0	78,9	85,9	92,3	100,0	107,9	116,3	125,0
Personal services	69,8	79,2	82,6	89,8	100,0	107,2	116,3	123,9
<b>Total values added at basic prices</b>	<b>74,7</b>	<b>80,8</b>	<b>86,3</b>	<b>92,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>107,7</b>	<b>118,6</b>	<b>123,4</b>
Taxes on products	68,2	72,3	85,8	93,2	100,0	108,1	119,9	128,5
Subsidies on products	162,5	134,9	191,1	153,8	100,0	114,3	112,5	78,2
<b>GDP deflator</b>	<b>73,7</b>	<b>79,7</b>	<b>85,8</b>	<b>91,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>107,7</b>	<b>118,7</b>	<b>124,1</b>

**Table 16 Gross domestic product by region: Summary**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	80 035	88 363	98 669	104 908	116 269	130 983	144 586	164 542	181 069
Eastern Cape	45 332	51 067	56 501	60 984	66 853	75 417	82 413	90 503	101 127
Northern Cape	12 533	12 996	14 257	15 913	18 925	21 441	23 510	25 522	29 659
Free State	31 136	37 101	40 249	41 167	45 536	49 650	54 690	65 341	69 094
KwaZulu-Natal	91 992	104 080	114 644	123 882	132 785	150 911	168 411	190 733	206 766
North West	33 499	39 730	42 805	46 843	51 426	59 899	67 533	76 460	81 442
Gauteng	185 546	207 449	231 223	250 999	273 164	311 992	337 478	391 285	413 554
Mpumalanga	36 960	42 830	47 292	51 292	56 971	62 900	73 089	82 785	87 461
Limpopo	31 065	34 343	40 091	46 435	51 756	58 955	68 298	77 773	81 295
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>548 099</b>	<b>617 959</b>	<b>685 732</b>	<b>742 424</b>	<b>813 684</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>1 020 008</b>	<b>1 164 944</b>	<b>1 251 468</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	14,6	14,3	14,4	14,1	14,3	14,2	14,2	14,1	14,5
Eastern Cape	8,3	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	7,8	8,1
Northern Cape	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,4
Free State	5,7	6,0	5,9	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	16,8	16,8	16,7	16,7	16,3	16,4	16,5	16,4	16,5
North West	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,5
Gauteng	33,9	33,6	33,7	33,8	33,6	33,8	33,1	33,6	33,0
Mpumalanga	6,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,0	6,8	7,2	7,1	7,0
Limpopo	5,7	5,6	5,8	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,5
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	114 001	117 736	121 470	120 994	125 678	130 983	135 863	142 113	146 641
Eastern Cape	67 452	69 674	70 899	70 589	72 285	75 417	77 448	78 406	80 573
Northern Cape	18 801	19 288	20 127	20 474	21 025	21 441	21 087	21 366	21 755
Free State	45 277	47 672	48 584	46 734	48 615	49 650	49 103	50 899	51 845
KwaZulu-Natal	91 992	104 080	114 644	123 882	132 785	150 911	168 411	190 733	206 766
North West	55 162	58 328	58 149	58 242	59 005	59 899	60 414	61 377	63 724
Gauteng	269 124	275 724	285 226	288 045	294 746	311 992	319 211	335 082	344 864
Mpumalanga	53 542	56 814	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 900	63 700	65 383	66 748
Limpopo	50 924	51 921	55 778	57 833	58 832	58 955	62 974	65 522	67 292
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>766 275</b>	<b>801 236</b>	<b>833 611</b>	<b>846 076</b>	<b>873 970</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>958 210</b>	<b>1 010 881</b>	<b>1 050 208</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		3,3	3,2	-0,4	3,9	4,2	3,7	4,6	3,2
Eastern Cape		3,3	1,8	-0,4	2,4	4,3	2,7	1,2	2,8
Northern Cape		2,6	4,4	1,7	2,7	2,0	-1,7	1,3	1,8
Free State		5,3	1,9	-3,8	4,0	2,1	-1,1	3,7	1,9
KwaZulu-Natal		4,5	2,6	0,9	1,0	4,7	4,4	2,1	2,6
North West		5,7	-0,3	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,6	3,8
Gauteng		2,5	3,4	1,0	2,3	5,9	2,3	5,0	2,9
Mpumalanga		6,1	3,4	0,9	2,9	3,1	1,3	2,6	2,1
Limpopo		2,0	7,4	3,7	1,7	0,2	6,8	4,0	2,7
<b>GDP at market prices</b>		<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>

**Table 17 Gross domestic product by region: Western Cape**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>5 288</b>	<b>5 593</b>	<b>5 930</b>	<b>6 186</b>	<b>6 266</b>	<b>6 354</b>	<b>7 541</b>	<b>9 998</b>	<b>9 299</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 881
Mining and quarrying	471	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	418
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>21 287</b>	<b>22 621</b>	<b>24 765</b>	<b>25 748</b>	<b>27 194</b>	<b>30 497</b>	<b>32 157</b>	<b>38 265</b>	<b>40 766</b>
Manufacturing	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 692
Electricity, gas and water	1 669	1 715	1 749	1 899	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 360	2 814
Construction	2 986	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 260
<b>Tertiary Industries</b>	<b>46 514</b>	<b>52 676</b>	<b>59 579</b>	<b>63 509</b>	<b>72 173</b>	<b>82 247</b>	<b>91 916</b>	<b>101 470</b>	<b>114 122</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 000
Transport, storage and communication	6 430	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 942
Finance, real estate and business services	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 359	36 435	40 362	45 927
Personal services	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 682
General government services	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	14 971	16 569
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>73 090</b>	<b>80 890</b>	<b>90 273</b>	<b>95 442</b>	<b>105 632</b>	<b>119 098</b>	<b>131 614</b>	<b>149 733</b>	<b>164 187</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 946	7 473	8 396	9 466	10 636	11 885	12 971	14 808	16 882
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>80 035</b>	<b>88 363</b>	<b>98 669</b>	<b>104 908</b>	<b>116 269</b>	<b>130 983</b>	<b>144 586</b>	<b>164 542</b>	<b>181 069</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>5,1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,0	5,8	5,8	5,6	5,2	4,6	5,0	5,8	4,9
Mining and quarrying	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>25,1</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>22,5</b>
Manufacturing	20,8	20,2	19,7	19,2	18,0	18,3	18,2	18,7	18,1
Electricity, gas and water	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,6
Construction	3,7	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,3	2,6	3,1	2,9
<b>Tertiary Industries</b>	<b>58,1</b>	<b>59,6</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>60,5</b>	<b>62,1</b>	<b>62,8</b>	<b>63,6</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>63,0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,1	13,3	12,9	13,1	13,7	14,7	14,7	14,2	14,4
Transport, storage and communication	8,0	8,4	8,5	9,1	9,1	9,3	9,3	9,2	9,4
Finance, real estate and business services	21,7	21,6	22,8	22,4	24,0	23,9	25,2	24,5	25,4
Personal services	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,6	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,8
General government services	11,0	12,0	11,7	11,3	10,7	10,0	9,6	9,1	9,2
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,3</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,5	8,5	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>6 145</b>	<b>6 345</b>	<b>6 336</b>	<b>6 179</b>	<b>6 476</b>	<b>6 354</b>	<b>6 356</b>	<b>6 784</b>	<b>6 310</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 228	5 582	5 861	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 506	6 026
Mining and quarrying	916	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	284
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>28 054</b>	<b>28 048</b>	<b>28 929</b>	<b>28 549</b>	<b>28 943</b>	<b>30 497</b>	<b>30 461</b>	<b>31 964</b>	<b>31 686</b>
Manufacturing	22 412	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 700	24 959	24 524
Electricity, gas and water	1 781	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 098	2 300
Construction	3 861	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 862
<b>Tertiary Industries</b>	<b>68 914</b>	<b>72 536</b>	<b>74 369</b>	<b>74 677</b>	<b>78 559</b>	<b>82 247</b>	<b>87 230</b>	<b>90 439</b>	<b>95 513</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14 689	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 571	21 899
Transport, storage and communication	8 542	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 703
Finance, real estate and business services	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 359	34 469	36 299	38 430
Personal services	5 378	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 990
General government services	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 317	13 491
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>103 112</b>	<b>106 930</b>	<b>109 634</b>	<b>109 405</b>	<b>113 978</b>	<b>119 098</b>	<b>124 047</b>	<b>129 187</b>	<b>133 508</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	10 889	10 806	11 836	11 589	11 700	11 885	11 816	12 925	13 133
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>114 001</b>	<b>117 736</b>	<b>121 470</b>	<b>120 994</b>	<b>125 678</b>	<b>130 983</b>	<b>135 863</b>	<b>142 113</b>	<b>146 641</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>3,3</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>-2,5</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>-1,9</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>-7,0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		6,8	5,0	-1,3	6,7	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-7,4
Mining and quarrying		-16,7	-37,9	-17,3	-22,8	7,5	-13,4	-1,5	2,0
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>0,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>-0,9</b>
Manufacturing		0,2	2,4	-0,5	-0,7	5,7	2,9	1,1	-1,7
Electricity, gas and water		11,1	2,6	-5,0	8,3	2,8	-2,0	-0,3	9,6
Construction		-6,5	8,2	-4,2	10,5	5,0	-15,8	34,1	-0,9
<b>Tertiary Industries</b>		<b>5,3</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>5,6</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,6	0,9	2,6	9,8	9,9	5,7	1,3	6,5
Transport, storage and communication		5,6	8,9	8,0	6,3	7,9	5,8	5,6	8,2
Finance, real estate and business services		6,5	3,4	-1,3	6,2	4,0	9,9	5,3	5,9
Personal services		2,6	-0,2	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,9
General government services		4,3	-0,3	-5,8	-2,4	-3,2	-0,5	1,8	1,3
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>3,7</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>3,3</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		-0,8	9,5	-2,1	1,0	1,6	-0,6	9,4	1,6
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>-0,4</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>3,2</b>

**Table 18 Gross domestic product by region: Eastern Cape**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>2 208</b>	<b>2 588</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 407
Mining and quarrying	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>9 956</b>	<b>10 476</b>	<b>11 192</b>	<b>12 073</b>	<b>12 896</b>	<b>14 992</b>	<b>17 281</b>	<b>18 882</b>	<b>20 349</b>
Manufacturing	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 510
Electricity, gas and water	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	862	1 075
Construction	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 764
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>29 931</b>	<b>34 867</b>	<b>38 930</b>	<b>41 688</b>	<b>45 964</b>	<b>51 716</b>	<b>55 456</b>	<b>61 225</b>	<b>68 735</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 276
Transport, storage and communication	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 526
Finance, real estate and business services	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 586	16 380	18 830
Personal services	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 214
General government services	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 379	18 889
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>41 359</b>	<b>46 703</b>	<b>51 649</b>	<b>55 394</b>	<b>60 677</b>	<b>68 530</b>	<b>74 969</b>	<b>82 314</b>	<b>91 672</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 973	4 363	4 852	5 590	6 176	6 887	7 444	8 189	9 455
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>45 332</b>	<b>51 067</b>	<b>56 501</b>	<b>60 984</b>	<b>66 853</b>	<b>75 417</b>	<b>82 413</b>	<b>90 503</b>	<b>101 127</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,1	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,4
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>22,0</b>	<b>20,5</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>19,8</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>21,0</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>20,1</b>
Manufacturing	18,2	16,9	16,3	16,4	15,9	16,8	17,8	18,5	17,3
Electricity, gas and water	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,1
Construction	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,4	1,7
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>66,0</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>68,4</b>	<b>68,8</b>	<b>68,6</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>67,6</b>	<b>68,0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	15,0	14,8	14,4	14,1	14,5	15,0	13,5	13,3	13,1
Transport, storage and communication	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9	8,0	8,0	7,8	8,0	8,4
Finance, real estate and business services	15,7	16,4	17,1	17,2	17,1	16,4	17,7	18,1	18,6
Personal services	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,7	9,0	9,0	9,1	9,1
General government services	19,5	21,1	21,1	20,7	20,5	20,2	19,3	19,2	18,7
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	9,2	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>1 853</b>	<b>1 826</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>1 835</b>	<b>1 937</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>1 857</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 750
Mining and quarrying	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>13 279</b>	<b>13 242</b>	<b>13 363</b>	<b>13 133</b>	<b>13 482</b>	<b>14 992</b>	<b>15 903</b>	<b>15 686</b>	<b>15 902</b>
Manufacturing	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 373
Electricity, gas and water	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	818	898
Construction	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 631
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>45 789</b>	<b>47 876</b>	<b>48 684</b>	<b>48 831</b>	<b>50 117</b>	<b>51 717</b>	<b>52 239</b>	<b>53 867</b>	<b>55 715</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 368
Transport, storage and communication	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 259
Finance, real estate and business services	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 039	14 790
Personal services	5 690	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 910	7 085	7 420
General government services	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 860	14 879
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>60 921</b>	<b>62 944</b>	<b>63 960</b>	<b>63 798</b>	<b>65 535</b>	<b>68 530</b>	<b>70 389</b>	<b>71 558</b>	<b>73 475</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 531	6 729	6 939	6 791	6 749	6 887	7 060	6 848	7 098
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>67 452</b>	<b>69 674</b>	<b>70 899</b>	<b>70 589</b>	<b>72 285</b>	<b>75 417</b>	<b>77 448</b>	<b>78 406</b>	<b>80 573</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>-1,5</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>-4,1</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>-6,0</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>-10,7</b>	<b>-7,4</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-1,7	4,9	-5,7	7,2	-5,6	24,2	-11,3	-8,1
Mining and quarrying		2,2	3,0	23,9	-16,1	-11,8	7,3	0,7	4,6
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>-0,3</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>-1,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Manufacturing		-1,5	0,9	-1,7	2,1	13,1	5,6	1,7	-1,6
Electricity, gas and water		9,0	0,7	-2,4	4,6	4,3	-1,4	-24,6	9,8
Construction		4,4	1,1	-1,4	6,6	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	27,9
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>4,6</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,7	0,0	1,4	6,6	6,7	-6,0	2,1	4,4
Transport, storage and communication		6,9	6,3	2,4	4,9	5,2	4,7	10,9	3,7
Finance, real estate and business services		6,0	2,9	-1,0	-0,8	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,3
Personal services		2,9	0,1	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,1	2,5	4,7
General government services		3,8	0,9	-2,4	1,5	2,7	-2,6	0,4	0,1
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>3,3</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,0	3,1	-2,1	-0,6	2,0	2,5	-3,0	3,7
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>3,3</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>-0,4</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>2,8</b>

**Table 19 Gross domestic product by region: Northern Cape**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>3 718</b>	<b>3 219</b>	<b>3 521</b>	<b>4 188</b>	<b>5 887</b>	<b>7 138</b>	<b>8 139</b>	<b>8 863</b>	<b>10 584</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 539
Mining and quarrying	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	8 045
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 773</b>
Manufacturing	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	946
Electricity, gas and water	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	474	514
Construction	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	313
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>6 470</b>	<b>7 316</b>	<b>8 113</b>	<b>8 755</b>	<b>9 802</b>	<b>10 800</b>	<b>11 587</b>	<b>12 667</b>	<b>14 535</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 615
Transport, storage and communication	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	3 147
Finance, real estate and business services	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 342	2 709	3 024	3 107
Personal services	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 249
General government services	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 081	3 417
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>11 408</b>	<b>11 883</b>	<b>13 040</b>	<b>14 444</b>	<b>17 159</b>	<b>19 480</b>	<b>21 379</b>	<b>23 204</b>	<b>26 893</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 124	1 113	1 218	1 469	1 766	1 961	2 131	2 318	2 767
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>12 533</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>14 257</b>	<b>15 913</b>	<b>18 925</b>	<b>21 441</b>	<b>23 510</b>	<b>25 522</b>	<b>29 659</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>29,7</b>	<b>24,8</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>26,3</b>	<b>31,1</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>34,7</b>	<b>35,7</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,3	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,3	6,0	6,0	5,7	8,6
Mining and quarrying	24,4	19,0	19,0	20,6	25,8	27,3	28,6	29,1	27,1
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>9,9</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>6,6</b>	<b>6,0</b>
Manufacturing	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,7	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,2
Electricity, gas and water	3,8	4,1	3,8	3,5	2,9	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,7
Construction	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>51,6</b>	<b>56,3</b>	<b>56,9</b>	<b>55,0</b>	<b>51,8</b>	<b>50,4</b>	<b>49,3</b>	<b>49,6</b>	<b>49,0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,6	11,2	10,8	10,3	9,9	10,6	9,3	9,2	8,8
Transport, storage and communication	10,4	11,5	10,9	10,5	9,3	8,6	8,6	8,6	10,6
Finance, real estate and business services	11,6	12,1	12,7	12,3	12,3	10,9	11,5	11,8	10,5
Personal services	7,0	7,7	7,9	7,9	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,9	7,6
General government services	11,9	13,9	14,6	14,1	12,8	12,6	12,2	12,1	11,5
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,6	8,5	9,2	9,3	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>5 874</b>	<b>5 966</b>	<b>6 543</b>	<b>6 756</b>	<b>6 924</b>	<b>7 138</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>6 855</b>	<b>7 086</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	931	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 336
Mining and quarrying	4 942	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 750
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 630</b>	<b>1 641</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>1 477</b>	<b>1 400</b>
Manufacturing	677	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	687
Electricity, gas and water	575	651	641	612	588	559	522	438	424
Construction	290	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	289
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>9 562</b>	<b>9 817</b>	<b>9 988</b>	<b>10 104</b>	<b>10 567</b>	<b>10 800</b>	<b>10 815</b>	<b>11 128</b>	<b>11 320</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 857	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 268
Transport, storage and communication	1 573	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 007
Finance, real estate and business services	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 594	2 476
Personal services	1 389	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 810
General government services	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 757	2 759
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>16 978</b>	<b>17 434</b>	<b>18 161</b>	<b>18 502</b>	<b>19 062</b>	<b>19 480</b>	<b>19 181</b>	<b>19 461</b>	<b>19 806</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 823	1 854	1 966	1 972	1 963	1 961	1 906	1 905	1 949
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>18 801</b>	<b>19 288</b>	<b>20 127</b>	<b>20 474</b>	<b>21 025</b>	<b>21 441</b>	<b>21 087</b>	<b>21 366</b>	<b>21 755</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>1,6</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>-5,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>3,4</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		13,4	14,9	-11,0	16,9	1,4	-0,2	6,3	-1,6
Mining and quarrying		-0,7	8,6	6,5	-0,2	3,5	-6,4	0,3	4,6
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>7,1</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>-4,3</b>	<b>-1,8</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>-8,1</b>	<b>-5,3</b>
Manufacturing		0,1	0,3	-0,8	-1,0	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,1
Electricity, gas and water		13,2	-1,5	-4,5	-3,9	-4,9	-6,5	-16,1	-3,4
Construction		11,5	-4,3	14,9	-11,3	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-3,3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>2,7</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>1,7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,0	-1,1	1,2	8,3	10,5	-7,3	0,4	7,3
Transport, storage and communication		6,7	0,4	2,1	2,3	4,2	-4,0	9,9	3,7
Finance, real estate and business services		-1,8	2,3	-0,3	8,7	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-4,5
Personal services		2,7	-0,2	6,5	3,8	4,9	2,2	2,5	4,7
General government services		4,8	5,3	-1,0	0,2	1,9	-0,2	2,2	0,1
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>2,7</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>-1,5</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		1,7	6,0	0,3	-0,5	-0,1	-2,8	0,0	2,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>2,6</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,8</b>

**Table 20 Gross domestic product by region: Free State**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>5 665</b>	<b>8 141</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>6 477</b>	<b>7 064</b>	<b>7 465</b>	<b>8 267</b>	<b>13 702</b>	<b>12 435</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 680
Mining and quarrying	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 755
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>5 371</b>	<b>6 033</b>	<b>6 695</b>	<b>6 913</b>	<b>7 612</b>	<b>8 070</b>	<b>9 907</b>	<b>11 014</b>	<b>11 721</b>
Manufacturing	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 942
Electricity, gas and water	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 745	1 854
Construction	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	925
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>17 322</b>	<b>19 716</b>	<b>22 038</b>	<b>23 988</b>	<b>26 639</b>	<b>29 509</b>	<b>31 578</b>	<b>34 687</b>	<b>38 467</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 019
Transport, storage and communication	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 441
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 294	10 161
Personal services	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 170
General government services	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 022	8 676
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>28 358</b>	<b>33 891</b>	<b>36 783</b>	<b>37 377</b>	<b>41 315</b>	<b>45 044</b>	<b>49 752</b>	<b>59 404</b>	<b>62 623</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 778	3 210	3 466	3 790	4 221	4 606	4 938	5 937	6 471
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>31 136</b>	<b>37 101</b>	<b>40 249</b>	<b>41 167</b>	<b>45 536</b>	<b>49 650</b>	<b>54 690</b>	<b>65 341</b>	<b>69 094</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>19,9</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>15,3</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>20,6</b>	<b>17,7</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	7,7	7,3	4,6	5,7	5,6	5,9	8,3	6,7
Mining and quarrying	14,5	14,1	12,6	10,9	9,6	9,2	8,9	12,3	11,0
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>17,1</b>	<b>16,2</b>	<b>16,5</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>16,5</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>16,7</b>
Manufacturing	10,8	10,6	10,7	11,1	11,3	11,2	13,2	12,7	12,7
Electricity, gas and water	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,6	2,6
Construction	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,0	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>55,2</b>	<b>52,8</b>	<b>54,4</b>	<b>57,5</b>	<b>57,8</b>	<b>58,4</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>52,3</b>	<b>54,8</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11,8	10,8	10,8	11,1	11,3	12,0	10,4	9,6	10,0
Transport, storage and communication	8,2	7,9	8,1	8,5	8,2	8,4	8,0	6,9	7,8
Finance, real estate and business services	12,9	12,0	12,9	13,9	14,4	14,0	14,7	14,0	14,5
Personal services	9,0	8,5	8,9	9,6	9,8	10,4	10,3	9,7	10,2
General government services	13,3	13,5	13,7	14,5	14,1	13,6	13,1	12,1	12,4
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>90,4</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>89,1</b>	<b>89,0</b>	<b>89,5</b>	<b>89,2</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,6	9,2	9,1	10,4	10,4	10,9	11,0	10,5	10,8
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>7 634</b>	<b>8 779</b>	<b>8 749</b>	<b>6 813</b>	<b>7 333</b>	<b>7 465</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>7 335</b>	<b>7 281</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 071
Mining and quarrying	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 210
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>6 964</b>	<b>7 351</b>	<b>7 656</b>	<b>7 406</b>	<b>7 688</b>	<b>8 070</b>	<b>8 210</b>	<b>8 316</b>	<b>8 322</b>
Manufacturing	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 952
Electricity, gas and water	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 523	1 515
Construction	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	855
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>26 236</b>	<b>26 911</b>	<b>27 343</b>	<b>27 961</b>	<b>28 983</b>	<b>29 509</b>	<b>29 894</b>	<b>30 710</b>	<b>31 612</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 077
Transport, storage and communication	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 798
Finance, real estate and business services	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 985	8 110
Personal services	4 446	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 776
General government services	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 798	6 851
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>40 834</b>	<b>43 041</b>	<b>43 748</b>	<b>42 180</b>	<b>44 004</b>	<b>45 044</b>	<b>44 598</b>	<b>46 360</b>	<b>47 214</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 443	4 630	4 836	4 554	4 611	4 606	4 504	4 539	4 631
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>45 277</b>	<b>47 672</b>	<b>48 584</b>	<b>46 734</b>	<b>48 615</b>	<b>49 650</b>	<b>49 103</b>	<b>50 899</b>	<b>51 845</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>15,0</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>-22,1</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>-13,0</b>	<b>12,9</b>	<b>-0,7</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		178,9	2,4	-34,8	33,8	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-13,4
Mining and quarrying		-7,5	-1,5	-16,7	-1,2	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	5,4
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>5,6</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>-3,3</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Manufacturing		7,8	2,1	0,6	5,0	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,2
Electricity, gas and water		9,5	8,3	-6,7	-3,5	0,8	-2,9	0,3	-0,5
Construction		-9,9	7,7	-16,5	10,5	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	3,5
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>2,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,5	0,8	0,8	6,8	5,4	-7,8	3,4	5,5
Transport, storage and communication		4,9	6,7	3,5	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,7	3,0
Finance, real estate and business services		0,7	3,2	1,6	4,7	-2,3	9,5	3,3	1,6
Personal services		2,7	0,0	6,1	3,7	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,8
General government services		3,2	-0,8	0,8	0,9	-1,5	-1,1	-0,2	0,8
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>5,4</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>-3,6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>-1,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		4,2	4,5	-5,8	1,3	-0,1	-2,2	0,8	2,0
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>5,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>-3,8</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>



**Table 21 Gross domestic product by region: KwaZulu-Natal**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>6 547</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>8 746</b>	<b>9 916</b>	<b>9 281</b>	<b>10 453</b>	<b>12 197</b>	<b>14 077</b>	<b>14 015</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 730
Mining and quarrying	1 263	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 284
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>28 538</b>	<b>30 785</b>	<b>33 600</b>	<b>34 618</b>	<b>36 035</b>	<b>41 670</b>	<b>46 333</b>	<b>53 509</b>	<b>56 041</b>
Manufacturing	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 563
Electricity, gas and water	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 023	4 583
Construction	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 894
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>49 193</b>	<b>56 676</b>	<b>62 770</b>	<b>68 414</b>	<b>75 552</b>	<b>85 274</b>	<b>94 956</b>	<b>106 174</b>	<b>117 568</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 536
Transport, storage and communication	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 300
Finance, real estate and business services	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 523	24 432	28 078	31 854
Personal services	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677
General government services	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 310	23 200
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>84 278</b>	<b>95 535</b>	<b>105 116</b>	<b>112 949</b>	<b>120 868</b>	<b>137 397</b>	<b>153 486</b>	<b>173 760</b>	<b>187 623</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 714	8 545	9 528	10 933	11 918	13 514	14 926	16 974	19 144
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>91 992</b>	<b>104 080</b>	<b>114 644</b>	<b>123 882</b>	<b>132 785</b>	<b>150 911</b>	<b>168 411</b>	<b>190 733</b>	<b>206 766</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>8,0</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>6,8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,7	6,0	5,9	6,2	5,3	5,1	5,4	5,7	5,2
Mining and quarrying	1,4	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>31,0</b>	<b>29,6</b>	<b>29,3</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>27,1</b>	<b>27,6</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>28,1</b>	<b>27,1</b>
Manufacturing	24,6	23,5	23,2	22,4	21,9	22,7	22,3	23,6	23,0
Electricity, gas and water	3,3	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,2
Construction	3,1	2,9	3,1	2,7	2,4	2,2	2,7	1,9	1,9
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>54,5</b>	<b>54,8</b>	<b>55,2</b>	<b>56,9</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>55,7</b>	<b>56,9</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,7	12,2	12,0	11,7	12,3	12,9	13,0	12,6	12,8
Transport, storage and communication	11,4	11,6	11,6	11,5	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,8
Finance, real estate and business services	12,2	12,5	13,2	13,6	14,7	14,3	14,5	14,7	15,4
Personal services	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,6
General government services	12,3	13,2	12,8	13,2	12,6	12,0	11,6	11,2	11,2
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,6</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>91,7</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,1</b>	<b>91,1</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,4	8,2	8,3	8,8	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,9	9,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>9 330</b>	<b>11 499</b>	<b>11 511</b>	<b>11 523</b>	<b>10 247</b>	<b>10 453</b>	<b>10 292</b>	<b>10 372</b>	<b>10 399</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 509	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	7 895
Mining and quarrying	2 821	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 504
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>37 131</b>	<b>37 979</b>	<b>39 149</b>	<b>38 315</b>	<b>38 608</b>	<b>41 670</b>	<b>43 778</b>	<b>44 005</b>	<b>43 392</b>
Manufacturing	29 873	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	36 049
Electricity, gas and water	3 582	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 345	3 743
Construction	3 676	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 599
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>73 071</b>	<b>76 122</b>	<b>77 361</b>	<b>79 489</b>	<b>82 144</b>	<b>85 274</b>	<b>89 141</b>	<b>92 814</b>	<b>97 259</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	16 178	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 173
Transport, storage and communication	13 904	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 604	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 273
Finance, real estate and business services	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 904	25 068
Personal services	7 244	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 407
General government services	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 270	18 337
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>119 532</b>	<b>125 599</b>	<b>128 021</b>	<b>129 327</b>	<b>130 998</b>	<b>137 397</b>	<b>143 211</b>	<b>147 191</b>	<b>151 049</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	12 516	12 380	13 527	13 447	13 184	13 514	14 366	13 766	14 162
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>132 048</b>	<b>137 980</b>	<b>141 548</b>	<b>142 774</b>	<b>144 182</b>	<b>150 911</b>	<b>157 577</b>	<b>160 957</b>	<b>165 211</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>23,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>-11,1</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>-1,5</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		16,3	-0,4	0,9	-2,6	3,8	-0,3	4,7	-1,6
Mining and quarrying		39,3	1,1	-1,4	-27,5	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	6,8
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>2,3</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>-2,1</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>-1,4</b>
Manufacturing		1,7	2,7	-0,5	1,6	8,6	2,9	2,6	-0,3
Electricity, gas and water		11,1	3,4	-6,1	0,1	5,9	-0,1	6,2	-13,8
Construction		-1,7	5,7	-11,3	-5,7	3,9	34,1	-21,0	2,3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>4,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,8</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,2	0,6	0,9	7,2	8,2	7,8	2,4	7,9
Transport, storage and communication		4,5	5,6	4,5	3,6	6,5	4,3	9,4	5,4
Finance, real estate and business services		6,8	4,2	2,4	6,1	1,2	5,7	5,1	4,9
Personal services		2,6	-0,1	6,2	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,4	4,8
General government services		3,8	-2,4	1,9	-3,5	-0,3	0,9	0,3	0,4
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>5,1</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>2,6</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		-1,1	9,3	-0,6	-2,0	2,5	6,3	-4,2	2,9
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>4,5</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>2,6</b>

**Table 22 Gross domestic product by region: North West**

*Gross Domestic Product*

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>8 083</b>	<b>10 622</b>	<b>11 103</b>	<b>11 698</b>	<b>13 721</b>	<b>17 745</b>	<b>21 813</b>	<b>24 905</b>	<b>21 294</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 344
Mining and quarrying	6 906	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	18 950
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>4 226</b>	<b>4 624</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>5 342</b>	<b>5 060</b>	<b>5 784</b>	<b>6 242</b>	<b>7 462</b>	<b>7 868</b>
Manufacturing	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 657
Electricity, gas and water	575	626	659	582	566	599	602	733	829
Construction	821	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 382
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>18 181</b>	<b>21 032</b>	<b>23 049</b>	<b>25 450</b>	<b>27 834</b>	<b>30 880</b>	<b>33 349</b>	<b>37 143</b>	<b>44 714</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 610
Transport, storage and communication	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	10 058
Finance, real estate and business services	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 773	10 199
Personal services	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 237
General government services	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	8 853	9 609
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>30 490</b>	<b>36 277</b>	<b>39 111</b>	<b>42 490</b>	<b>46 615</b>	<b>54 409</b>	<b>61 404</b>	<b>69 509</b>	<b>73 876</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 009	3 453	3 694	4 353	4 810	5 490	6 129	6 951	7 567
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>33 499</b>	<b>39 730</b>	<b>42 805</b>	<b>46 843</b>	<b>51 426</b>	<b>59 899</b>	<b>67 533</b>	<b>76 460</b>	<b>81 442</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>24,1</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>25,9</b>	<b>25,0</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>29,6</b>	<b>32,3</b>	<b>32,6</b>	<b>26,1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,5	6,7	6,1	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,8	6,3	2,9
Mining and quarrying	20,6	20,1	19,8	20,9	23,2	26,2	28,5	26,3	23,3
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>9,2</b>	<b>9,8</b>	<b>9,7</b>
Manufacturing	8,4	7,6	7,7	7,2	6,7	6,8	6,6	7,0	6,9
Electricity, gas and water	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0
Construction	2,5	2,4	2,4	3,0	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>52,9</b>	<b>53,8</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>54,1</b>	<b>51,6</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>48,6</b>	<b>54,9</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,2	12,3	12,3	12,1	12,0	12,1	10,5	10,4	10,6
Transport, storage and communication	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,4	8,0	7,8	8,0	7,9	12,4
Finance, real estate and business services	11,8	11,3	12,0	12,2	12,7	11,3	11,4	11,5	12,5
Personal services	7,4	7,0	7,4	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,5	7,3	7,7
General government services	13,6	13,9	13,7	14,0	13,7	12,7	12,0	11,6	11,8
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,3</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>90,6</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,7	8,6	9,3	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>16 838</b>	<b>18 488</b>	<b>18 102</b>	<b>17 058</b>	<b>17 715</b>	<b>17 745</b>	<b>17 735</b>	<b>17 147</b>	<b>18 490</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	951	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 815
Mining and quarrying	15 887	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 675
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>5 422</b>	<b>5 628</b>	<b>5 697</b>	<b>5 836</b>	<b>5 384</b>	<b>5 784</b>	<b>6 008</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>6 209</b>
Manufacturing	3 680	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 287
Electricity, gas and water	680	760	776	691	601	599	576	621	645
Construction	1 063	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 277
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>27 480</b>	<b>28 506</b>	<b>28 573</b>	<b>29 673</b>	<b>30 318</b>	<b>30 880</b>	<b>31 151</b>	<b>32 243</b>	<b>33 252</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 174	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 385
Transport, storage and communication	3 619	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 577
Finance, real estate and business services	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 359	7 678
Personal services	3 838	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	5 030
General government services	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 555	7 582
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>49 741</b>	<b>52 622</b>	<b>52 373</b>	<b>52 566</b>	<b>53 417</b>	<b>54 409</b>	<b>54 894</b>	<b>55 798</b>	<b>57 951</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 421	5 705	5 776	5 676	5 588	5 490	5 519	5 580	5 773
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>55 162</b>	<b>58 328</b>	<b>58 149</b>	<b>58 242</b>	<b>59 005</b>	<b>59 899</b>	<b>60 414</b>	<b>61 377</b>	<b>63 724</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>9,8</b>	<b>-2,1</b>	<b>-5,8</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>-0,1</b>	<b>-3,3</b>	<b>7,8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		145,5	-3,9	-26,4	-8,2	35,8	-22,1	20,8	-6,3
Mining and quarrying		1,7	-1,8	-2,9	5,1	-3,2	2,8	-5,7	9,6
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>3,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>-7,7</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>-3,1</b>
Manufacturing		1,1	2,3	-1,7	-0,2	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,1
Electricity, gas and water		11,7	2,1	-10,9	-13,0	-0,4	-3,9	7,9	3,8
Construction		8,1	-2,8	25,6	-25,3	3,3	10,2	14,1	-6,2
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>3,7</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,8	-0,7	2,9	3,2	7,6	-6,4	3,4	4,9
Transport, storage and communication		8,5	7,5	6,6	-1,1	5,3	4,6	11,8	1,7
Finance, real estate and business services		1,6	1,5	1,8	4,0	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,3
Personal services		3,0	0,3	6,3	3,8	4,9	2,3	2,4	4,7
General government services		3,6	-3,9	3,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,5	0,0	0,4
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>5,8</b>	<b>-0,5</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>3,9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		5,2	1,2	-1,7	-1,5	-1,8	0,5	1,1	3,5
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>5,7</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>3,8</b>

**Table 23 Gross domestic product by region: Gauteng**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>8 694</b>	<b>9 575</b>	<b>9 595</b>	<b>10 769</b>	<b>9 931</b>	<b>11 152</b>	<b>11 691</b>	<b>17 589</b>	<b>14 771</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 839
Mining and quarrying	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 932
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>54 985</b>	<b>59 142</b>	<b>64 751</b>	<b>67 107</b>	<b>69 591</b>	<b>79 785</b>	<b>85 914</b>	<b>101 855</b>	<b>108 715</b>
Manufacturing	43 332	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 987
Electricity, gas and water	6 124	6 338	6 735	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 600	9 061
Construction	5 529	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 666
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>105 753</b>	<b>121 091</b>	<b>137 031</b>	<b>150 242</b>	<b>168 490</b>	<b>192 675</b>	<b>209 441</b>	<b>236 448</b>	<b>251 283</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	24 898	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 473
Transport, storage and communication	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	27 931
Finance, real estate and business services	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 180	86 058
Personal services	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 678
General government services	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 381	56 374	60 421	65 143
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>169 433</b>	<b>189 809</b>	<b>211 376</b>	<b>228 118</b>	<b>248 011</b>	<b>283 612</b>	<b>307 046</b>	<b>355 893</b>	<b>374 769</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 114	17 640	19 847	22 882	25 152	28 380	30 433	35 392	38 785
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>185 546</b>	<b>207 449</b>	<b>231 223</b>	<b>250 999</b>	<b>273 164</b>	<b>311 992</b>	<b>337 478</b>	<b>391 285</b>	<b>413 554</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>3,6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,7
Mining and quarrying	3,7	4,0	3,5	3,7	3,0	3,1	2,9	3,7	2,9
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>29,6</b>	<b>28,5</b>	<b>28,0</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>26,0</b>	<b>26,3</b>
Manufacturing	23,4	22,3	22,0	21,3	20,3	20,6	20,8	21,5	21,5
Electricity, gas and water	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,2
Construction	3,0	3,2	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,6
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>57,0</b>	<b>58,4</b>	<b>59,3</b>	<b>59,9</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>61,8</b>	<b>62,1</b>	<b>60,4</b>	<b>60,8</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,4	13,3	12,9	12,5	13,1	13,7	13,5	12,9	13,4
Transport, storage and communication	6,9	7,1	7,2	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,0	7,8	6,8
Finance, real estate and business services	15,4	16,1	17,1	18,0	19,2	19,4	19,8	20,5	20,8
Personal services	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,8	4,0
General government services	17,8	18,3	18,5	18,3	18,0	16,8	16,7	15,4	15,8
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,3</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>90,6</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,4
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>12 020</b>	<b>11 217</b>	<b>11 135</b>	<b>11 787</b>	<b>11 174</b>	<b>11 152</b>	<b>9 949</b>	<b>10 245</b>	<b>9 637</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 731	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 501
Mining and quarrying	10 289	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 136
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>71 646</b>	<b>73 664</b>	<b>75 849</b>	<b>74 403</b>	<b>74 210</b>	<b>79 785</b>	<b>81 336</b>	<b>84 516</b>	<b>85 219</b>
Manufacturing	57 211	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 383	67 910
Electricity, gas and water	7 286	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 339	7 451
Construction	7 148	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	9 858
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>159 435</b>	<b>165 583</b>	<b>170 368</b>	<b>174 159</b>	<b>181 834</b>	<b>192 675</b>	<b>199 585</b>	<b>210 277</b>	<b>219 539</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	34 781	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 846	48 683
Transport, storage and communication	16 899	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 364
Finance, real estate and business services	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 779	74 102
Personal services	10 319	10 560	10 541	11 193	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 518
General government services	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 048	52 873
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>243 101</b>	<b>250 464</b>	<b>257 352</b>	<b>260 349</b>	<b>267 218</b>	<b>283 612</b>	<b>290 870</b>	<b>305 038</b>	<b>314 396</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	26 023	25 260	27 874	27 696	27 529	28 380	28 341	30 044	30 468
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>269 124</b>	<b>275 724</b>	<b>285 226</b>	<b>288 045</b>	<b>294 746</b>	<b>311 992</b>	<b>319 211</b>	<b>335 082</b>	<b>344 864</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>-6,7</b>	<b>-0,7</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>-5,2</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>-10,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>-5,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-14,3	-4,8	-1,0	13,5	1,9	-6,6	9,6	-9,4
Mining and quarrying		-5,4	-0,1	6,8	-7,7	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-5,3
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>-1,9</b>	<b>-0,3</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>0,8</b>
Manufacturing		1,4	3,3	-0,1	-0,3	7,6	3,0	3,4	-0,7
Electricity, gas and water		8,5	2,8	-7,8	2,2	0,3	-5,0	0,7	1,5
Construction		8,3	0,9	-9,9	-2,5	15,2	-0,3	11,4	12,1
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>3,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>4,4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,1	0,1	0,6	8,3	8,4	1,8	2,8	8,6
Transport, storage and communication		6,0	8,9	5,3	6,8	12,9	6,6	8,9	5,6
Finance, real estate and business services		9,1	7,3	5,9	6,9	9,3	8,1	9,8	3,2
Personal services		2,3	-0,2	6,2	4,2	4,9	2,4	2,6	5,2
General government services		-0,6	-0,3	-1,8	-1,5	-1,9	-1,4	0,7	1,6
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>6,1</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>4,9</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		-2,9	10,3	-0,6	-0,6	3,1	-0,1	6,0	1,4
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>2,5</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>2,9</b>

**Table 24 Gross domestic product by region: Mpumalanga**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>8 426</b>	<b>10 059</b>	<b>10 719</b>	<b>11 498</b>	<b>13 480</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>19 504</b>	<b>22 708</b>	<b>20 017</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 248
Mining and quarrying	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 769
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>10 261</b>	<b>11 406</b>	<b>12 706</b>	<b>13 502</b>	<b>14 100</b>	<b>15 526</b>	<b>17 532</b>	<b>20 271</b>	<b>21 710</b>
Manufacturing	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 521
Electricity, gas and water	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 594	3 937
Construction	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 252
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>15 037</b>	<b>17 708</b>	<b>19 815</b>	<b>21 613</b>	<b>24 144</b>	<b>26 596</b>	<b>29 460</b>	<b>32 316</b>	<b>37 580</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 644
Transport, storage and communication	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	8 141
Finance, real estate and business services	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 464	9 096
Personal services	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 253
General government services	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	6 864	7 446
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>33 724</b>	<b>39 173</b>	<b>43 239</b>	<b>46 613</b>	<b>51 724</b>	<b>57 111</b>	<b>66 496</b>	<b>75 295</b>	<b>79 307</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 237	3 657	4 053	4 679	5 246	5 789	6 592	7 490	8 154
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>36 960</b>	<b>42 830</b>	<b>47 292</b>	<b>51 292</b>	<b>56 971</b>	<b>62 900</b>	<b>73 089</b>	<b>82 785</b>	<b>87 461</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>22,8</b>	<b>23,5</b>	<b>22,7</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>23,7</b>	<b>23,8</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>27,4</b>	<b>22,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,2	5,6	5,0	5,0	5,1	4,4	4,5	5,8	4,9
Mining and quarrying	17,6	17,9	17,7	17,4	18,6	19,5	22,2	21,6	18,0
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>26,9</b>	<b>26,3</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>24,8</b>
Manufacturing	19,0	18,1	18,1	18,0	17,3	17,9	18,0	18,7	18,9
Electricity, gas and water	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,3	5,4	4,5	4,3	4,5
Construction	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>40,7</b>	<b>41,3</b>	<b>41,9</b>	<b>42,1</b>	<b>42,4</b>	<b>42,3</b>	<b>40,3</b>	<b>39,0</b>	<b>43,0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,9	10,4	10,3	10,0	10,2	10,8	9,9	9,5	9,9
Transport, storage and communication	7,5	7,7	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,8	8,0	7,7	9,3
Finance, real estate and business services	8,5	9,1	9,6	9,9	10,1	9,4	9,1	9,0	10,4
Personal services	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	4,6	4,9
General government services	9,3	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,4	9,3	8,6	8,3	8,5
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>91,5</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>90,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,0	9,0	9,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>12 718</b>	<b>13 455</b>	<b>13 921</b>	<b>13 924</b>	<b>14 544</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>14 628</b>	<b>14 862</b>	<b>15 125</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 590
Mining and quarrying	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 534
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>13 333</b>	<b>14 091</b>	<b>14 715</b>	<b>14 642</b>	<b>14 588</b>	<b>15 526</b>	<b>15 791</b>	<b>16 482</b>	<b>16 537</b>
Manufacturing	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 123
Electricity, gas and water	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 203	3 257
Construction	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 157
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>22 216</b>	<b>23 637</b>	<b>24 255</b>	<b>24 925</b>	<b>26 079</b>	<b>26 596</b>	<b>27 387</b>	<b>28 048</b>	<b>28 982</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 387
Transport, storage and communication	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 673
Finance, real estate and business services	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 353	6 598
Personal services	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 426
General government services	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 853	5 899
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>48 267</b>	<b>51 182</b>	<b>52 891</b>	<b>53 491</b>	<b>55 210</b>	<b>57 111</b>	<b>57 805</b>	<b>59 392</b>	<b>60 644</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 275	5 632	5 841	5 791	5 787	5 789	5 895	5 991	6 104
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>53 542</b>	<b>56 814</b>	<b>58 732</b>	<b>59 283</b>	<b>60 997</b>	<b>62 900</b>	<b>63 700</b>	<b>65 383</b>	<b>66 748</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>5,8</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>-2,4</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		37,6	-6,3	4,9	12,0	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-7,9
Mining and quarrying		0,8	5,6	-0,9	2,9	2,7	0,3	-1,9	4,0
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>5,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>-0,5</b>	<b>-0,4</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>0,3</b>
Manufacturing		3,5	2,8	2,0	2,1	9,3	3,0	4,9	-0,2
Electricity, gas and water		15,1	7,5	-7,6	-7,7	8,6	-6,3	1,6	1,7
Construction		-1,2	9,2	0,7	-0,4	-23,9	15,2	7,0	2,0
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>6,4</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>3,3</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,0	1,1	1,4	7,5	5,9	2,9	2,1	3,9
Transport, storage and communication		8,8	8,7	6,8	6,7	5,6	3,9	6,6	3,9
Finance, real estate and business services		12,3	4,3	2,1	4,0	-5,9	6,0	1,5	3,8
Personal services		3,0	0,0	6,7	3,8	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,7
General government services		3,6	-0,3	0,1	1,2	1,8	-0,3	0,0	0,8
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>6,0</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		6,8	3,7	-0,8	-0,1	0,0	1,8	1,6	1,9
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>6,1</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,1</b>

**Table 25 Gross domestic product by region: Limpopo**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>6 253</b>	<b>5 846</b>	<b>6 474</b>	<b>8 949</b>	<b>10 905</b>	<b>13 723</b>	<b>18 418</b>	<b>22 242</b>	<b>21 133</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 119	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 339
Mining and quarrying	5 134	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	17 794
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 924</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>4 507</b>	<b>4 518</b>	<b>5 145</b>	<b>5 329</b>	<b>6 023</b>	<b>6 472</b>
Manufacturing	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	2 995
Electricity, gas and water	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 840	2 259
Construction	858	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 218
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>18 442</b>	<b>21 544</b>	<b>25 817</b>	<b>28 591</b>	<b>31 448</b>	<b>34 668</b>	<b>38 322</b>	<b>42 410</b>	<b>46 031</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 652
Transport, storage and communication	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	5 377
Finance, real estate and business services	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 034	12 843
Personal services	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 829	3 104	3 440	3 847
General government services	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 290	14 312
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>28 213</b>	<b>31 314</b>	<b>36 580</b>	<b>42 047</b>	<b>46 871</b>	<b>53 537</b>	<b>62 069</b>	<b>70 675</b>	<b>73 636</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 852	3 029	3 511	4 388	4 885	5 418	6 228	7 098	7 659
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>31 065</b>	<b>34 343</b>	<b>40 091</b>	<b>46 435</b>	<b>51 756</b>	<b>58 955</b>	<b>68 298</b>	<b>77 773</b>	<b>81 295</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>20,1</b>	<b>17,0</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>23,3</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>28,6</b>	<b>26,0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	2,9	2,3	3,3	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,4	4,1
Mining and quarrying	16,5	14,2	13,8	16,0	18,4	20,8	24,4	26,2	21,9
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>11,3</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>10,7</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>8,0</b>
Manufacturing	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,7
Electricity, gas and water	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,3	2,9	2,9	2,5	2,4	2,8
Construction	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,8	1,5
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>59,4</b>	<b>62,7</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>61,6</b>	<b>60,8</b>	<b>58,8</b>	<b>56,1</b>	<b>54,5</b>	<b>56,6</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,2	14,2	13,4	12,4	12,3	12,7	12,2	11,3	11,9
Transport, storage and communication	6,4	7,0	7,0	6,8	7,1	7,7	7,3	7,5	6,6
Finance, real estate and business services	16,5	17,4	17,3	16,4	15,9	14,4	14,4	14,2	15,8
Personal services	4,9	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,5	4,4	4,7
General government services	17,3	19,1	21,8	21,3	20,8	19,2	17,7	17,1	17,6
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>91,2</b>	<b>90,6</b>	<b>90,6</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,9</b>	<b>90,6</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,2	8,8	8,8	9,4	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,4
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>13 005</b>	<b>12 309</b>	<b>12 961</b>	<b>13 823</b>	<b>13 979</b>	<b>13 723</b>	<b>15 425</b>	<b>16 614</b>	<b>17 080</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 083	1 134	1 116	1 385	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 619
Mining and quarrying	11 922	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 461
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>4 501</b>	<b>4 798</b>	<b>4 932</b>	<b>4 877</b>	<b>4 790</b>	<b>5 145</b>	<b>5 148</b>	<b>5 328</b>	<b>5 341</b>
Manufacturing	2 037	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 357
Electricity, gas and water	1 353	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 689	1 616	1 624	1 859
Construction	1 110	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 126
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>28 412</b>	<b>29 695</b>	<b>32 364</b>	<b>33 509</b>	<b>34 518</b>	<b>34 668</b>	<b>36 688</b>	<b>37 727</b>	<b>38 883</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 102	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 239
Transport, storage and communication	2 847	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 634
Finance, real estate and business services	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 256	9 718
Personal services	2 376	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 829	2 894	2 968	3 109
General government services	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 113	11 182
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>45 918</b>	<b>46 802</b>	<b>50 257</b>	<b>52 209</b>	<b>53 287</b>	<b>53 537</b>	<b>57 260</b>	<b>59 669</b>	<b>61 304</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 006	5 119	5 521	5 624	5 546	5 418	5 713	5 853	5 988
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>50 924</b>	<b>51 921</b>	<b>55 778</b>	<b>57 833</b>	<b>58 832</b>	<b>58 955</b>	<b>62 974</b>	<b>65 522</b>	<b>67 292</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Primary Industries</b>		<b>-5,4</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>-1,8</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>2,8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		4,6	-1,5	24,1	8,8	-2,3	4,0	10,9	-4,8
Mining and quarrying		-6,3	6,0	5,0	0,3	-1,8	13,4	7,4	3,7
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>6,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>-1,8</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Manufacturing		1,5	2,7	-0,8	1,4	6,1	3,4	1,6	-0,9
Electricity, gas and water		13,9	5,1	1,6	-3,0	5,8	-4,3	0,5	14,4
Construction		7,1	0,1	-5,4	-6,0	12,5	-0,1	11,3	-15,0
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>4,5</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,9	2,3	1,9	5,7	7,1	7,0	0,8	2,2
Transport, storage and communication		10,2	12,0	9,1	11,3	6,3	19,8	16,4	4,9
Finance, real estate and business services		4,8	3,2	0,3	-1,3	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,0
Personal services		2,9	0,2	6,3	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,6	4,7
General government services		3,3	20,9	4,8	1,9	-1,6	-0,9	-0,9	0,6
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>		<b>1,9</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		2,3	7,9	1,9	-1,4	-2,3	5,4	2,4	2,3
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>		<b>2,0</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>

**Table 26 Gross domestic product by region: Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 881
Eastern Cape	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 407
Northern Cape	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 539
Free State	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 680
KwaZulu-Natal	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 730
North West	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 344
Gauteng	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 839
Mpumalanga	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 248
Limpopo	1 119	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 339
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>19 317</b>	<b>23 721</b>	<b>25 140</b>	<b>25 434</b>	<b>26 179</b>	<b>27 451</b>	<b>32 588</b>	<b>44 179</b>	<b>42 007</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	24.9	21.7	22.6	23.2	22.9	22.0	22.1	21.7	21.1
Eastern Cape	7.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	4.7	5.7
Northern Cape	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	6.0
Free State	5.8	12.2	11.8	7.6	10.1	10.3	10.2	12.5	11.1
KwaZulu-Natal	27.4	26.3	27.1	30.0	26.9	28.0	28.1	24.7	25.5
North West	6.1	11.2	10.4	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.8	5.6
Gauteng	9.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.5	7.1	6.8
Mpumalanga	9.9	10.1	9.4	10.1	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.9	10.1
Limpopo	5.8	4.1	3.7	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.3	7.9
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	5 228	5 582	5 861	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 506	6 026
Eastern Cape	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 750
Northern Cape	931	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 336
Free State	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 071
KwaZulu-Natal	6 509	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	7 895
North West	951	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 815
Gauteng	1 731	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 501
Mpumalanga	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 590
Limpopo	1 083	1 134	1 116	1 385	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 619
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>20 850</b>	<b>25 850</b>	<b>26 070</b>	<b>24 686</b>	<b>26 213</b>	<b>27 451</b>	<b>26 558</b>	<b>28 292</b>	<b>26 604</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		6.8	5.0	-1.3	6.7	-2.3	0.8	7.1	-7.4
Eastern Cape		-1.7	4.9	-5.7	7.2	-5.6	24.2	-11.3	-8.1
Northern Cape		13.4	14.9	-11.0	16.9	1.4	-0.2	6.3	-1.6
Free State		178.9	2.4	-34.8	33.8	23.1	-15.1	-0.4	-13.4
KwaZulu-Natal		16.3	-0.4	0.9	-2.6	3.8	-0.3	4.7	-1.6
North West		145.5	-3.9	-26.4	-8.2	35.8	-22.1	20.8	-6.3
Gauteng		-14.3	-4.8	-1.0	13.5	1.9	-6.6	9.6	-9.4
Mpumalanga		37.6	-6.3	4.9	12.0	4.5	-14.7	19.9	-7.9
Limpopo		4.6	-1.5	24.1	8.8	-2.3	4.0	10.9	-4.8
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>24.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-6.0</b>

**Table 27 Gross domestic product by region: Mining and quarrying**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	471	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	418
Eastern Cape	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181
Northern Cape	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	8 045
Free State	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 755
KwaZulu/Natal	1 263	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 284
North West	6 906	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	18 950
Gauteng	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 932
Mpumalanga	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 769
Limpopo	5 134	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	17 794
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>34 830</b>	<b>38 768</b>	<b>40 524</b>	<b>45 879</b>	<b>52 173</b>	<b>63 391</b>	<b>77 214</b>	<b>92 113</b>	<b>84 128</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Eastern Cape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Northern Cape	8.8	6.4	6.7	7.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	8.1	9.6
Free State	13.0	13.6	12.5	9.9	8.5	7.3	6.4	8.9	9.2
KwaZulu-Natal	3.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.9
North West	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.4	22.8	24.7	25.0	21.8	22.5
Gauteng	19.8	21.2	20.0	20.2	15.9	15.0	12.8	15.7	14.2
Mpumalanga	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.5	20.3	19.3	21.0	19.4	18.7
Limpopo	14.7	12.6	13.7	16.1	18.2	19.3	21.6	22.1	21.2
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	916	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	284
Eastern Cape	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107
Northern Cape	4 942	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 750
Free State	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 210
KwaZulu-Natal	2 821	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 504
North West	15 887	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 675
Gauteng	10 289	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 136
Mpumalanga	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 534
Limpopo	11 922	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 461
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>64 567</b>	<b>64 034</b>	<b>65 100</b>	<b>65 011</b>	<b>64 116</b>	<b>63 391</b>	<b>63 325</b>	<b>63 927</b>	<b>66 661</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		-16.7	-37.9	-17.3	-22.8	7.5	-13.4	-1.5	2.0
Eastern Cape		2.2	3.0	23.9	-16.1	-11.8	7.3	0.7	4.6
Northern Cape		-0.7	8.6	6.5	-0.2	3.5	-6.4	0.3	4.6
Free State		-7.5	-1.5	-16.7	-1.2	-7.9	-11.7	20.8	5.4
KwaZulu-Natal		39.3	1.1	-1.4	-27.5	-2.6	-5.1	-10.7	6.8
North West		1.7	-1.8	-2.9	5.1	-3.2	2.8	-5.7	9.6
Gauteng		-5.4	-0.1	6.8	-7.7	-0.5	-11.5	1.8	-5.3
Mpumalanga		0.8	5.6	-0.9	2.9	2.7	0.3	-1.9	4.0
Limpopo		-6.3	6.0	5.0	0.3	-1.8	13.4	7.4	3.7
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>

**Table 28 Gross domestic product by region: Manufacturing**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 692
Eastern Cape	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 510
Northern Cape	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	946
Free State	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 942
KwaZulu-Natal	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 563
North West	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 657
Gauteng	43 332	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 987
Mpumalanga	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 521
Limpopo	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	2 995
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>106 179</b>	<b>114 126</b>	<b>124 603</b>	<b>130 897</b>	<b>137 035</b>	<b>159 107</b>	<b>176 907</b>	<b>209 605</b>	<b>221 815</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.7	14.9	14.7	14.7
Eastern Cape	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.9
Northern Cape	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Free State	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
KwaZulu-Natal	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.4	21.4
North West	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Gauteng	40.8	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.8	39.7	40.2	40.1
Mpumalanga	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
Limpopo	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	22 412	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 700	24 959	24 524
Eastern Cape	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 373
Northern Cape	677	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	687
Free State	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 952
KwaZulu-Natal	29 873	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	36 049
North West	3 680	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 287
Gauteng	57 211	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 383	67 910
Mpumalanga	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 123
Limpopo	2 037	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 357
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>140 877</b>	<b>142 824</b>	<b>146 692</b>	<b>146 336</b>	<b>147 179</b>	<b>159 107</b>	<b>164 131</b>	<b>168 729</b>	<b>167 261</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		0.2	2.4	-0.5	-0.7	5.7	2.9	1.1	-1.7
Eastern Cape		-1.5	0.9	-1.7	2.1	13.1	5.6	1.7	-1.6
Northern Cape		0.1	0.3	-0.8	-1.0	5.8	3.7	1.0	-7.1
Free State		7.8	2.1	0.6	5.0	8.7	2.0	3.1	-0.2
KwaZulu-Natal		1.7	2.7	-0.5	1.6	8.6	2.9	2.6	-0.3
North West		1.1	2.3	-1.7	-0.2	9.8	3.3	4.4	-3.1
Gauteng		1.4	3.3	-0.1	-0.3	7.6	3.0	3.4	-0.7
Mpumalanga		3.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	9.3	3.0	4.9	-0.2
Limpopo		1.5	2.7	-0.8	1.4	6.1	3.4	1.6	-0.9
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>



**Table 29 Gross domestic product by region: Electricity, gas and water**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	1 669	1 715	1 749	1 899	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 360	2 814
Eastern Cape	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	862	1 075
Northern Cape	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	474	514
Free State	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 745	1 854
KwaZulu-Natal	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 023	4 583
North West	575	626	659	582	566	599	602	733	829
Gauteng	6 124	6 338	6 735	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 600	9 061
Mpumalanga	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 594	3 937
Limpopo	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 840	2 259
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>17 408</b>	<b>18 602</b>	<b>19 929</b>	<b>20 461</b>	<b>21 200</b>	<b>22 789</b>	<b>23 023</b>	<b>25 232</b>	<b>26 926</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.4	10.4
Eastern Cape	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	3.4	4.0
Northern Cape	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.9
Free State	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
KwaZulu-Natal	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.9	17.0
North West	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1
Gauteng	35.2	34.1	33.8	33.2	34.4	33.7	33.5	34.1	33.7
Mpumalanga	13.6	14.6	15.3	15.1	14.2	14.8	14.3	14.2	14.6
Limpopo	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	8.4
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	1 781	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 098	2 300
Eastern Cape	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	818	898
Northern Cape	575	651	641	612	588	559	522	438	424
Free State	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 523	1 515
KwaZulu-Natal	3 582	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 345	3 743
North West	680	760	776	691	601	599	576	621	645
Gauteng	7 286	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 339	7 451
Mpumalanga	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 203	3 257
Limpopo	1 353	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 689	1 616	1 624	1 859
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>20 592</b>	<b>22 814</b>	<b>23 699</b>	<b>22 206</b>	<b>22 097</b>	<b>22 789</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>22 010</b>	<b>22 091</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		11.1	2.6	-5.0	8.3	2.8	-2.0	-0.3	9.6
Eastern Cape		9.0	0.7	-2.4	4.6	4.3	-1.4	-24.6	9.8
Northern Cape		13.2	-1.5	-4.5	-3.9	-4.9	-6.5	-16.1	-3.4
Free State		9.5	8.3	-6.7	-3.5	0.8	-2.9	0.3	-0.5
KwaZulu-Natal		11.1	3.4	-6.1	0.1	5.9	-0.1	6.2	-13.8
North West		11.7	2.1	-10.9	-13.0	-0.4	-3.9	7.9	3.8
Gauteng		8.5	2.8	-7.8	2.2	0.2	-5.0	0.7	1.5
Mpumalanga		15.1	7.5	-7.6	-7.7	8.6	-6.3	1.6	1.7
Limpopo		13.9	5.1	1.6	-3.0	5.8	-4.3	0.5	14.4
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>10.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>

**Table 30 Gross domestic product by region: Construction**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	2 986	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 260
Eastern Cape	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 764
Northern Cape	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	313
Free State	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	925
KwaZulu-Natal	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 894
North West	821	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 382
Gauteng	5 529	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 666
Mpumalanga	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 252
Limpopo	858	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 218
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>15 774</b>	<b>17 631</b>	<b>19 829</b>	<b>19 953</b>	<b>20 240</b>	<b>21 114</b>	<b>22 416</b>	<b>24 119</b>	<b>26 674</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	18.9	17.4	18.1	18.5	20.7	20.6	16.5	21.2	19.7
Eastern Cape	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.5	5.4	6.6
Northern Cape	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2
Free State	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.5
KwaZulu-Natal	18.0	17.4	17.7	16.7	16.0	15.7	20.1	14.8	14.6
North West	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.2
Gauteng	35.1	37.2	36.3	34.8	34.4	37.5	35.6	37.5	40.0
Mpumalanga	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.1	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7
Limpopo	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.6
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	3 861	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 862
Eastern Cape	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 631
Northern Cape	290	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	289
Free State	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	855
KwaZulu-Natal	3 676	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 599
North West	1 063	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 277
Gauteng	7 148	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	9 858
Mpumalanga	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 157
Limpopo	1 110	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 126
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>20 401</b>	<b>20 813</b>	<b>21 529</b>	<b>20 260</b>	<b>19 985</b>	<b>21 114</b>	<b>22 154</b>	<b>23 441</b>	<b>24 655</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		-6.5	8.2	-4.2	10.5	5.0	-15.8	34.1	-0.9
Eastern Cape		4.4	1.1	-1.4	6.6	-0.5	17.6	-11.8	27.9
Northern Cape		11.5	-4.3	14.9	-11.3	-12.2	27.1	-15.0	-3.3
Free State		-9.9	7.7	-16.5	10.5	-9.3	8.8	-8.6	3.5
KwaZulu-Natal		-1.7	5.7	-11.3	-5.7	3.9	34.1	-21.0	2.3
North West		8.1	-2.8	25.6	-25.3	3.3	10.2	14.1	-6.2
Gauteng		8.3	0.9	-9.9	-2.5	15.2	-0.3	11.4	12.1
Mpumalanga		-1.2	9.2	0.7	-0.4	-23.9	15.2	7.0	2.0
Limpopo		7.1	0.1	-5.4	-6.0	12.5	-0.1	11.3	-15.0
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table 31 Gross domestic product by region: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 002
Eastern Cape	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 276
Northern Cape	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 615
Free State	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 019
KwaZulu-Natal	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 536
North West	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 610
Gauteng	24 898	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 473
Mpumalanga	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 644
Limpopo	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 652
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>71 768</b>	<b>79 463</b>	<b>85 858</b>	<b>90 936</b>	<b>103 193</b>	<b>122 702</b>	<b>130 387</b>	<b>143 095</b>	<b>157 827</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.5
Eastern Cape	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.4	8.4
Northern Cape	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
Free State	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
KwaZulu-Natal	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.8	16.8	16.8
North West	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5
Gauteng	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.4	34.7	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.1
Mpumalanga	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5
Limpopo	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	14 689	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 571	21 899
Eastern Cape	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 368
Northern Cape	1 857	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 268
Free State	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 077
KwaZulu-Natal	16 178	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 173
North West	6 174	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 385
Gauteng	34 781	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 846	48 683
Mpumalanga	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 387
Limpopo	6 102	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 239
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>99 994</b>	<b>103 682</b>	<b>104 147</b>	<b>105 518</b>	<b>113 553</b>	<b>122 702</b>	<b>125 017</b>	<b>127 870</b>	<b>136 479</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		4.6	0.9	2.6	9.8	9.9	5.7	1.3	6.5
Eastern Cape		3.7	0.0	1.4	6.6	6.7	-6.0	2.1	4.4
Northern Cape		2.0	-1.1	1.2	8.3	10.5	-7.3	0.4	7.3
Free State		2.5	0.8	0.8	6.8	5.4	-7.8	3.4	5.5
KwaZulu-Natal		2.2	0.6	0.9	7.2	8.2	7.8	2.4	7.9
North West		3.8	-0.7	2.9	3.2	7.6	-6.4	3.4	4.9
Gauteng		4.1	0.1	0.6	8.3	8.4	1.8	2.8	8.6
Mpumalanga		4.0	1.1	1.4	7.5	5.9	2.9	2.1	3.9
Limpopo		3.9	2.3	1.9	5.7	7.1	7.0	0.8	2.2
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

**Table 32 Gross domestic product by region: Transport, storage and communication**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	6 430	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 942
Eastern Cape	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 526
Northern Cape	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	3 147
Free State	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 441
KwaZulu-Natal	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 300
North West	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	10 058
Gauteng	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	27 931
Mpumalanga	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	8 141
Limpopo	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	5 377
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>44 538</b>	<b>51 787</b>	<b>57 874</b>	<b>63 606</b>	<b>70 071</b>	<b>80 872</b>	<b>89 511</b>	<b>100 034</b>	<b>109 864</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.4
Eastern Cape	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.8
Northern Cape	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.9
Free State	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.0
KwaZulu-Natal	23.5	23.3	23.0	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.1
North West	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	9.2
Gauteng	28.6	28.5	28.8	29.2	29.7	30.6	30.3	30.5	25.4
Mpumalanga	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.4
Limpopo	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	4.9
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	8 542	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 703
Eastern Cape	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 259
Northern Cape	1 573	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 007
Free State	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 798
KwaZulu-Natal	13 904	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 604	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 273
North West	3 619	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 577
Gauteng	16 899	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 364
Mpumalanga	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 673
Limpopo	2 847	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 634
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>58 923</b>	<b>62 538</b>	<b>67 312</b>	<b>70 983</b>	<b>74 705</b>	<b>80 872</b>	<b>85 646</b>	<b>93 390</b>	<b>98 288</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		5.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	7.9	5.8	5.6	8.2
Eastern Cape		6.9	6.3	2.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	10.9	3.7
Northern Cape		6.7	0.4	2.1	2.3	4.2	-4.0	9.9	3.7
Free State		4.9	6.7	3.5	2.3	6.1	3.5	5.7	3.0
KwaZulu-Natal		4.5	5.6	4.5	3.6	6.5	4.3	9.4	5.4
North West		8.5	7.5	6.6	-1.1	5.3	4.6	11.8	1.7
Gauteng		6.0	8.9	5.3	6.8	12.9	6.6	8.9	5.6
Mpumalanga		8.8	8.7	6.8	6.7	5.6	3.9	6.6	3.9
Limpopo		10.2	12.0	9.1	11.3	6.3	19.8	16.4	4.9
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table 33 Gross domestic product by region: Finance, real estate and business activities**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 359	36 435	40 362	45 927
Eastern Cape	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 586	16 380	18 830
Northern Cape	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 342	2 709	3 024	3 107
Free State	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 294	10 161
KwaZulu-Natal	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 523	24 432	28 078	31 854
North West	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 773	10 199
Gauteng	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 180	86 058
Mpumalanga	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 464	9 096
Limpopo	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 034	12 843
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>82 162</b>	<b>94 122</b>	<b>110 488</b>	<b>122 227</b>	<b>140 673</b>	<b>156 252</b>	<b>177 531</b>	<b>204 590</b>	<b>228 075</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	21.2	20.2	20.3	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.5	19.7	20.1
Eastern Cape	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.3
Northern Cape	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Free State	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
KwaZulu-Natal	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.0
North West	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5
Gauteng	34.9	35.4	35.8	36.9	37.2	38.7	37.7	39.2	37.7
Mpumalanga	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0
Limpopo	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 359	34 469	36 299	38 430
Eastern Cape	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 039	14 790
Northern Cape	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 594	2 476
Free State	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 985	8 110
KwaZulu-Natal	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 904	25 068
North West	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 359	7 678
Gauteng	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 779	74 102
Mpumalanga	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 353	6 598
Limpopo	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 256	9 718
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>125 955</b>	<b>134 502</b>	<b>140 832</b>	<b>144 074</b>	<b>151 437</b>	<b>156 252</b>	<b>169 015</b>	<b>179 569</b>	<b>186 970</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		6.5	3.4	-1.3	6.2	4.0	9.9	5.3	5.9
Eastern Cape		6.0	2.9	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	9.5	3.6	5.3
Northern Cape		-1.8	2.3	-0.3	8.7	-7.3	9.6	1.1	-4.5
Free State		0.7	3.2	1.6	4.7	-2.3	9.5	3.3	1.6
KwaZulu-Natal		6.8	4.2	2.4	6.1	1.2	5.7	5.1	4.9
North West		1.6	1.5	1.8	4.0	-5.4	6.7	2.3	4.3
Gauteng		9.1	7.3	5.9	6.9	9.3	8.1	9.8	3.2
Mpumalanga		12.3	4.3	2.1	4.0	-5.9	6.0	1.5	3.8
Limpopo		4.8	3.2	0.3	-1.3	-6.1	7.5	1.3	5.0
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>

**Table 34 Gross domestic product by region: Personal services**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 682
Eastern Cape	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 214
Northern Cape	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 249
Free State	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 170
KwaZulu-Natal	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677
North West	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 237
Gauteng	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 678
Mpumalanga	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 253
Limpopo	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 829	3 104	3 440	3 847
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>27 545</b>	<b>31 040</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>38 986</b>	<b>44 002</b>	<b>51 382</b>	<b>56 313</b>	<b>62 631</b>	<b>70 007</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Eastern Cape	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Northern Cape	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Free State	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
KwaZulu-Natal	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
North West	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Gauteng	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Mpumalanga	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Limpopo	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	5 378	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 990
Eastern Cape	5 690	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 910	7 085	7 420
Northern Cape	1 389	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 810
Free State	4 446	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 776
KwaZulu-Natal	7 244	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 407
North West	3 838	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	5 030
Gauteng	10 319	10 560	10 541	11 193	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 518
Mpumalanga	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 426
Limpopo	2 376	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 829	2 894	2 968	3 109
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>43 298</b>	<b>44 449</b>	<b>44 435</b>	<b>47 194</b>	<b>49 020</b>	<b>51 382</b>	<b>52 537</b>	<b>53 852</b>	<b>56 483</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		2.6	-0.2	6.1	3.9	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.9
Eastern Cape		2.9	0.1	6.1	3.9	4.8	2.1	2.5	4.7
Northern Cape		2.7	-0.2	6.5	3.8	4.9	2.2	2.5	4.7
Free State		2.7	0.0	6.1	3.7	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.8
KwaZulu-Natal		2.6	-0.1	6.2	3.7	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.8
North West		3.0	0.3	6.3	3.8	4.9	2.3	2.4	4.7
Gauteng		2.3	-0.2	6.2	4.2	4.9	2.4	2.6	5.2
Mpumalanga		3.0	0.0	6.7	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.7
Limpopo		2.9	0.2	6.3	3.7	4.7	2.3	2.6	4.7
Extra-regional territory		2.9	0.2	6.3	3.7	4.7	2.3	2.6	4.7
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>

**Table 35 Gross domestic product by region: Producers of government services**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	14 971	16 569
Eastern Cape	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 379	18 889
Northern Cape	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 081	3 417
Free State	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 022	8 676
KwaZulu-Natal	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 310	23 200
North West	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	8 853	9 609
Gauteng	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 381	56 374	60 421	65 143
Mpumalanga	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	6 864	7 446
Limpopo	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 290	14 312
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>80 831</b>	<b>96 214</b>	<b>107 744</b>	<b>116 495</b>	<b>124 107</b>	<b>133 158</b>	<b>142 325</b>	<b>154 191</b>	<b>167 262</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.9
Eastern Cape	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3
Northern Cape	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Free State	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
KwaZulu-Natal	14.0	14.3	13.7	14.0	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9
North West	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Gauteng	40.8	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.3	39.6	39.2	38.9
Mpumalanga	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Limpopo	6.6	6.8	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6
Extra-regional territory									
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 317	13 491
Eastern Cape	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 860	14 879
Northern Cape	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 757	2 759
Free State	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 798	6 851
KwaZulu-Natal	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 270	18 337
North West	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 555	7 582
Gauteng	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 048	52 873
Mpumalanga	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 853	5 899
Limpopo	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 113	11 182
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>132 945</b>	<b>135 513</b>	<b>136 582</b>	<b>135 560</b>	<b>134 403</b>	<b>133 158</b>	<b>131 914</b>	<b>132 570</b>	<b>133 851</b>

**d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Western Cape		4.3	-0.3	-5.8	-2.4	-3.2	-0.5	1.8	1.3
Eastern Cape		3.8	0.9	-2.4	1.5	2.7	-2.6	0.4	0.1
Northern Cape		4.8	5.3	-1.0	0.2	1.9	-0.2	2.2	0.1
Free State		3.2	-0.8	0.8	0.9	-1.5	-1.1	-0.2	0.8
KwaZulu-Natal		3.8	-2.4	1.9	-3.5	-0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4
North West		3.6	-3.9	3.6	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.4
Gauteng		-0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-1.4	0.7	1.6
Mpumalanga		3.6	-0.3	0.1	1.2	1.8	-0.3	0.0	0.8
Limpopo		3.3	20.9	4.8	1.9	-1.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.6
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>		<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>





**Table 36 Supply and use table: 1997**

Supply table 1997	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	54 795	1 078	4 459	49 258	45 798	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 905	3 352	-
Mining and quarrying	87 439	23	2 625	84 791	-	72 079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 079	12 713	-
Manufacturing	669 356	40 996	120 379	507 981	-	140	392 693	-	-	-	-	-	-	392 833	115 148	-
Electricity, gas and water	33 355	790	-	32 564	-	-	-	32 563	-	-	-	-	-	32 563	1	-
Construction	70 321	2 645	-	67 675	588	2 286	-	819	63 805	-	-	-	-	67 498	178	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	37 706	1 634	-120 631	156 703	-	77	6 325	30	80	145 185	86	-	-	151 783	4 920	-
Transport,communication	98 685	- 559	-6 833	106 078	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 774	-	-	98 774	15 142	-7 838
Finance,business services	189 838	6 804	-	183 034	-	138	7 378	-	673	73	328	169 699	-	178 290	5 615	- 871
Other services	227 844	5 152	-	222 693	-	-	10 070	-	-	4 851	-	1 071	204 908	220 892	1 801	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8 709	8 709
Purchases by residents	10 557	-	-	10 557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 557	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>1 479 905</b>	<b>58 562</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 421 343</b>	<b>46 385</b>	<b>74 720</b>	<b>416 574</b>	<b>33 413</b>	<b>64 558</b>	<b>150 109</b>	<b>99 188</b>	<b>170 769</b>	<b>204 908</b>	<b>1 260 625</b>	<b>160 718</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 1997	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	54 795				1 597	24	23 071	6	3	470	2	10	221	25 403		29 392
Mining and quarrying	87 439				142	213	27 572	2 855	1 092	16	87	20	260	32 256		55 183
Manufacturing	669 356				13 763	14 312	191 014	2 473	22 873	16 188	18 961	9 864	25 188	314 636		354 720
Electricity, gas and water	33 355				530	3 261	8 319	4 807	193	1 966	1 380	846	1 138	22 440		10 915
Construction	70 321				216	827	-	1 237	14 650	1 826	516	1 560	1 197	22 028		48 292
Trade,hotels,restaurants	37 706				234	321	1 311	89	153	5 884	3 388	2 127	1 878	15 384		22 321
Transport,communication	98 685				2 812	9 643	9 129	395	935	14 023	7 545	5 144	4 818	54 443		44 242
Finance,business services	189 838				1 311	1 903	20 825	1 588	4 281	23 187	8 355	39 117	10 350	110 918		78 920
Other services	227 844				640	3 692	10 730	34	549	690	1 081	1 593	16 935	35 944		191 901
Purchases by residents	10 557				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		10 557
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>1 479 905</b>				<b>21 245</b>	<b>34 196</b>	<b>291 970</b>	<b>13 484</b>	<b>44 729</b>	<b>64 250</b>	<b>41 314</b>	<b>60 281</b>	<b>61 987</b>	<b>633 458</b>		<b>846 447</b>
<b>Gross value added / GDP</b>		<b>58 562</b>			<b>25 140</b>	<b>40 524</b>	<b>124 604</b>	<b>19 929</b>	<b>19 829</b>	<b>85 858</b>	<b>57 874</b>	<b>110 488</b>	<b>142 921</b>	<b>627 167</b>	<b>685 729</b>	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>46 385</b>	<b>74 720</b>	<b>416 574</b>	<b>33 413</b>	<b>64 558</b>	<b>150 109</b>	<b>99 188</b>	<b>170 769</b>	<b>204 908</b>	<b>1 260 625</b>		

**Table 37 Supply and use table: 1998**

Supply table 1998	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	58 446	1 144	4 996	52 305	48 392	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 504	3 801	-
Mining and quarrying	99 413	23	2 942	96 448	-	82 034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82 034	14 414	-
Manufacturing	747 784	47 234	134 609	565 941	-	158	435 628	-	-	-	-	-	-	435 786	130 155	-
Electricity, gas and water	35 980	853	-	35 127	-	-	-	35 127	-	-	-	-	-	35 127	1	-
Construction	74 620	2 901	-	71 719	618	2 583	-	874	67 436	-	-	-	-	71 511	208	-
Trade, hotels, restaurants	41 777	1 780	-130 027	170 024	-	82	7 235	32	85	156 290	107	-	-	163 831	6 192	-
Transport, communication	111 407	- 969	-12 520	124 896	-	-	-	-	-	-	116 625	-	-	116 625	16 679	-8 408
Finance, business services	222 279	7 415	-	214 865	-	162	8 210	-	713	81	408	200 228	-	209 803	5 996	- 934
Other services	247 670	7 169	-	240 501	-	-	11 278	-	-	5 288	-	1 501	220 241	238 309	2 192	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9 342	9 342
Purchases by residents	11 678	-	-	11 678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 678	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>1 651 057</b>	<b>67 550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 583 507</b>	<b>49 011</b>	<b>85 020</b>	<b>462 464</b>	<b>36 033</b>	<b>68 234</b>	<b>161 660</b>	<b>117 142</b>	<b>201 730</b>	<b>220 241</b>	<b>1 401 535</b>	<b>181 972</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 1998	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	58 446				1 786	26	24 181	8	3	545	2	17	236	26 803		31 643
Mining and quarrying	99 413				172	247	33 886	3 178	1 286	17	114	33	276	39 209		60 204
Manufacturing	747 784				15 818	16 348	217 055	3 177	24 631	18 367	25 858	14 386	26 933	362 573		385 211
Electricity, gas and water	35 980				520	3 185	8 242	5 363	184	1 974	1 587	1 046	1 103	23 205		12 775
Construction	74 620				235	922	-	1 553	15 475	1 991	624	2 257	1 192	24 249		50 371
Trade, hotels, restaurants	41 777				223	335	1 221	105	142	5 694	3 891	3 020	1 906	16 537		25 240
Transport, communication	111 407				2 720	11 123	9 254	460	956	14 671	10 071	7 611	4 842	61 710		49 696
Finance, business services	222 279				1 374	2 433	25 552	1 683	4 983	26 655	9 971	48 712	12 121	133 482		88 797
Other services	247 670				731	4 522	12 177	45	620	807	1 416	2 420	16 162	38 900		208 770
Purchases by residents	11 678				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11 678
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>1 651 057</b>				<b>23 577</b>	<b>39 141</b>	<b>331 567</b>	<b>15 572</b>	<b>48 281</b>	<b>70 724</b>	<b>53 536</b>	<b>79 503</b>	<b>64 760</b>	<b>726 660</b>		<b>924 397</b>
<b>Gross value added / GDP</b>		<b>67 550</b>			<b>25 434</b>	<b>45 879</b>	<b>130 897</b>	<b>20 461</b>	<b>19 953</b>	<b>90 936</b>	<b>63 606</b>	<b>122 227</b>	<b>155 481</b>	<b>674 874</b>	<b>742 424</b>	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>49 011</b>	<b>85 020</b>	<b>462 464</b>	<b>36 033</b>	<b>68 234</b>	<b>161 660</b>	<b>117 142</b>	<b>201 730</b>	<b>220 241</b>	<b>1 401 535</b>		

**Table 38 Supply and use table: 1999**

Supply table 1999	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	61 736	1 316	5 926	54 494	51 635	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 752	2 743	-
Mining and quarrying	113 937	27	3 489	110 422	-	93 835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93 835	16 587	-
Manufacturing	820 574	51 346	159 508	609 721	-	178	482 233	-	-	-	-	-	-	482 411	127 310	-
Electricity, gas and water	39 288	956	-	38 332	-	-	-	38 331	-	-	-	-	-	38 331	1	-
Construction	79 663	2 950	-	76 714	655	2 927	-	944	71 974	-	-	-	-	76 499	214	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	47 274	2 011	-151 513	196 776	-	87	8 191	35	91	181 094	133	-	-	189 630	7 145	-
Transport,communication	131 416	14	-17 409	148 811	-	-	-	-	-	-	138 933	-	-	138 933	19 174	-9 296
Finance,business services	259 408	8 342	-	251 066	-	191	9 117	-	764	91	507	235 089	-	245 759	6 340	-1 033
Other services	276 051	7 848	-	268 203	-	-	12 638	-	-	6 085	-	1 811	245 361	265 895	2 308	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10 329	10 329
Purchases by residents	13 543	-	-	13 543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 543	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>1 842 888</b>	<b>74 810</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 768 078</b>	<b>52 289</b>	<b>97 219</b>	<b>512 293</b>	<b>39 309</b>	<b>72 828</b>	<b>187 269</b>	<b>139 574</b>	<b>236 899</b>	<b>245 361</b>	<b>1 583 041</b>	<b>185 037</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 1999	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	61 736				1 964	29	25 765	10	3	608	2	22	269	28 672		33 064
Mining and quarrying	113 937				174	267	39 461	3 506	1 294	17	134	41	285	45 179		68 758
Manufacturing	820 574				17 590	18 120	244 959	3 896	25 286	21 261	33 628	17 955	31 513	414 209		406 365
Electricity, gas and water	39 288				522	3 371	8 920	5 926	183	2 112	1 897	1 175	1 153	25 257		14 031
Construction	79 663				281	1 162	-	2 096	18 350	2 570	868	3 283	1 477	30 087		49 576
Trade,hotels,restaurants	47 274				224	365	1 245	117	141	6 145	4 563	3 418	1 959	18 177		29 096
Transport,communication	131 416				2 975	13 699	11 193	585	1 080	17 988	13 813	9 713	5 734	76 781		54 635
Finance,business services	259 408				1 579	2 831	30 315	1 916	5 590	32 443	12 799	57 609	14 528	159 610		99 798
Other services	276 051				802	5 201	13 396	57	662	931	1 799	3 009	20 328	46 186		229 866
Purchases by residents	13 543				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		13 543
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>1 842 888</b>				<b>26 110</b>	<b>45 046</b>	<b>375 258</b>	<b>18 109</b>	<b>52 588</b>	<b>84 076</b>	<b>69 503</b>	<b>96 226</b>	<b>77 252</b>	<b>844 167</b>		<b>998 721</b>
Gross value added / GDP		74 810			26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071	140 673	168 109	738 873	813 683	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>52 289</b>	<b>97 219</b>	<b>512 293</b>	<b>39 309</b>	<b>72 828</b>	<b>187 269</b>	<b>139 574</b>	<b>236 899</b>	<b>245 361</b>	<b>1 583 041</b>		

**Table 39 Supply and use table: 2000**

Supply table 2000	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	68 652	1 134	7 166	60 352	56 891	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 024	3 328	-
Mining and quarrying	150 263	38	4 219	146 006	-	115 235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115 235	30 771	-
Manufacturing	1 002 212	56 244	193 032	752 936	-	218	595 831	-	-	-	-	-	-	596 050	156 886	-
Electricity, gas and water	44 641	1 107	-	43 534	-	-	-	43 524	-	-	-	-	-	43 524	10	-
Construction	88 082	3 169	-	84 913	715	3 582	-	1 057	79 329	-	-	-	-	84 683	230	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	56 598	2 472	-185 766	239 892	-	98	10 431	39	101	220 438	175	-	-	231 283	8 609	-
Transport,communication	165 508	1 534	-18 651	182 626	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 094	-	-	175 094	22 439	-14 908
Finance,business services	300 348	9 403	-	290 945	-	241	11 306	-	845	107	668	273 370	-	286 537	6 092	-1 684
Other services	316 051	8 829	-	307 222	-	-	15 816	-	-	7 357	-	2 304	278 781	304 257	2 965	-
C.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-16 592	16 592
Purchases by residents	15 018	-	-	15 018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 018	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>2 207 373</b>	<b>83 930</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 123 443</b>	<b>57 606</b>	<b>119 376</b>	<b>633 517</b>	<b>44 621</b>	<b>80 275</b>	<b>227 900</b>	<b>175 935</b>	<b>275 675</b>	<b>278 781</b>	<b>1 893 686</b>	<b>229 757</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 2000	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	68 652				2 446	37	31 613	15	4	758	4	34	397	35 309		33 344
Mining and quarrying	150 263				208	350	56 026	4 289	1 690	19	197	67	390	63 237		87 025
Manufacturing	1 002 212				20 676	21 242	309 778	4 965	29 445	27 219	45 812	23 576	40 616	523 331		478 881
Electricity, gas and water	44 641				531	3 648	10 303	7 048	203	2 381	2 431	1 508	1 387	29 440		15 200
Construction	88 082				269	1 235	-	2 348	19 118	2 869	1 036	4 203	1 703	32 780		55 302
Trade,hotels,restaurants	56 598				230	443	1 396	165	157	7 622	6 225	4 729	2 711	23 679		32 919
Transport,communication	165 508				3 259	19 067	14 482	770	1 357	24 150	20 276	13 855	7 849	105 063		60 445
Finance,business services	300 348				1 564	3 411	34 778	2 162	6 393	39 003	16 629	67 188	18 212	189 340		111 008
Other services	316 051				972	6 552	16 034	71	794	1 176	2 452	4 263	20 949	53 262		262 789
Purchases by residents	15 018				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		15 018
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>2 207 373</b>				<b>30 155</b>	<b>55 985</b>	<b>474 410</b>	<b>21 832</b>	<b>59 161</b>	<b>105 198</b>	<b>95 063</b>	<b>119 423</b>	<b>94 241</b>	<b>1 055 468</b>		<b>1 151 905</b>
Gross value added / GDP		83 930			27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872	156 252	184 540	838 218	922 148	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>57 606</b>	<b>119 376</b>	<b>633 517</b>	<b>44 621</b>	<b>80 275</b>	<b>227 900</b>	<b>175 935</b>	<b>275 675</b>	<b>278 781</b>	<b>1 893 686</b>		

**Table 40 Supply and use table: 2001**

Supply table 2001	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	78 681	1 659	7 268	69 754	65 395	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 551	4 204	-
Mining and quarrying	175 718	36	4 279	171 402	-	138 088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138 088	33 315	-
Manufacturing	1 118 720	60 871	196 179	861 670	-	240	678 304	-	-	-	-	-	-	678 544	183 126	-
Electricity, gas and water	46 285	1 183	-	45 101	-	-	-	45 014	-	-	-	-	-	45 014	87	-
Construction	97 986	3 483	-	94 503	827	4 215	-	1 075	88 176	-	-	-	-	94 293	210	-
Trade, hotels, restaurants	67 070	2 525	-196 334	260 879	-	117	12 154	40	112	239 050	213	-	-	251 685	9 194	-
Transport, communication	200 835	910	-11 392	211 317	-	-	-	-	-	-	199 979	-	-	199 979	24 849	-13 512
Finance, business services	343 714	10 494	-	333 220	-	294	12 862	-	940	121	813	311 903	-	326 933	7 789	-1 501
Other services	353 991	10 630	-	343 361	-	-	18 001	-	-	8 129	-	2 782	311 691	340 603	2 758	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-15 013	15 013
Purchases by residents	15 604	-	-	15 604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 604	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>2 498 597</b>	<b>91 792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 406 805</b>	<b>66 221</b>	<b>142 952</b>	<b>721 474</b>	<b>46 128</b>	<b>89 228</b>	<b>247 300</b>	<b>201 004</b>	<b>314 685</b>	<b>311 691</b>	<b>2 140 683</b>	<b>266 122</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 2001	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	78 681				2 605	39	35 117	15	5	853	4	39	454	39 131		39 550
Mining and quarrying	175 718				208	421	61 879	4 985	1 773	23	197	66	451	70 002		105 716
Manufacturing	1 118 720				23 074	24 172	358 185	5 043	32 985	29 404	50 052	25 676	48 883	597 475		521 245
Electricity, gas and water	46 285				535	3 578	10 356	7 115	215	2 357	2 546	1 495	1 480	29 678		16 607
Construction	97 986				280	1 293	-	2 299	21 066	2 881	1 060	4 303	1 971	35 152		62 834
Trade, hotels, restaurants	67 070				301	591	1 882	192	217	9 443	8 494	6 219	3 555	30 894		36 176
Transport, communication	200 835				4 093	24 624	18 500	884	1 641	26 821	26 752	16 424	9 778	129 519		71 316
Finance, business services	343 714				1 622	3 942	41 120	2 503	8 013	43 908	19 764	78 616	22 809	222 297		121 417
Other services	353 991				915	7 077	17 528	71	897	1 222	2 625	4 316	23 703	58 354		295 637
Purchases by residents	15 604				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		15 604
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>2 498 597</b>				<b>33 633</b>	<b>65 738</b>	<b>544 567</b>	<b>23 105</b>	<b>66 812</b>	<b>116 913</b>	<b>111 493</b>	<b>137 154</b>	<b>113 053</b>	<b>1 212 467</b>		<b>1 286 130</b>
<b>Gross value added / GDP</b>		<b>91 792</b>			<b>32 588</b>	<b>77 214</b>	<b>176 907</b>	<b>23 023</b>	<b>22 416</b>	<b>130 387</b>	<b>89 511</b>	<b>177 531</b>	<b>198 638</b>	<b>928 216</b>	<b>1 020 008</b>	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>66 221</b>	<b>142 952</b>	<b>721 474</b>	<b>46 128</b>	<b>89 228</b>	<b>247 300</b>	<b>201 004</b>	<b>314 685</b>	<b>311 691</b>	<b>2 140 683</b>		

**Table 41 Supply and use table: 2002**

Supply table 2002	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	102 685	1 837	8 251	92 597	84 912	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 099	7 498	-
Mining and quarrying	205 197	53	4 858	200 287	-	162 625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162 625	37 662	-
Manufacturing	1 339 042	68 416	222 627	1 047 999	-	304	811 576	-	-	-	-	-	-	811 880	236 120	-
Electricity, gas and water	52 031	1 416	-	50 615	-	-	-	50 463	-	-	-	-	-	50 463	151	-
Construction	110 224	3 895	-	106 328	1 083	5 012	-	1 194	98 828	-	-	-	-	106 117	211	-
Trade, hotels, restaurants	76 622	3 088	-221 042	294 576	-	148	13 984	45	123	269 610	261	-	-	284 170	10 406	-
Transport, communication	239 777	1 986	-14 694	252 485	-	-	-	-	-	-	239 174	-	-	239 174	31 478	-18 167
Finance, business services	402 036	12 272	-	389 764	-	336	15 453	-	1 029	150	998	363 386	-	381 353	10 480	-2 069
Other services	406 980	12 192	-	394 788	-	-	21 638	-	-	9 642	-	3 394	356 854	391 527	3 261	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-20 236	20 236
Purchases by residents	19 601	-	-	19 601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 601	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>2 954 195</b>	<b>105 156</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 849 039</b>	<b>85 995</b>	<b>168 426</b>	<b>862 837</b>	<b>51 702</b>	<b>99 980</b>	<b>279 402</b>	<b>240 433</b>	<b>366 780</b>	<b>356 854</b>	<b>2 512 408</b>	<b>336 631</b>	<b>-</b>
Use table 2002	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	102 685				3 686	58	46 555	19	6	1 271	5	52	638	52 289		50 396
Mining and quarrying	205 197				249	448	75 144	5 605	1 882	29	238	80	542	84 216		120 981
Manufacturing	1 339 042				27 887	29 658	422 527	6 070	38 169	34 417	63 149	31 021	61 664	714 563		624 479
Electricity, gas and water	52 031				621	4 092	11 807	7 825	221	2 653	2 994	1 706	1 686	33 607		18 424
Construction	110 224				355	1 569	-	2 721	23 601	3 357	1 350	5 520	2 546	41 019		69 205
Trade, hotels, restaurants	76 622				338	616	2 054	192	216	9 636	9 504	6 506	3 740	32 802		43 820
Transport, communication	239 777				5 080	26 779	23 307	1 047	1 835	31 060	34 530	19 668	12 292	155 600		84 177
Finance, business services	402 036				2 051	4 869	50 813	2 907	8 952	52 471	25 312	91 753	28 637	267 765		134 271
Other services	406 980				1 549	8 221	21 026	85	979	1 411	3 318	5 883	28 263	70 736		336 244
Purchases by residents	19 601				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19 601
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>2 954 195</b>				<b>41 816</b>	<b>76 313</b>	<b>653 232</b>	<b>26 470</b>	<b>75 861</b>	<b>136 307</b>	<b>140 399</b>	<b>162 190</b>	<b>140 032</b>	<b>1 452 620</b>		<b>1 501 575</b>
Gross value added / GDP		105 156			44 179	92 113	209 605	25 232	24 119	143 095	100 034	204 590	216 822	1 059 788	1 164 944	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>85 995</b>	<b>168 426</b>	<b>862 837</b>	<b>51 702</b>	<b>99 980</b>	<b>279 402</b>	<b>240 433</b>	<b>366 780</b>	<b>356 854</b>	<b>2 512 408</b>		

**Table 42 Supply and use table: 2003**

Supply table 2003	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	98 699	2 219	9 334	87 146	80 429	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 625	6 521	-
Mining and quarrying	189 141	46	5 496	183 599	-	147 727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147 727	35 872	-
Manufacturing	1 407 030	73 366	251 707	1 081 958	-	276	856 752	-	-	-	-	-	-	857 028	224 930	-
Electricity, gas and water	55 339	1 528	-	53 811	-	-	-	53 811	-	-	-	-	-	53 811	0	-
Construction	121 469	4 838	-	116 631	1 021	4 599	-	1 269	109 433	-	-	-	-	116 322	309	-
Trade, hotels, restaurants	80 213	3 259	-247 229	324 183	-	123	14 661	48	137	297 962	284	-	-	313 214	10 969	-
Transport, communication	264 745	3 092	-19 308	280 960	-	-	-	-	-	-	266 978	-	-	266 978	31 405	-17 423
Finance, business services	447 309	13 506	-	433 803	-	311	16 324	-	1 146	163	1 086	406 086	-	425 116	10 623	-1 936
Other services	453 495	15 029	-	438 467	-	-	22 879	-	-	10 601	-	3 804	397 901	435 185	3 282	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-19 359	19 359
Purchases by residents	14 806	-	-	14 806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 806	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>3 132 244</b>	<b>116 883</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 015 361</b>	<b>81 451</b>	<b>153 036</b>	<b>910 814</b>	<b>55 127</b>	<b>110 714</b>	<b>308 725</b>	<b>268 347</b>	<b>409 889</b>	<b>397 901</b>	<b>2 696 004</b>	<b>319 357</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 2003	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	98 699				3 011	39	44 083	20	6	1 199	6	51	675	49 090		49 609
Mining and quarrying	189 141				192	305	69 618	4 912	1 777	24	229	74	523	77 654		111 487
Manufacturing	1 407 030				26 404	24 760	453 837	6 908	43 646	38 996	70 962	34 268	71 602	771 383		635 647
Electricity, gas and water	55 339				551	3 204	12 245	8 326	240	2 791	3 337	1 812	1 912	34 418		20 922
Construction	121 469				304	1 209	-	2 962	24 692	3 471	1 467	5 641	2 886	42 630		78 839
Trade, hotels, restaurants	80 213				272	456	1 927	212	212	9 540	9 892	6 644	4 139	33 295		46 918
Transport, communication	264 745				5 248	27 013	28 290	1 257	2 047	34 707	38 336	21 905	14 724	173 527		91 218
Finance, business services	447 309				2 047	4 410	54 675	3 505	10 224	58 476	30 130	104 692	34 528	302 689		144 620
Other services	453 495				1 416	7 514	24 323	100	1 196	1 693	4 125	6 727	29 643	76 736		376 759
Purchases by residents	14 806				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		14 806
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>3 132 244</b>				<b>39 444</b>	<b>68 908</b>	<b>688 999</b>	<b>28 201</b>	<b>84 040</b>	<b>150 898</b>	<b>158 483</b>	<b>181 814</b>	<b>160 632</b>	<b>1 561 419</b>		<b>1 570 825</b>
<b>Gross value added / GDP</b>		<b>116 883</b>			<b>42 007</b>	<b>84 128</b>	<b>221 815</b>	<b>26 926</b>	<b>26 674</b>	<b>157 827</b>	<b>109 864</b>	<b>228 075</b>	<b>237 269</b>	<b>1 134 585</b>	<b>1 251 468</b>	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>81 451</b>	<b>153 036</b>	<b>910 814</b>	<b>55 127</b>	<b>110 714</b>	<b>308 725</b>	<b>268 347</b>	<b>409 889</b>	<b>397 901</b>	<b>2 696 004</b>		

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Explanatory notes

#### Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2002. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to the third quarter of 2002. Furthermore, annual regional estimates for the period 1995 to 2002 are included. 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 1993-98 in accordance with the new SNA were published for the first time in the June 1999 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1990 to 1995 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 1995 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.

Regional value added - and GDP estimates are calculated through the production and income approaches. The production- and generation of income accounts (cf. Methodological notes) are compiled per economic activity and therefore estimates of value added by industry are available per province. The total of the regional value added by industry- and GDP estimates are consistent with the annual national value added by industry - and GDP estimates.

Estimates are based on a variety of sources. Industry censuses and large sample surveys are used for the so-called bottom-up method and other less detailed data for the top-down method. Mixed methods (combination of the bottom-up and top-down methods) are used due to data source constraints as well as an approach to improve the quality of the estimates (cf. Statistical sources).

#### 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 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
	EC	Eastern Cape province
	FS	Free State province
	GP	Gauteng province
	KZN	KwaZulu Natal province
	L	Limpopo province
	MP	Mpumalanga province
	NC	Northern Cape province
	NW	North West province
	SARB	South African Reserve Bank
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	SNA	System of National Accounts
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	WC	Western Cape province
		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 L reflecting only those categories of the SIC which have actually been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and table M which is the full version of SIC (5<sup>th</sup> edition).

Table L - 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 L - 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 <sup>1/</sup>	
General government services	9 <sup>1/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> 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 M - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) -  
(5<sup>th</sup> 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 M - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) -  
(5<sup>th</sup> 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 M - Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) -  
(5<sup>th</sup> 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 N provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC-code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

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

<b>Commodity group</b>	<b>Division of SIC</b>
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 O 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 O: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p><b>Cross industry</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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><b>Regional</b></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><b>Quarterly</b></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><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates.</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></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 O: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p><b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Selected variables are supplied by the NDA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Quarterly information on the value of crops and related expenditure is sourced from the NDA</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Relevant price indices are provide by the NDA on a quarterly basis</p>
<p><b>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of mines</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></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><b>Quarterly</b></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 O: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p><b>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></p> <p>Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA</p>
<p><b>Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></p> <p>Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics</p> <p><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.</p>
<p><b>Construction (SIC 5)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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 O: Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p><b>Construction (SIC 5) (continued)</b></p>	<p><b>Regional</b></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><b>Quarterly</b></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><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.</p>
<p><b>Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></p> <p>Unpublished Large Sample Survey on wholesale, retail and motor trade for 2002 conducted by Stats SA</p> <p><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates.</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail &amp; motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>	

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p><b>Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA</p>
<p><b>Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></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><b>Regional</b></p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b></p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB</p> <p><b>Quarterly</b></p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>

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

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

## Glossary

<b>Ancillary activity</b>	An ancillary activity is a supporting activity undertaken to create the conditions within which the activities of an enterprise are carried out.
<b>Annualised percentage change</b>	The annualised percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the previous quarter, compounded to an annual rate.
<b>Balancing items</b>	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.
<b>Basic prices</b>	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.
<b>Benchmark years</b>	Benchmark years refer to those years in respect of which authoritative and detailed data are available.
<b>Commodity flow method</b>	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.
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	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.
<b>Constant prices</b>	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.
<b>Current prices</b>	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.
<b>Cost, insurance and freight price</b>	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.

<b>Enterprise</b>	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.
<b>Establishment</b>	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.
<b>Factor cost</b>	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.
<b>Final demand</b>	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.
<b>Financial services indirectly measured</b>	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.
<b>Free on board price</b>	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.
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	GDP at market prices equals total gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products.
<b>GDP for the economy</b>	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.
<b>GDP per region (GDPR)</b>	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.
<b>Generation of income account</b>	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.

<b>Goods and services account</b>	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.
<b>Gross operating surplus/Mixed income</b>	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.
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	Gross value added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
<b>Gross value added at producer's prices</b>	Gross value added at producers' prices is defined as output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
<b>Homogeneous production</b>	A unit of homogeneous production is defined as a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.
<b>Implied deflator</b>	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.
<b>Industries</b>	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.
<b>Institutional unit</b>	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.
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	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.
<b>Net other taxes on production</b>	Other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.
<b>Operating surplus or mixed income</b>	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.
<b>Other subsidies on production</b>	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.
<b>Other taxes on</b>	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land,

<b>production</b>	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.
<b>Output</b>	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.
<b>Percentage change</b>	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.
<b>Primary industries</b>	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying industries.
<b>Principal activity</b>	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.
<b>Producers' price</b>	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.
<b>Production boundary</b>	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.
<b>Production account for the total economy</b>	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.
<b>Purchaser's price</b>	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.

<b>Region</b>	A region for GDP estimates per region is defined as a province.
<b>Revision of estimates</b>	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.
<b>Secondary activity</b>	A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single establishment in addition to the principal activity.
<b>Secondary industries</b>	The secondary industries include the manufacturing, electricity, water and construction industries.
<b>Subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Subsidies on products</b>	Subsidies on products are payable per unit of a good or service.
<b>Supply and use tables</b>	The SU-tables are sometimes referred to as rectangular input-output tables, make and use tables, supply and disposition of commodities tables.
<b>Supply table</b>	The supply table gives information about the resources of goods and services.
<b>Symmetric</b>	Symmetric tables use similar classifications or units, i.e. same groups of products for both the rows and the columns.
<b>System of National Accounts</b>	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.
<b>Taxes on production and imports</b>	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.
<b>Taxes on products</b>	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).
<b>Use Table</b>	The use table gives information on the uses of goods and services, and also on cost structures of the industries.

<b>Value added components</b>	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.
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	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.
<b>Value added by industry</b>	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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