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# Statistical release

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### Gross Domestic Product

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**Annual estimates per region 1995 – 2005**  
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## KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2006

### Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices increases by 4,7 percent during the third quarter of 2006.

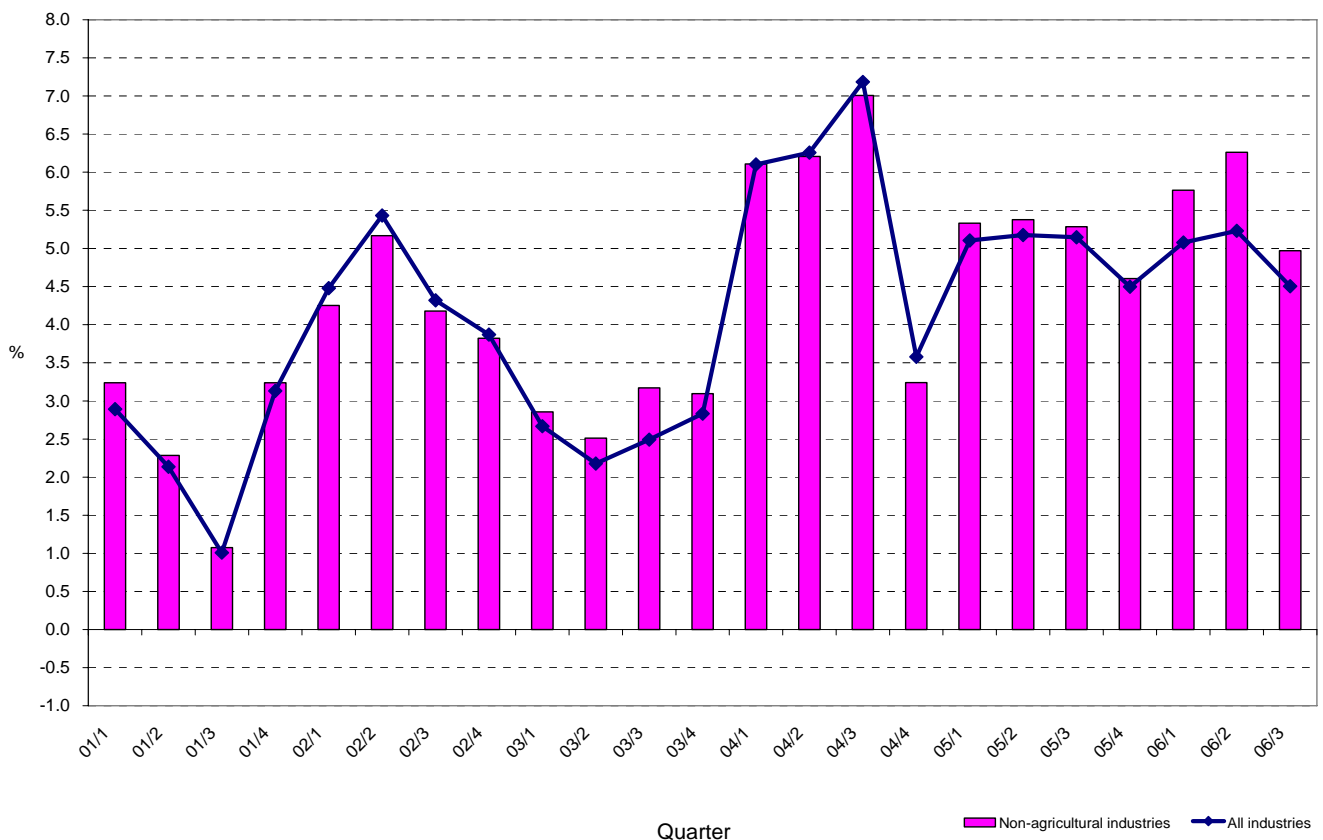
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the real GDP at market prices for the third quarter of 2006 increased by an annualised rate of 4,7 percent compared with the second quarter of 2006, following real annualised economic growth rates of 5,0 (revised from 4,0) and 5,5 (revised from 4,9) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively (see table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for all industries – which is equal to GDP minus taxes on products plus subsidies on products – increased by an annualised rate of 4,5 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 5,1 (revised from 3,9) and 5,2 (revised from 4,6) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 5,8 (revised from 4,6), 6,3 (revised from 5,8) and 5,0 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2006, compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first and second quarters of 2006 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 4,4 (revised from 3,9), 4,3 (revised from 3,6), and 4,5 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2006 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2005 respectively (see table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2006 increased by 4,4 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

**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 2004 onwards. The impact of an industry on the change in real GDP depends on two factors: the increase or decrease in the real value added of the industry and its relative size, measured as its share of GDP in the previous quarter. Thus, the 4,7 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2006 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services industry (1,2 of a percentage point); the wholesale, retail and motor trade, hotels and restaurants industry (0,9 of a percentage point); the manufacturing industry (0,8 of a percentage point); the transport, storage and communication industry (0,5 of a percentage point) and the construction industry and general government sector (each industry contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).(see table A last column).

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

Industry	Relative size 2006 Q3 <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percentages)												Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) <sup>2</sup>											
		2004				2005				2006				2004				2005				2006			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.4	5.9	8.0	13.3	15.3	-2.1	-1.3	0.6	0.9	-16.5	-27.5	-12.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3		
Mining and quarrying	6.0	1.2	-5.8	10.8	-10.6	15.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	5.0	3.3	0.1	-0.4	0.7	-0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.2		
Manufacturing	16.3	11.8	9.4	10.3	0.9	0.7	11.0	5.9	1.4	3.3	6.3	4.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8		
Electricity, gas and water	2.2	4.5	4.2	5.9	4.4	0.8	1.5	0.1	5.4	3.8	4.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0		
Construction	2.9	14.5	14.5	12.4	10.8	11.0	12.9	11.8	12.2	13.4	14.5	14.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4		
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13.9	3.0	4.2	4.8	6.7	6.3	7.2	6.9	9.4	5.2	6.4	6.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9		
Transport, storage and communication	9.8	4.1	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5		
Finance, real estate and business services	19.4	11.2	12.5	7.4	4.1	6.8	2.1	5.4	5.3	12.7	10.1	5.9	2.1	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.2		
General government services	12.8	0.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.9	2.6	4.2	3.5	2.9	1.5	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4		
Personal services	5.4	0.7	2.2	5.2	4.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	3.2	4.4	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1		
Total value added	91.2	6.1	6.3	7.2	3.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.5	5.5	5.7	6.5	3.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.1		
Taxes less subsidies on products	8.8	5.2	10.0	7.6	3.8	0.9	8.9	4.5	2.3	4.2	8.4	6.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6		
GDP at market prices	100.0	6.0	6.6	7.2	3.6	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.5	4.7	6.0	6.6	7.2	3.6	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.5	4.7		

<sup>1</sup> The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2006 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2006. 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 2006.

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

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry decreased at an annualised rate of 12,9 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following an annualised decrease of 16,5 percent (revised from a decrease of 18,8 percent ) in the first quarter of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and a decrease of 27,5 percent (revised from a decrease of 33,0 percent) in the second quarter of 2006 compared with the first quarter of 2006. This decrease can be attributed to poor performance of field crops. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2006 decreased by 14,9 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry increased at an annualised rate of 3,3 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised decrease of 1,6 percent (revised from a decrease of 4,4 percent) and an increase of 5,0 percent (revised from an increase 3,1 percent) in the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. This was mainly due to an increase in the production of coal mining and mining of other metal ores (including platinum). The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2006 decreased by 3,4 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by an annualised rate of 4,7 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following an annualised increase of 3,3 percent (revised from 4,3 percent) and 6,3 percent (revised from 6,1 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. This was mainly due to increases reflected by the wood and paper, publishing and printing products; basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products and machinery division; furniture and "other" manufacturing divisions, as well as the electrical machinery industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by 4,2 percent during the first nine months of 2006 compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The electricity, gas and water industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 0,8 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 3,8 percent (revised from 3,6 percent) and 4,3 percent (revised from 4,0 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. This was mainly due to an increase in the consumption of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 2,7 percent compared with the corresponding period of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the construction industry increased at an annualised rate of 14,3 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 13,4 percent (revised from 13,7 percent) and 14,5 percent (revised from 14,0 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 13,2 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry reflected an annualised increase of 6,2 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 5,2 percent (revised from 5,1 percent) and 6,4 percent (revised from 6,1 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. This was mainly due to increases reflected by the retail and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 6,9 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry increased at an annualised rate of 5,5 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 5,1 percent (revised from 4,9 percent) and 5,7 percent (revised from 5,6 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. This was mainly due to increased activities related to land transport and communication services. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 5,6 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry increased at an annualised rate of 5,9 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 12,7 percent (revised from 8,8 percent) and 10,1 percent (revised from 8,6 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. This was mainly due to increased activities in the finance and insurance services. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 7,9 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

The seasonally adjusted real value added of the general government services sector reflected an annualised increase of 3,1 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 2,9 percent (revised from 1,2 percent) and 1,5 percent during the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 3,0 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.

Finally, the real value added by the personal services industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 1,3 percent during the third quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2006, following annualised increases of 4,4 percent (revised from 3,4 percent) and 2,7 percent (revised from 3,4 percent) in the first and second quarters of 2006 compared with the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the personal services industry during the first nine months of 2006 increased by 3,7 percent compared with the first nine months of 2005.



**KEY FINDINGS FOR ANNUAL ESTIMATES 1998 TO 2005**

**Revised level of GDP**

The level of the revised GDP at current prices is between 0,3 percent and 1,1 percent higher than the previous estimates for the period 2003 to 2005. These revisions are listed in Table B.

**Table B - Gross domestic product at current prices**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	742	814	922	1 020	1 169	1 257	1 387	1 523
<i>Revised GDP (Rand billion)</i>	742	814	922	1 020	1 169	1 261	1 398	1 539
Difference (Rand billion)	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	16
Difference (percentage)	0	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,8	1,1

The level of GDP at current prices for the year 1998 to 2001 stayed unchanged as revisions were done from the year 2002 onwards only. In monetary terms, the adjustments varied between R4 billion and R16 billion. The estimate of the level of GDP at current prices for the year 2005 is 1,1 percent higher than the previous estimate.

**Revised growth in real GDP.**

The revised estimates of the level of GDP necessitate a revision of the annual rates of growth of GDP as well. The growth rates for 1998 to 2001 remained unchanged. The revised growth rate for the year 2003 is 3,1 percent (revised from 3,0 percent) and for 2004 it is 4,8 percent (revised from 4,5 percent). The annual growth in real GDP between 1998 and 2005 are indicated in table C.

**Table C - Annual growth in the gross domestic product at constant prices**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Previous annual percentage growth rate	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,0	4,5	4,9
<i>Revised annual percentage growth rate</i>	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,8	5,1

## Annual real value added by industry

Table D shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annual percentage change in the real GDP for the four years from 2002 onwards.

**Table D – 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 2005 (percent) <sup>1</sup>	Real annual percentage change for the year 2003 (compared with 2002), 2004 (compared with 2003) and 2005 (compared with 2004)				Contributions to the total real annual economic growth rate (percentage points) <sup>2</sup>			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.6	6.5	-2.1	1.4	4.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining and quarrying	6.3	1.0	4.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	16.4	2.8	-1.4	4.7	5.0	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.8
Electricity, gas and water	2.2	3.5	1.9	3.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	2.6	5.8	6.9	11.1	11.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	13.6	2.3	6.5	5.9	6.5	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Transport, storage and communication	9.7	9.0	5.9	4.7	5.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Finance, real estate and business services	19.0	6.3	4.1	7.9	5.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0
General government services	13.1	0.7	2.4	2.4	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Personal services	5.4	2.5	4.1	2.0	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8.9	2.7	2.7	5.3	4.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
GDP at market prices	100.0	3.7	3.1	4.8	5.1	3.6	3.1	4.8	5.1

<sup>1</sup> The relative size of each industry for the year of 2005 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2004. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2004.

<sup>2</sup> The contribution is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each industry (and taxes less subsidies on products) by its share of GDP in the previous year (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 5,1 percent real annual GDP in 2005 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services industry (1,0 percentage point); the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (0,9 percentage point); manufacturing industry (0,8 percentage point), the transport, storage and the communication industry and the general government service (each industry contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and the construction industry and personal services (each contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) (see. table D last column).

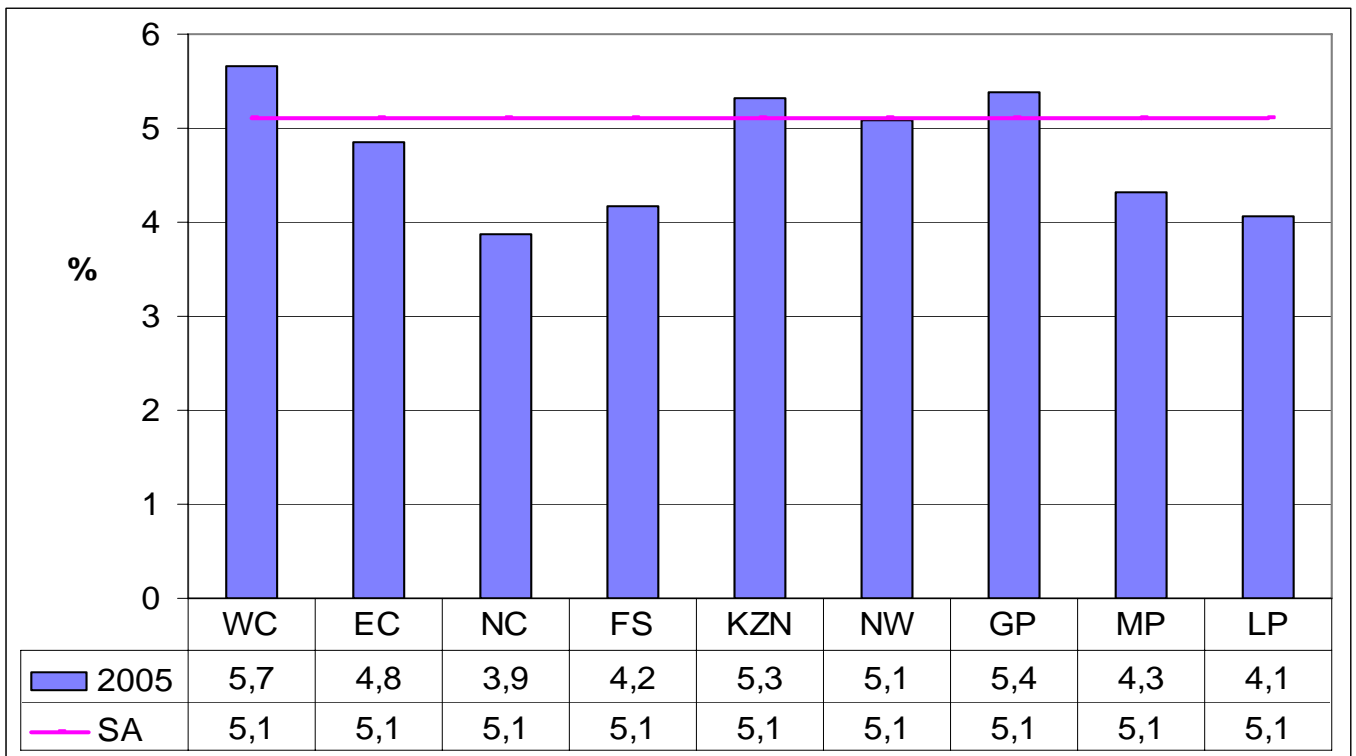
## REGIONAL GDP

### Gross domestic product per region for 2005

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 2005 compared with 2004, was recorded in Western Cape with 5,7 percent, followed by Gauteng with 5,4 percent, KwaZulu- Natal with 5,3 percent and North West with 5,1 percent.

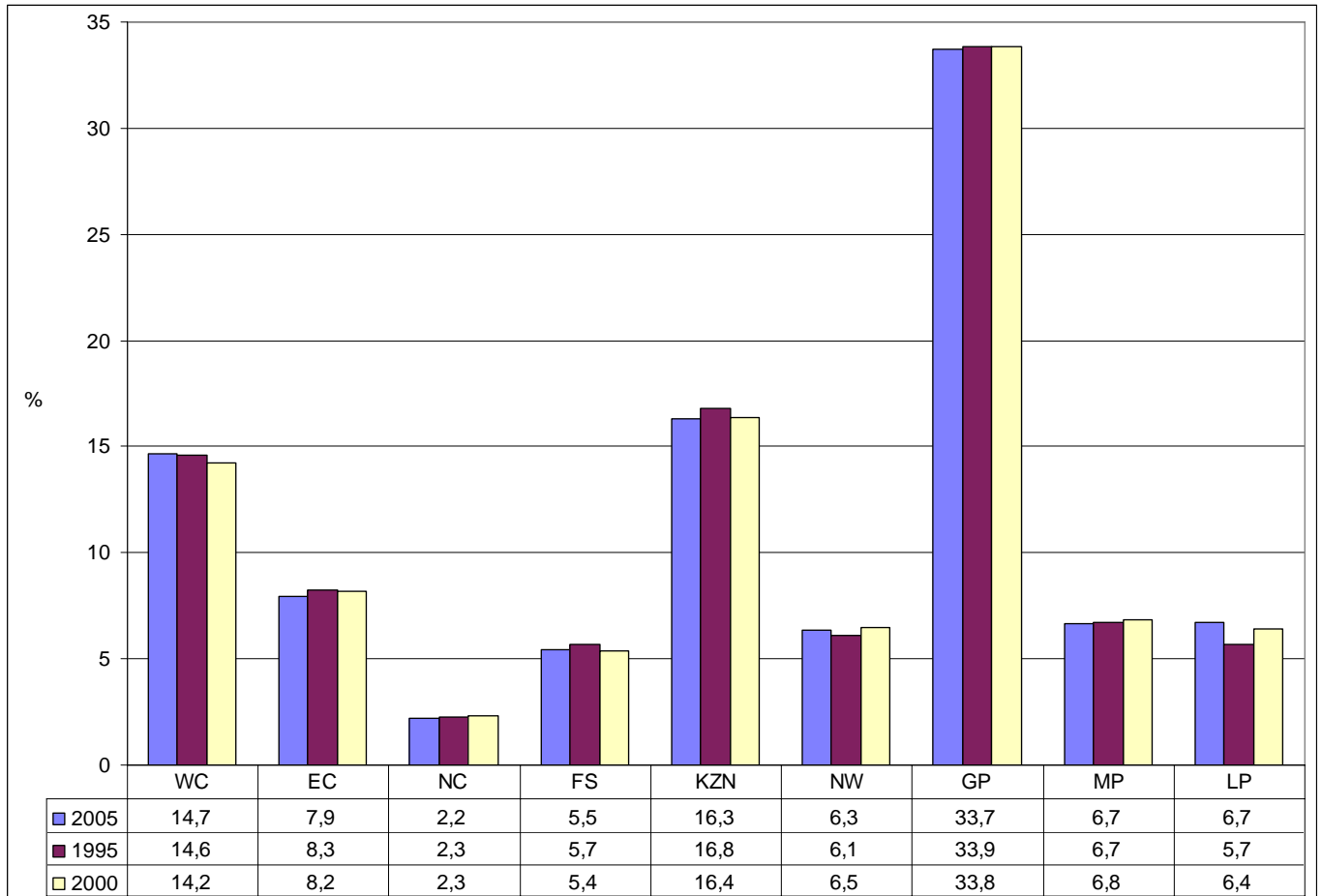
The economic performance of Western Cape is attributed to growth in transport, storage and communication industry (6,5 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry ( 6,3 percent). Northern Cape recorded the lowest growth rate (3,9 percent) of the nine provinces in 2005. In comparison, the real annual economic growth rate for South Africa increased by 5,1 percent in 2005 (see tables 16 and figure 2).

**Figure 2 - Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2005**



In 2005, Gauteng contributed 33,7 percent to the economy of South Africa, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 16,3 percent and Western Cape with 14,7 percent. Northern Cape made the smallest contribution of 2,2 percent to the economy of South Africa in 2005 (see table 16 and figure 3).

**Figure 3 – GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 1995, 2000 and 2005**

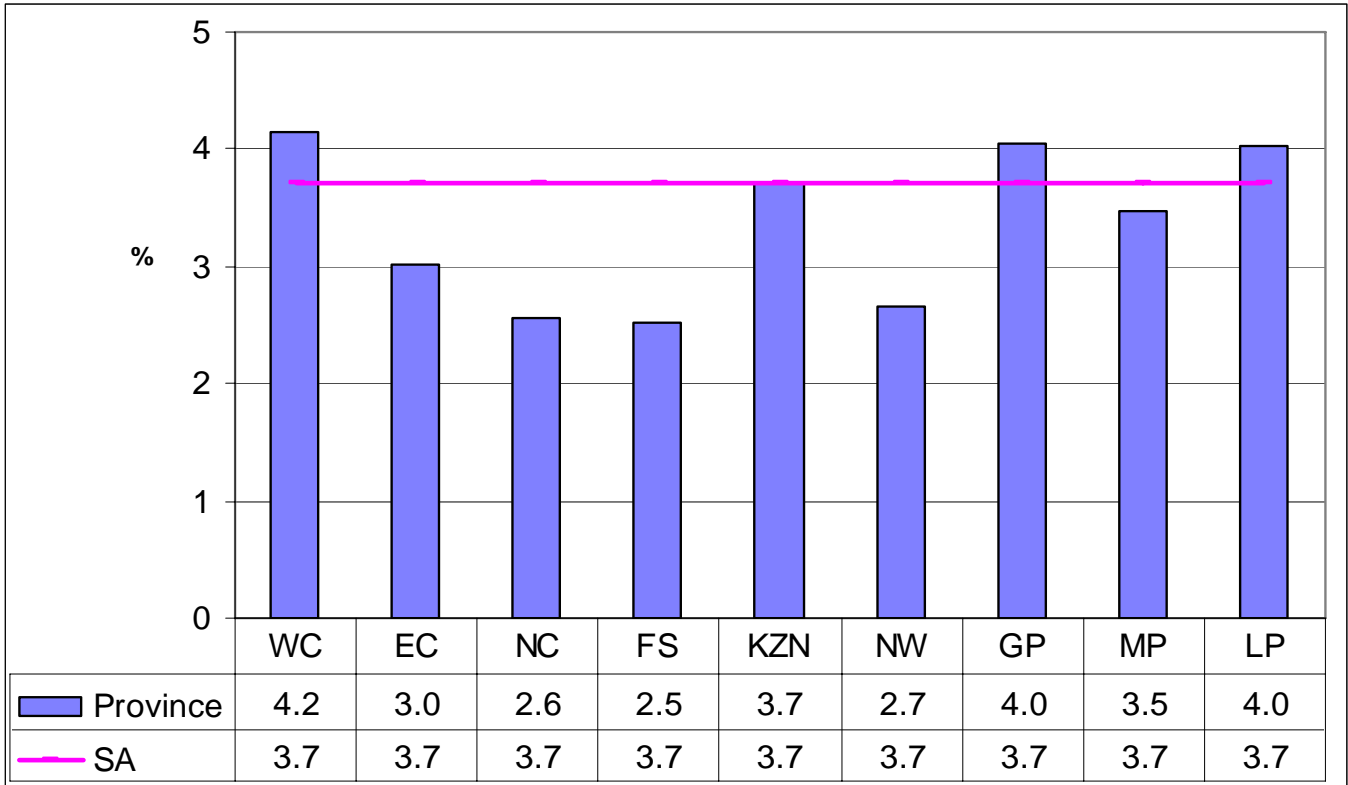


### Average real annual economic growth

The highest average real annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996 to 2005, was that of Western Cape, with an average real annual economic growth rate of 4,2 percent. Free State recorded the lowest average real annual economic growth rate over the period with an average real annual economic growth rate of 2,5 percent.

The average real annual economic growth rate of South Africa for the period 1996 to 2005 is 3,7 percent (see figure 4).

**Figure 4 – Average annual economic growth: 1996 – 2005**



**Western Cape**

Western Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 5,7 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 6,1 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (26,1 percent), the manufacturing industry (16,6 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (15,4 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Western Cape. The mining and quarrying industry made the lowest contribution (0,2 percent) to GDP at market prices of Western Cape (see table 17).

**Eastern Cape**

Eastern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 4,8 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 4,2 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were finance, real estate and business services industry (19,8 percent), general government services sector (19,1 percent) and the manufacturing industry (16,7 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape. The mining and quarrying industry had the lowest contribution (0,2 percent) to the GDP of Eastern Cape (see table 18).

**Northern Cape**

Northern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 3,9 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 2,7 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest contributors to the GDP of the region were the mining and quarrying industry (24,0 percent), the finance, real estate and business services industry (13,0 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (11,3 percent). The construction industry contributed only (1,0 percent) to the GDP of Northern Cape (see table 19).

**Free State**

The Free State province recorded an economic growth rate of 4,2 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 4,1 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (16,1 percent), the general government services sector (13,4 percent) and the manufacturing industry (12,4 percent). The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,3 percent) to GDP at market prices of Free State (see table 20).

**KwaZulu-Natal**

KwaZulu-Natal recorded an economic growth rate of 5,3 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 4,7 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were the manufacturing industry (21,6 percent), the finance, real estate and business services industry (16,3 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants industry (12,5 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal. The mining and quarrying industry made the lowest contribution of 1,4 percent (see table 21).

**North West**

The North West recorded an economic growth rate of 5,1 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 3,6 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (24,7 percent), the finance, real estate and business services (13,6 percent) and the general government services sector (12,0 percent) 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 percent) to the GDP of North West (see table 22).

**Gauteng**

Gauteng recorded an economic growth rate of 5,4 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 5,5 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy of Gauteng were the finance, real estate and business services industry (21,1 percent) and the manufacturing industry (19,7 percent). The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the lowest contribution (0,5 percent) to GDP at market prices of Gauteng (see table 23).

**Mpumalanga**

Mpumalanga recorded an economic growth rate of 4,3 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 4,1 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were the manufacturing industry and the mining and quarrying industry (18,5 percent each); and the finance, real estate and business services industry (11,4 percent). The construction industry made the lowest contribution (1,5 percent) to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga (see table 24).

**Limpopo**

Limpopo recorded an economic growth rate of 4,1 percent during 2005. This follows a growth rate of 3,3 percent in 2004.

In 2005, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (21,6 percent), the general government services sector (17,2 percent); and the finance, real estate and business services (16,6 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Limpopo. The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,4 percent) to GDP at market prices of Limpopo (see table 25).

**P J Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa**

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR GDP COMPILATION

### **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.

<b>Classification and terminology of taxes</b>	<p>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”.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Methodology for annual GDP estimates</b>	<p>Statistics South Africa used the input output framework for the derivation of the 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.</p>
<b>Nominal annual estimates</b>	<p>The input output framework is embodied within the sets of supply and use tables that were developed for each year from 1997 onwards. This publication contains tables for the years 2003 and 2005 (see tables 37 and 38). These tables provided the nominal estimates of GDP for the relevant years on a detailed industry and commodity level.</p> <p>As the role of SU-tables is primarily related to the goods and services (see table E), production (see table F) and generation of income (see table G) accounts, these accounts are briefly discussed before attention is given to the structure of the SU-tables.</p>
<b>Goods and services account</b>	<p>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.</p>

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

	<b>R million</b>	<b>Uses</b>	<b>R million</b>
<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 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 (see table F) 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 F - Production account: 2000**

<b>Uses</b>	<b>R million</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>R million</b>
<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 (see table G) 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.

**Table G - 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

**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.

**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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textit{plus} \quad \text{taxes on products (excluding VAT)} \\
 & \textit{less} \quad \text{subsidies on products} \\
 & = \quad \text{Output at producers' prices} \\
 & \textit{plus} \quad \text{trade and transport margins} \\
 & \textit{plus} \quad \text{non-deductible VAT} \\
 & = \quad \text{Output at purchasers' prices}
 \end{aligned}$$

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 (see tables H and I). 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 H) 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 M). 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 K), 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 I) 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-coordinating 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 H and I). *It is assumed for illustrative purposes that there are no statistical discrepancies in the SU-tables.*

**Table H - 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 I - 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 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.

Stats SA continue 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 (see tables 8 to 15).

**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR COMPILATION OF GDPR ESTIMATES**

**Annual GDPR 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 GDPR 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)
46	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**

GDP<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 GDP 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 GDP by the expenditure approach.

<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. GDP 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 2004.</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> <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.</p>

**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**

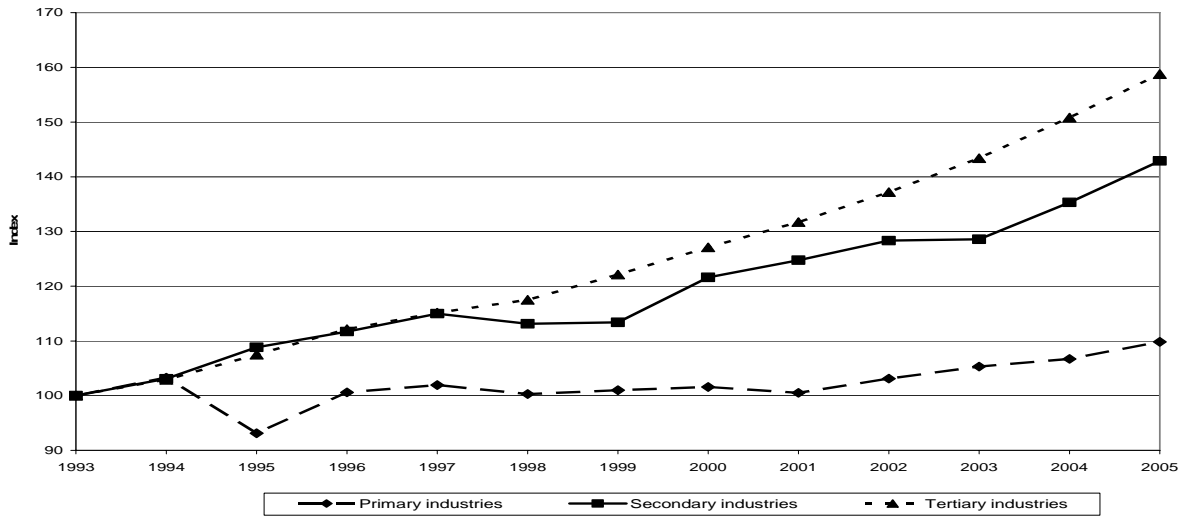
The compilation of independent annual estimates in Stats SA takes the form of preliminary estimates that are published 11 months after the reference year, followed by improved estimates after 23 months. These estimates are based on new data sources that were not available when quarterly GDP estimates 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. Improved 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 35 contain regional value added- and GDP estimates. Tables 36 to 38 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 2006 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2005.
- 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 2000 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 J includes the GDP-deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the production price index (PPI).

**Table J - GDP-deflator, consumer and production price index - (2000 = 100)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP-deflator	85,8	91,9	100,0	107,7	119,0	124,5	131,7	137,9
CPI	90,3	94,9	100,0	105,7	115,9	122,1	123,8	128,1
PPI	89,4	93,8	100,0	107,6	122,1	124,8	127,7	132,4

**Tables 16 to 25** Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP, at constant 2000 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 total value added of the specific industry at constant 2000 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.

**Tables 36 to 38** Tables 36 to 38 contain summarised sets of supply and use tables for 1997 to 2005.

**NOTES**

<b>Forthcoming issues</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Expected date of publication</b>
	Fourth quarter of 2006	27 February 2007
	First quarter of 2007	29 May 2007
	Second quarter of 2007	28 August 2007
	Third quarter of 2007	27 November 2007

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Changes in the next issue**

The statistical release containing the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2005, which will be published on Tuesday, 28 February 2006, will only include the quarterly estimates, i.e. tables 1 to 7, as from 1997 onwards and not the annual accounts, i.e. tables 8 to 43 as published in this statistical release.

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 018	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		28 083	67 363	174 197	23 835	27 830	144 111	103 500
2005		29 232	68 987	182 917	24 460	31 134	153 497	109 165
1997	1	4 843	15 882	34 967	5 765	5 332	24 656	16 050
	2	9 579	16 200	36 168	5 979	5 368	24 816	16 201
	3	6 948	16 540	37 920	6 055	5 306	25 770	17 319
	4	4 700	16 479	37 636	5 899	5 523	28 905	17 741
1998	1	4 687	16 248	35 635	5 457	5 181	24 672	17 335
	2	9 249	16 249	36 245	5 590	5 051	25 214	17 405
	3	6 708	16 298	37 349	5 630	4 911	26 146	18 018
	4	4 043	16 215	37 108	5 529	5 116	29 487	18 225
1999	1	5 142	15 886	34 874	5 237	4 978	25 766	17 730
	2	10 221	15 966	35 787	5 515	4 972	26 761	18 134
	3	7 149	16 123	37 826	5 677	4 894	28 301	19 200
	4	3 701	16 141	38 692	5 667	5 140	32 726	19 641
2000	1	4 370	15 706	37 340	5 450	5 063	28 203	19 291
	2	8 760	15 897	38 666	5 723	5 179	29 261	19 784
	3	9 766	15 888	41 032	5 915	5 239	30 498	20 763
	4	4 556	15 901	42 068	5 700	5 633	34 744	21 034
2001	1	4 825	15 608	39 721	5 337	5 465	29 344	20 378
	2	10 067	15 963	40 520	5 482	5 510	29 946	20 765
	3	7 789	15 973	41 671	5 652	5 429	30 771	21 909
	4	3 878	15 780	42 218	5 485	5 750	34 956	22 595
2002	1	5 536	15 523	39 910	5 419	5 704	29 707	22 192
	2	11 532	15 949	41 443	5 679	5 790	30 441	22 789
	3	7 151	16 183	43 652	5 872	5 784	31 603	23 929
	4	4 073	16 272	43 725	5 751	6 163	36 119	24 480
2003	1	5 062	16 057	40 740	5 570	6 084	31 276	23 728
	2	11 936	16 583	40 863	5 766	6 164	32 195	24 165
	3	7 280	16 964	42 499	5 969	6 197	33 855	25 140
	4	3 423	16 897	42 304	5 847	6 608	38 812	25 831
2004	1	4 723	16 830	41 254	5 714	6 602	32 811	24 678
	2	10 879	16 713	42 548	5 932	6 819	33 780	25 181
	3	8 309	17 333	45 093	6 171	6 975	35 244	26 516
	4	4 172	16 487	45 302	6 018	7 434	42 277	27 126
2005	1	5 624	17 709	42 715	5 896	7 401	35 115	26 133
	2	10 179	17 412	45 085	6 096	7 644	35 939	26 676
	3	9 206	17 206	47 630	6 214	7 760	37 585	27 904
	4	4 223	16 660	47 487	6 254	8 329	44 859	28 453
2006	1	5 198	16 510	44 782	6 008	8 340	37 257	27 604
	2	8 600	16 907	46 814	6 271	8 635	38 441	28 129
	3	7 489	17 116	49 546	6 421	8 840	40 404	29 479



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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	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	862 254	85 120	947 374	835 696
2002		179 623	132 859	53 852	894 706	87 416	982 122	866 414
2003		187 062	136 018	56 074	922 966	89 797	1 012 763	895 267
2004		201 756	139 347	57 183	967 206	94 563	1 061 769	939 123
2005		212 885	144 232	60 241	1 016 750	99 125	1 115 875	987 518
1997	1	34 467	34 062	11 013	187 036	20 954	207 990	182 291
	2	35 085	34 074	11 138	194 609	21 024	215 633	185 129
	3	35 437	34 199	11 229	196 723	21 063	217 786	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	43 438	32 801	13 151	213 381	21 041	234 422	207 845
	2	44 865	33 159	13 312	224 959	21 733	246 692	213 427
	3	45 380	33 379	13 681	226 613	22 162	248 775	219 462
	4	45 940	33 520	13 708	229 753	22 480	252 233	225 679
2003	1	45 488	33 534	13 750	221 290	21 679	242 969	216 227
	2	46 597	33 992	13 977	232 237	22 410	254 647	220 301
	3	47 294	34 188	14 307	233 692	22 583	256 275	226 412
	4	47 684	34 304	14 039	235 748	23 125	258 873	232 325
2004	1	48 180	34 137	14 101	229 030	22 367	251 397	224 306
	2	50 455	34 733	14 160	241 200	23 505	264 705	230 321
	3	51 258	35 083	14 470	246 452	24 013	270 465	238 143
	4	51 863	35 394	14 452	250 524	24 678	275 202	246 352
2005	1	52 106	35 395	14 835	242 930	23 677	266 607	237 306
	2	52 945	35 922	14 979	252 876	24 698	277 574	242 697
	3	53 357	36 331	15 244	258 436	25 122	283 558	249 230
	4	54 477	36 584	15 182	262 508	25 628	288 136	258 285
2006	1	55 691	36 554	15 507	253 450	24 805	278 255	248 252
	2	57 349	37 010	15 504	263 659	25 987	289 646	255 059
	3	57 816	37 345	15 723	270 179	26 249	296 428	262 690

**Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product 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	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7
2005		4,1	2,4	5,0	2,6	11,9	6,5	5,5
1997	1	10,4	-0,4	1,7	10,9	1,9	2,2	5,9
	2	-2,0	2,3	4,3	7,9	1,3	1,2	7,4
	3	-0,8	2,6	2,9	0,9	1,0	0,2	7,5
	4	0,4	2,2	2,0	-2,9	9,8	-1,4	9,5
1998	1	-3,2	2,3	1,9	-5,3	-2,8	0,1	8,0
	2	-3,4	0,3	0,2	-6,5	-5,9	1,6	7,4
	3	-3,5	-1,5	-1,5	-7,0	-7,4	1,5	4,0
	4	-14,0	-1,6	-1,4	-6,3	-7,4	2,0	2,7
1999	1	9,7	-2,2	-2,1	-4,0	-3,9	4,4	2,3
	2	10,5	-1,7	-1,3	-1,3	-1,6	6,1	4,2
	3	6,6	-1,1	1,3	0,8	-0,3	8,2	6,6
	4	-8,5	-0,5	4,3	2,5	0,5	11,0	7,8
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,1	1,7	9,5	8,8
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,8	4,2	9,3	9,1
	3	36,6	-1,5	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,1
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,6	9,6	6,2	7,1
2001	1	10,4	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,0	5,6
	2	14,9	0,4	4,8	-4,2	6,4	2,3	5,0
	3	-20,2	0,5	1,6	-4,4	3,6	0,9	5,5
	4	-14,9	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4
2002	1	14,7	-0,5	0,5	1,5	4,4	1,2	8,9
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	3,6	5,1	1,7	9,7
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	3,9	6,5	2,7	9,2
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	4,8	7,2	3,3	8,3
2003	1	-8,6	3,4	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,3	6,9
	2	3,5	4,0	-1,4	1,5	6,5	5,8	6,0
	3	1,8	4,8	-2,6	1,6	7,1	7,1	5,1
	4	-16,0	3,8	-3,3	1,7	7,2	7,5	5,5
2004	1	-6,7	4,8	1,3	2,6	8,5	4,9	4,0
	2	-8,8	0,8	4,1	2,9	10,6	4,9	4,2
	3	14,1	2,2	6,1	3,4	12,6	4,1	5,5
	4	21,9	-2,4	7,1	2,9	12,5	8,9	5,0
2005	1	19,1	5,2	3,5	3,2	12,1	7,0	5,9
	2	-6,4	4,2	6,0	2,8	12,1	6,4	5,9
	3	10,8	-0,7	5,6	0,7	11,3	6,6	5,2
	4	1,2	1,1	4,8	3,9	12,0	6,1	4,9
2006	1	-7,6	-6,8	4,8	1,9	12,7	6,1	5,6
	2	-15,5	-2,9	3,8	2,9	13,0	7,0	5,4
	3	-18,6	-0,5	4,0	3,3	13,9	7,5	5,6
	1-3 <sup>3/</sup>	-14,9	-3,4	4,2	2,7	13,2	6,9	5,6

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

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

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 value added by industry and gross domestic product 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		6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		7,9	2,4	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,8	4,9
2005		5,5	3,5	5,3	5,1	4,8	5,1	5,2
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	1,3
	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	0,4
1999	1	5,2	-0,8	5,7	1,4	-1,9	1,0	1,2
	2	4,8	-0,7	4,1	2,2	-1,1	1,9	1,8
	3	5,0	-0,8	3,2	3,1	0,0	2,8	2,9
	4	5,5	-1,1	2,6	4,0	0,6	3,7	4,3
2000	1	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,2	3,6	4,3
	2	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,6	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,6	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,4	4,4
2001	1	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,8
	2	8,2	-0,9	2,7	3,9	1,5	3,7	3,5
	3	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,3	2,0	2,4
2002	1	7,2	-0,8	1,3	2,9	0,9	2,8	2,7
	2	7,1	0,4	2,0	4,0	4,2	4,1	3,5
	3	5,9	1,4	2,8	3,8	3,2	3,8	4,3
	4	5,0	2,0	3,9	4,2	2,5	4,0	4,2
2003	1	4,7	2,2	4,6	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,0
	2	3,9	2,5	5,0	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2
	3	4,2	2,4	4,6	3,1	1,9	3,0	3,2
	4	3,8	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,9
2004	1	5,9	1,8	2,6	3,5	3,2	3,5	3,7
	2	8,3	2,2	1,3	3,9	4,9	3,9	4,5
	3	8,4	2,6	1,1	5,5	6,3	5,5	5,2
	4	8,8	3,2	2,9	6,3	6,7	6,3	6,0
2005	1	8,1	3,7	5,2	6,1	5,9	6,1	5,8
	2	4,9	3,4	5,8	4,8	5,1	4,9	5,4
	3	4,1	3,6	5,3	4,9	4,6	4,8	4,7
	4	5,0	3,4	5,1	4,8	3,8	4,7	4,8
2006	1	6,9	3,3	4,5	4,3	4,8	4,4	4,6
	2	8,3	3,0	3,5	4,3	5,2	4,3	5,1
	3	8,4	2,8	3,1	4,5	4,5	4,5	5,4
	1-3 <sup>3/</sup>	7,9	3,0	3,7	4,4	4,8	4,4	5,0

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 value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)**

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 018	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		28 083	67 363	174 197	23 835	27 830	144 111	103 500
2005		29 232	68 987	182 917	24 460	31 134	153 497	109 165
1997	1	26 097	64 227	144 869	24 040	21 165	105 469	65 146
	2	26 181	65 029	147 573	24 103	21 366	104 781	66 505
	3	26 111	65 531	147 341	23 616	21 505	104 153	68 006
	4	25 891	65 614	146 985	23 036	22 080	102 186	69 591
1998	1	25 027	65 816	147 559	22 600	20 673	104 640	70 550
	2	24 440	65 187	147 444	22 297	20 193	105 535	71 138
	3	24 370	64 607	145 558	21 972	20 009	105 934	70 802
	4	24 907	64 433	144 784	21 955	20 164	105 964	71 441
1999	1	25 563	64 398	144 462	21 788	19 941	109 518	72 319
	2	25 901	63 933	145 518	22 008	19 924	112 060	73 952
	3	26 354	63 962	147 849	22 116	19 987	114 962	75 547
	4	27 034	64 172	150 886	22 476	20 088	117 673	77 002
2000	1	27 385	63 748	154 763	22 711	20 320	120 015	78 790
	2	27 581	63 545	157 295	22 876	20 782	122 292	80 545
	3	27 617	63 012	160 584	22 964	21 411	123 876	81 731
	4	27 221	63 260	163 782	22 602	21 943	124 638	82 426
2001	1	26 719	63 431	164 669	22 242	21 928	124 852	83 264
	2	26 556	63 736	164 671	21 930	22 114	124 983	84 518
	3	26 485	63 308	162 911	21 891	22 182	124 967	86 309
	4	26 472	62 825	164 273	21 762	22 392	125 267	88 493
2002	1	27 225	63 164	165 602	22 099	22 862	126 188	90 678
	2	28 127	63 634	168 496	22 613	23 259	127 232	92 747
	3	28 720	64 222	170 388	22 895	23 629	127 991	94 335
	4	29 096	64 688	170 430	23 281	24 013	130 070	95 800
2003	1	28 882	65 182	168 951	23 186	24 433	131 911	97 299
	2	28 307	66 132	166 920	23 140	24 818	134 541	98 299
	3	27 000	67 184	165 320	23 117	25 296	137 555	99 285
	4	26 611	67 512	164 429	23 162	25 665	140 546	100 573
2004	1	26 996	67 720	169 071	23 420	26 551	141 580	101 593
	2	27 520	66 716	172 911	23 661	27 468	143 043	102 647
	3	28 393	68 451	177 209	24 001	28 282	144 733	104 144
	4	29 424	66 565	177 596	24 259	29 019	147 087	105 616
2005	1	29 267	69 072	177 906	24 308	29 785	149 358	106 909
	2	29 169	69 047	182 615	24 399	30 699	151 992	108 461
	3	29 212	68 978	185 257	24 406	31 565	154 555	109 927
	4	29 279	68 853	185 891	24 727	32 487	158 083	111 365
2006	1	27 985	68 573	187 402	24 959	33 524	160 086	112 758
	2	25 825	69 422	190 289	25 224	34 680	162 576	114 331
	3	24 945	69 981	192 471	25 275	35 860	165 042	115 871

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	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	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	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	862 254	85 120	947 374	835 696
2002		179 623	132 859	53 852	894 706	87 416	982 122	866 414
2003		187 062	136 018	56 074	922 966	89 797	1 012 763	895 267
2004		201 756	139 347	57 183	967 206	94 563	1 061 769	939 123
2005		212 885	144 232	60 241	1 016 750	99 125	1 115 875	987 518
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	826 032	83 329	909 361	798 647
	2	154 790	133 457	51 023	834 186	83 541	917 727	806 604
	3	156 662	133 019	51 767	842 643	84 173	926 816	815 026
	4	159 348	132 458	52 349	850 025	84 677	934 702	822 804
2001	1	163 758	132 839	52 401	856 103	84 665	940 768	829 384
	2	167 443	132 266	52 422	860 637	84 832	945 469	834 081
	3	170 739	131 451	52 556	862 798	85 183	947 981	836 313
	4	174 121	131 100	52 770	869 474	85 800	955 274	843 003
2002	1	176 200	131 990	53 042	879 050	86 296	965 346	851 825
	2	178 680	132 467	53 494	890 750	86 845	977 595	862 623
	3	180 885	133 100	54 052	900 217	88 442	988 659	871 497
	4	182 727	133 879	54 819	908 804	88 081	996 885	879 708
2003	1	184 519	135 003	55 440	914 806	88 928	1 003 734	885 924
	2	185 789	135 686	56 112	919 743	89 575	1 009 318	891 436
	3	187 968	136 280	56 414	925 419	90 014	1 015 433	898 419
	4	189 972	137 103	56 326	931 899	90 671	1 022 570	905 288
2004	1	195 085	137 360	56 427	945 804	91 817	1 037 621	918 808
	2	200 894	138 676	56 729	960 264	94 021	1 054 285	932 745
	3	204 499	139 901	57 450	977 065	95 757	1 072 822	948 671
	4	206 546	141 451	58 127	985 691	96 657	1 082 348	956 267
2005	1	209 977	142 469	58 984	998 035	96 870	1 094 905	968 768
	2	211 053	143 400	59 873	1 010 706	98 952	1 109 658	981 537
	3	213 861	144 895	60 813	1 023 469	100 058	1 123 527	994 257
	4	216 649	146 164	61 292	1 034 789	100 620	1 135 409	1 005 510
2006	1	223 222	147 226	61 951	1 047 686	101 650	1 149 336	1 019 701
	2	228 663	147 757	62 359	1 061 127	103 730	1 164 857	1 035 302
	3	231 984	148 888	62 561	1 072 878	105 318	1 178 196	1 047 933

**Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product 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	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7
2005		4,1	2,4	5,0	2,6	11,9	6,5	5,5
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	6,3	8,7	3,0	10,2
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	7,1	3,4	9,4
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	5,1	6,5	2,4	7,0
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4
2003	1	-2,9	3,1	-3,4	-1,6	7,2	5,8	6,4
	2	-7,7	6,0	-4,7	-0,8	6,5	8,2	4,2
	3	-17,2	6,5	-3,8	-0,4	7,9	9,3	4,1
	4	-5,6	2,0	-2,1	0,8	6,0	9,0	5,3
2004	1	5,9	1,2	11,8	4,5	14,5	3,0	4,1
	2	8,0	-5,8	9,4	4,2	14,5	4,2	4,2
	3	13,3	10,8	10,3	5,9	12,4	4,8	6,0
	4	15,3	-10,6	0,9	4,4	10,8	6,7	5,8
2005	1	-2,1	15,9	0,7	0,8	11,0	6,3	5,0
	2	-1,3	-0,1	11,0	1,5	12,9	7,2	5,9
	3	0,6	-0,4	5,9	0,1	11,8	6,9	5,5
	4	0,9	-0,7	1,4	5,4	12,2	9,4	5,3
2006	1	-16,5	-1,6	3,3	3,8	13,4	5,2	5,1
	2	-27,5	5,0	6,3	4,3	14,5	6,4	5,7
	3	-12,9	3,3	4,7	0,8	14,3	6,2	5,5

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

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

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

Year <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		6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		7,9	2,4	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,8	4,9
2005		5,5	3,5	5,3	5,1	4,8	5,1	5,2
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	1,8
	2	5,8	-1,0	8,6	1,0	-3,6	0,6	1,4
	3	3,0	-1,3	7,6	-0,8	-1,9	-0,9	-0,8
	4	0,2	-0,7	5,2	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,1
1999	1	11,4	-0,3	1,5	4,4	-2,2	3,7	4,2
	2	4,5	-0,7	2,5	3,6	-0,3	3,2	3,5
	3	4,5	-1,4	3,2	4,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
	4	2,6	-1,9	3,1	4,7	2,5	4,5	4,5
2000	1	2,1	0,2	6,8	5,0	0,1	4,6	5,0
	2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	4,2
	4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,4	3,4	3,9
2001	1	11,5	1,2	0,4	2,9	-0,1	2,6	3,2
	2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,8	2,0	2,3
	3	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,1	1,1
	4	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2
2002	1	4,9	2,7	2,1	4,5	2,3	4,3	4,3
	2	5,7	1,5	3,5	5,4	2,6	5,2	5,2
	3	5,0	1,9	4,2	4,3	7,6	4,6	4,2
	4	4,1	2,4	5,8	3,9	-1,6	3,4	3,8
2003	1	4,0	3,4	4,6	2,7	3,9	2,8	2,9
	2	2,8	2,0	4,9	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,5
	3	4,8	1,8	2,2	2,5	2,0	2,4	3,2
	4	4,3	2,4	-0,6	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,1
2004	1	11,2	0,8	0,7	6,1	5,2	6,0	6,1
	2	12,5	3,9	2,2	6,3	10,0	6,6	6,2
	3	7,4	3,6	5,2	7,2	7,6	7,2	7,0
	4	4,1	4,5	4,8	3,6	3,8	3,6	3,2
2005	1	6,8	2,9	6,0	5,1	0,9	4,7	5,3
	2	2,1	2,6	6,2	5,2	8,9	5,5	5,4
	3	5,4	4,2	6,4	5,1	4,5	5,1	5,3
	4	5,3	3,5	3,2	4,5	2,3	4,3	4,6
2006	1	12,7	2,9	4,4	5,1	4,2	5,0	5,8
	2	10,1	1,5	2,7	5,2	8,4	5,5	6,3
	3	5,9	3,1	1,3	4,5	6,3	4,7	5,0

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

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

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972
1994		20 252	32 111	92 069	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 179	17 409	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 126	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 140	40 524	124 603	19 929	19 829	85 859	57 874
1998		25 434	45 879	130 897	20 461	19 953	90 936	63 606
1999		26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	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	26 046	24 119	143 095	100 034
2003		40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439
2004		39 432	89 290	237 100	29 645	29 838	175 738	122 240
2005		37 625	100 515	254 993	31 574	33 161	191 549	131 955
1997	1	4 903	9 517	29 218	4 608	4 931	20 014	13 531
	2	9 323	10 358	30 703	5 097	5 013	20 414	14 031
	3	6 389	10 726	32 240	5 274	4 918	21 277	15 041
	4	4 525	9 923	32 443	4 950	4 967	24 154	15 271
1998	1	5 526	9 869	31 505	4 754	5 028	21 020	14 601
	2	9 313	11 654	32 105	5 267	5 083	21 836	15 603
	3	6 683	12 518	33 666	5 340	4 957	22 526	16 349
	4	3 912	11 838	33 621	5 100	4 886	25 553	17 053
1999	1	5 193	11 757	31 851	4 720	5 223	22 896	16 001
	2	10 094	13 160	32 691	5 302	5 145	24 043	17 030
	3	7 095	13 677	35 577	5 920	4 965	25 754	18 080
	4	3 796	13 580	36 916	5 257	4 906	30 500	18 960
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 607	18 239
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 900	19 640
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 841	20 954
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 358	22 038
2001	1	5 822	18 042	41 942	5 332	5 668	30 711	20 799
	2	11 918	20 248	42 659	5 786	5 679	30 909	21 855
	3	9 041	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494
	4	5 807	19 043	47 201	5 714	5 515	36 856	24 362
2002	1	7 322	20 822	47 626	5 775	6 084	32 682	23 279
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 546	6 036	33 636	24 216
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	7 089	5 979	35 278	25 127
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 638	6 020	41 500	27 412
2003	1	7 213	20 422	53 472	6 540	6 910	36 634	25 979
	2	16 072	21 220	53 726	7 190	6 790	37 020	26 775
	3	11 839	22 644	56 478	7 600	6 709	38 985	27 622
	4	5 767	19 970	57 976	6 985	6 538	45 089	30 061
2004	1	6 987	20 464	56 278	6 748	7 596	40 156	28 503
	2	14 149	22 942	56 940	7 441	7 476	40 653	29 529
	3	12 719	24 017	61 042	8 013	7 524	44 197	31 033
	4	5 577	21 867	62 839	7 443	7 242	50 732	33 175
2005	1	7 990	21 390	58 942	7 148	8 130	43 846	30 701
	2	11 673	26 298	61 978	8 013	8 410	44 320	31 897
	3	11 700	27 013	66 858	8 465	8 480	48 006	33 527
	4	6 262	25 813	67 215	7 948	8 141	55 377	35 831
2006	1	8 774	25 049	64 726	7 641	9 485	48 482	33 317
	2	11 391	29 661	67 049	8 666	9 785	49 599	35 091
	3	13 949	31 585	72 518	8 958	9 999	53 402	37 136



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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62 861	62 375	19 940	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		70 491	71 278	23 403	440 145	41 974	482 120
1995		82 162	80 831	27 545	500 353	48 162	548 514
1996		94 122	96 214	31 040	565 475	52 484	617 959
1997		110 488	107 744	35 177	627 168	58 563	685 732
1998		122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		140 673	124 107	44 002	738 874	74 810	813 684
2000		156 252	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		204 667	157 312	62 631	1 063 801	104 898	1 168 699
2003		229 007	174 548	69 895	1 143 679	117 014	1 260 693
2004		260 151	193 420	76 998	1 253 852	144 305	1 398 157
2005		293 481	209 614	84 055	1 368 522	170 731	1 539 253
1997	1	26 076	26 183	8 355	147 335	14 771	162 106
	2	27 444	26 526	8 684	157 593	13 082	170 675
	3	28 319	27 301	9 034	160 519	15 009	175 528
	4	28 649	27 734	9 104	161 721	15 701	177 422
1998	1	29 652	28 532	9 350	159 838	16 364	176 202
	2	30 754	28 996	9 570	170 182	15 977	186 159
	3	30 679	29 303	10 020	172 041	17 097	189 138
	4	31 143	29 664	10 046	172 815	18 112	190 927
1999	1	33 815	30 546	10 491	172 494	18 368	190 862
	2	34 158	30 904	10 755	183 283	15 664	198 947
	3	36 013	31 177	11 373	189 632	20 403	210 035
	4	36 686	31 480	11 383	193 464	20 375	213 839
2000	1	36 803	32 760	12 218	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	37 827	32 927	12 751	206 738	19 115	225 853
	3	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 166	21 966	239 132
	4	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 166	22 579	242 745
2001	1	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 923	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	48 632	38 539	15 272	246 033	26 667	272 700
	2	49 612	38 917	15 625	266 357	24 816	291 173
	3	51 431	40 565	15 844	273 660	26 453	300 113
	4	54 992	39 291	15 889	277 751	26 962	304 713
2003	1	56 674	42 722	16 933	273 498	28 959	302 457
	2	57 473	43 441	17 374	287 082	25 467	312 549
	3	57 950	44 073	17 656	291 557	29 886	321 443
	4	56 910	44 312	17 932	291 541	32 702	324 243
2004	1	62 296	47 787	18 792	295 607	35 110	330 717
	2	63 644	48 013	19 094	309 882	33 525	343 407
	3	66 982	47 635	19 290	322 452	35 969	358 421
	4	67 229	49 985	19 821	325 910	39 701	365 611
2005	1	71 212	52 121	20 416	321 897	41 337	363 234
	2	71 128	52 605	20 889	337 211	37 965	375 176
	3	74 191	51 989	21 214	351 443	44 103	395 546
	4	76 950	52 899	21 536	357 971	47 326	405 297
2006	1	79 442	55 637	22 431	354 984	49 115	404 099
	2	82 279	55 274	23 606	372 401	44 178	416 579
	3	85 152	54 565	23 960	391 224	52 365	443 589

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275
1996		6 908	19 969	59 965	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295
1997		7 398	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536
1998		8 314	23 496	72 150	6 724	12 408	46 056	29 722
1999		8 812	26 020	75 682	7 760	12 513	54 460	31 092
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 615	13 608	66 471	39 147
2003		11 218	34 389	104 682	10 886	15 427	73 116	43 822
2004		11 529	36 833	112 063	11 365	16 952	82 248	45 861
2005		12 088	39 384	118 891	11 419	19 325	90 118	50 339
1997	1	1 790	5 364	14 916	1 477	2 869	9 771	6 600
	2	1 926	5 254	15 180	1 651	2 997	10 000	6 756
	3	1 918	5 553	15 852	1 720	3 055	10 400	6 899
	4	1 764	5 889	17 586	1 816	3 364	11 962	7 282
1998	1	2 012	5 786	16 835	1 470	2 908	10 405	6 985
	2	2 165	5 636	17 275	1 646	3 041	10 446	7 413
	3	2 155	5 814	17 880	1 734	3 091	11 373	7 467
	4	1 982	6 260	20 160	1 873	3 369	13 832	7 858
1999	1	2 185	6 155	17 773	1 768	3 036	11 925	7 309
	2	2 330	6 335	18 164	1 833	3 046	13 086	7 696
	3	2 247	6 691	18 639	1 889	3 060	13 619	7 854
	4	2 049	6 839	21 106	2 269	3 370	15 830	8 233
2000	1	2 289	6 850	19 319	1 860	3 064	13 809	7 907
	2	2 484	6 836	20 020	1 946	3 072	14 936	8 367
	3	2 424	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484
	4	2 212	7 475	23 053	2 298	3 485	17 529	8 868
2001	1	2 468	7 509	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 547	8 598
	2	2 643	7 516	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 986	8 979
	3	2 547	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047
	4	2 320	8 372	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 282	9 610
2002	1	2 604	8 147	22 667	2 181	3 159	15 182	9 019
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 364	3 226	15 867	9 634
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 375	3 396	16 385	9 803
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 695	3 827	19 037	10 691
2003	1	2 783	8 627	24 580	2 494	3 526	16 529	10 085
	2	2 944	8 207	25 352	2 668	3 667	17 429	10 820
	3	2 857	8 609	25 814	2 670	3 892	18 082	10 974
	4	2 634	8 946	28 936	3 054	4 342	21 076	11 943
2004	1	2 913	8 977	26 168	2 568	3 826	18 123	10 120
	2	3 007	9 014	27 286	2 843	4 039	19 513	10 811
	3	2 919	9 227	27 694	2 743	4 294	20 221	11 559
	4	2 690	9 614	30 915	3 211	4 793	24 391	13 371
2005	1	3 004	9 282	27 977	2 583	4 127	19 886	11 037
	2	3 147	9 315	28 708	2 853	4 683	21 042	12 516
	3	3 099	10 129	29 139	2 752	4 951	22 736	13 103
	4	2 838	10 658	33 067	3 230	5 564	26 454	13 683
2006	1	3 178	10 501	29 496	2 597	5 010	22 382	12 561
	2	3 306	10 556	30 430	2 914	5 325	23 865	13 378
	3	3 250	11 206	31 269	2 827	5 600	25 824	13 992

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
1993		21 035	55 255	14 392	218 159
1994		23 931	63 435	16 834	242 166
1995		28 136	72 021	19 707	274 676
1996		31 676	86 292	22 086	308 120
1997		36 689	96 416	25 360	340 071
1998		42 385	103 527	27 760	372 542
1999		47 558	109 398	31 122	404 417
2000		53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		62 490	123 704	39 303	474 996
2002		70 910	136 004	43 753	521 612
2003		79 539	151 318	48 848	573 245
2004		89 747	168 594	52 219	627 411
2005		99 129	181 827	56 686	679 206
1997	1	8 418	23 530	6 042	80 775
	2	9 160	23 752	6 257	82 932
	3	9 246	24 339	6 486	85 468
	4	9 864	24 795	6 575	90 897
1998	1	9 983	25 552	6 637	88 572
	2	10 571	25 813	6 801	90 808
	3	10 829	25 937	7 117	93 397
	4	11 002	26 225	7 205	99 766
1999	1	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 070
	2	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 282
	3	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 667
2000	1	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 068
	2	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 589
	3	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 653
2001	1	14 487	30 819	9 749	114 128
	2	15 231	30 683	9 844	116 364
	3	16 207	30 874	9 909	118 826
	4	16 565	31 328	9 800	125 678
2002	1	16 608	33 408	10 717	123 693
	2	17 502	33 706	10 948	127 743
	3	18 347	35 155	11 044	132 097
	4	18 453	33 735	11 045	138 078
2003	1	18 449	37 029	11 813	135 914
	2	19 411	37 680	12 131	140 309
	3	20 689	38 222	12 307	144 116
	4	20 990	38 387	12 598	152 905
2004	1	20 572	41 710	12 889	147 866
	2	21 589	42 000	13 022	153 124
	3	23 311	41 315	13 055	156 338
	4	24 275	43 569	13 254	170 083
2005	1	22 253	45 567	13 949	159 665
	2	24 231	45 741	14 219	166 455
	3	25 562	44 884	14 322	170 677
	4	27 083	45 635	14 196	182 408
2006	1	24 828	48 182	15 039	173 774
	2	25 976	47 524	15 516	178 790
	3	28 129	46 527	15 600	184 223

**Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net<sup>1</sup> other taxes on production (R million)**

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 024	2 741	27 294	16 161
1994		14 572	15 594	41 308	11 658	3 842	31 101	18 932
1995		12 911	16 378	49 695	12 465	4 865	36 425	22 263
1996		16 813	18 799	54 160	12 504	6 217	41 046	26 492
1997		17 742	18 464	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 338
1998		17 120	22 383	58 747	13 737	7 545	44 880	33 884
1999		17 367	26 153	61 353	13 440	7 727	48 733	38 979
2000		18 042	35 133	76 112	14 622	8 317	61 190	47 247
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	16 430	10 511	76 624	60 887
2003		29 671	49 869	116 970	17 430	11 520	84 612	66 617
2004		27 903	52 457	125 037	18 280	12 886	93 489	76 379
2005		25 537	61 130	136 102	20 155	13 836	101 431	81 616
1997	1	3 113	4 154	14 302	3 131	2 062	10 243	6 931
	2	7 397	5 104	15 523	3 447	2 017	10 414	7 275
	3	4 471	5 172	16 388	3 555	1 863	10 877	8 142
	4	2 761	4 034	14 858	3 134	1 603	12 193	7 990
1998	1	3 514	4 084	14 670	3 283	2 120	10 615	7 616
	2	7 148	6 018	14 830	3 621	2 043	11 390	8 191
	3	4 528	6 704	15 786	3 606	1 865	11 153	8 882
	4	1 930	5 578	13 461	3 227	1 517	11 721	9 195
1999	1	3 008	5 602	14 079	2 952	2 187	10 971	8 693
	2	7 764	6 825	14 526	3 469	2 099	10 957	9 334
	3	4 847	6 986	16 939	4 031	1 905	12 135	10 226
	4	1 747	6 741	15 809	2 988	1 535	14 670	10 727
2000	1	2 778	7 617	17 080	3 359	2 308	13 798	10 332
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 964	11 274
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 600	12 471
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 829	13 170
2001	1	3 355	10 532	21 042	3 413	2 539	16 164	12 201
	2	9 275	12 732	21 282	3 812	2 548	15 923	12 876
	3	6 494	11 997	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447
	4	3 487	10 672	22 622	3 454	1 954	19 574	14 753
2002	1	4 718	12 675	24 959	3 593	2 925	17 500	14 260
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	4 182	2 811	17 769	14 582
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 713	2 583	18 893	15 324
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 943	2 193	22 463	16 721
2003	1	4 430	11 796	28 892	4 046	3 384	20 104	15 894
	2	13 128	13 013	28 374	4 522	3 123	19 591	15 955
	3	8 981	14 036	30 664	4 930	2 817	20 903	16 648
	4	3 133	11 024	29 040	3 932	2 196	24 013	18 118
2004	1	4 073	11 487	30 110	4 181	3 770	22 033	18 383
	2	11 141	13 928	29 655	4 598	3 437	21 140	18 719
	3	9 800	14 790	33 347	5 270	3 230	23 976	19 474
	4	2 888	12 253	31 925	4 231	2 449	26 341	19 804
2005	1	4 986	12 109	30 965	4 564	4 003	23 960	19 663
	2	8 526	16 983	33 270	5 160	3 727	23 278	19 381
	3	8 601	16 884	37 719	5 713	3 529	25 270	20 424
	4	3 423	15 155	34 149	4 718	2 577	28 923	22 148
2006	1	5 596	14 548	35 230	5 044	4 475	26 100	20 756
	2	8 085	19 105	36 620	5 752	4 460	25 734	21 713
	3	10 699	20 379	41 249	6 131	4 399	27 578	23 144

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

**Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net<sup>1</sup> other taxes on production (R million) (concluded)**

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
1993		41 826	7 120	5 548	172 682
1994		46 559	7 843	6 569	197 979
1995		54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		62 446	9 923	8 954	257 353
1997		73 799	11 328	9 817	287 097
1998		79 843	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		93 115	14 709	12 880	334 457
2000		102 966	16 711	15 579	395 918
2001		115 041	18 621	17 010	453 220
2002		133 757	21 308	18 878	542 188
2003		149 468	23 230	21 047	570 433
2004		170 404	24 826	24 779	626 440
2005		194 352	27 787	27 369	689 317
1997	1	17 658	2 653	2 313	66 560
	2	18 284	2 774	2 427	74 662
	3	19 073	2 962	2 548	75 051
	4	18 785	2 939	2 529	70 824
1998	1	19 669	2 980	2 713	71 266
	2	20 183	3 183	2 769	79 374
	3	19 850	3 366	2 903	78 644
	4	20 141	3 439	2 841	73 049
1999	1	22 411	3 497	3 025	76 424
	2	22 307	3 595	3 124	84 001
	3	23 972	3 791	3 401	88 234
	4	24 424	3 826	3 330	85 797
2000	1	24 219	3 934	3 658	89 082
	2	24 667	4 071	3 840	98 150
	3	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 174
	4	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 513
2001	1	27 836	4 545	4 276	105 902
	2	28 200	4 548	4 207	115 403
	3	29 138	4 685	4 262	116 426
	4	29 867	4 843	4 265	115 489
2002	1	32 024	5 131	4 555	122 341
	2	32 110	5 211	4 677	138 614
	3	33 084	5 410	4 801	141 562
	4	36 539	5 556	4 845	139 673
2003	1	38 225	5 693	5 120	137 584
	2	38 062	5 761	5 243	146 773
	3	37 261	5 851	5 350	147 441
	4	35 920	5 925	5 334	138 636
2004	1	41 724	6 077	5 904	147 742
	2	42 055	6 013	6 073	156 758
	3	43 671	6 320	6 235	166 114
	4	42 954	6 416	6 567	155 827
2005	1	48 959	6 554	6 467	162 231
	2	46 897	6 864	6 670	170 756
	3	48 629	7 105	6 892	180 765
	4	49 867	7 264	7 340	175 564
2006	1	54 614	7 455	7 393	181 210
	2	56 303	7 750	8 090	193 612
	3	57 023	8 038	8 361	207 001

<sup>1/</sup> 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 (R million)**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 625
Agriculture	22 412	27 005	37 705	34 353	32 705	30 577
Forestry	4 406	4 853	5 600	5 564	5 735	5 958
Fishing	633	730	874	972	992	1 090
Mining and quarrying	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	100 515
Coal	12 069	16 068	17 464	15 841	16 675	17 175
Gold	16 949	18 346	26 916	22 628	20 629	20 778
Platinum group metals	15 681	20 904	21 349	21 567	24 285	29 462
Other metal ores	12 639	14 237	17 605	15 229	17 026	21 611
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	6 053	7 659	8 779	8 993	10 676	11 489
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>90 842</b>	<b>109 802</b>	<b>136 292</b>	<b>125 147</b>	<b>128 722</b>	<b>138 139</b>
Manufacturing	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 993
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	27 177	32 132	35 442	39 459	42 618
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 813	9 663	10 259	10 608	11 090
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	17 920	20 745	21 451	21 728	22 229
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	43 255	49 803	52 827	55 660	61 343
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	5 546	7 185	7 972	8 918	9 757
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	32 882	42 784	44 218	48 327	51 293
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 572	6 312	6 478	6 354	6 944
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	2 044	2 950	3 166	3 349	3 632
Transport equipment	14 381	18 324	19 911	20 604	22 223	23 953
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	14 743	16 374	18 120	19 234	20 474	22 133
Electricity, gas and water	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	31 574
Electricity and gas	19 431	19 264	21 482	23 577	24 523	25 353
Water	3 358	3 759	4 564	4 739	5 122	6 221
Construction	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 161
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>203 010</b>	<b>222 346</b>	<b>259 770</b>	<b>276 915</b>	<b>296 583</b>	<b>319 728</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	191 549
Wholesale trade	39 610	42 377	46 829	51 461	57 135	61 685
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	59 113	61 956	67 384	74 000	81 817	89 430
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	17 071	18 385	20 645	23 984	26 545
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 983	10 497	11 622	12 802	13 889
Transport and communication	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	131 955
Transport <u>1/</u>	50 003	54 041	59 318	66 156	72 131	76 529
Communication	30 869	35 470	40 716	44 284	50 109	55 426
Finance, real estate and business services	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 151	293 481
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 648	86 655	96 091	111 272	123 735
Real estate	51 693	57 381	67 418	74 389	83 141	96 170
Business services <u>1/</u>	35 911	42 502	50 594	58 528	65 739	73 576
General government services	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	193 420	209 614
Central government	47 303	51 346	57 133	64 108	70 257	76 070
Provincial government	67 560	71 572	78 655	84 961	93 748	101 406
Local government	18 295	19 407	21 524	25 479	29 415	32 138
Personal services <u>1/</u>	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	84 055
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>544 366</b>	<b>596 067</b>	<b>667 739</b>	<b>741 617</b>	<b>828 547</b>	<b>910 654</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>838 218</b>	<b>928 216</b>	<b>1 063 801</b>	<b>1 143 679</b>	<b>1 253 852</b>	<b>1 368 522</b>
Taxes on products	87 816	96 363	109 660	121 070	147 449	176 140
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	4 571	4 762	4 056	3 144	5 409
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>1 020 008</b>	<b>1 168 699</b>	<b>1 260 693</b>	<b>1 398 157</b>	<b>1 539 253</b>

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,3	3,5	4,2	3,6	3,1	2,7
Agriculture	2,7	2,9	3,5	3,0	2,6	2,2
Forestry	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	7,6	8,3	8,7	7,4	7,1	7,3
Coal	1,4	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,3
Gold	2,0	2,0	2,5	2,0	1,6	1,5
Platinum group metals	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,2
Other metal ores	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,6
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>10,1</b>
Manufacturing	19,0	19,1	19,7	19,4	18,9	18,6
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,7	1,6
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,5
Other non-metal mineral products	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	3,6	3,5	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,7
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Transport equipment	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6
Electricity, gas and water	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,3
Electricity and gas	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,0	1,9
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Construction	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,4
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>24,2</b>	<b>24,0</b>	<b>24,4</b>	<b>24,2</b>	<b>23,7</b>	<b>23,4</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,6	14,0	13,5	13,8	14,0	14,0
Wholesale trade	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,5
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	7,1	6,7	6,3	6,5	6,5	6,5
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,9
Hotels and restaurants	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Transport and communication	9,6	9,6	9,4	9,7	9,7	9,6
Transport <u>1/</u>	6,0	5,8	5,6	5,8	5,8	5,6
Communication	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,1
Finance, real estate and business services	18,6	19,1	19,2	20,0	20,7	21,4
Finance and insurance	8,2	8,4	8,1	8,4	8,9	9,0
Real estate	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,5	6,6	7,0
Business services <u>1/</u>	4,3	4,6	4,8	5,1	5,2	5,4
General government services	15,9	15,3	14,8	15,3	15,4	15,3
Central government	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,6	5,6	5,6
Provincial government	8,1	7,7	7,4	7,4	7,5	7,4
Local government	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,3
Personal services <u>1/</u>	6,1	6,1	5,9	6,1	6,1	6,1
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>64,9</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>62,8</b>	<b>64,8</b>	<b>66,1</b>	<b>66,5</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>

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

**Table 10 - Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant prices (R million)**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 232
Agriculture	22 412	21 469	23 187	22 643	22 928	24 136
Forestry	4 406	4 430	4 435	4 331	4 409	4 349
Fishing	633	659	670	726	746	746
Mining and quarrying	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 987
Coal	12 069	11 962	11 776	12 554	13 016	13 172
Gold	16 949	15 616	15 674	14 784	13 570	12 001
Platinum group metals	15 681	17 348	17 946	19 979	20 962	22 977
Other metal ores	12 639	12 407	12 489	12 622	12 375	12 852
Other mining and quarrying <sup>1/</sup>	6 053	5 993	6 043	6 563	7 441	7 986
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>90 842</b>	<b>89 883</b>	<b>92 219</b>	<b>94 202</b>	<b>95 447</b>	<b>98 219</b>
Manufacturing	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 917
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	25 582	26 094	24 990	25 847	27 551
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 503	8 108	7 919	8 599	9 198
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	16 605	16 614	16 381	17 447	18 644
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	40 140	39 550	39 478	40 675	42 011
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	4 989	5 470	5 446	5 576	5 757
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	30 875	34 777	34 456	36 086	36 811
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 133	5 079	5 084	5 104	5 648
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	1 822	2 020	2 116	2 204	2 257
Transport equipment	14 381	16 134	15 925	15 271	16 337	17 510
Furniture; other manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	14 743	15 348	15 092	15 264	16 322	17 530
Electricity, gas and water	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 460
Electricity and gas	19 431	18 730	19 514	19 960	20 775	21 380
Water	3 358	3 226	3 208	3 191	3 060	3 080
Construction	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 134
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>203 010</b>	<b>208 241</b>	<b>214 892</b>	<b>214 609</b>	<b>225 862</b>	<b>238 511</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	125 017	127 870	136 138	144 111	153 497
Wholesale trade	39 610	40 299	40 329	41 885	43 524	45 793
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <sup>1/</sup>	59 113	59 988	62 033	66 720	70 040	74 864
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	16 121	16 306	17 890	20 153	21 973
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 609	9 201	9 642	10 394	10 867
Transport and communication	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 165
Transport <sup>1/</sup>	50 003	52 024	54 082	57 783	60 966	64 646
Communication	30 869	33 622	39 308	41 081	42 535	44 520
Finance, real estate and business services	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 756	212 885
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 354	83 818	87 530	99 510	107 326
Real estate	51 693	51 699	53 153	53 233	52 659	52 482
Business services <sup>1/</sup>	35 911	39 962	42 652	46 299	49 587	53 077
General government services	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 347	144 232
Central government	47 303	46 093	46 582	48 024	49 944	51 826
Provincial government	67 560	67 189	68 719	68 661	69 830	72 295
Local government	18 295	18 632	17 558	19 333	19 573	20 111
Personal services <sup>1/</sup>	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	60 241
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>544 366</b>	<b>564 129</b>	<b>587 593</b>	<b>614 156</b>	<b>645 897</b>	<b>680 019</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>838 218</b>	<b>862 253</b>	<b>894 704</b>	<b>922 966</b>	<b>967 206</b>	<b>1 016 750</b>
Taxes on products	87 816	89 119	91 564	94 078	99 047	103 838
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	3 999	4 148	4 281	4 484	4 713
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>947 373</b>	<b>982 120</b>	<b>1 012 763</b>	<b>1 061 769</b>	<b>1 115 875</b>

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



**Table 11 - Percentage change <sup>2</sup> in the annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices.**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.7	-3.3	6.5	-2.1	1.4	4.1
Agriculture	5.0	-4.2	8.0	-2.3	1.3	5.3
Forestry	3.5	0.5	0.1	-2.3	1.8	-1.4
Fishing	4.5	4.1	1.7	8.3	2.9	0.0
Mining and quarrying	-1.1	-0.1	1.0	4.0	1.3	2.4
Coal	1.0	-0.9	-1.6	6.6	3.7	1.2
Gold	-4.8	-7.9	0.4	-5.7	-8.2	-11.6
Platinum group metals	-4.5	10.6	3.5	11.3	4.9	9.6
Other metal ores	4.3	-1.8	0.7	1.1	-2.0	3.9
Other mining and quarrying <sup>1/</sup>	4.0	-1.0	0.8	8.6	13.4	7.3
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Manufacturing	8.1	3.2	2.8	-1.4	4.7	5.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.1	3.9	2.0	-4.2	3.4	6.6
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	3.2	-3.7	8.1	-2.3	8.6	7.0
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	5.8	-1.4	0.1	-1.4	6.5	6.9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	13.4	5.0	-1.5	-0.2	3.0	3.3
Other non-metal mineral products	0.6	1.8	9.6	-0.4	2.4	3.2
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4.1	1.9	12.6	-0.9	4.7	2.0
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	0.4	10.7
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2.7	-13.2	10.9	4.8	4.2	2.4
Transport equipment	17.9	12.2	-1.3	-4.1	7.0	7.2
Furniture; other manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	7.3	4.1	-1.7	1.1	6.9	7.4
Electricity, gas and water	3.1	-3.7	3.5	1.9	3.0	2.6
Electricity and gas	3.7	-3.6	4.2	2.3	4.1	2.9
Water	-0.1	-3.9	-0.6	-0.5	-4.1	0.7
Construction	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.9	11.1	11.9
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	8.1	1.9	2.3	6.5	5.9	6.5
Wholesale trade	7.3	1.7	0.1	3.9	3.9	5.2
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <sup>1/</sup>	9.2	1.5	3.4	7.6	5.0	6.9
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	8.5	4.1	1.1	9.7	12.6	9.0
Hotels and restaurants	3.2	1.4	6.9	4.8	7.8	4.5
Transport and communication	8.3	5.9	9.0	5.9	4.7	5.5
Transport <sup>1/</sup>	6.2	4.0	4.0	6.8	5.5	6.0
Communication	11.7	8.9	16.9	4.5	3.5	4.7
Finance, real estate and business services	3.2	8.2	6.3	4.1	7.9	5.5
Finance and insurance	5.3	12.7	8.4	4.4	13.7	7.9
Real estate	-1.2	0.0	2.8	0.2	-1.1	-0.3
Business services <sup>1/</sup>	5.7	11.3	6.7	8.6	7.1	7.0
General government services	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	2.4	2.4	3.5
Central government	-2.4	-2.6	1.1	3.1	4.0	3.8
Provincial government	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-0.1	1.7	3.5
Local government	1.6	1.8	-5.8	10.1	1.2	2.7
Personal services <sup>1/</sup>	4.8	2.2	2.5	4.1	2.0	5.3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Taxes on products	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.7	5.3	4.8
Less: Subsidies on products	4.5	2.9	3.7	3.2	4.7	5.1
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>

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

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

**Table 12 - Annual production and generation of income accounts by industry at current prices (R million)**

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>						
Output at basic prices	57 606	66 221	85 995	84 661	85 653	86 413
Intermediate consumption	30 155	33 633	41 817	43 772	46 221	48 788
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 625
Other taxes on production	295	319	367	403	402	407
Other subsidies	-584	-759	-985	-1 508	-1 222	-1 420
Value added at factor cost	27 740	33 029	44 796	41 994	40 252	38 637
Compensation of employees	9 409	9 978	10 730	11 218	11 529	12 088
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	18 331	23 051	34 066	30 775	28 723	26 549
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>						
Output at basic prices	119 376	142 952	168 426	151 066	159 053	176 689
Intermediate consumption	55 985	65 737	76 312	66 808	69 763	76 174
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	100 515
Other taxes on production	1 049	1 141	1 264	1 495	1 387	1 417
Other subsidies	-22	-25	-21	-30	-18	-24
Value added at factor cost	62 364	76 098	90 870	82 793	87 922	99 122
Compensation of employees	28 258	31 282	34 057	34 389	36 833	39 384
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	34 106	44 816	56 813	48 404	51 089	59 737
<b>Manufacturing</b>						
Output at basic prices	633 517	721 474	862 837	901 889	961 557	1 031 296
Intermediate consumption	474 410	544 566	653 232	680 237	724 458	776 303
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 993
Other taxes on production	2 535	2 602	3 203	3 514	3 643	3 820
Other subsidies	-636	-749	-962	-1 421	-885	-1 151
Value added at factor cost	157 208	175 054	207 364	219 560	234 342	252 325
Compensation of employees	82 994	88 728	97 316	104 682	112 063	118 891
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	74 214	86 326	110 048	114 878	122 279	133 433
<b>Electricity and water</b>						
Output at basic prices	44 621	46 128	52 326	58 649	60 924	64 959
Intermediate consumption	21 832	23 106	26 280	30 333	31 279	33 385
Gross value added at basic prices	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	31 574
Other taxes on production	295	272	329	375	384	402
Other subsidies	-103	-120	-148	-218	-130	-172
Value added at factor cost	22 597	22 871	25 865	28 159	29 392	31 343
Compensation of employees	8 166	8 208	9 615	10 886	11 365	11 419
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	14 431	14 663	16 250	17 273	18 027	19 925
<b>Construction</b>						
Output at basic prices	80 275	89 228	99 980	116 096	124 277	134 663
Intermediate consumption	59 161	66 812	75 861	89 149	94 439	101 501
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 161
Other taxes on production	319	338	429	514	548	611
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	20 795	22 078	23 690	26 433	29 290	32 550
Compensation of employees	12 797	13 056	13 608	15 427	16 952	19 325
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	7 998	9 022	10 082	11 006	12 338	13 225
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants</b>						
Output at basic prices	227 900	247 300	279 402	303 924	332 529	362 003
Intermediate consumption	105 198	116 913	136 306	146 196	156 791	170 454
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	191 549
Other taxes on production	2 837	2 728	3 208	3 542	3 869	4 326
Other subsidies	-3	-4	-2	-3	-1	-2
Value added at factor cost	119 868	127 663	139 889	154 188	171 871	187 225
Compensation of employees	61 515	62 013	66 471	73 116	82 248	90 118
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	58 353	65 650	73 418	81 072	89 622	97 107

**Table 12 - Annual production and generation of income accounts by industry at current prices (R million)**

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Transport and communication</b>						
Output at basic prices	175 935	201 004	240 433	263 496	281 119	307 312
Intermediate consumption	95 063	111 493	140 399	153 057	158 879	175 357
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	131 955
Other taxes on production	1 272	1 377	1 842	2 203	2 355	2 603
Other subsidies	-268	-322	-156	-237	-175	-211
Value added at factor cost	79 868	88 456	98 348	108 473	120 060	129 564
Compensation of employees	33 626	36 234	39 147	43 822	45 861	50 339
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	46 242	52 222	59 201	64 652	74 199	79 225
<b>Finance, real estate and business services</b>						
Output at basic prices	275 675	314 685	366 781	414 086	459 315	520 672
Intermediate consumption	119 423	137 154	162 114	185 079	199 164	227 192
Gross value added at basic prices	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 151	293 481
Other taxes on production	9 147	8 615	10 497	11 464	12 785	14 814
Other subsidies	-337	-396	-479	-730	-576	-676
Value added at factor cost	147 442	169 312	194 649	218 273	247 942	279 342
Compensation of employees	53 287	62 490	70 910	79 539	89 747	99 129
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	94 155	106 822	123 738	138 734	158 195	180 214
<b>General government services</b>						
Output at basic prices	185 270	206 629	239 870	269 554	299 266	328 772
Intermediate consumption	52 112	64 304	82 558	95 006	105 846	119 158
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	193 420	209 614
Other taxes on production	1 450	1 818	2 262	2 657	2 894	3 326
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	131 708	140 507	155 050	171 891	190 526	206 288
Compensation of employees	116 447	123 704	136 004	151 318	168 594	181 827
Gross operating surplus	15 261	16 803	19 046	20 573	21 932	24 461
<b>Personal services</b>						
Output at basic prices	93 511	105 062	121 538	137 896	148 422	161 804
Intermediate consumption	42 129	48 749	58 907	68 001	71 425	77 749
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	84 055
Other taxes on production	939	1 059	1 627	1 983	2 106	2 353
Other subsidies	-37	-44	-12	-17	-10	-14
Value added at factor cost	50 480	55 298	61 016	67 929	74 902	81 716
Compensation of employees	35 803	39 303	43 753	48 848	52 219	56 686
Gross operating surplus	14 677	15 995	17 263	19 081	22 683	25 030
<b>Sum of all industries</b>						
Output at basic prices	1 893 686	2 140 683	2 517 587	2 701 316	2 912 117	3 174 584
Intermediate consumption	1 055 468	1 212 467	1 453 787	1 557 637	1 658 265	1 806 062
Gross value added at basic prices	838 218	928 216	1 063 801	1 143 679	1 253 852	1 368 522
Other taxes on production	20 138	20 269	25 028	28 150	30 371	34 079
Other subsidies	-1 991	-2 419	-2 764	-4 164	-3 018	-3 670
Value added at factor cost	820 071	910 366	1 041 537	1 119 693	1 226 498	1 338 113
Compensation of employees	442 302	474 996	521 612	573 245	627 411	679 206
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	377 769	435 370	519 925	546 448	599 087	658 907

**Table 13 - Annual production accounts by industry at constant 2000 prices (R million)**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>						
Output at basic prices	57 606	58 009	63 588	63 056	64 493	66 378
Intermediate consumption	30 155	31 451	35 296	35 356	36 409	37 146
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 232
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>						
Output at basic prices	119 376	119 567	120 703	125 977	127 967	131 602
Intermediate consumption	55 985	56 242	56 776	59 475	60 604	62 615
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 987
<b>Manufacturing</b>						
Output at basic prices	633 517	670 356	709 292	719 865	750 541	771 202
Intermediate consumption	474 411	506 225	540 563	553 460	576 344	588 284
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 917
<b>Electricity and water</b>						
Output at basic prices	44 620	43 405	44 762	48 057	48 923	50 041
Intermediate consumption	21 832	21 449	22 040	24 906	25 088	25 581
Gross value added at basic prices	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 460
<b>Construction</b>						
Output at basic prices	80 275	84 367	86 263	94 689	99 581	104 354
Intermediate consumption	59 161	62 213	62 822	69 636	71 751	73 220
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 134
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants</b>						
Output at basic prices	227 900	235 401	245 216	255 486	272 925	288 939
Intermediate consumption	105 198	110 384	117 347	119 348	128 815	135 443
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	125 018	127 870	136 138	144 111	153 497
<b>Transport and communication</b>						
Output at basic prices	175 935	190 626	214 805	228 687	237 759	252 454
Intermediate consumption	95 063	104 980	121 415	129 823	134 259	143 289
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 165
<b>Finance, real estate and business services</b>						
Output at basic prices	275 675	299 949	321 945	341 429	368 673	398 475
Intermediate consumption	119 423	130 934	142 322	154 367	166 917	185 591
Gross value added at basic prices	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 756	212 885
<b>General government services</b>						
Output at basic prices	185 270	191 421	201 011	212 444	222 963	233 994
Intermediate consumption	52 112	59 507	68 152	76 426	83 616	89 762
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 347	144 232
<b>Personal services</b>						
Output at basic prices	93 511	98 465	104 528	112 594	116 737	123 414
Intermediate consumption	42 129	45 928	50 676	56 520	59 554	63 173
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	60 241
<b>Sum of all industries</b>						
Output at basic prices	1 893 685	1 991 566	2 112 113	2 202 282	2 310 561	2 420 854
Intermediate consumption	1 055 469	1 129 313	1 217 409	1 279 316	1 343 355	1 404 104
Gross value added at basic prices	838 218	862 254	894 706	922 966	967 206	1 016 750

**Table 14 - Annual volume index numbers by industry (2000=100)**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	96,7	103,1	100,9	102,3	106,5
Mining and quarrying	100,0	99,9	100,8	104,9	106,3	108,8
Manufacturing	100,0	103,2	106,0	104,6	109,5	115,0
Electricity and water	100,0	96,3	99,7	101,6	104,6	107,3
Construction	100,0	104,9	111,0	118,7	131,8	147,5
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	101,9	104,2	110,9	117,4	125,1
Transport and communication	100,0	105,9	115,5	122,2	128,0	135,0
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	108,2	115,0	119,7	129,1	136,2
Community, social and personal services	100,0	101,5	103,8	110,3	113,9	123,0
General government services	100,0	99,1	99,8	102,1	104,6	108,3
Other producers	100,0	103,2	106,0	107,8	108,1	110,3
Personal services	100,0	102,2	104,8	109,1	111,3	117,2
<b>Total values added at basic prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>102,9</b>	<b>106,7</b>	<b>110,1</b>	<b>115,4</b>	<b>121,3</b>
Taxes on products	100,0	101,5	104,3	107,1	112,8	118,2
Subsidies on products	100,0	102,9	106,7	110,2	115,4	121,3
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>102,7</b>	<b>106,5</b>	<b>109,8</b>	<b>115,1</b>	<b>121,0</b>

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

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	122,7	156,2	147,6	140,4	128,7
Mining and quarrying	100,0	121,9	144,1	126,7	132,6	145,7
Manufacturing	100,0	107,8	124,2	133,2	136,1	139,4
Electricity and water	100,0	104,9	114,6	122,3	124,4	129,1
Construction	100,0	101,2	102,9	107,6	107,2	106,5
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	104,3	111,9	115,9	121,9	124,8
Transport and communication	100,0	104,5	107,1	111,7	118,1	120,9
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	105,0	113,9	122,4	128,9	137,9
Community, social and personal services	100,0	107,6	118,9	128,1	139,1	145,7
General government services	100,0	107,9	118,4	128,3	138,8	145,3
Other producers	100,0	106,7	113,2	120,4	129,0	131,2
Personal services	100,0	107,2	116,3	124,6	134,7	139,5
<b>Total values added at basic prices</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>107,6</b>	<b>118,9</b>	<b>123,9</b>	<b>129,6</b>	<b>134,6</b>
Taxes on products	100,0	108,1	119,8	128,7	148,9	169,6
Subsidies on products	100,0	114,3	114,8	94,7	70,1	114,8
<b>GDP deflator</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>107,7</b>	<b>119,0</b>	<b>124,5</b>	<b>131,7</b>	<b>137,9</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	80 079	88 363	98 669	104 907	116 269	130 983	144 586	164 925	181 969	203 183	225 779
Eastern Cape	45 366	51 067	56 502	60 984	66 853	75 418	82 412	90 900	100 880	111 907	122 021
Northern Cape	12 548	12 996	14 258	15 913	18 925	21 443	23 510	25 617	27 905	30 127	33 380
Free State	31 164	37 101	40 249	41 168	45 537	49 649	54 690	65 562	68 707	76 008	84 068
KwaZulu-Natal	92 089	104 081	114 644	123 882	132 784	150 912	168 410	191 338	207 345	230 623	251 286
North West	33 530	39 730	42 805	46 844	51 425	59 898	67 533	76 686	79 204	87 745	97 627
Gauteng	185 673	207 449	231 223	251 000	273 164	311 992	337 480	392 499	424 547	471 750	519 017
Mpumalanga	36 981	42 830	47 292	51 292	56 971	62 900	73 089	83 017	86 496	93 647	102 378
Limpopo	31 085	34 342	40 090	46 435	51 755	58 954	68 298	78 155	83 639	93 166	103 697
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>548 515</b>	<b>617 959</b>	<b>685 731</b>	<b>742 424</b>	<b>813 684</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>1 020 008</b>	<b>1 168 699</b>	<b>1 260 693</b>	<b>1 398 157</b>	<b>1 539 253</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	14,6	14,3	14,4	14,1	14,3	14,2	14,2	14,1	14,4	14,5	14,7
Eastern Cape	8,3	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9
Northern Cape	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
Free State	5,7	6,0	5,9	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	16,8	16,8	16,7	16,7	16,3	16,4	16,5	16,4	16,4	16,5	16,3
North West	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,3	6,3
Gauteng	33,9	33,6	33,7	33,8	33,6	33,8	33,1	33,6	33,7	33,7	33,7
Mpumalanga	6,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,0	6,8	7,2	7,1	6,9	6,7	6,7
Limpopo	5,7	5,6	5,8	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,7	6,7
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	114 001	117 737	121 470	120 994	125 678	130 983	135 864	141 659	146 676	155 636	164 437
Eastern Cape	67 453	69 674	70 900	70 588	72 285	75 418	77 448	78 734	80 745	84 123	88 198
Northern Cape	18 800	19 287	20 127	20 474	21 026	21 443	21 085	21 390	22 185	22 774	23 657
Free State	45 277	47 672	48 584	46 735	48 615	49 649	49 101	50 998	52 167	54 320	56 587
KwaZulu-Natal	132 048	137 979	141 548	142 774	144 183	150 912	157 578	161 642	166 359	174 132	183 382
North West	55 163	58 327	58 150	58 241	59 004	59 898	60 413	61 424	64 181	66 484	69 870
Gauteng	269 124	275 723	285 226	288 045	294 746	311 992	319 211	335 204	345 876	364 735	384 332
Mpumalanga	53 541	56 815	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 900	63 700	65 296	67 052	69 801	72 813
Limpopo	50 924	51 922	55 779	57 834	58 832	58 954	62 974	65 773	67 523	69 764	72 598
<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>982 120</b>	<b>1 012 763</b>	<b>1 061 769</b>	<b>1 115 875</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		3,3	3,2	-0,4	3,9	4,2	3,7	4,3	3,5	6,1	5,7
Eastern Cape		3,3	1,8	-0,4	2,4	4,3	2,7	1,7	2,6	4,2	4,8
Northern Cape		2,6	4,4	1,7	2,7	2,0	-1,7	1,4	3,7	2,7	3,9
Free State		5,3	1,9	-3,8	4,0	2,1	-1,1	3,9	2,3	4,1	4,2
KwaZulu-Natal		4,5	2,6	0,9	1,0	4,7	4,4	2,6	2,9	4,7	5,3
North West		5,7	-0,3	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,7	4,5	3,6	5,1
Gauteng		2,5	3,4	1,0	2,3	5,9	2,3	5,0	3,2	5,5	5,4
Mpumalanga		6,1	3,4	0,9	2,9	3,1	1,3	2,5	2,7	4,1	4,3
Limpopo		2,0	7,4	3,7	1,7	0,2	6,8	4,4	2,7	3,3	4,1
<b>GDPR 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>3,7</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>5,1</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	2004	2005
<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>7 542</b>	<b>9 999</b>	<b>9 180</b>	<b>9 483</b>	<b>8 983</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 745	9 063	8 589
Mining and quarrying	471	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	435	420	394
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>21 287</b>	<b>22 621</b>	<b>24 764</b>	<b>25 747</b>	<b>27 194</b>	<b>30 497</b>	<b>32 157</b>	<b>38 341</b>	<b>41 144</b>	<b>43 777</b>	<b>47 361</b>
Manufacturing	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 871	35 158	37 443
Electricity and water	1 669	1 715	1 749	1 898	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 436	2 959	3 127	3 343
Construction	2 986	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 314	5 492	6 575
<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>82 248</b>	<b>91 916</b>	<b>101 826</b>	<b>114 782</b>	<b>128 966</b>	<b>144 414</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 152	31 289	34 740
Transport and communication	6 430	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 558	18 079	19 729
Finance, real estate and business services	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 360	36 435	40 375	46 261	51 140	58 924
Community, social and other personal services	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 690	9 594	10 502
General government services	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	15 315	17 121	18 865	20 518
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>73 090</b>	<b>80 890</b>	<b>90 273</b>	<b>95 441</b>	<b>105 633</b>	<b>119 098</b>	<b>131 615</b>	<b>150 166</b>	<b>165 106</b>	<b>182 227</b>	<b>200 757</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 990	7 473	8 396	9 465	10 636	11 885	12 972	14 759	16 864	20 956	25 022
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>80 079</b>	<b>88 363</b>	<b>98 669</b>	<b>104 907</b>	<b>116 269</b>	<b>130 983</b>	<b>144 586</b>	<b>164 925</b>	<b>181 969</b>	<b>203 183</b>	<b>225 779</b>

## b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>5.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.8	4.8	4.5	3.8
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	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>23.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Manufacturing	20.8	20.2	19.7	19.2	18.0	18.3	18.2	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.6
Electricity and water	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Construction	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	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>63.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>64.0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13.1	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.7	14.7	14.7	14.1	14.4	15.4	15.4
Transport and communication	8.0	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7
Finance, real estate and business services	21.7	21.6	22.8	22.4	24.0	23.9	25.2	24.5	25.4	25.2	26.1
Community, social and other personal services	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
General government services	11.0	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1
<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>91.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>88.9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8.7	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.3	10.3	11.1
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>6 145</b>	<b>6 346</b>	<b>6 336</b>	<b>6 179</b>	<b>6 475</b>	<b>6 354</b>	<b>6 356</b>	<b>6 785</b>	<b>6 557</b>	<b>6 747</b>	<b>7 063</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 228	5 582	5 861	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 507	6 274	6 461	6 774
Mining and quarrying	916	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	283	287	290
<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>30 462</b>	<b>32 030</b>	<b>31 758</b>	<b>33 806</b>	<b>35 948</b>
Manufacturing	22 412	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 700	24 959	24 407	25 789	27 155
Electricity and water	1 781	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 165	2 410	2 494	2 590
Construction	3 861	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 941	5 523	6 203
<b>Tertiary Industries</b>	<b>68 914</b>	<b>72 536</b>	<b>74 370</b>	<b>74 677</b>	<b>78 559</b>	<b>82 248</b>	<b>87 230</b>	<b>90 318</b>	<b>95 406</b>	<b>101 417</b>	<b>107 164</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14 689	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 570	21 979	23 244	24 697
Transport and communication	8 542	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 549	15 323	16 325
Finance, real estate and business services	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 360	34 469	36 307	38 459	41 797	44 303
Community, social and other personal services	5 378	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 939	7 082	7 458
General government services	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 189	13 480	13 972	14 381
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>103 112</b>	<b>106 931</b>	<b>109 635</b>	<b>109 405</b>	<b>113 978</b>	<b>119 099</b>	<b>124 048</b>	<b>129 133</b>	<b>133 722</b>	<b>141 970</b>	<b>150 176</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	10 889	10 806	11 836	11 589	11 700	11 884	11 816	12 525	12 954	13 666	14 261
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>114 001</b>	<b>117 737</b>	<b>121 470</b>	<b>120 994</b>	<b>125 678</b>	<b>130 983</b>	<b>135 864</b>	<b>141 659</b>	<b>146 676</b>	<b>155 636</b>	<b>164 437</b>

## d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>6.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		6.8	5.0	-1.3	6.7	-2.3	0.8	7.1	-3.6	3.0	4.8
Mining and quarrying		-16.7	-37.9	-17.3	-22.8	7.5	-13.4	-1.3	1.8	1.2	1.0
<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>5.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Manufacturing		0.2	2.4	-0.5	-0.7	5.7	2.9	1.1	-2.2	5.7	5.3
Electricity and water		11.1	2.6	-5.0	8.3	2.8	-1.9	2.8	11.3	3.5	3.8
Construction		-6.5	8.2	-4.2	10.5	5.0	-15.8	34.1	0.7	11.8	12.3
<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>3.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4.6	0.9	2.6	9.8	9.9	5.7	1.3	6.9	5.8	6.3
Transport and communication		5.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	7.9	5.8	5.6	7.1	5.3	6.5
Finance, real estate and business services		6.5	3.4	-1.3	6.2	4.0	9.9	5.3	5.9	8.7	6.0
Community, social and other personal services		2.6	-0.2	6.1	3.9	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.1	2.1	5.3
General government services		4.3	-0.3	-5.8	-2.4	-3.2	-0.5	0.8	2.2	3.6	2.9
<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>3.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		-0.8	9.5	-2.1	1.0	1.6	-0.6	6.0	3.4	5.5	4.4
<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>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.7</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	2004	2005
<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>2 231</b>	<b>2 208</b>	<b>2 523</b>	<b>2 474</b>	<b>2 262</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 342	2 248	2 048
Mining and quarrying	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	226	214
<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>18 910</b>	<b>20 512</b>	<b>21 854</b>	<b>23 645</b>
Manufacturing	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 615	20 397
Electricity and water	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 264	1 389
Construction	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 975	1 859
<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>51 718</b>	<b>55 457</b>	<b>61 609</b>	<b>68 462</b>	<b>76 014</b>	<b>82 560</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	13 402	14 458
Transport and communication	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 986	9 623
Finance, real estate and business services	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 781	24 129
Community, social and other personal services	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 100	11 003
General government services	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 760	19 487	21 746	23 347
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>41 359</b>	<b>46 704</b>	<b>51 650</b>	<b>55 394</b>	<b>60 677</b>	<b>68 531</b>	<b>74 968</b>	<b>82 727</b>	<b>91 498</b>	<b>100 343</b>	<b>108 467</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 007	4 363	4 852	5 590	6 176	6 887	7 443	8 173	9 382	11 565	13 555
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>45 366</b>	<b>51 067</b>	<b>56 502</b>	<b>60 984</b>	<b>66 853</b>	<b>75 418</b>	<b>82 412</b>	<b>90 900</b>	<b>100 880</b>	<b>111 907</b>	<b>122 021</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>2,5</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,1	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,3	2,0	1,7
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>21,9</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>20,8</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>19,4</b>
Manufacturing	18,2	16,9	16,3	16,4	15,9	16,8	17,8	18,4	17,4	16,6	16,7
Electricity and water	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1
Construction	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,5
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>66,0</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>68,4</b>	<b>68,8</b>	<b>68,6</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>67,8</b>	<b>67,9</b>	<b>67,9</b>	<b>67,7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	15,0	14,8	14,4	14,1	14,5	15,0	13,5	13,2	13,2	12,0	11,8
Transport and communication	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9	8,0	8,0	7,8	7,9	7,9	8,0	7,9
Finance, real estate and business services	15,7	16,4	17,1	17,2	17,1	16,4	17,7	18,0	18,3	19,5	19,8
Community, social and other personal services	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,7	9,0	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,0	9,0
General government services	19,5	21,1	21,1	20,7	20,5	20,2	19,3	19,5	19,3	19,4	19,1
<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>	<b>89,7</b>	<b>88,9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	9,2	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,3	11,1
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>1 929</b>	<b>1 953</b>	<b>2 050</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 844	1 940
Mining and quarrying	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108	110
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>13 280</b>	<b>13 243</b>	<b>13 363</b>	<b>13 133</b>	<b>13 482</b>	<b>14 992</b>	<b>15 902</b>	<b>15 712</b>	<b>15 891</b>	<b>16 550</b>	<b>17 338</b>
Manufacturing	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	13 786	14 369
Electricity and water	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	961	984
Construction	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 802	1 985
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>45 788</b>	<b>47 876</b>	<b>48 685</b>	<b>48 829</b>	<b>50 117</b>	<b>51 718</b>	<b>52 239</b>	<b>53 992</b>	<b>55 735</b>	<b>58 118</b>	<b>60 869</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	11 911	12 527
Transport and communication	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 308	7 625
Finance, real estate and business services	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	15 959	16 816
Community, social and other personal services	5 689	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 501	7 865
General government services	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 981	15 103	15 439	16 036
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>60 921</b>	<b>62 944</b>	<b>63 960</b>	<b>63 797</b>	<b>65 535</b>	<b>68 531</b>	<b>70 388</b>	<b>71 711</b>	<b>73 556</b>	<b>76 620</b>	<b>80 257</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 533	6 729	6 939	6 791	6 749	6 887	7 060	7 023	7 188	7 503	7 941
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>67 453</b>	<b>69 674</b>	<b>70 900</b>	<b>70 588</b>	<b>72 285</b>	<b>75 418</b>	<b>77 448</b>	<b>78 734</b>	<b>80 745</b>	<b>84 123</b>	<b>88 198</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>-3,8</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>5,0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-1,7	4,9	-5,7	7,2	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-4,3	1,2	5,2
Mining and quarrying		2,2	3,0	23,9	-16,1	-11,8	7,3	0,7	5,1	1,0	1,6
<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>-1,2</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,8</b>
Manufacturing		-1,5	0,9	-1,7	2,1	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,2	3,7	4,2
Electricity and water		8,9	0,7	-2,4	4,6	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	11,4	2,2	2,3
Construction		4,4	1,1	-1,4	6,6	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,0	8,8	10,1
<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>3,4</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>4,7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,7	0,0	1,4	6,6	6,7	-6,0	-2,1	4,4	4,8	5,2
Transport and communication		6,9	6,3	2,4	4,9	5,2	4,7	10,9	1,6	2,8	4,3
Finance, real estate and business services		6,0	2,9	-1,0	-0,8	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,3	7,9	5,4
Community, social and other personal services		2,9	0,1	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,1	2,5	4,0	1,8	4,9
General government services		3,8	0,9	-2,4	1,5	2,7	-2,6	1,2	0,8	2,2	3,9
<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>1,9</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,7</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,0	3,1	-2,1	-0,6	2,0	2,5	-0,5	2,3	4,4	5,8
<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>1,7</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,8</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	2004	2005
<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>7 139</b>	<b>8 138</b>	<b>8 864</b>	<b>9 335</b>	<b>9 713</b>	<b>10 315</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 521	2 317
Mining and quarrying	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 192	7 998
<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>1 689</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>2 213</b>
Manufacturing	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	992	1 151
Electricity and water	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	657	725
Construction	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	365	337
<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>10 801</b>	<b>11 588</b>	<b>12 736</b>	<b>14 129</b>	<b>15 275</b>	<b>17 119</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	3 283	3 765
Transport and communication	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 498	2 607
Finance, real estate and business services	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 343	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 572	4 354
Community, social and other personal services	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 478	2 708
General government services	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 148	3 534	3 444	3 686
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>11 408</b>	<b>11 882</b>	<b>13 040</b>	<b>14 445</b>	<b>17 159</b>	<b>19 482</b>	<b>21 379</b>	<b>23 288</b>	<b>25 292</b>	<b>27 002</b>	<b>29 647</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 139	1 113	1 218	1 469	1 766	1 961	2 131	2 329	2 613	3 126	3 733
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>12 548</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>14 258</b>	<b>15 913</b>	<b>18 925</b>	<b>21 443</b>	<b>23 510</b>	<b>25 617</b>	<b>27 905</b>	<b>30 127</b>	<b>33 380</b>

## b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>29,6</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>34,6</b>	<b>33,5</b>	<b>32,2</b>	<b>30,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,3	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,3	6,0	6,0	5,6	8,9	8,4	6,9
Mining and quarrying	24,4	19,0	19,0	20,6	25,8	27,3	28,6	29,0	24,6	23,9	24,0
<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>6,5</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>6,6</b>
Manufacturing	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,7	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,4
Electricity and water	3,8	4,1	3,8	3,5	2,9	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,2
Construction	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,0
<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>49,7</b>	<b>50,6</b>	<b>50,7</b>	<b>51,3</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,6	11,2	10,8	10,3	9,9	10,6	9,3	9,2	10,5	10,9	11,3
Transport and communication	10,4	11,5	10,9	10,5	9,3	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,5	8,3	7,8
Finance, real estate and business services	11,6	12,1	12,7	12,3	12,3	10,9	11,5	11,8	10,9	11,9	13,0
Community, social and other personal services	7,0	7,7	7,9	7,9	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,9	8,1	8,2	8,1
General government services	11,9	13,9	14,6	14,1	12,8	12,6	12,2	12,3	12,7	11,4	11,0
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>90,9</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>90,6</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>88,8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	8,6	8,5	9,2	9,3	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,4	10,4	11,2
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>5 873</b>	<b>5 965</b>	<b>6 543</b>	<b>6 757</b>	<b>6 925</b>	<b>7 139</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>6 855</b>	<b>7 128</b>	<b>7 141</b>	<b>7 206</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	931	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 391	1 377	1 410
Mining and quarrying	4 942	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 736	5 764	5 796
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>1 641</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 607</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 447</b>	<b>1 501</b>
Manufacturing	677	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	683	693	711
Electricity and water	575	651	641	612	588	559	522	452	444	449	458
Construction	290	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	294	305	332
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>9 562</b>	<b>9 816</b>	<b>9 988</b>	<b>10 105</b>	<b>10 568</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>10 816</b>	<b>11 138</b>	<b>11 658</b>	<b>12 147</b>	<b>12 823</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 857	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 531	2 647	2 799
Transport and communication	1 573	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 039	2 124	2 250
Finance, real estate and business services	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 595	2 501	2 719	2 924
Community, social and other personal services	1 389	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 797	1 829	1 937
General government services	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 765	2 791	2 828	2 912
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>16 977</b>	<b>17 433</b>	<b>18 160</b>	<b>18 503</b>	<b>19 063</b>	<b>19 482</b>	<b>19 180</b>	<b>19 483</b>	<b>20 207</b>	<b>20 735</b>	<b>21 530</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 823	1 854	1 966	1 972	1 963	1 961	1 906	1 907	1 978	2 040	2 127
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>18 800</b>	<b>19 287</b>	<b>20 127</b>	<b>20 474</b>	<b>21 026</b>	<b>21 443</b>	<b>21 085</b>	<b>21 390</b>	<b>22 185</b>	<b>22 774</b>	<b>23 657</b>

## d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>4,0</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		13,4	14,9	-11,0	16,9	1,4	-0,3	6,4	2,5	-1,0	2,4
Mining and quarrying		-0,7	8,6	6,5	-0,2	3,5	-6,4	0,3	4,4	0,5	0,6
<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>-7,2</b>	<b>-4,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>3,7</b>
Manufacturing		0,1	0,3	-0,8	-1,0	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,7	1,4	2,6
Electricity and water		13,2	-1,5	-4,5	-3,8	-5,0	-6,6	-13,4	-1,7	1,1	1,9
Construction		11,5	-4,3	14,9	-11,3	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-1,8	4,0	8,9
<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>3,0</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>5,6</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,0	-1,1	1,2	8,3	10,5	-7,3	0,4	19,8	4,6	5,8
Transport and communication		6,7	0,4	2,1	2,3	4,2	-4,0	9,9	5,3	4,2	5,9
Finance, real estate and business services		-1,8	2,3	-0,3	8,7	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,6	8,7	7,6
Community, social and other personal services		2,7	-0,2	6,5	3,8	4,9	2,2	2,5	3,9	1,8	5,9
General government services		4,8	5,3	-1,0	0,2	1,9	-0,2	2,5	0,9	1,3	3,0
<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>1,6</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>3,8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		1,7	6,0	0,3	-0,4	-0,1	-2,8	0,1	3,7	3,1	4,3
<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>1,4</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,9</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	2004	2005
<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>12 139</b>	<b>11 788</b>	<b>12 450</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 659	3 501
Mining and quarrying	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 584	8 129	8 949
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>5 372</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 695</b>	<b>6 913</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>8 069</b>	<b>9 907</b>	<b>11 070</b>	<b>11 855</b>	<b>12 478</b>	<b>13 739</b>
Manufacturing	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 373	10 393
Electricity and water	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 162	2 296
Construction	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	942	1 051
<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>34 864</b>	<b>38 306</b>	<b>43 870</b>	<b>48 511</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	8 074	9 024
Transport and communication	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 115	5 578	6 126
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	11 896	13 534
Community, social and other personal services	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 874	8 589
General government services	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 196	8 976	10 448	11 237
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>28 358</b>	<b>33 891</b>	<b>36 783</b>	<b>37 378</b>	<b>41 316</b>	<b>45 044</b>	<b>49 752</b>	<b>59 635</b>	<b>62 300</b>	<b>68 136</b>	<b>74 701</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 805	3 210	3 466	3 790	4 221	4 606	4 938	5 927	6 408	7 872	9 367
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>31 164</b>	<b>37 101</b>	<b>40 249</b>	<b>41 168</b>	<b>45 537</b>	<b>49 649</b>	<b>54 690</b>	<b>65 562</b>	<b>68 707</b>	<b>76 008</b>	<b>84 068</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>21,9</b>	<b>20,0</b>	<b>15,7</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>17,7</b>	<b>15,5</b>	<b>14,8</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	7,8	7,4	4,7	5,8	5,7	6,1	8,4	6,6	4,8	4,2
Mining and quarrying	14,6	14,2	12,6	11,0	9,7	9,3	9,0	12,5	11,0	10,7	10,6
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>16,6</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>16,3</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>16,9</b>	<b>17,3</b>	<b>16,4</b>	<b>16,3</b>
Manufacturing	10,9	10,7	10,8	11,2	11,4	11,4	13,5	12,8	13,1	12,3	12,4
Electricity and water	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,7
Construction	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>55,6</b>	<b>53,1</b>	<b>54,8</b>	<b>58,3</b>	<b>58,5</b>	<b>59,4</b>	<b>57,7</b>	<b>53,2</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>57,7</b>	<b>57,7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11,9	10,9	10,9	11,2	11,4	12,2	10,6	9,7	10,4	10,6	10,7
Transport and communication	8,2	7,9	8,1	8,6	8,3	8,6	8,2	7,0	7,4	7,3	7,3
Finance, real estate and business services	13,0	12,1	13,0	14,1	14,6	14,2	15,0	14,2	14,5	15,7	16,1
Community, social and other personal services	9,1	8,6	9,0	9,7	9,9	10,6	10,6	9,8	10,4	10,4	10,2
General government services	13,4	13,6	13,8	14,7	14,3	13,9	13,4	12,5	13,1	13,7	13,4
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,3</b>	<b>91,4</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>90,7</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>88,9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,7	8,6	9,2	9,3	9,3	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,4	11,1
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>7 634</b>	<b>8 779</b>	<b>8 749</b>	<b>6 812</b>	<b>7 333</b>	<b>7 465</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>7 335</b>	<b>7 354</b>	<b>7 454</b>	<b>7 632</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 178	2 256
Mining and quarrying	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 275	5 376
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>6 964</b>	<b>7 351</b>	<b>7 656</b>	<b>7 406</b>	<b>7 687</b>	<b>8 069</b>	<b>8 209</b>	<b>8 364</b>	<b>8 374</b>	<b>8 733</b>	<b>9 075</b>
Manufacturing	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 917	6 138	6 376
Electricity and water	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 651	1 667
Construction	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	944	1 032
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>26 235</b>	<b>26 912</b>	<b>27 343</b>	<b>27 963</b>	<b>28 983</b>	<b>29 509</b>	<b>29 894</b>	<b>30 750</b>	<b>31 791</b>	<b>33 285</b>	<b>34 787</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 511	6 947
Transport and communication	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 839	4 954
Finance, real estate and business services	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 814	9 266
Community, social and other personal services	4 445	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 735	5 848	6 130
General government services	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 836	7 063	7 272	7 490
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>40 833</b>	<b>43 042</b>	<b>43 748</b>	<b>42 181</b>	<b>44 004</b>	<b>45 044</b>	<b>44 597</b>	<b>46 449</b>	<b>47 519</b>	<b>49 472</b>	<b>51 494</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 443	4 630	4 836	4 554	4 611	4 606	4 504	4 550	4 648	4 848	5 093
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>45 277</b>	<b>47 672</b>	<b>48 584</b>	<b>46 735</b>	<b>48 615</b>	<b>49 649</b>	<b>49 101</b>	<b>50 998</b>	<b>52 167</b>	<b>54 320</b>	<b>56 587</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>0,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		178,9	2,4	-34,8	33,8	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-9,8	1,0	3,6
Mining and quarrying		-7,5	-1,5	-16,7	-1,2	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	5,1	1,5	1,9
<b>Secondary Industries</b>		<b>5,6</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>-3,3</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>3,9</b>
Manufacturing		7,8	2,1	0,6	5,0	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,8	3,7	3,9
Electricity and water		9,5	8,3	-6,7	-3,5	0,8	-2,9	3,5	1,0	4,0	1,0
Construction		-9,9	7,7	-16,5	10,5	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	5,2	8,6	9,3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>2,6</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>4,5</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,5	0,8	0,8	6,8	5,4	-7,8	3,4	6,8	5,9	6,7
Transport and communication		4,9	6,7	3,5	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,7	1,6	2,2	2,4
Finance, real estate and business services		0,7	3,2	1,6	4,7	-2,3	9,5	3,4	1,5	8,7	5,1
Community, social and other personal services		2,7	0,0	6,1	3,7	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	2,0	4,8
General government services		3,2	-0,8	0,8	0,9	-1,5	-1,1	0,3	3,3	3,0	3,0
<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>4,2</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,1</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		4,2	4,4	-5,8	1,3	-0,1	-2,2	1,0	2,2	4,3	5,1
<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>3,9</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,2</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	2004	2005
<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>10 454</b>	<b>12 196</b>	<b>14 076</b>	<b>13 485</b>	<b>13 511</b>	<b>13 203</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 400	9 753
Mining and quarrying	1 263	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 112	3 450
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>28 539</b>	<b>30 785</b>	<b>33 601</b>	<b>34 618</b>	<b>36 034</b>	<b>41 670</b>	<b>46 333</b>	<b>53 672</b>	<b>55 970</b>	<b>60 577</b>	<b>64 578</b>
Manufacturing	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 415	54 233
Electricity and water	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 173	5 571
Construction	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 933	4 989	4 774
<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>106 659</b>	<b>118 846</b>	<b>132 881</b>	<b>145 898</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	28 807	31 475
Transport and communication	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 479	26 763	29 059
Finance, real estate and business services	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 524	24 432	28 086	32 267	36 556	41 019
Community, social and other personal services	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 880	14 085
General government services	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 788	23 993	27 775	30 260
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>84 279</b>	<b>95 535</b>	<b>105 116</b>	<b>112 948</b>	<b>120 866</b>	<b>137 398</b>	<b>153 485</b>	<b>174 407</b>	<b>188 301</b>	<b>206 969</b>	<b>223 679</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 810	8 545	9 528	10 933	11 918	13 514	14 926	16 931	19 044	23 654	27 607
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>92 089</b>	<b>104 081</b>	<b>114 644</b>	<b>123 882</b>	<b>132 784</b>	<b>150 912</b>	<b>168 410</b>	<b>191 338</b>	<b>207 345</b>	<b>230 623</b>	<b>251 286</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>6,5</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>5,3</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,7	6,0	5,9	6,2	5,3	5,1	5,4	5,7	5,0	4,5	3,9
Mining and quarrying	1,4	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,4
<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>27,0</b>	<b>26,3</b>	<b>25,7</b>
Manufacturing	24,6	23,5	23,2	22,4	21,9	22,7	22,3	23,5	22,8	21,9	21,6
Electricity and water	3,3	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,2
Construction	3,1	2,9	3,1	2,7	2,4	2,2	2,7	1,9	1,9	2,2	1,9
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>53,4</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>57,3</b>	<b>57,6</b>	<b>58,1</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,6	12,2	12,0	11,7	12,3	12,9	13,0	12,6	12,7	12,5	12,5
Transport and communication	11,4	11,6	11,6	11,5	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,8	11,8	11,6	11,6
Finance, real estate and business services	12,2	12,5	13,2	13,6	14,7	14,3	14,5	14,7	15,6	15,9	16,3
Community, social and other personal services	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,6
General government services	12,2	13,2	12,8	13,2	12,6	12,0	11,6	11,4	11,6	12,0	12,0
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>91,5</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>91,2</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>89,7</b>	<b>89,0</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	8,2	8,3	8,8	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,8	9,2	10,3	11,0
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>10 454</b>	<b>10 293</b>	<b>10 372</b>	<b>10 719</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>11 185</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 509	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 278	8 625
Mining and quarrying	2 821	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 543	2 561
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>37 131</b>	<b>37 978</b>	<b>39 149</b>	<b>38 315</b>	<b>38 607</b>	<b>41 670</b>	<b>43 778</b>	<b>44 146</b>	<b>43 446</b>	<b>45 617</b>	<b>48 301</b>
Manufacturing	29 873	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 481	39 568
Electricity and water	3 582	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 062	4 170
Construction	3 676	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 074	4 562
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>73 071</b>	<b>76 121</b>	<b>77 361</b>	<b>79 488</b>	<b>82 145</b>	<b>85 275</b>	<b>89 141</b>	<b>92 848</b>	<b>97 614</b>	<b>102 461</b>	<b>107 991</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	16 178	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 041	24 393	25 973
Transport and communication	13 904	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 604	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 436	23 580
Finance, real estate and business services	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 103	28 715
Community, social and other personal services	7 244	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 527	10 017
General government services	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 299	18 651	19 002	19 708
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>119 532</b>	<b>125 599</b>	<b>128 021</b>	<b>129 326</b>	<b>130 999</b>	<b>137 399</b>	<b>143 212</b>	<b>147 365</b>	<b>151 779</b>	<b>158 898</b>	<b>167 478</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	12 516	12 380	13 527	13 447	13 184	13 514	14 366	14 277	14 580	15 234	15 904
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>132 048</b>	<b>137 979</b>	<b>141 548</b>	<b>142 774</b>	<b>144 183</b>	<b>150 913</b>	<b>157 578</b>	<b>161 642</b>	<b>166 359</b>	<b>174 132</b>	<b>183 382</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>3,4</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>3,4</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		16,3	-0,4	0,9	-2,6	3,8	-0,3	4,7	2,4	0,7	4,2
Mining and quarrying		39,3	1,1	-1,4	-27,5	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	6,5	1,8	0,7
<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>0,8</b>	<b>-1,6</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,9</b>
Manufacturing		1,7	2,7	-0,5	1,6	8,6	2,9	2,6	-0,8	4,5	5,6
Electricity and water		11,1	3,4	-6,1	0,1	5,9	-0,1	9,7	-12,5	3,5	2,7
Construction		-1,7	5,7	-11,3	-5,7	3,9	34,1	-21,0	3,9	11,4	12,0
<b>Tertiary industries</b>		<b>4,2</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,2	0,6	0,9	7,2	8,2	7,8	2,4	7,3	5,9	6,5
Transport and communication		4,5	5,6	4,5	3,6	6,5	4,3	9,4	6,5	4,3	5,1
Finance, real estate and business services		6,8	4,2	2,4	6,1	1,2	5,7	5,1	4,9	8,1	5,9
Community, social and other personal services		2,6	-0,1	6,2	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,4	4,1	2,0	5,1
General government services		3,8	-2,4	1,9	-3,5	-0,3	0,9	0,4	1,9	1,9	3,7
<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>2,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,4</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		-1,1	9,3	-0,6	-2,0	2,5	6,3	-0,6	2,1	4,5	4,4
<b>GDP 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>2,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,3</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>22 167</b>	<b>23 647</b>	<b>26 897</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 332	2 804
Mining and quarrying	6 906	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 315	24 093
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>4 226</b>	<b>4 623</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>5 343</b>	<b>5 060</b>	<b>5 784</b>	<b>6 242</b>	<b>7 486</b>	<b>7 947</b>	<b>8 827</b>	<b>9 337</b>
Manufacturing	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 498	6 676
Electricity and water	575	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	878	976
Construction	821	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 452	1 685
<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>30 879</b>	<b>33 348</b>	<b>37 333</b>	<b>41 680</b>	<b>46 171</b>	<b>50 481</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 616	10 606
Transport and communication	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 759	7 088	7 588
Finance, real estate and business services	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 805	13 231
Community, social and other personal services	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 793	7 373
General government services	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 043	9 931	10 867	11 683
<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>54 407</b>	<b>61 404</b>	<b>69 724</b>	<b>71 793</b>	<b>78 644</b>	<b>86 715</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 040	3 453	3 694	4 353	4 810	5 490	6 129	6 962	7 411	9 101	10 912
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>33 530</b>	<b>39 730</b>	<b>42 805</b>	<b>46 844</b>	<b>51 425</b>	<b>59 898</b>	<b>67 533</b>	<b>76 686</b>	<b>79 204</b>	<b>87 745</b>	<b>97 627</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>32,5</b>	<b>28,0</b>	<b>26,9</b>	<b>27,6</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,5	6,7	6,1	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,8	6,2	2,9	2,7	2,9
Mining and quarrying	20,6	20,1	19,8	20,9	23,2	26,2	28,5	26,2	25,1	24,3	24,7
<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>10,0</b>	<b>10,1</b>	<b>9,6</b>
Manufacturing	8,4	7,6	7,7	7,2	6,7	6,8	6,6	6,9	7,2	7,4	6,8
Electricity and water	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0
Construction	2,4	2,4	2,4	3,0	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>54,2</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>48,7</b>	<b>52,6</b>	<b>52,6</b>	<b>51,7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,1	12,3	12,3	12,1	12,0	12,1	10,5	10,3	10,9	11,0	10,9
Transport and communication	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,4	8,0	7,8	8,0	7,8	8,5	8,1	7,8
Finance, real estate and business services	11,8	11,3	12,0	12,2	12,7	11,3	11,4	11,4	12,9	13,5	13,6
Community, social and other personal services	7,4	7,0	7,4	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,5	7,3	7,8	7,7	7,6
General government services	13,6	13,9	13,7	14,0	13,7	12,7	12,0	11,8	12,5	12,4	12,0
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>90,9</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>90,6</b>	<b>89,6</b>	<b>88,8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	8,7	8,6	9,3	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,4	10,4	11,2
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>16 838</b>	<b>18 488</b>	<b>18 103</b>	<b>17 057</b>	<b>17 715</b>	<b>17 745</b>	<b>17 735</b>	<b>17 147</b>	<b>18 524</b>	<b>18 813</b>	<b>19 665</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	951	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 934	2 027
Mining and quarrying	15 887	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	16 878	17 638
<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>6 427</b>	<b>6 240</b>	<b>6 580</b>	<b>6 917</b>
Manufacturing	3 680	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 502	4 697
Electricity and water	680	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	684	707
Construction	1 063	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 394	1 512
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>27 481</b>	<b>28 507</b>	<b>28 574</b>	<b>29 672</b>	<b>30 318</b>	<b>30 879</b>	<b>31 151</b>	<b>32 322</b>	<b>33 667</b>	<b>35 142</b>	<b>37 009</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 174	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 373	7 809	8 353
Transport and communication	3 619	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 065	6 497
Finance, real estate and business services	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 356	8 722
Community, social and other personal services	3 838	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 080	5 346
General government services	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 633	7 705	7 832	8 092
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>49 741</b>	<b>52 622</b>	<b>52 374</b>	<b>52 565</b>	<b>53 416</b>	<b>54 408</b>	<b>54 894</b>	<b>55 896</b>	<b>58 431</b>	<b>60 535</b>	<b>63 591</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 421	5 705	5 776	5 676	5 588	5 490	5 519	5 529	5 750	5 950	6 279
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>55 163</b>	<b>58 327</b>	<b>58 150</b>	<b>58 241</b>	<b>59 004</b>	<b>59 898</b>	<b>60 413</b>	<b>61 424</b>	<b>64 181</b>	<b>66 484</b>	<b>69 870</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>8,0</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>4,5</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		145,5	-3,9	-26,4	-8,2	35,9	-22,1	20,7	-2,4	2,4	4,8
Mining and quarrying		1,7	-1,8	-2,9	5,1	-3,2	2,8	-5,7	9,4	1,5	4,5
<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>7,0</b>	<b>-2,9</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>5,1</b>
Manufacturing		1,1	2,3	-1,7	-0,2	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,6	5,5	4,3
Electricity and water		11,7	2,1	-10,9	-13,0	-0,4	-3,8	11,3	5,5	1,2	3,4
Construction		8,1	-2,8	25,6	-25,3	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,7	7,4	8,5
<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>3,8</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>5,3</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,8	-0,7	2,9	3,2	7,6	-6,4	3,4	4,7	5,9	7,0
Transport and communication		8,5	7,5	6,6	-1,1	5,3	4,6	11,8	7,8	2,5	7,1
Finance, real estate and business services		1,6	1,5	1,8	4,0	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,3	8,8	4,4
Community, social and other personal services		3,0	0,3	6,3	3,8	4,9	2,3	2,4	4,0	1,7	5,2
General government services		3,6	-3,9	3,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,5	1,0	0,9	1,6	3,3
<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>1,8</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>5,0</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		5,2	1,2	-1,7	-1,6	-1,7	0,5	0,2	4,0	3,5	5,5
<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>1,7</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>5,1</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<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>14 670</b>	<b>14 949</b>	<b>16 424</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 763	2 529	2 364
Mining and quarrying	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 906	12 420	14 060
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>54 984</b>	<b>59 142</b>	<b>64 751</b>	<b>67 107</b>	<b>69 592</b>	<b>79 785</b>	<b>85 913</b>	<b>102 136</b>	<b>109 157</b>	<b>116 955</b>	<b>126 337</b>
Manufacturing	43 332	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 853	95 304	102 173
Electricity and water	6 124	6 338	6 735	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 881	9 529	9 645	10 285
Construction	5 529	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 775	12 005	13 879
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>105 753</b>	<b>121 092</b>	<b>137 031</b>	<b>150 242</b>	<b>168 489</b>	<b>192 675</b>	<b>209 443</b>	<b>237 549</b>	<b>261 308</b>	<b>291 154</b>	<b>318 692</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	24 898	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 059	61 714	66 263
Transport and communication	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	33 428	37 928	41 179
Finance, real estate and business services	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 226	87 076	98 082	109 378
Community, social and other personal services	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 702	18 447	20 205
General government services	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 381	56 374	61 475	69 043	74 983	81 666
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>169 432</b>	<b>189 809</b>	<b>211 377</b>	<b>228 118</b>	<b>248 012</b>	<b>283 612</b>	<b>307 047</b>	<b>357 274</b>	<b>385 134</b>	<b>423 057</b>	<b>461 453</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 241	17 640	19 846	22 882	25 152	28 380	30 433	35 225	39 413	48 693	57 564
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>185 673</b>	<b>207 449</b>	<b>231 223</b>	<b>251 000</b>	<b>273 164</b>	<b>311 992</b>	<b>337 480</b>	<b>392 499</b>	<b>424 547</b>	<b>471 750</b>	<b>519 017</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<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>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Mining and quarrying	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
<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>25.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Manufacturing	23.3	22.3	22.0	21.3	20.3	20.6	20.8	21.5	20.9	20.2	19.7
Electricity and water	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
Construction	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7
<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>60.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>61.4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.7	13.5	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.8
Transport and communication	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9
Finance, real estate and business services	15.4	16.1	17.1	18.0	19.2	19.4	19.8	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.1
Community, social and other personal services	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
General government services	17.7	18.3	18.5	18.3	18.0	16.8	16.7	15.7	16.3	15.9	15.7
<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>90.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>88.9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.3	11.1
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<b>Industry</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>12 021</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>9 679</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>9 702</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 731	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 563	1 568	1 605
Mining and quarrying	10 289	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 116	8 051	8 097
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>71 645</b>	<b>73 664</b>	<b>75 849</b>	<b>74 402</b>	<b>74 209</b>	<b>79 785</b>	<b>81 336</b>	<b>84 756</b>	<b>85 394</b>	<b>90 103</b>	<b>95 463</b>
Manufacturing	57 211	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 384	67 569	70 734	74 394
Electricity and water	7 286	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 578	7 807	8 062	8 274
Construction	7 148	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	10 018	11 307	12 795
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>159 436</b>	<b>165 582</b>	<b>170 367</b>	<b>174 160</b>	<b>181 834</b>	<b>192 675</b>	<b>199 585</b>	<b>210 302</b>	<b>220 074</b>	<b>232 262</b>	<b>244 707</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	34 781	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 845	48 235	51 284	55 079
Transport and communication	16 899	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 446	32 454	34 108
Finance, real estate and business services	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 810	74 130	79 512	83 642
Community, social and other personal services	10 319	10 560	10 541	11 194	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 418	13 715	14 535
General government services	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 044	53 845	55 296	57 343
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>243 101</b>	<b>250 463</b>	<b>257 351</b>	<b>260 349</b>	<b>267 218</b>	<b>283 612</b>	<b>290 869</b>	<b>305 304</b>	<b>315 147</b>	<b>331 985</b>	<b>349 872</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	26 023	25 260	27 875	27 696	27 529	28 381	28 341	29 900	30 729	32 751	34 461
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>269 124</b>	<b>275 723</b>	<b>285 226</b>	<b>288 045</b>	<b>294 746</b>	<b>311 992</b>	<b>319 211</b>	<b>335 204</b>	<b>345 876</b>	<b>364 735</b>	<b>384 332</b>

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

<b>Industry</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<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>-5.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-14.3	-4.8	-1.0	13.5	1.8	-6.6	9.7	-5.7	0.4	2.3
Mining and quarrying		-5.4	-0.1	6.8	-7.7	-0.5	-11.5	1.8	-5.5	-0.8	0.6
<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>4.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Manufacturing		1.4	3.3	-0.1	-0.3	7.6	3.0	3.4	-1.2	4.7	5.2
Electricity and water		8.5	2.8	-7.8	2.2	0.3	-5.0	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.6
Construction		8.3	0.9	-9.9	-2.5	15.2	-0.3	11.4	13.9	12.9	13.2
<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>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4.1	0.1	0.6	8.3	8.4	1.8	2.8	7.6	6.3	7.4
Transport and communication		6.0	8.9	5.3	6.8	12.9	6.6	8.9	5.9	6.6	5.1
Finance, real estate and business services		9.1	7.3	5.9	6.9	9.3	8.1	9.9	3.2	7.3	5.2
Community, social and other personal services		2.3	-0.2	6.2	4.2	4.9	2.4	2.6	4.5	2.2	6.0
General government services		-0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-1.4	0.7	3.5	2.7	3.7
<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>5.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		-2.9	10.4	-0.6	-0.6	3.1	-0.1	5.5	2.8	6.6	5.2
<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>3.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>19 505</b>	<b>22 708</b>	<b>19 851</b>	<b>20 439</b>	<b>22 412</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 695	3 495
Mining and quarrying	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 743	18 917
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>10 261</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>12 706</b>	<b>13 502</b>	<b>14 100</b>	<b>15 526</b>	<b>17 532</b>	<b>20 384</b>	<b>21 865</b>	<b>23 127</b>	<b>24 883</b>
Manufacturing	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 478	18 920
Electricity and water	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 343	4 449
Construction	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 305	1 514
<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>32 467</b>	<b>36 756</b>	<b>40 417</b>	<b>43 733</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	8 738	9 513
Transport and communication	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 566	8 147
Finance, real estate and business services	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 742	11 660
Community, social and other personal services	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 637	5 035
General government services	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 013	7 689	8 735	9 377
<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>66 497</b>	<b>75 558</b>	<b>78 472</b>	<b>83 982</b>	<b>91 027</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 257	3 657	4 053	4 679	5 246	5 789	6 592	7 458	8 023	9 665	11 351
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>36 981</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>83 017</b>	<b>86 496</b>	<b>93 647</b>	<b>102 378</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>23,0</b>	<b>21,8</b>	<b>21,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,2	5,6	5,0	5,0	5,1	4,4	4,5	5,8	4,7	3,9	3,4
Mining and quarrying	17,6	17,9	17,7	17,4	18,6	19,5	22,2	21,6	18,3	17,9	18,5
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>27,7</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>24,6</b>	<b>25,3</b>	<b>24,7</b>	<b>24,3</b>
Manufacturing	19,0	18,1	18,1	18,0	17,3	17,9	18,0	18,7	19,0	18,7	18,5
Electricity and water	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,3	5,4	4,5	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,3
Construction	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,5
<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>39,1</b>	<b>42,5</b>	<b>43,2</b>	<b>42,7</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,9	10,4	10,3	10,0	10,2	10,8	9,9	9,4	9,9	9,3	9,3
Transport and communication	7,5	7,7	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,8	8,0	7,7	8,3	8,1	8,0
Finance, real estate and business services	8,5	9,1	9,6	9,9	10,1	9,4	9,1	9,0	10,5	11,5	11,4
Community, social and other personal services	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	4,6	4,9	5,0	4,9
General government services	9,3	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,4	9,3	8,6	8,4	8,9	9,3	9,2
<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>	<b>89,7</b>	<b>88,9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,3	11,1
<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>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary Industries</b>	<b>12 719</b>	<b>13 454</b>	<b>13 920</b>	<b>13 924</b>	<b>14 544</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>14 628</b>	<b>14 863</b>	<b>15 201</b>	<b>15 554</b>	<b>16 004</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 746	2 849
Mining and quarrying	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 807	13 155
<b>Secondary Industries</b>	<b>13 333</b>	<b>14 091</b>	<b>14 715</b>	<b>14 641</b>	<b>14 588</b>	<b>15 526</b>	<b>15 791</b>	<b>16 585</b>	<b>16 648</b>	<b>17 353</b>	<b>18 058</b>
Manufacturing	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616	13 113
Electricity and water	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 470	3 553
Construction	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 267	1 392
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>22 215</b>	<b>23 638</b>	<b>24 256</b>	<b>24 927</b>	<b>26 079</b>	<b>26 596</b>	<b>27 386</b>	<b>28 022</b>	<b>29 255</b>	<b>30 673</b>	<b>32 217</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 671	8 042
Transport and communication	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 227	6 578
Finance, real estate and business services	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 213	7 681
Community, social and other personal services	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 462	3 643
General government services	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 825	5 987	6 099	6 274
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>48 266</b>	<b>51 183</b>	<b>52 891</b>	<b>53 492</b>	<b>55 211</b>	<b>57 111</b>	<b>57 805</b>	<b>59 471</b>	<b>61 104</b>	<b>63 580</b>	<b>66 279</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 275	5 632	5 841	5 791	5 787	5 789	5 895	5 826	5 948	6 221	6 534
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>53 541</b>	<b>56 815</b>	<b>58 732</b>	<b>59 283</b>	<b>60 997</b>	<b>62 900</b>	<b>63 700</b>	<b>65 296</b>	<b>67 052</b>	<b>69 801</b>	<b>72 813</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>2,3</b>	<b>2,3</b>	<b>2,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		37,6	-6,3	4,9	12,0	4,5	-14,7	19,8	-4,1	1,8	3,7
Mining and quarrying		0,8	5,6	-0,9	2,9	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,8	2,4	2,7
<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>5,0</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>4,1</b>
Manufacturing		3,5	2,8	2,0	2,1	9,3	3,0	4,9	-0,7	4,6	3,9
Electricity and water		15,1	7,5	-7,6	-7,7	8,6	-6,3	4,8	3,2	1,7	2,4
Construction		-1,2	9,2	0,7	-0,4	-23,9	15,2	7,0	3,6	7,8	9,8
<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>2,3</b>	<b>4,4</b>	<b>4,8</b>	<b>5,0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,0	1,1	1,4	7,5	5,9	2,9	2,1	2,4	5,4	4,8
Transport and communication		8,8	8,7	6,8	6,7	5,6	3,9	6,6	9,8	4,0	5,6
Finance, real estate and business services		12,3	4,3	2,1	4,0	-5,9	6,0	1,6	3,8	9,3	6,5
Community, social and other personal services		3,0	0,0	6,7	3,8	4,8	2,2	2,4	3,9	1,8	5,2
General government services		3,6	-0,4	0,1	1,2	1,8	-0,4	-0,4	2,8	1,9	2,9
<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>2,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		6,8	3,7	-0,8	-0,1	0,0	1,8	-1,2	2,1	4,6	5,0
<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>2,5</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,3</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>18 419</b>	<b>22 243</b>	<b>21 799</b>	<b>22 720</b>	<b>25 193</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 119	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 250	2 986	2 753
Mining and quarrying	5 134	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	18 549	19 734	22 440
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>3 923</b>	<b>4 288</b>	<b>4 507</b>	<b>4 517</b>	<b>5 145</b>	<b>5 329</b>	<b>6 082</b>	<b>6 637</b>	<b>6 973</b>	<b>7 635</b>
Manufacturing	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	3 031	3 266	3 609
Electricity and water	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 899	2 375	2 395	2 539
Construction	858	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 231	1 313	1 488
<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>42 696</b>	<b>47 349</b>	<b>53 798</b>	<b>59 248</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 602	10 815	11 705
Transport and communication	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	6 516	7 756	7 898
Finance, real estate and business services	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 036	12 633	14 476	17 250
Community, social and other personal services	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 828	3 104	3 440	3 823	4 195	4 556
General government services	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 575	14 774	16 557	17 840
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>28 212</b>	<b>31 313</b>	<b>36 579</b>	<b>42 047</b>	<b>46 871</b>	<b>53 537</b>	<b>62 070</b>	<b>71 021</b>	<b>75 784</b>	<b>83 492</b>	<b>92 077</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 873	3 029	3 511	4 388	4 885	5 418	6 228	7 134	7 855	9 675	11 620
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>31 085</b>	<b>34 342</b>	<b>40 090</b>	<b>46 435</b>	<b>51 755</b>	<b>58 954</b>	<b>68 298</b>	<b>78 155</b>	<b>83 639</b>	<b>93 166</b>	<b>103 697</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<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>28.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.6	2.9	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.7
Mining and quarrying	16.5	14.2	13.8	16.0	18.4	20.8	24.4	26.0	22.2	21.2	21.6
<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>7.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Manufacturing	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Electricity and water	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
Construction	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>59.3</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>54.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14.2	14.2	13.4	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.3
Transport and communication	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.6
Finance, real estate and business services	16.5	17.4	17.3	16.4	15.9	14.4	14.4	14.1	15.1	15.5	16.6
Community, social and other personal services	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
General government services	17.3	19.1	21.8	21.3	20.8	19.2	17.7	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.2
<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>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9.2	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.4	11.2
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>13 005</b>	<b>12 310</b>	<b>12 961</b>	<b>13 823</b>	<b>13 980</b>	<b>13 723</b>	<b>15 424</b>	<b>16 612</b>	<b>17 110</b>	<b>17 345</b>	<b>17 712</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 083	1 134	1 116	1 386	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 686	1 696	1 747
Mining and quarrying	11 922	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 424	15 649	15 965
<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>5 381</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>5 673</b>	<b>5 912</b>
Manufacturing	2 037	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 345	2 457	2 533
Electricity and water	1 353	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 689	1 616	1 677	1 948	2 001	2 056
Construction	1 110	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 144	1 215	1 322
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>28 412</b>	<b>29 695</b>	<b>32 365</b>	<b>33 509</b>	<b>34 516</b>	<b>34 668</b>	<b>36 689</b>	<b>37 900</b>	<b>38 954</b>	<b>40 395</b>	<b>42 450</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 102	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 187	8 641	9 079
Transport and communication	2 847	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 573	6 725	7 248
Finance, real estate and business services	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 257	9 718	10 282	10 816
Community, social and other personal services	2 376	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 828	2 894	2 968	3 086	3 141	3 311
General government services	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 286	11 391	11 606	11 996
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>45 918</b>	<b>46 803</b>	<b>50 258</b>	<b>52 210</b>	<b>53 286</b>	<b>53 537</b>	<b>57 261</b>	<b>59 892</b>	<b>61 502</b>	<b>63 412</b>	<b>66 073</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 006	5 119	5 521	5 624	5 546	5 418	5 713	5 880	6 021	6 351	6 525
<b>GDPR at market prices</b>	<b>50 924</b>	<b>51 922</b>	<b>55 779</b>	<b>57 834</b>	<b>58 832</b>	<b>58 954</b>	<b>62 974</b>	<b>65 773</b>	<b>67 523</b>	<b>69 764</b>	<b>72 598</b>

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Primary industries</b>		<b>-5.3</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>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		4.7	-1.5	24.1	8.8	-2.3	4.0	10.9	-0.8	0.6	3.0
Mining and quarrying		-6.3	6.0	5.0	0.3	-1.8	13.4	7.3	3.4	1.5	2.0
<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>4.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Manufacturing		1.5	2.7	-0.8	1.4	6.1	3.4	1.6	-1.4	4.8	3.1
Electricity and water		13.9	5.1	1.6	-3.0	5.8	-4.3	3.8	16.2	2.7	2.8
Construction		7.1	0.1	-5.4	-6.0	12.5	-0.1	11.3	-13.7	6.2	8.8
<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>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3.9	2.3	1.9	5.7	7.1	7.0	0.8	1.5	5.5	5.1
Transport and communication		10.2	12.0	9.1	11.3	6.3	19.8	16.4	3.9	2.3	7.8
Finance, real estate and business services		4.8	3.2	0.3	-1.3	-6.1	7.5	1.3	5.0	5.8	5.2
Community, social and other personal services		2.9	0.2	6.3	3.7	4.7	2.3	2.5	4.0	1.8	5.4
General government services		3.3	20.9	4.8	1.9	-1.6	-0.9	0.6	0.9	1.9	3.4
<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>4.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products		2.3	7.9	1.9	-1.4	-2.3	5.5	2.9	2.4	5.5	2.7
<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>4.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.1</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 745	9 063	8 589
Eastern Cape	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 342	2 248	2 048
Northern Cape	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 521	2 317
Free State	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 659	3 501
KwaZulu-Natal	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 400	9 753
North West	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 332	2 804
Gauteng	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 763	2 529	2 364
Mpumalanga	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 695	3 495
Limpopo	1 119	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 250	2 986	2 753
<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>40 889</b>	<b>39 432</b>	<b>37 625</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	24.9	21.7	22.6	23.2	22.9	22.0	22.1	21.7	21.4	23.0	22.8
Eastern Cape	7.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.4
Northern Cape	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	6.0	6.4	6.2
Free State	5.8	12.2	11.8	7.6	10.1	10.3	10.2	12.5	11.1	9.3	9.3
KwaZulu-Natal	27.4	26.3	27.1	30.0	26.9	28.0	28.1	24.7	25.5	26.4	25.9
North West	6.1	11.2	10.4	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.8	10.8	5.6	5.9	7.5
Gauteng	9.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.3
Mpumalanga	9.9	10.1	9.4	10.1	11.1	10.0	10.0	10.9	9.9	9.4	9.3
Limpopo	5.8	4.1	3.7	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.3	7.9	7.6	7.3
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	5 228	5 582	5 861	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 507	6 274	6 461	6 774
Eastern Cape	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 844	1 940
Northern Cape	931	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 391	1 377	1 410
Free State	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 178	2 256
KwaZulu-Natal	6 509	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 278	8 625
North West	951	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 934	2 027
Gauteng	1 731	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 563	1 568	1 605
Mpumalanga	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 746	2 849
Limpopo	1 083	1 134	1 116	1 386	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 686	1 696	1 747
<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>27 700</b>	<b>28 083</b>	<b>29 232</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		6.8	5.0	-1.3	6.7	-2.3	0.8	7.1	-3.6	3.0	4.8
Eastern Cape		-1.7	4.9	-5.7	7.2	-5.6	24.2	-11.2	-4.3	1.2	5.2
Northern Cape		13.4	14.9	-11.0	16.9	1.4	-0.3	6.4	2.5	-1.0	2.4
Free State		178.9	2.4	-34.8	33.8	23.1	-15.1	-0.4	-9.8	1.0	3.6
KwaZulu-Natal		16.3	-0.4	0.9	-2.6	3.8	-0.3	4.7	2.4	0.7	4.2
North West		145.5	-3.9	-26.4	-8.2	35.9	-22.1	20.7	-2.4	2.4	4.8
Gauteng		-14.3	-4.8	-1.0	13.5	1.8	-6.6	9.7	-5.7	0.4	2.3
Mpumalanga		37.6	-6.3	4.9	12.0	4.5	-14.7	19.8	-4.1	1.8	3.7
Limpopo		4.7	-1.5	24.1	8.8	-2.3	4.0	10.9	-0.8	0.6	3.0
<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>-2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.1</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	471	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	435	420	394
Eastern Cape	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	226	214
Northern Cape	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 192	7 998
Free State	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 584	8 129	8 949
KwaZulu/Natal	1 263	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 112	3 450
North West	6 906	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 315	24 093
Gauteng	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 906	12 420	14 060
Mpumalanga	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 743	18 917
Limpopo	5 134	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	18 549	19 734	22 440
<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>84 258</b>	<b>89 290</b>	<b>100 515</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Eastern Cape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Northern Cape	8.8	6.4	6.7	7.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Free State	13.0	13.6	12.5	9.9	8.5	7.3	6.4	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9
KwaZulu-Natal	3.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
North West	19.8	20.5	20.9	21.4	22.8	24.7	25.0	21.8	23.6	23.9	24.0
Gauteng	19.8	21.2	20.0	20.2	15.9	15.0	12.8	15.7	14.1	13.9	14.0
Mpumalanga	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.5	20.3	19.3	21.0	19.4	18.8	18.8	18.8
Limpopo	14.7	12.6	13.7	16.1	18.2	19.3	21.6	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.3
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	916	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	283	287	290
Eastern Cape	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108	110
Northern Cape	4 942	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 736	5 764	5 796
Free State	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 275	5 376
KwaZulu-Natal	2 821	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 543	2 561
North West	15 887	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	16 878	17 638
Gauteng	10 289	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 116	8 051	8 097
Mpumalanga	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 807	13 155
Limpopo	11 922	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 424	15 649	15 965
<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>66 502</b>	<b>67 363</b>	<b>68 987</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		-16.7	-37.9	-17.3	-22.8	7.5	-13.4	-1.3	1.8	1.2	1.0
Eastern Cape		2.2	3.0	23.9	-16.1	-11.8	7.3	0.7	5.1	1.0	1.6
Northern Cape		-0.7	8.6	6.5	-0.2	3.5	-6.4	0.3	4.4	0.5	0.6
Free State		-7.5	-1.5	-16.7	-1.2	-7.9	-11.7	20.8	5.1	1.5	1.9
KwaZulu-Natal		39.3	1.1	-1.4	-27.5	-2.6	-5.1	-10.7	6.5	1.8	0.7
North West		1.7	-1.8	-2.9	5.1	-3.2	2.8	-5.7	9.4	1.5	4.5
Gauteng		-5.4	-0.1	6.8	-7.7	-0.5	-11.5	1.8	-5.5	-0.8	0.6
Mpumalanga		0.8	5.6	-0.9	2.9	2.7	0.3	-1.9	3.8	2.4	2.7
Limpopo		-6.3	6.0	5.0	0.3	-1.8	13.4	7.3	3.4	1.5	2.0
<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>4.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 871	35 158	37 443
Eastern Cape	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 615	20 397
Northern Cape	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	992	1 151
Free State	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 373	10 393
KwaZulu-Natal	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 415	54 233
North West	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 498	6 676
Gauteng	43 332	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 853	95 304	102 173
Mpumalanga	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 478	18 920
Limpopo	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	3 031	3 266	3 609
<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>221 652</b>	<b>237 100</b>	<b>254 993</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7
Eastern Cape	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0
Northern Cape	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Free State	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
KwaZulu-Natal	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3
North West	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Gauteng	40.8	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.1
Mpumalanga	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	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	1.4	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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	22 412	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 700	24 959	24 407	25 789	27 155
Eastern Cape	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	13 786	14 369
Northern Cape	677	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	683	693	711
Free State	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 917	6 138	6 376
KwaZulu-Natal	29 873	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 481	39 568
North West	3 680	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 502	4 697
Gauteng	57 211	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 384	67 569	70 734	74 394
Mpumalanga	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616	13 113
Limpopo	2 037	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 345	2 457	2 533
<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>166 405</b>	<b>174 197</b>	<b>182 917</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		0.2	2.4	-0.5	-0.7	5.7	2.9	1.1	-2.2	5.7	5.3
Eastern Cape		-1.5	0.9	-1.7	2.1	13.1	5.6	1.7	-2.2	3.7	4.2
Northern Cape		0.1	0.3	-0.8	-1.0	5.8	3.7	1.0	-7.7	1.4	2.6
Free State		7.8	2.1	0.6	5.0	8.7	2.0	3.1	-0.8	3.7	3.9
KwaZulu-Natal		1.7	2.7	-0.5	1.6	8.6	2.9	2.6	-0.8	4.5	5.6
North West		1.1	2.3	-1.7	-0.2	9.8	3.3	4.4	-3.6	5.5	4.3
Gauteng		1.4	3.3	-0.1	-0.3	7.6	3.0	3.4	-1.2	4.7	5.2
Mpumalanga		3.5	2.8	2.0	2.1	9.3	3.0	4.9	-0.7	4.6	3.9
Limpopo		1.5	2.7	-0.8	1.4	6.1	3.4	1.6	-1.4	4.8	3.1
<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>-1.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	1 669	1 715	1 749	1 898	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 436	2 959	3 127	3 343
Eastern Cape	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 264	1 389
Northern Cape	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	657	725
Free State	1 183	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 162	2 296
KwaZulu-Natal	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 173	5 571
North West	575	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	878	976
Gauteng	6 124	6 338	6 735	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 881	9 529	9 645	10 285
Mpumalanga	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 343	4 449
Limpopo	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 899	2 375	2 395	2 539
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>17 409</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>26 046</b>	<b>28 316</b>	<b>29 645</b>	<b>31 574</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.4	10.4	10.5	10.6
Eastern Cape	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.4
Northern Cape	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3
Free State	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.3
KwaZulu-Natal	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.9	17.0	17.4	17.6
North West	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
Gauteng	35.2	34.1	33.8	33.2	34.4	33.7	33.5	34.1	33.7	32.5	32.6
Mpumalanga	13.6	14.6	15.3	15.1	14.2	14.8	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.7	14.1
Limpopo	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.0
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	1 781	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 165	2 410	2 494	2 590
Eastern Cape	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	961	984
Northern Cape	575	651	641	612	588	559	522	452	444	449	458
Free State	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 651	1 667
KwaZulu-Natal	3 582	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 062	4 170
North West	680	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	684	707
Gauteng	7 286	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 578	7 807	8 062	8 274
Mpumalanga	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 470	3 553
Limpopo	1 353	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 689	1 616	1 677	1 948	2 001	2 056
<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>22 722</b>	<b>23 151</b>	<b>23 835</b>	<b>24 460</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		11.1	2.6	-5.0	8.3	2.8	-1.9	2.8	11.3	3.5	3.8
Eastern Cape		8.9	0.7	-2.4	4.6	4.3	-1.5	-22.2	11.4	2.2	2.3
Northern Cape		13.2	-1.5	-4.5	-3.8	-5.0	-6.6	-13.4	-1.7	1.1	1.9
Free State		9.5	8.3	-6.7	-3.5	0.8	-2.9	3.5	1.0	4.0	1.0
KwaZulu-Natal		11.1	3.4	-6.1	0.1	5.9	-0.1	9.7	-12.5	3.5	2.7
North West		11.7	2.1	-10.9	-13.0	-0.4	-3.8	11.3	5.5	1.2	3.4
Gauteng		8.5	2.8	-7.8	2.2	0.3	-5.0	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.6
Mpumalanga		15.1	7.5	-7.6	-7.7	8.6	-6.3	4.8	3.2	1.7	2.4
Limpopo		13.9	5.1	1.6	-3.0	5.8	-4.3	3.8	16.2	2.7	2.8
<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>3.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	2 986	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 314	5 492	6 575
Eastern Cape	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 975	1 859
Northern Cape	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	365	337
Free State	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	942	1 051
KwaZulu-Natal	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 933	4 989	4 774
North West	821	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 452	1 685
Gauteng	5 529	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 775	12 005	13 879
Mpumalanga	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 305	1 514
Limpopo	858	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 231	1 313	1 488
<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>26 947</b>	<b>29 838</b>	<b>33 161</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	18.9	17.4	18.1	18.5	20.7	20.6	16.5	21.2	19.7	18.4	19.8
Eastern Cape	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.5	5.4	6.6	6.6	5.6
Northern Cape	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Free State	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2
KwaZulu-Natal	18.0	17.4	17.7	16.7	16.0	15.7	20.1	14.8	14.6	16.7	14.4
North West	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.1
Gauteng	35.1	37.2	36.3	34.8	34.4	37.5	35.6	37.5	40.0	40.2	41.9
Mpumalanga	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.1	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6
Limpopo	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.5
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	3 861	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 941	5 523	6 203
Eastern Cape	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 802	1 985
Northern Cape	290	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	294	305	332
Free State	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	944	1 032
KwaZulu-Natal	3 676	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 074	4 562
North West	1 063	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 394	1 512
Gauteng	7 148	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	10 018	11 307	12 795
Mpumalanga	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 267	1 392
Limpopo	1 110	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 144	1 215	1 322
<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>25 053</b>	<b>27 830</b>	<b>31 134</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		-6.5	8.2	-4.2	10.5	5.0	-15.8	34.1	0.7	11.8	12.3
Eastern Cape		4.4	1.1	-1.4	6.6	-0.5	17.6	-11.8	30.0	8.8	10.1
Northern Cape		11.5	-4.3	14.9	-11.3	-12.2	27.1	-15.0	-1.8	4.0	8.9
Free State		-9.9	7.7	-16.5	10.5	-9.3	8.8	-8.6	5.2	8.6	9.3
KwaZulu-Natal		-1.7	5.7	-11.3	-5.7	3.9	34.1	-21.0	3.9	11.4	12.0
North West		8.1	-2.8	25.6	-25.3	3.3	10.2	14.1	-4.7	7.4	8.5
Gauteng		8.3	0.9	-9.9	-2.5	15.2	-0.3	11.4	13.9	12.9	13.2
Mpumalanga		-1.2	9.2	0.7	-0.4	-23.9	15.2	7.0	3.6	7.8	9.8
Limpopo		7.1	0.1	-5.4	-6.0	12.5	-0.1	11.3	-13.7	6.2	8.8
<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>6.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>

**Table 31 - Gross domestic product by region: Wholesale and retail trade, repairs and restaurants**

**a. Current prices - Rand million**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 152	31 289	34 740
Eastern Cape	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	13 402	14 458
Northern Cape	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	3 283	3 765
Free State	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	8 074	9 024
KwaZulu-Natal	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	28 807	31 475
North West	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 616	10 606
Gauteng	24 898	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 059	61 714	66 263
Mpumalanga	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	8 738	9 513
Limpopo	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 602	10 815	11 705
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>71 768</b>	<b>79 463</b>	<b>85 859</b>	<b>90 936</b>	<b>103 193</b>	<b>122 702</b>	<b>130 387</b>	<b>143 095</b>	<b>157 728</b>	<b>175 738</b>	<b>191 549</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.6	17.8	18.1
Eastern Cape	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.6	7.5
Northern Cape	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Free State	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
KwaZulu-Natal	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.4	16.4
North West	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Gauteng	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.4	34.7	34.9	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.1	34.6
Mpumalanga	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.0
Limpopo	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	14 689	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 570	21 979	23 244	24 697
Eastern Cape	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	11 911	12 527
Northern Cape	1 857	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 531	2 647	2 799
Free State	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 511	6 947
KwaZulu-Natal	16 178	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 041	24 393	25 973
North West	6 174	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 373	7 809	8 353
Gauteng	34 781	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 845	48 235	51 284	55 079
Mpumalanga	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 671	8 042
Limpopo	6 102	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 187	8 641	9 079
<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>125 018</b>	<b>127 870</b>	<b>136 138</b>	<b>144 111</b>	<b>153 497</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		4.6	0.9	2.6	9.8	9.9	5.7	1.3	6.9	5.8	6.3
Eastern Cape		3.7	0.0	1.4	6.6	6.7	-6.0	2.1	4.4	4.8	5.2
Northern Cape		2.0	-1.1	1.2	8.3	10.5	-7.3	0.4	19.8	4.6	5.8
Free State		2.5	0.8	0.8	6.8	5.4	-7.8	3.4	6.8	5.9	6.7
KwaZulu-Natal		2.2	0.6	0.9	7.2	8.2	7.8	2.4	7.3	5.9	6.5
North West		3.8	-0.7	2.9	3.2	7.6	-6.4	3.4	4.7	5.9	7.0
Gauteng		4.1	0.1	0.6	8.3	8.4	1.8	2.8	7.6	6.3	7.4
Mpumalanga		4.0	1.1	1.4	7.5	5.9	2.9	2.1	2.4	5.4	4.8
Limpopo		3.9	2.3	1.9	5.7	7.1	7.0	0.8	1.5	5.5	5.1
<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>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	6 430	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 558	18 079	19 729
Eastern Cape	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 986	9 623
Northern Cape	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 498	2 607
Free State	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 115	5 578	6 126
KwaZulu-Natal	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 479	26 763	29 059
North West	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 759	7 088	7 588
Gauteng	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	33 428	37 928	41 179
Mpumalanga	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 566	8 147
Limpopo	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	6 516	7 756	7 898
<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>110 439</b>	<b>122 240</b>	<b>131 955</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.8	15.0
Eastern Cape	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3
Northern Cape	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Free State	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
KwaZulu-Natal	23.5	23.3	23.0	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.0
North West	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8
Gauteng	28.6	28.5	28.8	29.2	29.7	30.6	30.3	30.5	30.3	31.0	31.2
Mpumalanga	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.2
Limpopo	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.0
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	8 542	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 549	15 323	16 325
Eastern Cape	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 308	7 625
Northern Cape	1 573	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 039	2 124	2 250
Free State	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 839	4 954
KwaZulu-Natal	13 904	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 604	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 436	23 580
North West	3 619	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 065	6 497
Gauteng	16 899	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 446	32 454	34 108
Mpumalanga	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 227	6 578
Limpopo	2 847	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 573	6 725	7 248
<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>98 864</b>	<b>103 500</b>	<b>109 165</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		5.6	8.9	8.0	6.3	7.9	5.8	5.6	7.1	5.3	6.5
Eastern Cape		6.9	6.3	2.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	10.9	1.6	2.8	4.3
Northern Cape		6.7	0.4	2.1	2.3	4.2	-4.0	9.9	5.3	4.2	5.9
Free State		4.9	6.7	3.5	2.3	6.1	3.5	5.7	1.6	2.2	2.4
KwaZulu-Natal		4.5	5.6	4.5	3.6	6.5	4.3	9.4	6.5	4.3	5.1
North West		8.5	7.5	6.6	-1.1	5.3	4.6	11.8	7.8	2.5	7.1
Gauteng		6.0	8.9	5.3	6.8	12.9	6.6	8.9	5.9	6.6	5.1
Mpumalanga		8.8	8.7	6.8	6.7	5.6	3.9	6.6	9.8	4.0	5.6
Limpopo		10.2	12.0	9.1	11.3	6.3	19.8	16.4	3.9	2.3	7.8
<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>5.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 360	36 435	40 375	46 261	51 140	58 924
Eastern Cape	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 781	24 129
Northern Cape	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 343	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 572	4 354
Free State	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	11 896	13 534
KwaZulu-Natal	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 524	24 432	28 086	32 267	36 656	41 019
North West	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 805	13 231
Gauteng	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 226	87 076	98 082	109 378
Mpumalanga	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 742	11 660
Limpopo	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 036	12 633	14 476	17 250
<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>204 667</b>	<b>229 007</b>	<b>260 151</b>	<b>293 481</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	21.2	20.2	20.3	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.5	19.7	20.2	19.7	20.1
Eastern Cape	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.2
Northern Cape	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Free State	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6
KwaZulu-Natal	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.1	14.1	14.0
North West	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
Gauteng	34.9	35.4	35.8	36.9	37.2	38.7	37.7	39.2	38.0	37.7	37.3
Mpumalanga	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.0
Limpopo	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 360	34 469	36 307	38 459	41 797	44 303
Eastern Cape	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	15 959	16 816
Northern Cape	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 595	2 501	2 719	2 924
Free State	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 814	9 266
KwaZulu-Natal	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 103	28 715
North West	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 356	8 722
Gauteng	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 810	74 130	79 512	83 642
Mpumalanga	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 213	7 681
Limpopo	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 257	9 718	10 282	10 816
<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>179 623</b>	<b>187 062</b>	<b>201 756</b>	<b>212 885</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		6.5	3.4	-1.3	6.2	4.0	9.9	5.3	5.9	8.7	6.0
Eastern Cape		6.0	2.9	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0	9.5	3.6	5.3	7.9	5.4
Northern Cape		-1.8	2.3	-0.3	8.7	-7.3	9.6	1.1	-3.6	8.7	7.6
Free State		0.7	3.2	1.6	4.7	-2.3	9.5	3.4	1.5	8.7	5.1
KwaZulu-Natal		6.8	4.2	2.4	6.1	1.2	5.7	5.1	4.9	8.1	5.9
North West		1.6	1.5	1.8	4.0	-5.4	6.7	2.3	4.3	8.8	4.4
Gauteng		9.1	7.3	5.9	6.9	9.3	8.1	9.9	3.2	7.3	5.2
Mpumalanga		12.3	4.3	2.1	4.0	-5.9	6.0	1.6	3.8	9.3	6.5
Limpopo		4.8	3.2	0.3	-1.3	-6.1	7.5	1.3	5.0	5.8	5.2
<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>6.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.5</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 690	9 594	10 502
Eastern Cape	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 100	11 003
Northern Cape	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 478	2 708
Free State	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 874	8 589
KwaZulu-Natal	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 880	14 085
North West	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 793	7 373
Gauteng	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 702	18 447	20 205
Mpumalanga	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 637	5 035
Limpopo	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 828	3 104	3 440	3 823	4 195	4 556
<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>69 895</b>	<b>76 998</b>	<b>84 055</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5
Eastern Cape	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1
Northern Cape	3.2	3.2	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	10.2	10.2
KwaZulu-Natal	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8
North West	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Gauteng	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.0
Mpumalanga	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0
Limpopo	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	5 378	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 939	7 082	7 458
Eastern Cape	5 689	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 501	7 865
Northern Cape	1 389	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 797	1 829	1 937
Free State	4 445	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 735	5 848	6 130
KwaZulu-Natal	7 244	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 527	10 017
North West	3 838	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 080	5 346
Gauteng	10 319	10 560	10 541	11 194	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 418	13 715	14 535
Mpumalanga	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 462	3 643
Limpopo	2 376	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 828	2 894	2 968	3 086	3 141	3 311
<b>Value added at basic prices</b>	<b>43 298</b>	<b>44 449</b>	<b>44 434</b>	<b>47 194</b>	<b>49 020</b>	<b>51 382</b>	<b>52 537</b>	<b>53 852</b>	<b>56 074</b>	<b>57 183</b>	<b>60 241</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		2.6	-0.2	6.1	3.9	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.1	2.1	5.3
Eastern Cape		2.9	0.1	6.1	3.9	4.8	2.1	2.5	4.0	1.8	4.9
Northern Cape		2.7	-0.2	6.5	3.8	4.9	2.2	2.5	3.9	1.8	5.9
Free State		2.7	0.0	6.1	3.7	4.8	2.2	2.5	4.1	2.0	4.8
KwaZulu-Natal		2.6	-0.1	6.2	3.7	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.1	2.0	5.1
North West		3.0	0.3	6.3	3.8	4.9	2.3	2.4	4.0	1.7	5.2
Gauteng		2.3	-0.2	6.2	4.2	4.9	2.4	2.6	4.5	2.2	6.0
Mpumalanga		3.0	0.0	6.7	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.4	3.9	1.8	5.2
Limpopo		2.9	0.2	6.3	3.7	4.7	2.3	2.5	4.0	1.8	5.4
<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>4.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.3</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	2004	2005
Western Cape	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	15 315	17 121	18 865	20 518
Eastern Cape	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 760	19 487	21 746	23 347
Northern Cape	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 148	3 534	3 444	3 686
Free State	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 196	8 976	10 448	11 237
KwaZulu-Natal	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 788	23 993	27 775	30 260
North West	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 043	9 931	10 867	11 683
Gauteng	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 381	56 374	61 475	69 043	74 983	81 666
Mpumalanga	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 013	7 689	8 735	9 377
Limpopo	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 575	14 774	16 557	17 840
<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>157 312</b>	<b>174 548</b>	<b>193 420</b>	<b>209 614</b>

**b. Current prices - percentage contributions**

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
Eastern Cape	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1
Northern Cape	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Free State	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4
KwaZulu-Natal	14.0	14.3	13.7	14.0	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	14.4	14.4
North West	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Gauteng	40.8	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.3	39.6	39.1	39.6	38.8	39.0
Mpumalanga	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Limpopo	6.6	6.8	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5
<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>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 189	13 480	13 972	14 381
Eastern Cape	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 981	15 103	15 439	16 036
Northern Cape	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 765	2 791	2 828	2 912
Free State	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 836	7 063	7 272	7 490
KwaZulu-Natal	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 299	18 651	19 002	19 708
North West	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 633	7 705	7 832	8 092
Gauteng	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 044	53 845	55 296	57 343
Mpumalanga	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 825	5 987	6 099	6 274
Limpopo	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 286	11 391	11 606	11 996
<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>132 859</b>	<b>136 018</b>	<b>139 347</b>	<b>144 232</b>

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

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape		4.3	-0.3	-5.8	-2.4	-3.2	-0.5	0.8	2.2	3.6	2.9
Eastern Cape		3.8	0.9	-2.4	1.5	2.7	-2.6	1.2	0.8	2.2	3.9
Northern Cape		4.8	5.3	-1.0	0.2	1.9	-0.2	2.5	0.9	1.3	3.0
Free State		3.2	-0.8	0.8	0.9	-1.5	-1.1	0.3	3.3	3.0	3.0
KwaZulu-Natal		3.8	-2.4	1.9	-3.5	-0.3	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.9	3.7
North West		3.6	-3.9	3.6	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.3
Gauteng		-0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-1.4	0.7	3.5	2.7	3.7
Mpumalanga		3.6	-0.4	0.1	1.2	1.8	-0.4	-0.4	2.8	1.9	2.9
Limpopo		3.3	20.9	4.8	1.9	-1.6	-0.9	0.6	0.9	1.9	3.4
<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>0.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>

**Table 36 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	100 492	2 166	9 382	88 944	83 608	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 811	5 133	-
Mining and quarrying	186 884	47	5 524	181 314	-	145 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145 900	35 414	-
Manufacturing	1 399 626	73 225	252 831	1 073 569	-	252	848 125	-	-	-	-	-	-	848 376	225 193	-
Electricity, gas and water	59 717	1 528	-	58 188	-	-	-	57 262	-	-	-	-	-	57 262	926	-
Construction	126 744	4 838	-	121 906	1 053	4 482	-	1 336	114 736	-	-	-	-	121 607	299	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	78 016	3 259	-245 429	320 186	-	125	14 785	51	145	293 364	284	-	-	308 753	11 433	-
Transport,communication	257 986	3 449	-22 308	276 845	-	-	-	-	-	-	262 126	-	-	262 126	32 416	-17 697
Finance,business services	452 617	13 506	-	439 111	-	308	16 141	-	1 216	160	1 086	410 315	-	429 226	11 998	-2 113
Other services	462 465	14 996	-	447 470	-	-	22 635	-	-	10 401	-	3 771	407 450	444 257	3 213	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-19 810	19 810
Purchases by residents	18 820	-	-	18 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 820	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>3 143 367</b>	<b>117 014</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 026 353</b>	<b>84 661</b>	<b>151 066</b>	<b>901 889</b>	<b>58 649</b>	<b>116 096</b>	<b>303 924</b>	<b>263 496</b>	<b>414 086</b>	<b>407 450</b>	<b>2 701 319</b>	<b>325 034</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	100 492				3 386	38	44 717	20	6	1 104	5	50	686	50 012		50 479
Mining and quarrying	186 884				271	294	74 036	4 839	2 344	23	262	94	619	82 783		104 101
Manufacturing	1 399 626				28 841	22 770	436 390	7 144	44 862	36 123	65 045	33 058	70 129	744 363		655 263
Electricity, gas and water	59 717				692	3 357	12 908	9 625	281	2 913	3 566	1 993	2 175	37 509		22 208
Construction	126 744				345	1 155	-	3 067	26 136	3 265	1 378	5 728	2 920	43 995		82 749
Trade,hotels,restaurants	78 016				312	455	1 894	194	228	8 826	9 156	6 141	3 778	30 984		47 032
Transport,communication	257 986				5 855	25 913	26 162	1 347	2 208	33 146	38 457	21 783	15 253	170 124		87 862
Finance,business services	452 617				2 349	4 411	56 348	3 974	11 612	58 947	30 689	108 808	36 827	313 965		138 652
Other services	462 465				1 721	8 414	27 781	122	1 472	1 850	4 499	7 425	30 619	83 903		378 562
Purchases by residents	18 820				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 820
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>3 143 367</b>				<b>43 772</b>	<b>66 808</b>	<b>680 237</b>	<b>30 333</b>	<b>89 149</b>	<b>146 197</b>	<b>153 057</b>	<b>185 079</b>	<b>163 007</b>	<b>1 557 639</b>		<b>1 585 727</b>
Gross value added / GDP		117 014			40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439	229 007	244 443	1 143 679	1 260 693	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>84 661</b>	<b>151 066</b>	<b>901 889</b>	<b>58 649</b>	<b>116 096</b>	<b>303 924</b>	<b>263 496</b>	<b>414 086</b>	<b>407 450</b>	<b>2 701 319</b>		

**Table 37 Supply and use table: 2004**

Supply table 2004	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	104 164	2 708	10 341	91 115	84 592	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 812	6 303	-
Mining and quarrying	200 356	58	6 089	194 210	-	153 655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153 655	40 555	-
Manufacturing	1 541 729	89 263	278 607	1 173 859	-	256	903 890	-	-	-	-	-	-	904 145	269 714	-
Electricity, gas and water	62 296	1 857	-	60 438	-	-	-	59 483	-	-	-	-	-	59 483	955	-
Construction	136 195	5 880	-	130 315	1 061	4 688	-	1 387	122 834	-	-	-	-	129 971	345	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	83 512	3 960	-269 129	348 681	-	123	15 993	54	154	321 048	299	-	-	337 670	11 011	-
Transport,communication	273 835	5 047	-25 908	294 696	-	-	-	-	-	-	279 678	-	-	279 678	35 827	-20 809
Finance,business services	503 274	16 414	-	486 861	-	332	17 215	-	1 289	173	1 142	455 079	-	475 229	14 018	-2 386
Other services	510 858	19 119	-	491 739	-	-	24 240	-	-	11 309	-	4 237	447 688	487 474	4 265	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-23 195	23 195
Purchases by residents	18 383	-	-	18 383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 383	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>3 434 601</b>	<b>144 305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 290 296</b>	<b>85 653</b>	<b>159 053</b>	<b>961 557</b>	<b>60 924</b>	<b>124 277</b>	<b>332 529</b>	<b>281 119</b>	<b>459 315</b>	<b>447 688</b>	<b>2 912 117</b>	<b>378 179</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 2004	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	104 164				3 344	33	45 916	20	6	1 103	5	49	723	51 199		52 964
Mining and quarrying	200 356				310	346	84 671	5 843	2 736	27	308	110	770	95 121		105 236
Manufacturing	1 541 729				30 569	22 463	461 712	7 151	47 114	38 107	67 970	34 485	77 805	787 377		754 352
Electricity, gas and water	62 296				711	3 109	13 137	9 772	295	3 060	3 640	2 142	2 354	38 218		24 077
Construction	136 195				359	1 137	-	3 160	27 769	3 523	1 469	6 120	3 304	46 841		89 354
Trade,hotels,restaurants	83 512				322	468	1 984	191	241	9 409	9 301	6 323	3 962	32 201		51 311
Transport,communication	273 835				6 271	28 868	28 083	1 412	2 378	36 327	39 132	23 358	17 157	182 986		90 849
Finance,business services	503 274				2 433	4 446	58 353	3 602	12 260	63 148	32 100	118 226	40 122	334 690		168 584
Other services	510 858				1 903	8 893	30 602	130	1 640	2 087	4 953	8 352	31 073	89 632		421 226
Purchases by residents	18 383				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 383
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>3 434 601</b>				<b>46 221</b>	<b>69 763</b>	<b>724 458</b>	<b>31 279</b>	<b>94 439</b>	<b>156 791</b>	<b>158 879</b>	<b>199 164</b>	<b>177 270</b>	<b>1 658 264</b>		<b>1 776 336</b>
<b>Gross value added / GDP</b>		<b>144 305</b>			<b>39 432</b>	<b>89 290</b>	<b>237 100</b>	<b>29 645</b>	<b>29 838</b>	<b>175 738</b>	<b>122 240</b>	<b>260 151</b>	<b>270 418</b>	<b>1 253 852</b>	<b>1 398 157</b>	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>85 653</b>	<b>159 053</b>	<b>961 557</b>	<b>60 924</b>	<b>124 277</b>	<b>332 529</b>	<b>281 119</b>	<b>459 315</b>	<b>447 688</b>	<b>2 912 117</b>		

**Table 38 Supply and use table: 2005**

Supply table 2005	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	106 672	3 124	11 248	92 300	85 348	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 586	6 713	-
Mining and quarrying	225 022	70	6 623	218 330	-	170 666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170 666	47 663	-
Manufacturing	1 691 688	106 262	303 022	1 282 405	-	291	969 121	-	-	-	-	-	-	969 412	312 993	-
Electricity, gas and water	66 572	2 180	-	64 392	-	-	-	63 435	-	-	-	-	-	63 435	957	-
Construction	148 150	6 900	-	141 250	1 065	5 230	-	1 470	133 110	-	-	-	-	140 876	374	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	91 522	4 648	-292 129	379 003	-	128	17 230	54	165	349 430	338	-	-	367 345	11 659	-
Transport,communication	300 146	4 992	-28 764	323 917	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 682	-	-	305 682	42 188	-23 952
Finance,business services	570 995	19 261	-	551 734	-	374	18 501	-	1 387	191	1 292	515 959	-	537 704	16 921	-2 892
Other services	562 459	23 296	-	539 163	-	-	26 205	-	-	12 382	-	4 713	490 576	533 877	5 286	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-26 844	26 844
Purchases by residents	19 296	-	-	19 296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 296	-
<b>Total supply at basic prices</b>	<b>3 782 521</b>	<b>170 731</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 611 790</b>	<b>86 413</b>	<b>176 689</b>	<b>1 031 296</b>	<b>64 959</b>	<b>134 663</b>	<b>362 003</b>	<b>307 312</b>	<b>520 672</b>	<b>490 576</b>	<b>3 174 583</b>	<b>437 207</b>	<b>-</b>

Use table 2005	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	106 672				3 360	32	47 071	20	6	1 148	5	51	764	52 458		54 214
Mining and quarrying	225 022				406	433	102 580	6 213	3 608	34	401	156	1 038	114 869		110 154
Manufacturing	1 691 688				32 680	24 182	486 334	7 413	50 350	41 326	74 100	38 961	85 439	840 785		850 903
Electricity, gas and water	66 572				765	3 276	13 803	10 659	319	3 356	4 064	2 483	2 649	41 374		25 198
Construction	148 150				375	1 202	-	3 317	29 197	3 708	1 543	6 905	3 621	49 869		98 281
Trade,hotels,restaurants	91 522				345	525	2 104	203	259	10 125	10 381	7 125	4 410	35 477		56 044
Transport,communication	300 146				6 366	31 715	27 792	1 431	2 514	38 290	44 564	25 856	18 744	197 272		102 873
Finance,business services	570 995				2 507	4 823	63 518	3 991	13 447	70 167	34 810	136 121	45 660	375 044		195 950
Other services	562 459				1 984	9 985	33 101	137	1 801	2 301	5 489	9 533	34 583	98 913		463 546
Purchases by residents	19 296				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19 296
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Total uses(purchasers prices)</b>	<b>3 782 521</b>				<b>48 788</b>	<b>76 174</b>	<b>776 303</b>	<b>33 385</b>	<b>101 501</b>	<b>170 454</b>	<b>175 357</b>	<b>227 192</b>	<b>196 907</b>	<b>1 806 061</b>		<b>1 976 460</b>
<b>Gross value added / GDP</b>		<b>170 731</b>			<b>37 625</b>	<b>100 515</b>	<b>254 993</b>	<b>31 574</b>	<b>33 161</b>	<b>191 549</b>	<b>131 955</b>	<b>293 481</b>	<b>293 669</b>	<b>1 368 522</b>	<b>1 539 253</b>	
<b>Total output at basic prices</b>					<b>86 413</b>	<b>176 689</b>	<b>1031 296</b>	<b>64 959</b>	<b>134 663</b>	<b>362 003</b>	<b>307 312</b>	<b>520 672</b>	<b>490 576</b>	<b>3 174 583</b>		

## Explanatory notes

### Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2005. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1997 to the third quarter of 2006. Furthermore, annual regional estimates for the period 1995 to 2005 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 1998 onwards in accordance with the new SNA were published in the November 2004 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1995 to 2000 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 2000 constant prices in this publication.

### Methodology

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

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (cf. Statistical sources and methods). However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used. Therefore, the quarterly estimates must be adapted to the independent annual estimates when such estimates become available. 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 is usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates. Due to the availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are also made of estimates for the latest quarters and, once a year, for the 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** Stats SA keep new estimates of economic indicators strictly confidential prior to the date and time of release. To enable selected government departments to prepare their public responses, the following pre-release procedure is applied. It accords with practice in leading statistical agencies. A strict lock-up procedure is put in 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 K reflecting only those categories of the SIC which have actually been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and table L which is the full version of SIC (5<sup>th</sup> edition).

**Table K - Categories used in the national accounts**

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture		11
Forestry		12
Fishing		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Coal mining		21
Gold mining		23
Platinum group metals		24
Other metal ores		24
Other mining and quarrying		22, 25, 29
Manufacturing	3	
Food, beverages and tobacco products		30
Textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Wood and paper; publishing and printing		32
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic		33
Other non-metallic mineral products		34
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment		35
Electrical machinery and apparatus		36
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks		37
Transport equipment		38
Furniture; other manufacturing		39
Electricity, gas and water	4	
Electricity and gas		41
Water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale trade		61
Retail trade; repair of household goods		62
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles		63
Catering and accommodation		64
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Transport and storage		71-74
Communication		75
Finance, real estate and business services	8	
Finance and insurance		81-83
Real estate		84
Business services		85-88
Personal services	9 <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 L - 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
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 L - 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, extritorial organisations, representatives of foreign governments and other activities not adequately defined	0	
Private households with employed persons		01
Exterritorial 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 M provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC-code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

**Table M – Classification of commodities used in supply and use tables**

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

## Statistical sources

Table N 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 N: 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>                      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>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>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>                      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>Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates.</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>
<p><b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b>                      The census of commercial agriculture 2002, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) was used.</p> <p>Selected variables are supplied by the NDA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys</p> <p>Quarterly information on the value of crops and related expenditure is sourced from the NDA</p>	<p>Relevant price indices are provide by the NDA on a quarterly basis</p>

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p><b>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b> Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of mines and information from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). <b>Regional</b> Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of mines <b>Quarterly</b> Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b> Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>
<p><b>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</b></p>	<p><b>Benchmark/annual</b> Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA. <b>Regional</b> Similar to the data sources for annual estimates <b>Quarterly</b> Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b> 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> Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics <b>Regional</b> Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities <b>Quarterly</b> Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices</p>	<p><b>Quarterly</b> 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> 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 N: 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> 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> 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>	
<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 Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry Unpublished Large Sample Surveys on transport and communication for 2002 conducted by Stats SA.</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>

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<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>
<p><b>General government (SIC 91)</b></p>	<p><b>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 production</b>	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.
<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.

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<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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## Additional Information

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

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South African Library, Cape Town  
Bloemfontein Public Library  
Johannesburg Public Library  
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