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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2008

Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices increases by 0,2 percent during the third quarter of 2008.

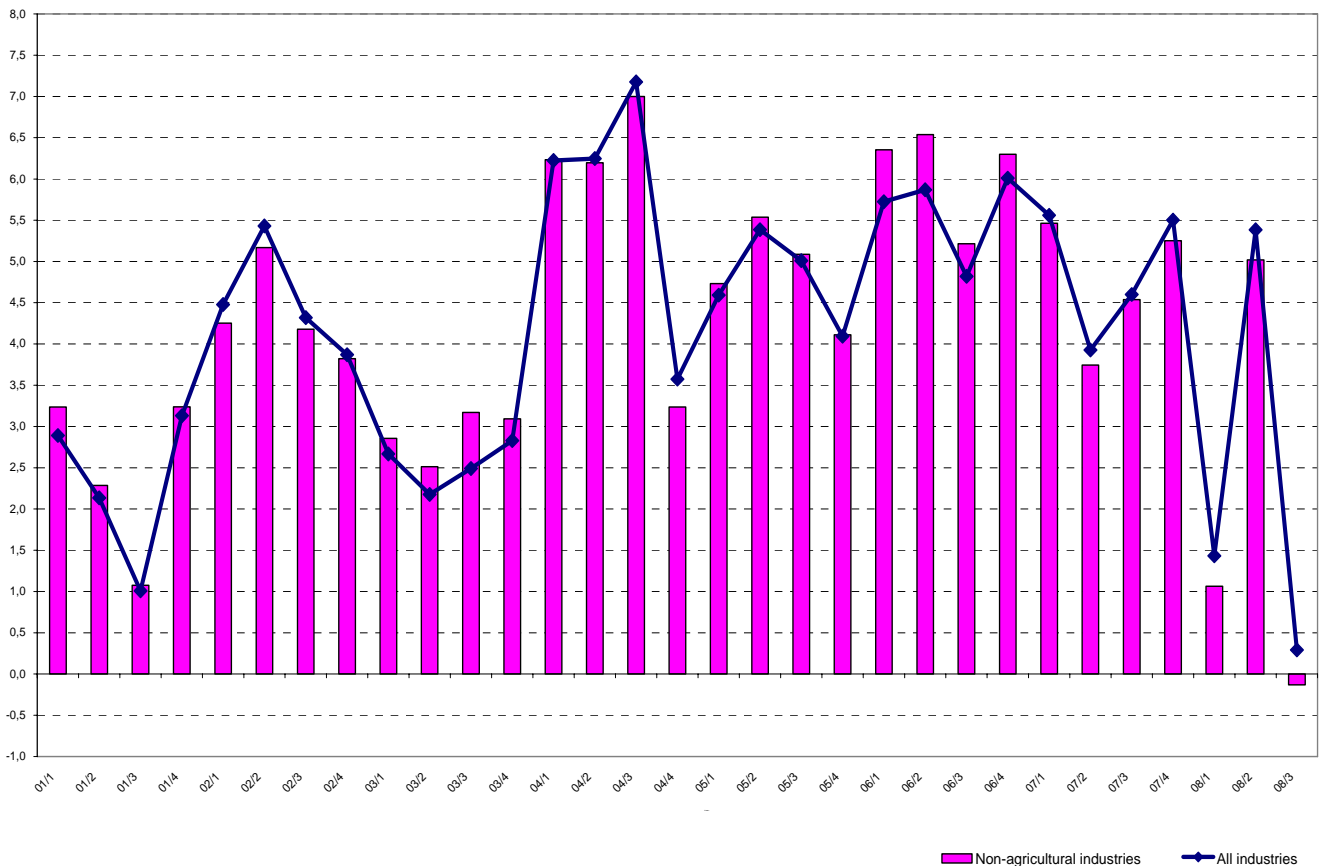
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the real GDP at market prices for the third quarter of 2008 increased by an annualised rate of 0,2 percent compared with the second quarter of 2008, following real annualised economic growth rates of 1,6 (revised from 2,1) and 5,1 (revised from 4,9) percent in the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 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 0,3 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised increases of 1,4 (revised from 1,9) and 5,4 (revised from 5,1) percent in the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 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 1,1 (revised from 1,5), 5,0 (revised from 4,7) and a decrease of 0,1 percent during the first, second and third quarters of 2008, compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first and second quarters of 2008 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 3,8 (revised from 4,0), 4,4 (revised from 4,5), and 2,9 percent during the first, second and third quarters of 2008 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2007 respectively (see table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2008 increased by 3,7 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

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 2006 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 0,2 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2008 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services and construction industries (each contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); the transport, storage and communication industry and general government sector (each industry contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (0,4 of a percentage point). The contributions to the low growth in real GDP by all other industries were either lower or negative than the aforementioned industries, these were manufacturing (-1,1 percentage points); wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (-0,9 of a percentage point); mining and quarrying (-0,4 of a percentage point); electricity, gas and water (0,1 of a percentage point) and personal services (0,3 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 2008Q3 ¹ (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percentages)											Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) ²										
		2006				2007				2008			2006				2007				2008		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,5	-13,8	-15,8	-9,2	-4,8	9,5	11,4	7,1	15,5	16,2	19,4	16,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,2	-0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
Mining and quarrying	5,1	-7,5	6,9	6,1	7,4	-2,8	-7,5	-0,4	-4,4	-25,8	19,2	-8,0	-0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	-0,2	-0,4	0,0	-0,2	-1,3	1,0	-0,4
Manufacturing	16,4	4,5	6,4	6,8	6,3	5,8	1,4	-1,4	9,0	-0,6	14,3	-6,9	0,7	1,0	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,2	-0,2	1,4	-0,1	2,3	-1,1
Electricity, gas and water	2,0	3,8	1,0	0,8	3,5	5,0	3,2	3,5	-0,7	-5,8	-2,1	3,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,1
Construction	3,6	10,8	17,6	17,0	18,1	18,2	15,3	15,5	17,8	13,9	9,1	15,0	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	13,8	5,1	6,5	6,4	6,3	5,1	4,8	4,4	2,0	4,1	-4,0	-6,9	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,6	-0,6	-0,9
Transport, storage and communication	10,0	8,5	7,6	6,3	4,4	6,2	6,2	4,5	3,6	3,4	4,3	4,5	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
Finance, real estate and business services	19,9	13,4	7,8	2,1	6,6	6,7	7,3	10,4	8,0	2,6	3,3	3,2	2,6	1,5	0,4	1,3	1,3	1,4	2,1	1,6	0,5	0,6	0,6
General government services	12,4	3,5	2,6	3,1	5,3	4,9	1,3	3,7	4,3	4,6	2,5	3,9	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,5
Personal services	5,3	8,8	6,5	6,2	4,7	3,5	2,7	3,1	3,1	4,8	4,1	6,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3
Total value added	91,2	5,7	5,9	4,8	6,0	5,6	3,9	4,6	5,5	1,4	5,4	0,3	5,2	5,4	4,1	5,7	5,1	3,6	4,2	5,0	1,3	4,9	0,3
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,0	9,2	2,4	9,8	4,8	1,0	3,2	4,4	2,9	2,2	-1,0	0,7	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	-0,1
GDP at market prices	100,0	5,9	6,2	4,6	6,3	5,5	3,7	4,5	5,4	1,6	5,1	0,2	5,9	6,2	4,6	6,3	5,5	3,7	4,5	5,4	1,6	5,1	0,2

¹ The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2008 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2008. 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 2008.

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

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increased at an annualised rate of 16,1 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following an annualised increases of 16,2 percent (revised from 17,2 percent) and 19,4 percent (revised from 19,6 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The increase of 16,1 percent can be attributed to positive contributions by field crops, horticulture and animal products. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 16,8 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry decreased at an annualised rate of 8,0 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following an annualised decrease of 25,8 percent (revised from a decrease of 25,1 percent) and an increase of 19,2 percent (revised from 15,6 percent) in the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The decrease of 8,0 percent was mainly due to decreases reflected in the production of coal, gold, mining of other metal ores (including platinum) and other mining and quarrying (including diamonds). The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2008 decreased by 6,8 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry decreased by an annualised rate of 6,9 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following an annualised decrease of 0,6 percent (revised from a decrease of 1,0 percent) and an increase of 14,3 percent (revised from 14,5 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The annualised decrease of 6,9 percent was mainly due to decreases reflected by the food, beverages and tobacco division; textile, clothing, leather and footwear division; petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic division; other non-metal mineral products division; basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products and machinery division; radio, television and communication apparatus and professional equipment division; motor vehicle, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division and furniture and "other" manufacturing division. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by 3,3 percent during the first nine months of 2008 compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The electricity, gas and water industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 3,0 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised decreases of 5,8 percent (revised from a decrease 6,2 percent) and 2,1 percent (revised from a decrease of 1,3 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added during the third quarter was mainly due to an increase in the production of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry during the first nine months of 2008 decreased by 0,5 percent compared with the corresponding period of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the construction industry increased at an annualised rate of 15,0 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised increases of 13,9 percent (revised from 14,9 percent) and 9,1 percent (revised from 10,6 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The increase of 15,0 percent was mainly due to other construction works. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 14,5 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry reflected an annualised decrease of 6,9 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following an annualised increase of 4,1 percent (revised from 3,6 percent) and a decrease of 4,0 percent (revised from a decrease of 2,2 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The seasonally adjusted annualised decrease in real value added was due to decreases reflected by the wholesale, retail and motor trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 1,2 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,5 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised increases of 3,4 percent (revised from 3,5 percent) and 4,3 percent (revised from 4,1 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The seasonally adjusted annualised increase in real value added was due to increased activities related to land transport services, transport support services and communication services. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 4,0 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry increased at an annualised rate of 3,2 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised increases of 2,6 percent (revised from 4,9 percent) and 3,3 percent (revised from 2,3 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The lower increase in seasonally adjusted and annualised real value added was due to the slowing down of activities in finance, insurance and real estate. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 5,8 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

The seasonally adjusted real value added of the general government services sector reflected an annualised increase of 3,9 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised increases of 4,6 percent and 2,5 (revised from 1,1 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 3,7 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

Finally, the real value added by the personal services industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 6,3 percent during the third quarter of 2008 compared with the second quarter of 2008, following annualised increases of 4,8 percent (revised from 3,9 percent) and 4,1 percent (revised from 3,9 percent) in the first and second quarters of 2008 compared with the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the personal services industry during the first nine months of 2008 increased by 4,4 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

KEY FINDINGS FOR ANNUAL ESTIMATES 2000 TO 2007

Revised level of GDP

The level of nominal GDP has been revised by 0,1 percent and 0,2 percent for the period between 2005 and 2007. These revisions are listed in Table B.

Table B - Gross domestic product at current prices

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	922	1 020	1 169	1 261	1 395	1 541	1 741	1 997
<i>Revised GDP (Rand billion)</i>	922	1 020	1 169	1 261	1 395	1 544	1 745	1 999
Difference (Rand billion)	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2
Difference (percentage)	0	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,2	0,1

The level of GDP at current prices for the years 1998 to 2004 stayed unchanged as revisions were done from the year 2005 onwards only. In monetary terms, the adjustments varied between R2 billion and R4 billion. The estimate of the level of GDP at current prices for the year 2007 is 0,1 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 2005 remained unchanged. The revised growth rate for the year 2006 is 5,3 percent (revised from 5,4 percent) and for 2007 growth rate remains the same at 5,1 percent. The annual growth in real GDP between 2000 and 2007 are indicated in table C.

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Previous annual percentage growth rate	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,4	5,1
<i>Revised annual percentage growth rate</i>	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,3	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 2004 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 2007 (percent) ¹	Real annual percentage change for the year 2005 (compared with 2004), 2006 (compared with 2005) and 2007 (compared with 2006)				Contributions to the total real annual economic growth rate (percentage points) ²			
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,3	1,4	5,4	-7,2	2,9	0,0	0,1	-0,2	0,1
Mining and quarrying	5,8	1,3	2,2	-0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Manufacturing	16,3	4,7	4,6	4,9	4,5	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7
Electricity, gas and water	2,1	3,0	1,7	2,8	3,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Construction	3,0	11,1	12,4	13,5	17,1	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,6
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,1	5,9	7,3	7,2	5,2	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,7
Transport, storage and communication	9,9	4,7	5,3	6,6	5,6	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,6
Finance, real estate and business services	19,4	7,9	5,2	7,2	6,8	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,3
General government services	12,6	2,6	3,1	3,1	3,7	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
Personal services	5,4	2,0	4,4	5,8	4,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,0</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>5,0</i>	<i>5,2</i>	<i>5,1</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>4,6</i>	<i>4,7</i>	<i>4,7</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,9	5,3	4,7	6,1	4,7	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4
GDP at market prices	100,0	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,1	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,1

¹ The relative size of each industry for the year of 2007 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2006. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2006.

² The contribution is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each industry (and taxes less subsidies on products) by its share of GDP in the previous 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 2007 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services industry (1,3 percentage points); the wholesale, retail and motor trade, hotels and restaurants and manufacturing industries (each contributing 0,7 percentage of a point); the transport, storage and communication and construction industries (each contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) and the general government service (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) (see table D last column).

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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.

Classification and terminology of taxes	<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>
Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)	<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>
Methodology for annual GDP estimates	<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>
Nominal annual estimates	<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 2005 to 2007 (see tables 16 to 18). 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>
Goods and services account	<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

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

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

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Intermediate consumption	1 055 468	Output	1 893 686
		Taxes on products	87 816
		Subsidies on products	-3 886
<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
Compensation of employees	442 302	Gross domestic product	922 148
Taxes on production and imports	107 954		
Taxes on products	87 816		
Other taxes on production	20 138		
Subsidies	-5 877		
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).

THE TABLES

- Tables layout** The results of the quarterly and annual value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 1 to 15. Tables 16 to 18 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 2008 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2007.
- Tables 3 to 4** Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 2000 basic prices by industry, in Rand million and as annualised percentage changes from the previous quarter. Seasonal adjustment is a method for removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the quarterly estimates. Although seasonality is an integral part of the quarterly data it may represent an impediment to effective analysis of the business cycle. However, irregular fluctuations because of events such as strikes can still make it difficult to interpret seasonally adjusted data. The annualised values added are equal to the seasonally quarterly data multiplied by four, while the annualised growth rates are derived by raising the change in a given quarter from the previous quarter to the power of four. The intent of annualisation is to indicate what the real growth would be if the present growth rate were to be sustained for a year.
- Tables 5 to 7** Tables 5 to 7 present quarterly estimates at current prices of values added by industry and GDP (table 5) and of compensation of employees (table 6) and gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (table 7) by industry. Seasonally adjusted values added at current prices are available from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB).
- 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)

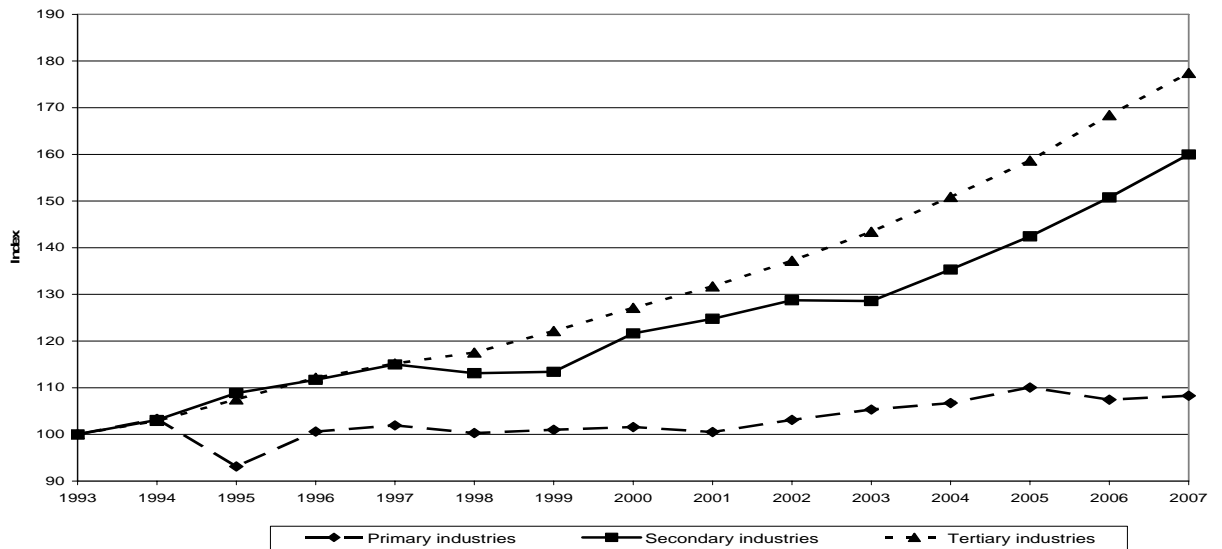


Table 12

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)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GDP-deflator	100.0	107.7	119.0	124.5	131.4	138.5	148.6	162.0
CPI	100.0	105.7	115.9	122.1	123.8	128.1	134.0	143.5
PPI	100.0	107.6	122.1	124.8	127.7	132.4	142.6	158.2

Tables 16 to 18 Tables 16 to 18 contain summarised sets of supply and use tables for 2005 to 2007.

NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Fourth quarter of 2008	24 February 2009
	First quarter of 2009	26 May 2009
	Second quarter of 2009	25 August 2009
	Third quarter of 2009	24 November 2009

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 2008, which will be published on Tuesday, 24 February 2009, will include the quarterly estimates, i.e. tables 1 to 7 and the regional estimates.

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6	3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6	3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1	6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6	4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5	2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2	5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3	3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9	8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0	6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9	4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7	7,9	2,6	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,9	4,9
2005		5,4	2,2	4,6	1,7	12,4	7,3	5,7	5,2	3,1	4,4	5,0	4,7	5,0	5,0
2006		-7,2	-0,3	4,9	2,8	13,5	7,2	6,6	7,2	3,1	5,8	5,2	6,1	5,3	5,6
2007		2,9	0,0	4,5	3,0	17,1	5,2	5,6	6,8	3,7	4,0	5,1	4,7	5,1	5,2
1999	1	9,7	-2,2	-2,1	-4,0	-3,9	4,4	2,3	5,2	-0,8	5,7	1,4	-1,9	1,0	1,2
	2	10,5	-1,7	-1,3	-1,3	-1,6	6,1	4,2	4,8	-0,7	4,1	2,2	-1,1	1,9	1,8
	3	6,6	-1,1	1,3	0,8	-0,3	8,2	6,6	5,0	-0,8	3,2	3,1	0,0	2,8	2,9
	4	-8,5	-0,5	4,3	2,5	0,5	11,0	7,8	5,5	-1,1	2,6	4,0	0,6	3,7	4,3
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,1	1,7	9,5	8,8	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,2	3,6	4,3
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,8	4,2	9,3	9,1	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,6	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	36,6	-1,5	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,1	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,6	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,6	9,6	6,2	7,1	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,4	4,4
2001	1	10,4	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,0	5,6	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,8
	2	14,9	0,4	4,8	-4,2	6,4	2,3	5,0	8,2	-0,9	2,7	3,9	1,5	3,7	3,5
	3	-20,2	0,5	1,6	-4,4	3,6	0,9	5,5	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	-14,9	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,3	2,0	2,4
2002	1	14,7	-0,5	0,5	1,6	4,4	1,2	8,9	7,2	-0,8	1,3	2,9	0,9	2,8	2,7
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	3,6	5,1	1,7	9,7	7,1	0,4	2,0	4,0	4,2	4,1	3,5
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	3,9	6,5	2,7	9,2	5,9	1,4	2,8	3,8	3,2	3,8	4,3
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	4,9	7,2	3,3	8,3	5,0	2,0	3,9	4,2	2,5	4,0	4,2
2003	1	-8,6	3,4	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,3	6,9	4,7	2,2	4,6	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,0
	2	3,5	4,0	-1,4	1,5	6,5	5,8	6,0	3,9	2,5	5,0	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2
	3	1,8	4,8	-2,6	1,6	7,1	7,1	5,1	4,2	2,4	4,6	3,1	1,9	3,0	3,2
	4	-16,0	3,8	-3,3	1,7	7,2	7,5	5,5	3,8	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,9
2004	1	-6,7	4,8	1,3	2,6	8,5	4,9	4,0	6,0	1,9	2,5	3,5	3,2	3,5	3,8
	2	-8,9	0,8	4,1	2,9	10,6	4,9	4,2	8,3	2,3	1,3	3,9	4,9	4,0	4,6
	3	14,1	2,2	6,1	3,4	12,6	4,1	5,5	8,4	2,8	1,1	5,5	6,3	5,6	5,2
	4	21,9	-2,4	7,1	2,9	12,5	8,9	5,0	8,8	3,3	2,9	6,3	6,7	6,3	6,1
2005	1	19,5	5,0	3,1	2,0	12,6	7,8	5,8	7,0	3,4	4,0	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,4
	2	-4,3	4,0	5,6	1,9	12,8	7,2	5,8	4,2	3,2	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	5,1
	3	11,9	-0,8	5,2	0,2	12,3	7,4	5,1	4,5	3,3	4,6	4,9	4,6	4,9	4,7
	4	2,1	0,6	4,4	2,9	11,8	6,9	4,8	5,2	2,6	4,3	4,7	3,8	4,6	4,7
2006	1	-1,5	-4,9	5,1	2,1	11,2	6,5	6,3	6,8	3,2	6,5	4,8	5,2	4,9	5,0
	2	-10,3	-2,1	4,1	2,9	12,9	7,4	6,5	8,4	2,9	5,7	4,9	5,6	4,9	5,5
	3	-11,8	-0,3	4,3	3,2	14,0	8,1	7,0	6,2	2,8	5,4	4,8	5,1	4,8	5,4
	4	3,0	6,3	6,3	3,0	15,8	7,0	6,6	7,3	3,7	5,7	6,4	8,6	6,6	6,5
2007	1	1,7	2,4	6,2	3,2	17,5	6,8	6,1	5,6	4,0	4,4	5,7	6,9	5,8	5,8
	2	2,2	0,6	5,0	2,8	17,1	5,9	5,9	5,0	3,6	4,9	5,0	4,5	4,9	5,1
	3	2,9	0,4	2,9	3,4	17,1	5,2	5,1	7,9	3,8	4,6	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,1
	4	5,7	-3,4	4,0	2,8	16,6	3,5	5,2	8,7	3,6	2,2	4,8	2,6	4,6	4,8
2008	1	17,8	-9,5	1,6	-0,5	15,6	3,8	4,3	7,0	3,7	4,3	3,9	2,8	3,8	3,6
	2	19,0	-4,5	5,2	-1,0	14,0	1,6	3,9	6,0	3,7	4,6	4,5	3,6	4,4	4,0
	3	13,8	-6,5	3,2	0,0	13,9	-1,6	3,9	4,3	3,8	4,4	3,0	2,1	2,9	2,7
	1-3 ^{3/}	16,8	-6,8	3,3	-0,5	14,5	1,2	4,0	5,8	3,7	4,4	3,8	2,8	3,7	3,4

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		7,9	0,5	2,7	5,8	2,9	2,5	4,6	3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		-19,9	-3,1	6,5	2,0	3,6	5,9	10,6	3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		24,0	-0,8	1,4	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1	6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6	4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5	2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2	5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3	3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9	8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0	6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9	4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7	7,9	2,6	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,9	4,9
2005		5,4	2,2	4,6	1,7	12,4	7,3	5,3	5,2	3,1	4,4	5,0	4,7	5,0	5,0
2006		-7,2	-0,3	4,9	2,8	13,5	7,2	6,6	7,2	3,1	5,8	5,2	6,1	5,3	5,6
2007		2,9	0,0	4,5	3,0	17,1	5,2	5,6	6,8	3,7	4,0	5,1	4,7	5,1	5,2
1999	1	11,0	-0,2	-0,9	-3,0	-4,4	14,1	5,0	11,4	-0,3	1,5	4,4	-2,2	3,7	4,2
	2	5,4	-2,9	3,0	4,1	-0,3	9,6	9,3	4,5	-0,7	2,5	3,6	-0,3	3,2	3,5
	3	7,2	0,2	6,6	2,0	1,3	10,8	8,9	4,5	-1,4	3,2	4,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
	4	10,7	1,3	8,5	6,7	2,0	9,8	7,9	2,6	-1,9	3,1	4,7	2,5	4,5	4,5
2000	1	5,3	-2,6	10,7	4,3	4,7	8,2	9,6	2,1	0,2	6,8	5,0	0,1	4,6	5,0
	2	2,9	-1,3	6,7	2,9	9,4	7,8	9,2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	0,5	-3,3	8,6	1,5	12,7	5,3	6,0	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	4,2
	4	-5,6	1,6	8,2	-6,2	10,3	2,5	3,4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,4	3,4	3,9
2001	1	-7,2	1,1	2,2	-6,2	-0,3	0,7	4,1	11,5	1,2	0,4	2,9	-0,1	2,6	3,2
	2	-2,4	1,9	0,0	-5,5	3,4	0,4	6,2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,8	2,0	2,3
	3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,2	-0,7	1,3	-0,1	8,8	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,1	1,1
	4	-0,2	-3,0	3,4	-2,3	3,8	1,0	10,5	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2
2002	1	11,9	2,2	3,3	6,3	8,7	3,0	10,2	4,9	2,7	2,1	4,5	2,3	4,3	4,3
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	7,1	3,4	9,4	5,7	1,5	3,5	5,4	2,6	5,2	5,2
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	5,1	6,5	2,4	7,0	5,0	1,9	4,2	4,3	7,6	4,6	4,2
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4	4,1	2,4	5,8	3,9	-1,6	3,4	3,8
2003	1	-2,9	3,1	-3,4	-1,6	7,2	5,8	6,4	4,0	3,4	4,6	2,7	3,9	2,8	2,9
	2	-7,7	6,0	-4,7	-0,8	6,5	8,2	4,2	2,8	2,0	4,9	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,5
	3	-17,2	6,5	-3,8	-0,4	7,9	9,3	4,1	4,8	1,8	2,2	2,5	2,0	2,4	3,2
	4	-5,6	2,0	-2,1	0,8	6,0	9,0	5,3	4,3	2,4	-0,6	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,1
2004	1	5,9	1,2	11,8	4,5	14,5	3,0	4,1	11,4	1,3	0,7	6,2	5,3	6,1	6,2
	2	8,0	-5,8	9,4	4,2	14,5	4,2	4,2	12,4	3,9	2,2	6,2	9,8	6,6	6,2
	3	13,3	10,8	10,3	5,9	12,4	4,8	6,0	7,4	3,6	5,2	7,2	7,7	7,2	7,0
	4	15,3	-10,6	0,9	4,4	10,8	6,7	5,8	4,1	4,5	4,8	3,6	3,8	3,6	3,2
2005	1	0,1	18,8	-1,3	-2,8	13,5	7,5	4,8	5,7	1,5	4,8	4,6	1,1	4,3	4,7
	2	0,5	-2,8	12,7	1,1	12,4	8,4	5,7	1,8	3,4	4,5	5,4	7,9	5,6	5,5
	3	2,5	-2,6	5,5	0,6	12,3	8,2	5,3	5,6	3,7	4,3	5,0	4,6	5,0	5,1
	4	3,5	-1,7	-0,3	6,6	10,2	10,9	5,2	5,2	2,1	2,7	4,1	2,5	4,0	4,1
2006	1	-13,8	-7,5	4,5	3,8	10,8	5,1	8,5	13,4	3,5	8,8	5,7	8,0	5,9	6,4
	2	-15,8	6,9	6,4	1,0	17,6	6,5	7,6	7,8	2,6	6,5	5,9	9,2	6,2	6,5
	3	-9,2	6,1	6,8	0,8	17,0	6,4	6,3	2,1	3,1	6,2	4,8	2,4	4,6	5,2
	4	-4,8	7,4	6,3	3,5	18,1	6,3	4,4	6,6	5,3	4,7	6,0	9,8	6,3	6,3
2007	1	9,5	-2,8	5,8	5,0	18,2	5,1	6,2	6,7	4,9	3,5	5,6	4,8	5,5	5,5
	2	11,4	-7,5	1,4	3,2	15,3	4,8	6,2	7,3	1,3	2,7	3,9	1,0	3,7	3,7
	3	7,1	-0,4	-1,4	3,5	15,5	4,4	4,5	10,4	3,7	3,1	4,6	3,2	4,5	4,5
	4	15,5	-4,4	9,0	-0,7	17,8	2,0	3,6	8,0	4,3	3,1	5,5	4,4	5,4	5,3
2008	1	16,2	-25,8	-0,6	-5,8	13,9	4,1	3,4	2,6	4,6	4,8	1,4	2,9	1,6	1,1
	2	19,4	19,2	14,3	-2,1	9,1	-4,0	4,3	3,3	2,5	4,1	5,4	2,2	5,1	5,0
	3	16,1	-8,0	-6,9	3,0	15,0	-6,9	4,5	3,2	3,9	6,3	0,3	-1,0	0,2	-0,1

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

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

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972	62 861	62 375	19 940	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		20 252	32 111	92 069	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296	70 491	71 278	23 403	440 145	41 974	482 120
1995		19 317	34 830	106 179	17 409	15 774	71 768	44 538	82 162	80 831	27 545	500 353	48 162	548 514
1996		23 721	38 768	114 126	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787	94 122	96 214	31 040	565 475	52 484	617 959
1997		25 140	40 524	124 603	19 929	19 829	85 859	57 874	110 488	107 744	35 177	627 168	58 563	685 732
1998		25 434	45 879	130 897	20 461	19 953	90 936	63 606	122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071	140 673	124 107	44 002	738 874	74 810	813 684
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872	156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511	177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 792	1 020 008
2002		44 179	92 113	209 605	26 046	24 119	143 095	100 034	204 667	157 312	62 631	1 063 801	104 898	1 168 699
2003		40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439	229 007	174 548	69 895	1 143 679	117 014	1 260 693
2004		39 432	89 290	237 100	29 645	29 838	175 738	122 240	260 232	190 440	76 998	1 250 953	144 416	1 395 369
2005		37 243	103 012	254 367	32 743	33 738	192 820	134 056	293 598	210 047	83 366	1 374 991	168 985	1 543 975
2006		44 778	127 144	283 427	36 564	41 842	216 499	144 164	329 533	231 262	93 595	1 548 810	196 409	1 745 219
2007		56 727	148 215	325 830	40 669	51 968	237 232	155 788	392 257	260 223	106 063	1 774 972	224 114	1 999 086
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 607	18 239	36 803	32 760	12 218	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 900	19 640	37 827	32 927	12 752	206 738	19 115	225 853
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 841	20 954	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 166	21 966	239 132
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 358	22 038	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 166	22 579	242 745
2001	1	5 822	18 042	41 942	5 332	5 668	30 711	20 799	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 923	243 953
	2	11 918	20 248	42 659	5 786	5 679	30 909	21 855	43 431	35 231	14 050	231 768	20 334	252 102
	3	9 041	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 138	258 389
	4	5 807	19 043	47 201	5 714	5 515	36 856	24 362	46 432	36 171	14 066	241 167	24 397	265 564
2002	1	7 322	20 822	47 626	5 775	6 084	32 682	23 279	48 632	38 539	15 272	246 033	26 667	272 700
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 546	6 036	33 636	24 216	49 612	38 917	15 625	266 357	24 816	291 173
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	7 089	5 979	35 278	25 127	51 431	40 565	15 844	273 660	26 453	300 113
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 638	6 020	41 500	27 412	54 992	39 291	15 889	277 751	26 962	304 713
2003	1	7 213	20 422	53 472	6 540	6 910	36 634	25 979	56 674	42 722	16 933	273 498	28 959	302 457
	2	16 072	21 220	53 726	7 190	6 790	37 020	26 775	57 473	43 441	17 374	287 082	25 467	312 549
	3	11 839	22 644	56 478	7 600	6 709	38 985	27 622	57 950	44 073	17 656	291 557	29 886	321 443
	4	5 767	19 970	57 976	6 985	6 538	45 089	30 061	56 910	44 312	17 932	291 541	32 702	324 243
2004	1	6 987	20 464	56 278	6 748	7 596	40 156	28 503	62 319	47 791	18 792	295 634	35 110	330 744
	2	14 149	22 942	56 940	7 441	7 476	40 653	29 529	63 662	47 131	19 095	309 018	33 527	342 545
	3	12 719	24 017	61 042	8 013	7 524	44 197	31 033	66 998	46 536	19 290	321 369	35 976	357 345
	4	5 577	21 867	62 839	7 443	7 242	50 732	33 175	67 253	48 982	19 821	324 931	39 801	364 732
2005	1	7 842	21 965	58 636	7 409	8 417	44 124	31 226	70 924	51 254	20 164	321 961	41 508	363 469
	2	11 515	26 948	62 072	8 339	8 355	44 608	32 422	71 022	51 667	20 672	337 619	37 496	375 115
	3	11 659	27 678	66 552	8 801	8 650	48 333	34 052	74 328	52 498	21 067	353 617	43 352	396 969
	4	6 227	26 422	67 109	8 194	8 316	55 755	36 356	77 324	54 628	21 463	361 794	46 629	408 423
2006	1	8 343	25 770	65 497	8 094	10 386	49 626	33 320	77 450	56 144	22 135	356 765	48 714	405 479
	2	13 240	30 534	67 900	9 429	10 446	50 568	34 957	80 841	54 466	23 394	375 775	43 381	419 156
	3	14 969	36 751	74 121	10 019	10 718	54 154	36 849	83 288	59 267	23 862	404 000	51 659	455 659
	4	8 226	34 089	75 908	9 022	10 292	62 152	39 039	87 954	61 385	24 203	412 271	52 655	464 926
2007	1	11 868	33 937	77 798	9 173	12 871	55 149	35 844	91 041	60 719	25 096	413 495	57 430	470 925
	2	20 225	37 353	76 861	10 539	12 952	55 834	37 830	92 961	61 744	26 896	433 195	50 175	483 370
	3	15 702	38 772	82 760	11 237	13 299	59 184	40 213	100 922	67 049	27 392	456 530	55 185	511 715
	4	8 932	38 153	88 412	9 720	12 846	67 065	41 900	107 333	70 711	26 680	471 752	61 324	533 076
2008	1	12 821	41 513	90 240	10 279	15 774	60 729	38 157	106 046	71 679	27 582	474 821	64 904	539 725
	2	26 794	51 202	93 830	12 077	16 078	62 278	40 433	109 357	73 215	29 977	515 241	52 661	567 902
	3	21 210	53 822	101 528	13 154	16 503	64 490	42 512	112 881	78 786	30 359	535 245	55 905	591 150

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811	21 035	55 255	14 392	218 159
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364	23 931	63 435	16 834	242 166
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275	28 136	72 021	19 707	274 676
1996		6 908	19 969	59 965	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295	31 676	86 292	22 086	308 120
1997		7 405	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536	36 689	96 416	25 360	340 078
1998		8 314	23 496	72 150	6 724	12 408	46 056	29 722	42 385	103 527	27 760	372 542
1999		8 812	26 020	75 682	7 760	12 513	54 460	31 092	47 558	109 398	31 122	404 417
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626	53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234	62 490	123 704	39 303	474 996
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 615	13 608	66 471	39 147	70 910	136 004	43 753	521 612
2003		11 218	34 389	104 682	10 886	15 427	73 116	43 822	79 539	151 318	48 848	573 245
2004		11 529	36 833	112 062	11 365	16 952	82 248	45 861	89 747	165 609	52 219	624 425
2005		12 143	39 537	120 170	12 290	19 440	90 839	49 945	102 084	182 626	55 839	684 913
2006		12 840	46 993	131 566	13 921	24 389	101 905	54 113	113 043	200 330	62 756	761 855
2007		15 325	56 152	146 613	15 602	30 383	109 366	59 071	128 091	224 544	70 698	855 844
1999	1	2 185	6 155	17 773	1 768	3 036	11 925	7 309	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 070
	2	2 330	6 335	18 164	1 833	3 046	13 086	7 696	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 282
	3	2 247	6 691	18 639	1 889	3 060	13 619	7 854	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	2 049	6 839	21 106	2 269	3 370	15 830	8 233	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 667
2000	1	2 289	6 850	19 319	1 860	3 064	13 809	7 907	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 068
	2	2 484	6 836	20 020	1 946	3 072	14 936	8 367	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 589
	3	2 424	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	2 212	7 475	23 053	2 298	3 485	17 529	8 868	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 653
2001	1	2 468	7 509	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 547	8 598	14 487	30 819	9 749	114 128
	2	2 643	7 516	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 986	8 979	15 231	30 683	9 844	116 364
	3	2 547	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047	16 207	30 874	9 909	118 826
	4	2 320	8 372	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 282	9 610	16 565	31 328	9 800	125 678
2002	1	2 604	8 147	22 667	2 181	3 159	15 182	9 019	16 608	33 408	10 717	123 693
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 364	3 226	15 867	9 634	17 502	33 706	10 948	127 743
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 375	3 396	16 385	9 803	18 347	35 155	11 044	132 098
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 695	3 827	19 037	10 691	18 453	33 735	11 045	138 078
2003	1	2 783	8 627	24 580	2 494	3 526	16 529	10 085	18 449	37 029	11 813	135 914
	2	2 944	8 207	25 352	2 668	3 667	17 429	10 820	19 411	37 680	12 131	140 309
	3	2 857	8 609	25 814	2 670	3 892	18 082	10 974	20 689	38 222	12 307	144 116
	4	2 634	8 946	28 936	3 054	4 342	21 076	11 943	20 990	38 387	12 598	152 905
2004	1	2 913	8 977	26 168	2 568	3 826	18 123	10 120	20 572	41 710	12 889	147 866
	2	3 007	9 014	27 286	2 843	4 039	19 513	10 811	21 589	41 115	13 022	152 239
	3	2 919	9 227	27 694	2 743	4 294	20 221	11 559	23 311	40 230	13 055	155 254
	4	2 690	9 614	30 915	3 211	4 793	24 391	13 371	24 275	42 554	13 254	169 068
2005	1	3 022	9 320	28 297	2 768	4 155	20 066	10 950	22 967	44 682	13 720	159 947
	2	3 162	9 354	29 028	3 061	4 711	21 222	12 423	25 044	44 953	14 012	166 970
	3	3 114	10 167	29 459	2 964	4 979	22 916	13 004	26 191	45 533	14 116	172 444
	4	2 845	10 696	33 386	3 497	5 595	26 635	13 567	27 882	47 458	13 992	185 554
2006	1	3 187	11 019	30 501	3 106	5 569	22 885	12 303	26 070	48 771	15 274	178 684
	2	3 320	11 101	31 828	3 497	5 929	24 245	13 201	27 379	46 895	15 755	183 150
	3	3 271	11 986	32 213	3 400	6 247	25 232	13 776	29 064	51 418	15 911	192 518
	4	3 061	12 888	37 024	3 918	6 644	29 543	14 832	30 530	53 246	15 816	207 502
2007	1	3 803	13 106	33 798	3 452	6 581	24 581	13 459	29 482	52 296	17 156	197 712
	2	3 951	13 337	35 453	3 883	7 461	26 121	14 330	31 642	52 988	17 745	206 911
	3	3 903	14 260	36 052	3 848	7 876	27 344	15 044	32 398	57 916	17 870	216 511
	4	3 668	15 449	41 310	4 420	8 465	31 320	16 237	34 569	61 344	17 927	234 709
2008	1	4 217	14 620	37 062	3 820	8 053	26 332	14 724	33 317	62 111	19 390	223 647
	2	4 242	15 002	38 545	4 312	9 151	28 244	15 686	34 590	62 958	20 308	233 037
	3	4 109	15 899	39 449	4 330	9 582	28 844	16 540	35 924	67 896	20 421	242 993

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 024	2 741	27 294	16 161	41 826	7 120	5 548	172 682
1994		14 572	15 594	41 308	11 658	3 842	31 101	18 932	46 559	7 843	6 569	197 979
1995		12 911	16 378	49 695	12 465	4 865	36 425	22 263	54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		16 813	18 799	54 160	12 504	6 217	41 046	26 492	62 446	9 923	8 954	257 353
1997		17 735	18 464	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 338	73 799	11 328	9 817	287 090
1998		17 120	22 383	58 747	13 737	7 545	44 880	33 884	79 843	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		17 367	26 153	61 353	13 440	7 727	48 733	38 979	93 115	14 709	12 880	334 457
2000		18 042	35 133	76 112	14 622	8 317	61 190	47 246	102 966	16 711	15 579	395 918
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277	115 041	18 621	17 010	453 220
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	16 430	10 511	76 624	60 886	133 757	21 308	18 878	542 188
2003		29 671	49 869	116 970	17 430	11 520	84 612	66 617	149 468	23 230	21 047	570 433
2004		27 903	52 457	125 037	18 280	12 886	93 489	76 378	170 486	24 831	24 779	626 526
2005		25 100	63 475	134 197	20 453	14 298	101 981	84 111	191 515	27 421	27 526	690 078
2006		31 938	80 151	151 861	22 643	17 454	114 595	90 052	216 491	30 932	30 840	786 955
2007		41 402	92 063	179 217	25 067	21 585	127 866	96 718	264 166	35 679	35 365	919 128
1999	1	3 008	5 602	14 079	2 952	2 187	10 971	8 693	22 411	3 497	3 025	76 424
	2	7 764	6 825	14 526	3 469	2 099	10 957	9 334	22 307	3 595	3 124	84 001
	3	4 848	6 986	16 939	4 031	1 905	12 135	10 226	23 972	3 791	3 401	88 235
	4	1 747	6 741	15 809	2 988	1 535	14 670	10 727	24 424	3 826	3 330	85 797
2000	1	2 778	7 617	17 080	3 359	2 308	13 798	10 332	24 219	3 934	3 658	89 082
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 964	11 274	24 667	4 071	3 840	98 150
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 600	12 470	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 174
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 829	13 170	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 513
2001	1	3 355	10 532	21 042	3 413	2 539	16 164	12 201	27 836	4 545	4 276	105 902
	2	9 275	12 732	21 282	3 812	2 548	15 923	12 876	28 200	4 548	4 207	115 403
	3	6 494	11 997	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447	29 138	4 685	4 262	116 426
	4	3 487	10 672	22 622	3 454	1 954	19 574	14 753	29 867	4 843	4 265	115 489
2002	1	4 718	12 675	24 959	3 593	2 925	17 500	14 260	32 024	5 131	4 555	122 341
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	4 182	2 811	17 769	14 582	32 110	5 211	4 677	138 614
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 713	2 583	18 893	15 324	33 084	5 410	4 801	141 562
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 943	2 193	22 463	16 720	36 539	5 556	4 845	139 673
2003	1	4 429	11 796	28 892	4 046	3 384	20 104	15 894	38 225	5 693	5 120	137 584
	2	13 127	13 013	28 374	4 522	3 123	19 591	15 955	38 062	5 761	5 243	146 773
	3	8 981	14 036	30 664	4 930	2 817	20 903	16 648	37 261	5 851	5 350	147 441
	4	3 132	11 024	29 040	3 932	2 196	24 013	18 118	35 920	5 925	5 334	138 636
2004	1	4 073	11 487	30 110	4 181	3 770	22 033	18 383	41 747	6 081	5 904	147 769
	2	11 141	13 928	29 655	4 598	3 437	21 140	18 718	42 073	6 016	6 073	156 779
	3	9 800	14 790	33 348	5 270	3 230	23 976	19 474	43 687	6 306	6 235	166 115
	4	2 888	12 253	31 925	4 231	2 449	26 341	19 804	42 978	6 428	6 568	155 864
2005	1	4 820	12 645	30 339	4 641	4 262	24 058	20 276	47 957	6 572	6 445	162 015
	2	8 353	17 594	33 043	5 278	3 644	23 386	19 999	45 978	6 714	6 660	170 649
	3	8 545	17 511	37 092	5 836	3 671	25 417	21 048	48 137	6 965	6 952	181 174
	4	3 382	15 726	33 722	4 698	2 721	29 120	22 789	49 442	7 170	7 471	176 240
2006	1	5 155	14 751	34 997	4 988	4 817	26 741	21 016	51 380	7 373	6 861	178 081
	2	9 920	19 433	36 072	5 931	4 517	26 323	21 756	53 462	7 571	7 639	192 625
	3	11 698	24 765	41 908	6 619	4 471	28 922	23 073	54 224	7 849	7 952	211 481
	4	5 165	21 202	38 884	5 105	3 648	32 609	24 207	57 424	8 139	8 387	204 768
2007	1	8 065	20 832	44 000	5 721	6 290	30 568	22 386	61 559	8 423	7 939	215 783
	2	16 274	24 016	41 408	6 656	5 491	29 713	23 500	61 319	8 756	9 151	226 283
	3	11 799	24 512	46 707	7 389	5 423	31 841	25 169	68 524	9 133	9 522	240 019
	4	5 264	22 704	47 102	5 300	4 381	35 744	25 663	72 764	9 367	8 753	237 043
2008	1	8 604	26 892	53 178	6 459	7 721	34 398	23 433	73 242	9 568	8 191	251 686
	2	22 552	36 200	55 285	7 764	6 927	34 035	24 748	75 037	10 257	9 669	282 474
	3	17 101	37 923	62 079	8 824	6 921	35 646	25 972	77 287	10 890	9 938	292 582

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

Table 8 - Annual value added by industry and gross domestic product at current prices (R million)

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 243	44 778	56 727
Agriculture	22 412	27 005	37 705	34 353	32 705	29 994	37 152	48 066
Forestry	4 406	4 853	5 600	5 564	5 735	6 159	6 303	7 239
Fishing	633	730	874	972	992	1 090	1 322	1 422
Mining and quarrying	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	103 012	127 144	148 215
Coal	12 069	16 068	17 464	15 841	16 675	18 173	21 343	23 737
Gold	16 949	18 346	26 916	22 628	20 629	21 672	25 636	30 604
Platinum group metals	15 681	20 904	21 349	21 567	24 285	29 689	38 772	45 383
Other metal ores	12 639	14 237	17 605	15 229	17 027	21 673	29 142	35 143
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	6 053	7 659	8 779	8 993	10 675	11 806	12 250	13 348
Primary industries	90 842	109 802	136 292	125 147	128 722	140 255	171 922	204 942
Manufacturing	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 367	283 427	325 830
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	27 177	32 132	35 442	39 457	42 628	50 278	56 499
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 813	9 663	10 259	10 608	9 959	10 363	11 168
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	17 920	20 745	21 451	21 728	22 258	23 215	25 163
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	43 255	49 803	52 827	55 662	60 630	66 424	74 839
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	5 546	7 185	7 972	8 919	9 942	10 591	12 208
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	32 882	42 784	44 218	48 328	52 836	61 300	77 239
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 572	6 312	6 478	6 354	6 928	7 327	8 234
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	2 044	2 950	3 166	3 347	3 638	4 156	4 500
Transport equipment	14 381	18 324	19 911	20 604	22 225	24 009	26 049	28 640
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	14 743	16 374	18 120	19 234	20 472	21 540	23 723	27 340
Electricity, gas and water	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	32 743	36 564	40 669
Electricity and gas	19 431	19 264	21 482	23 577	24 523	26 874	29 973	33 602
Water	3 358	3 759	4 564	4 739	5 122	5 870	6 592	7 067
Construction	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 738	41 842	51 968
Secondary industries	203 010	222 346	259 770	276 915	296 583	320 849	361 833	418 467
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	192 820	216 499	237 232
Wholesale trade	39 610	42 377	46 829	51 461	57 135	61 765	68 594	75 442
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	59 113	61 956	67 384	74 000	81 817	90 017	101 689	110 935
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	17 071	18 385	20 645	23 984	27 017	31 247	34 298
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 983	10 497	11 622	12 802	14 021	14 970	16 557
Transport and communication	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	134 056	144 164	155 788
Transport ^{1/}	50 003	54 041	59 318	66 156	72 131	78 540	83 948	89 951
Communication	30 869	35 470	40 716	44 284	50 109	55 516	60 216	65 837
Finance, real estate and business services	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 232	293 598	329 533	392 257
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 648	86 655	96 091	111 356	121 987	140 464	180 087
Real estate	51 693	57 381	67 418	74 389	83 139	97 510	106 818	119 248
Business services ^{1/}	35 911	42 502	50 594	58 528	65 737	74 101	82 251	92 922
General government services	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	190 440	210 047	231 262	260 223
Central government	47 303	51 346	57 133	64 108	68 101	77 018	87 784	95 073
Provincial government	67 560	71 572	78 655	84 961	93 767	101 364	110 642	125 913
Local government	18 295	19 407	21 524	25 479	28 572	31 665	32 836	39 237
Personal services ^{1/}	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	83 366	93 595	106 063
Tertiary industries	544 366	596 067	667 739	741 617	825 648	913 887	1 015 054	1 151 563
All industries at basic prices	838 218	928 216	1 063 801	1 143 679	1 250 953	1 374 991	1 548 810	1 774 972
Taxes on products	87 816	96 363	109 660	121 070	147 579	175 810	203 581	230 100
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	4 571	4 762	4 056	3 163	6 825	7 172	5 986
GDP at market prices	922 148	1 020 008	1 168 699	1 260 693	1 395 369	1 543 975	1 745 219	1 999 086

^{1/} Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,3	3,5	4,2	3,6	3,2	2,7	2,9	3,2
Agriculture	2,7	2,9	3,5	3,0	2,6	2,2	2,4	2,7
Forestry	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
Fishing	0,1	0,1	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	7,5	8,2	8,4
Coal	1,4	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3
Gold	2,0	2,0	2,5	2,0	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,7
Platinum group metals	1,9	2,3	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,6
Other metal ores	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,9	2,0
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8
Primary industries	10,8	11,8	12,8	10,9	10,3	10,2	11,1	11,5
Manufacturing	19,0	19,1	19,7	19,4	19,0	18,5	18,3	18,4
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,2
Other non-metal mineral products	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	3,6	3,5	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,4
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Transport equipment	1,7	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5
Electricity, gas and water	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3
Electricity and gas	2,3	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Construction	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,7	2,9
Secondary industries	24,2	24,0	24,4	24,2	23,7	23,3	23,4	23,6
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	14,6	14,0	13,5	13,8	14,0	14,0	14,0	13,4
Wholesale trade	4,7	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,3
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	7,1	6,7	6,3	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,6	6,2
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,9
Hotels and restaurants	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9
Transport and communication	9,6	9,6	9,4	9,7	9,8	9,7	9,3	8,8
Transport <u>1/</u>	6,0	5,8	5,6	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,4	5,1
Communication	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,0	3,9	3,7
Finance, real estate and business services	18,6	19,1	19,2	20,0	20,8	21,4	21,3	22,1
Finance and insurance	8,2	8,4	8,1	8,4	8,9	8,9	9,1	10,1
Real estate	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,5	6,6	7,1	6,9	6,7
Business services <u>1/</u>	4,3	4,6	4,8	5,1	5,3	5,4	5,3	5,2
General government services	15,9	15,3	14,8	15,3	15,2	15,3	14,9	14,7
Central government	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,6	5,4	5,6	5,7	5,4
Provincial government	8,1	7,7	7,4	7,4	7,5	7,4	7,1	7,1
Local government	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,1	2,2
Personal services <u>1/</u>	6,1	6,1	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,0	6,0
Tertiary industries	64,9	64,2	62,8	64,8	66,0	66,5	65,5	64,9
All industries at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 614	27 493	28 283
Agriculture	22 412	21 469	23 187	22 643	22 928	24 406	22 318	23 213
Forestry	4 406	4 430	4 435	4 331	4 409	4 439	4 399	4 180
Fishing	633	659	670	726	746	768	776	890
Mining and quarrying	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 818	68 591	68 570
Coal	12 069	11 962	11 776	12 554	13 016	13 122	13 106	13 352
Gold	16 949	15 616	15 674	14 784	13 570	11 801	10 904	10 090
Platinum group metals	15 681	17 348	17 946	19 979	20 962	22 977	23 460	23 057
Other metal ores	12 639	12 407	12 489	12 622	12 375	12 862	13 155	13 797
Other mining and quarrying <u>1/</u>	6 053	5 993	6 043	6 563	7 441	8 056	7 966	8 274
Primary industries	90 842	89 883	92 219	94 202	95 447	98 432	96 085	96 853
Manufacturing	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 219	191 234	199 785
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	25 582	26 094	24 990	25 847	27 575	28 952	30 365
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 503	8 108	7 919	8 599	8 279	8 262	8 420
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	16 605	16 614	16 381	17 447	18 725	20 824	22 415
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	40 140	39 550	39 478	40 675	41 553	43 362	44 537
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	4 989	5 470	5 446	5 576	5 806	5 933	6 134
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	30 875	34 777	34 456	36 086	37 832	38 667	39 401
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 133	5 079	5 084	5 104	5 636	6 246	6 894
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	1 822	2 020	2 116	2 204	2 256	2 290	2 135
Transport equipment	14 381	16 134	15 925	15 271	16 337	17 469	18 406	19 914
Furniture; other manufacturing <u>1/</u>	14 743	15 348	15 092	15 264	16 322	17 088	18 290	19 571
Electricity, gas and water	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 249	24 926	25 683
Electricity and gas	19 431	18 730	19 514	19 960	20 775	21 177	21 845	22 486
Water	3 358	3 226	3 208	3 191	3 060	3 072	3 081	3 197
Construction	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 268	35 494	41 552
Secondary industries	203 010	208 241	214 892	214 609	225 862	237 736	251 654	267 020
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	125 017	127 870	136 138	144 111	154 606	165 804	174 479
Wholesale trade	39 610	40 299	40 329	41 885	43 524	45 850	48 034	50 140
Retail trade; repairs of household goods <u>1/</u>	59 113	59 988	62 033	66 720	70 040	75 429	80 850	84 471
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	16 121	16 306	17 890	20 153	22 365	25 537	28 057
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 609	9 201	9 642	10 394	10 962	11 383	11 810
Transport and communication	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 036	116 232	122 705
Transport <u>1/</u>	50 003	52 024	54 082	57 783	60 966	64 323	69 270	73 548
Communication	30 869	33 622	39 308	41 081	42 535	44 713	46 962	49 156
Finance, real estate and business services	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 821	212 313	227 598	243 118
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 354	83 818	87 530	99 575	106 096	121 879	137 052
Real estate	51 693	51 699	53 153	53 233	52 659	53 445	51 065	48 879
Business services <u>1/</u>	35 911	39 962	42 652	46 299	49 587	52 772	54 654	57 187
General government services	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 530	143 883	148 399	153 961
Central government	47 303	46 093	46 582	48 024	49 932	51 892	53 524	55 317
Provincial government	67 560	67 189	68 719	68 661	69 843	72 328	74 958	77 787
Local government	18 295	18 632	17 558	19 333	19 754	19 663	19 917	20 857
Personal services <u>1/</u>	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	59 705	63 170	65 703
Tertiary industries	544 366	564 129	587 593	614 156	646 145	679 544	721 203	759 966
All industries at basic prices	838 218	862 253	894 704	922 966	967 454	1 015 711	1 068 941	1 123 840
Taxes on products	87 816	89 119	91 564	94 078	99 059	103 756	110 093	115 300
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	3 999	4 148	4 281	4 485	4 709	4 956	5 210
GDP at market prices	922 148	947 373	982 120	1 012 763	1 062 028	1 114 758	1 174 078	1 233 930

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,7	-3,3	6,5	-2,1	1,4	5,4	-7,2	2,9
Agriculture	5,0	-4,2	8,0	-2,3	1,3	6,4	-8,6	4,0
Forestry	3,5	0,5	0,1	-2,3	1,8	0,7	-0,9	-5,0
Fishing	4,5	4,1	1,7	8,3	2,9	3,0	1,0	14,6
Mining and quarrying	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	4,0	1,3	2,2	-0,3	0,0
Coal	1,0	-0,9	-1,6	6,6	3,7	0,8	-0,1	1,9
Gold	-4,8	-7,9	0,4	-5,7	-8,2	-13,0	-7,6	-7,5
Platinum group metals	-4,5	10,6	3,5	11,3	4,9	9,6	2,1	-1,7
Other metal ores	4,3	-1,8	0,7	1,1	-2,0	3,9	2,3	4,9
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	4,0	-1,0	0,8	8,6	13,4	8,3	-1,1	3,9
Primary industries	0,6	-1,1	2,6	2,1	1,3	3,1	-2,4	0,8
Manufacturing	8,1	3,2	2,8	-1,4	4,7	4,6	4,9	4,5
Food, beverages and tobacco	6,1	3,9	2,0	-4,2	3,4	6,7	5,0	4,9
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	3,2	-3,7	8,1	-2,3	8,6	-3,7	-0,2	1,9
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	5,8	-1,4	0,1	-1,4	6,5	7,3	11,2	7,6
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	13,4	5,0	-1,5	-0,2	3,0	2,2	4,4	2,7
Other non-metal mineral products	0,6	1,8	9,6	-0,4	2,4	4,1	2,2	3,4
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,1	1,9	12,6	-0,9	4,7	4,8	2,2	1,9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7,4	-1,4	-1,1	0,1	0,4	10,4	10,8	10,4
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2,7	-13,2	10,9	4,8	4,2	2,4	1,5	-6,8
Transport equipment	17,9	12,2	-1,3	-4,1	7,0	6,9	5,4	8,2
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	7,3	4,1	-1,7	1,1	6,9	4,7	7,0	7,0
Electricity, gas and water	3,1	-3,7	3,5	1,9	3,0	1,7	2,8	3,0
Electricity and gas	3,7	-3,6	4,2	2,3	4,1	1,9	3,2	2,9
Water	-0,1	-3,9	-0,6	-0,5	-4,1	0,4	0,3	3,8
Construction	5,6	4,9	5,8	6,9	11,1	12,4	13,5	17,1
Secondary industries	7,3	2,6	3,2	-0,1	5,2	5,3	5,9	6,1
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	8,1	1,9	2,3	6,5	5,9	7,3	7,2	5,2
Wholesale trade	7,3	1,7	0,1	3,9	3,9	5,3	4,8	4,4
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	9,2	1,5	3,4	7,6	5,0	7,7	7,2	4,5
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	8,5	4,1	1,1	9,7	12,6	11,0	14,2	9,9
Hotels and restaurants	3,2	1,4	6,9	4,8	7,8	5,5	3,8	3,8
Transport and communication	8,3	5,9	9,0	5,9	4,7	5,3	6,6	5,6
Transport ^{1/}	6,2	4,0	4,0	6,8	5,5	5,5	7,7	6,2
Communication	11,7	8,9	16,9	4,5	3,5	5,1	5,0	4,7
Finance, real estate and business services	3,2	8,2	6,3	4,1	7,9	5,2	7,2	6,8
Finance and insurance	5,3	12,7	8,4	4,4	13,8	6,5	14,9	12,4
Real estate	-1,2	0,0	2,8	0,2	-1,1	1,5	-4,5	-4,3
Business services ^{1/}	5,7	11,3	6,7	8,6	7,1	6,4	3,6	4,6
General government services	-0,9	-0,9	0,7	2,4	2,6	3,1	3,1	3,7
Central government	-2,4	-2,6	1,1	3,1	4,0	3,9	3,1	3,3
Provincial government	-0,6	-0,5	2,3	-0,1	1,7	3,6	3,6	3,8
Local government	1,6	1,8	-5,8	10,1	2,2	-0,5	1,3	4,7
Personal services ^{1/}	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	2,0	4,4	5,8	4,0
Tertiary industries	4,1	3,6	4,2	4,5	5,2	5,2	6,1	5,4
All industries at basic prices	4,4	2,9	3,8	3,2	4,8	5,0	5,2	5,1
Taxes on products	1,7	1,5	2,7	2,7	5,3	4,7	6,1	4,7
Less: Subsidies on products	4,5	2,9	3,7	3,2	4,8	5,0	5,2	5,1
GDP at market prices	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,3	5,1

^{1/} Includes estimates of the informal sector.

^{2/} 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	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing								
Output at basic prices	57 606	66 221	85 995	84 661	85 653	85 830	98 963	121 219
Intermediate consumption	30 155	33 633	41 817	43 772	46 221	48 587	54 185	64 492
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 243	44 778	56 727
Other taxes on production	295	319	367	403	399	406	381	370
Other subsidies	-593	-764	-985	-1 508	-1 227	-1 789	-2 534	-2 890
Value added at factor cost	27 749	33 034	44 796	41 994	40 260	38 626	46 931	59 247
Compensation of employees	9 409	9 978	10 730	11 218	11 529	12 143	12 840	15 325
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	18 340	23 056	34 066	30 775	28 731	26 482	34 091	43 922
Mining and quarrying								
Output at basic prices	119 376	142 952	168 426	151 066	159 053	180 752	226 211	260 559
Intermediate consumption	55 985	65 737	76 312	66 808	69 763	77 740	99 067	112 344
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	103 012	127 144	148 215
Other taxes on production	1 049	1 141	1 264	1 495	1 383	1 478	1 353	1 403
Other subsidies	-22	-25	-21	-30	-18	-30	-34	-36
Value added at factor cost	62 364	76 098	90 870	82 793	87 926	101 565	125 825	146 848
Compensation of employees	28 258	31 282	34 057	34 389	36 833	39 537	46 993	56 152
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	34 106	44 816	56 813	48 404	51 092	62 028	78 832	90 696
Manufacturing								
Output at basic prices	633 517	721 474	862 837	901 889	961 558	1 022 762	1 122 391	1 262 750
Intermediate consumption	474 410	544 566	653 232	680 237	724 458	768 394	838 965	936 920
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 367	283 427	325 830
Other taxes on production	2 535	2 602	3 203	3 514	3 640	3 778	3 524	3 538
Other subsidies	-646	-754	-962	-1 421	-884	-1 458	-1 707	-1 819
Value added at factor cost	157 218	175 059	207 364	219 560	234 344	252 047	281 609	324 110
Compensation of employees	82 994	88 728	97 316	104 682	112 062	120 170	131 566	146 613
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	74 224	86 331	110 048	114 878	122 281	131 877	150 043	177 497
Electricity and water								
Output at basic prices	44 621	46 128	52 326	58 649	60 924	66 986	76 256	84 366
Intermediate consumption	21 832	23 106	26 280	30 333	31 279	34 243	39 692	43 697
Gross value added at basic prices	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	32 743	36 564	40 669
Other taxes on production	295	272	329	375	383	397	364	355
Other subsidies	-103	-120	-148	-218	-129	-218	-246	-258
Value added at factor cost	22 597	22 871	25 865	28 159	29 391	32 565	36 446	40 571
Compensation of employees	8 166	8 208	9 615	10 886	11 365	12 290	13 921	15 602
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	14 431	14 663	16 250	17 273	18 026	20 275	22 525	24 969
Construction								
Output at basic prices	80 275	89 228	99 980	116 096	124 277	140 893	172 743	218 857
Intermediate consumption	59 161	66 812	75 861	89 149	94 439	107 155	130 901	166 889
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 738	41 842	51 968
Other taxes on production	319	338	429	514	550	617	626	689
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	20 795	22 078	23 690	26 433	29 288	33 121	41 216	51 280
Compensation of employees	12 797	13 056	13 608	15 427	16 952	19 440	24 389	30 383
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	7 998	9 022	10 082	11 006	12 337	13 681	16 827	20 897
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants								
Output at basic prices	227 900	247 300	279 402	303 924	332 529	365 012	411 230	454 404
Intermediate consumption	105 198	116 913	136 306	146 196	156 791	172 192	194 730	217 173
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	192 820	216 499	237 232
Other taxes on production	2 837	2 728	3 208	3 542	3 809	4 083	3 805	3 696
Other subsidies	-3	-4	-2	-3	-1	-3	-3	-3
Value added at factor cost	119 868	127 663	139 889	154 188	171 930	188 739	212 698	233 539
Compensation of employees	61 515	62 013	66 471	73 116	82 248	90 839	101 905	109 366
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	58 353	65 650	73 418	81 072	89 683	97 900	110 793	124 173

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transport and communication								
Output at basic prices	175 935	201 004	240 433	263 496	281 119	300 352	325 172	349 679
Intermediate consumption	95 063	111 493	140 399	153 057	158 879	166 296	181 007	193 891
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	134 056	144 164	155 788
Other taxes on production	1 272	1 377	1 842	2 203	2 322	2 549	2 390	2 334
Other subsidies	-268	-322	-156	-237	-176	-266	-355	-397
Value added at factor cost	79 868	88 456	98 348	108 473	120 093	131 774	142 129	153 850
Compensation of employees	33 626	36 234	39 147	43 822	45 861	49 945	54 113	59 071
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	46 242	52 222	59 201	64 652	74 232	81 829	88 017	94 780
Finance, real estate and business services								
Output at basic prices	275 675	314 685	366 781	414 086	459 402	529 594	601 619	697 900
Intermediate consumption	119 423	137 154	162 114	185 079	199 170	235 996	272 085	305 644
Gross value added at basic prices	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 232	293 598	329 533	392 257
Other taxes on production	9 147	8 615	10 497	11 464	12 749	14 292	14 610	15 257
Other subsidies	-337	-396	-479	-730	-578	-853	-1 186	-1 345
Value added at factor cost	147 442	169 312	194 649	218 273	248 060	280 159	316 110	378 344
Compensation of employees	53 287	62 490	70 910	79 539	89 747	102 084	113 043	128 091
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	94 155	106 822	123 738	138 734	158 314	178 075	203 067	250 253
General government services								
Output at basic prices	185 270	206 629	239 870	269 554	304 895	329 181	371 032	424 536
Intermediate consumption	52 112	64 304	82 558	95 006	114 455	119 134	139 770	164 313
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	190 440	210 047	231 262	260 223
Other taxes on production	1 450	1 818	2 262	2 657	2 896	3 149	3 080	3 250
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	131 708	140 507	155 050	171 891	187 544	206 898	228 182	256 973
Compensation of employees	116 447	123 704	136 004	151 318	165 609	182 626	200 330	224 544
Gross operating surplus	15 261	16 803	19 046	20 573	21 935	24 272	27 852	32 429
Personal services								
Output at basic prices	93 511	105 062	121 538	137 896	148 423	162 124	186 737	212 672
Intermediate consumption	42 129	48 749	58 907	68 001	71 424	78 758	93 142	106 609
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	83 366	93 595	106 063
Other taxes on production	939	1 059	1 627	1 983	2 101	2 319	2 227	2 251
Other subsidies	-37	-44	-12	-17	-10	-17	-20	-21
Value added at factor cost	50 480	55 298	61 016	67 929	74 907	81 064	91 388	103 833
Compensation of employees	35 803	39 303	43 753	48 848	52 219	55 839	62 756	70 699
Gross operating surplus	14 677	15 995	17 263	19 081	22 688	25 225	28 632	33 134
Sum of all industries								
Output at basic prices	1 893 686	2 140 683	2 517 587	2 701 316	2 917 832	3 183 485	3 592 355	4 086 943
Intermediate consumption	1 055 468	1 212 467	1 453 787	1 557 637	1 666 880	1 808 495	2 043 545	2 311 972
Gross value added at basic prices	838 218	928 216	1 063 801	1 143 679	1 250 953	1 374 991	1 548 810	1 774 972
Other taxes on production	20 138	20 269	25 028	28 150	30 232	33 068	32 360	33 144
Other subsidies	-2 010	-2 429	-2 764	-4 164	-3 023	-4 634	-6 084	-6 768
Value added at factor cost	820 089	910 376	1 041 537	1 119 693	1 223 743	1 346 557	1 522 534	1 748 595
Compensation of employees	442 302	474 996	521 612	573 245	624 425	684 913	761 855	855 845
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	377 787	435 380	519 925	546 448	599 319	661 643	760 680	892 750

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing								
Output at basic prices	57 606	58 009	63 588	63 056	64 493	66 672	65 347	66 348
Intermediate consumption	30 155	31 451	35 296	35 356	36 409	37 058	37 854	38 065
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 614	27 493	28 283
Mining and quarrying								
Output at basic prices	119 376	119 567	120 703	125 977	127 967	131 161	130 973	131 120
Intermediate consumption	55 985	56 242	56 776	59 475	60 604	62 344	62 382	62 549
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 818	68 591	68 570
Manufacturing								
Output at basic prices	633 517	670 356	709 292	719 865	750 541	765 025	785 233	808 080
Intermediate consumption	474 411	506 225	540 563	553 460	576 344	582 806	593 999	608 295
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 219	191 234	199 785
Electricity and water								
Output at basic prices	44 620	43 405	44 762	48 057	48 923	49 853	51 734	54 826
Intermediate consumption	21 832	21 449	22 040	24 906	25 088	25 604	26 808	29 143
Gross value added at basic prices	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 249	24 926	25 683
Construction								
Output at basic prices	80 275	84 367	86 263	94 689	99 581	104 591	117 311	127 658
Intermediate consumption	59 161	62 213	62 822	69 636	71 751	73 323	81 817	86 106
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 268	35 494	41 552
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants								
Output at basic prices	227 900	235 401	245 216	255 486	272 925	291 433	313 806	327 587
Intermediate consumption	105 198	110 384	117 347	119 348	128 815	136 827	148 002	153 108
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	125 018	127 870	136 138	144 111	154 606	165 804	174 479
Transport and communication								
Output at basic prices	175 935	190 626	214 805	228 687	237 759	244 835	258 304	266 856
Intermediate consumption	95 063	104 980	121 415	129 823	134 259	135 799	142 072	144 152
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 036	116 232	122 705
Finance, real estate and business services								
Output at basic prices	275 675	299 949	321 945	341 429	368 740	405 435	441 220	466 573
Intermediate consumption	119 423	130 934	142 322	154 367	166 919	193 122	213 622	223 455
Gross value added at basic prices	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 821	212 313	227 598	243 118
Community, social and personal services								
Output at basic prices	63 511	67 594	72 856	80 331	83 734	90 120	100 436	108 105
Intermediate consumption	35 337	39 009	43 614	49 268	51 649	56 422	64 498	70 563
Gross value added at basic prices	28 173	28 585	29 242	31 063	32 085	33 698	35 938	37 542
General government services								
Output at basic prices	185 270	191 421	201 011	212 444	229 665	233 874	246 383	258 743
Intermediate consumption	52 112	59 507	68 152	76 426	90 136	89 991	97 984	104 782
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 530	143 883	148 399	153 961
Other producers								
Output at basic prices	30 000	30 871	31 672	32 262	33 003	33 627	35 913	36 445
Intermediate consumption	6 792	6 919	7 062	7 251	7 905	7 620	8 681	8 284
Gross value added at basic prices	23 209	23 952	24 610	25 011	25 098	26 007	27 233	28 161
Personal services								
Output at basic prices	93 511	98 465	104 528	112 594	116 737	123 747	136 349	144 551
Intermediate consumption	42 129	45 928	50 676	56 520	59 554	64 042	73 179	78 847
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	59 705	63 170	65 703
Sum of all industries								
Output at basic prices	1 893 685	1 991 566	2 112 113	2 202 282	2 317 331	2 416 626	2 546 660	2 652 342
Intermediate consumption	1 055 469	1 129 313	1 217 409	1 279 316	1 349 877	1 400 915	1 477 719	1 528 502
Gross value added at basic prices	838 218	862 254	894 706	922 966	967 454	1 015 711	1 068 941	1 123 840

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	96,7	103,1	100,9	102,3	107,9	100,2	103,0
Mining and quarrying	100,0	99,9	100,8	104,9	106,3	108,6	108,2	108,2
Manufacturing	100,0	103,2	106,0	104,6	109,5	114,5	120,2	125,6
Electricity and water	100,0	96,3	99,7	101,6	104,6	106,4	109,4	112,7
Construction	100,0	104,9	111,0	118,7	131,8	148,1	168,1	196,8
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	101,9	104,2	110,9	117,4	126,0	135,1	142,2
Transport and communication	100,0	105,9	115,5	122,2	128,0	134,8	143,7	151,7
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	108,2	115,0	119,7	129,2	135,9	145,7	155,6
Community, social and personal services	100,0	101,5	103,8	110,3	113,9	119,6	127,6	133,3
General government services	100,0	99,1	99,8	102,1	104,8	108,1	111,4	115,6
Other producers	100,0	103,2	106,0	107,8	108,1	112,1	117,3	121,3
Personal services	100,0	102,2	104,8	109,1	111,3	116,2	122,9	127,9
Total values added at basic prices	100,0	102,9	106,7	110,1	115,4	121,2	127,5	134,1
Taxes on products	100,0	101,5	104,3	107,1	112,8	118,2	125,4	131,3
Subsidies on products	100,0	102,9	106,7	110,2	115,4	121,2	127,5	134,1
GDP at market prices	100,0	102,7	106,5	109,8	115,2	120,9	127,3	133,8

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	122,7	156,2	147,6	140,4	125,8	162,9	200,6
Mining and quarrying	100,0	121,9	144,1	126,7	132,5	149,7	185,4	216,2
Manufacturing	100,0	107,8	124,2	133,2	136,1	139,6	148,2	163,1
Electricity and water	100,0	104,9	114,6	122,3	124,4	135,0	146,7	158,3
Construction	100,0	101,2	102,9	107,6	107,2	107,9	117,9	125,1
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	104,3	111,9	115,9	121,9	124,7	130,6	136,0
Transport and communication	100,0	104,5	107,1	111,7	118,1	122,9	124,0	127,0
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	105,0	113,9	122,4	128,9	138,3	144,8	161,3
Community, social and personal services	100,0	107,6	118,9	128,1	139,1	146,5	159,3	175,3
General government services	100,0	107,9	118,4	128,3	136,5	146,0	155,8	169,0
Other producers	100,0	106,7	113,2	120,4	129,0	130,7	133,4	142,9
Personal services	100,0	107,2	116,3	124,6	134,7	139,6	148,2	161,4
Total values added at basic prices	100,0	107,6	118,9	123,9	129,3	135,4	144,9	157,9
Taxes on products	100,0	108,1	119,8	128,7	149,0	169,4	184,9	199,6
Subsidies on products	100,0	114,3	114,8	94,7	70,5	144,9	144,7	114,9
GDP deflator	100,0	107,7	119,0	124,5	131,4	138,5	148,6	162,0

Table 16 Supply and use table: 2005 (R million)

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	106 086	3 078	11 301	91 707	84 783	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 018	6 690	-
Mining and quarrying	228 831	70	6 654	222 108	-	174 614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174 614	47 494	-
Manufacturing	1 683 649	105 715	304 439	1 273 495	-	296	961 317	-	-	-	-	-	-	961 613	311 882	-
Electricity, gas and water	68 561	2 180	-	66 381	-	-	-	65 424	-	-	-	-	-	65 424	957	-
Construction	154 385	6 900	-	147 486	1 047	5 328	-	1 506	139 232	-	-	-	-	147 112	374	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	92 827	4 648	-293 629	381 809	-	133	17 120	56	177	352 338	-	-	-	370 150	11 659	-
Transport,communication	292 424	4 170	-28 764	317 018	-	-	-	-	-	-	298 782	-	-	298 782	42 187	-23 951
Finance,business services	579 379	19 261	-	560 118	-	381	18 325	-	1 485	192	1 245	524 461	-	546 088	16 921	-2 892
Other services	562 935	22 964	-	539 971	-	-	25 766	-	-	12 482	-	5 133	491 305	534 684	5 286	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-26 843	26 843
Purchases by residents	19 296	-	-	19 296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 296	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 788 373	168 985	-	3 619 388	85 830	180 752	1 022 762	66 986	140 893	365 012	300 352	529 594	491 305	3 183 485	435 903	-

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	106 086				3 353	33	46 654	20	7	1 150	5	56	764	52 042		54 044
Mining and quarrying	228 831				405	440	99 129	6 282	3 807	34	385	159	1 033	111 674		117 158
Manufacturing	1 683 649				32 493	24 763	484 210	7 689	53 077	41 568	70 178	40 797	85 645	840 419		843 230
Electricity, gas and water	68 561				764	3 373	13 539	11 160	337	3 378	3 856	2 528	2 651	41 583		26 977
Construction	154 385				374	1 233	-	3 270	30 809	3 742	1 480	7 041	3 629	51 578		102 808
Trade,hotels,restaurants	92 827				344	537	2 073	206	274	10 219	9 824	7 666	4 421	35 563		57 264
Transport,communication	292 424				6 353	32 184	27 079	1 491	2 652	38 644	41 789	27 747	18 791	196 730		95 695
Finance,business services	579 379				2 522	4 956	63 267	3 981	14 294	71 137	33 542	140 075	46 338	380 112		199 267
Other services	562 935				1 980	10 221	32 444	145	1 900	2 320	5 238	9 927	34 621	98 795		464 139
Purchases by residents	19 296				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19 296
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 788 373				48 587	77 739	768 394	34 243	107 156	172 192	166 296	235 996	197 892	1 808 495		1 976 971
Gross value added / GDP		168 985			37 243	103 012	254 368	32 743	33 738	192 820	134 056	293 598	293 413	1 374 990	1 543 975	
Total output at basic prices					85 830	180 752	1022 762	66 986	140 893	365 012	300 352	529 594	491 305	3 183 485		

Table 17 Supply and use table: 2006 (R million)

Supply table 2006	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	122 877	3 699	12 098	107 080	97 740	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 999	9 081	-
Mining and quarrying	283 602	83	7 123	276 395	-	218 421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218 421	57 974	-
Manufacturing	1 934 108	123 739	331 816	1 478 553	-	386	1 054 791	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 055 177	423 376	-
Electricity, gas and water	78 459	2 582	-	75 877	-	-	-	74 485	-	-	-	-	-	74 485	1 392	-
Construction	189 130	8 174	-	180 956	1 223	6 766	-	1 707	170 768	-	-	-	-	180 463	493	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	107 267	5 506	-331 129	432 891	-	164	18 713	64	210	397 336	356	-	-	416 844	16 047	-
Transport,communication	331 640	5 222	-19 908	346 326	-	-	-	-	-	-	323 453	-	-	323 453	54 875	-32 002
Finance,business services	658 499	22 818	-	635 681	-	475	20 123	-	1 766	205	1 362	596 183	-	620 113	19 371	-3 803
Other services	634 759	24 587	-	610 171	-	-	28 505	-	-	13 689	-	5 436	557 770	605 399	4 772	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-35 805	35 805
Purchases by residents	22 502	-	-	22 502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 502	-
Total supply at basic prices	4 362 841	196 409	- 0	4 166 432	98 963	226 211	1 122 391	76 256	172 744	411 230	325 172	601 619	557 770	3 592 355	574 077	-

Use table 2006	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	122 877				4 000	48	54 145	24	9	1 327	6	72	970	60 601		62 276
Mining and quarrying	283 602				467	593	111 820	7 409	4 633	38	428	177	1 267	126 832		156 769
Manufacturing	1 934 108				36 365	33 207	523 738	8 900	62 745	46 196	77 895	45 793	102 489	937 329		996 779
Electricity, gas and water	78 459				859	4 705	14 587	12 924	400	3 843	4 299	2 824	3 182	47 621		30 838
Construction	189 130				469	1 844	-	4 157	40 697	4 873	1 790	8 548	4 836	67 215		121 915
Trade,hotels,restaurants	107 267				377	671	2 191	231	316	11 656	10 740	8 761	5 171	40 115		67 152
Transport,communication	331 640				6 686	38 090	27 867	1 592	2 861	41 272	43 587	29 727	20 547	212 231		119 409
Finance,business services	658 499				2 833	6 772	70 231	4 292	17 043	82 903	36 658	165 242	55 553	441 528		216 971
Other services	634 759				2 127	13 139	34 386	163	2 197	2 623	5 604	10 939	38 896	110 073		524 685
Purchases by residents	22 502				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		22 502
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	4 362 841				54 185	99 067	838 965	39 692	130 901	194 731	181 007	272 085	232 913	2 043 545		2 319 296
Gross value added / GDP		196 409			44 778	127 144	283 426	36 564	41 842	216 499	144 165	329 534	324 857	1 548 810	1 745 219	
Total output at basic prices					98 963	226 211	1122 391	76 256	172 744	411 230	325 172	601 619	557 770	3 592 355		

Table 18 Supply and use table: 2007 (R million)

Supply table 2007	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	148 417	4 241	13 339	130 837	119 698	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 011	10 827	-
Mining and quarrying	332 456	94	7 853	324 508	-	251 516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251 516	72 992	-
Manufacturing	2 198 994	140 994	365 845	1 692 154	-	456	1 186 939	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 187 396	504 759	-
Electricity, gas and water	86 980	2 912	-	84 068	-	-	-	82 395	-	-	-	-	-	82 395	1 673	-
Construction	237 371	9 219	-	228 152	1 521	7 855	-	1 901	216 283	-	-	-	-	227 560	592	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	120 927	6 210	-365 129	479 847	-	186	20 628	71	274	439 014	391	-	-	460 564	19 283	-
Transport,communication	364 217	7 112	-21 908	379 013	-	-	-	-	-	-	347 794	-	-	347 794	68 529	-37 310
Finance,business services	761 633	25 736	-	735 897	-	545	22 644	-	2 300	230	1 494	692 198	-	719 411	20 688	-4 202
Other services	723 626	27 595	-	696 031	-	-	32 226	-	-	15 160	-	5 702	637 208	690 297	5 734	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-41 512	41 512
Purchases by residents	27 256	-	-	27 256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 256	-
Total supply at basic prices	5 001 878	224 114	- 0	4 777 764	121 219	260 559	1 262 750	84 366	218 857	454 405	349 679	697 900	637 208	4 086 943	690 821	-

Use table 2007	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	148 417				4 714	54	63 197	26	11	1 497	6	74	1 134	70 712		77 705
Mining and quarrying	332 456				551	668	124 684	8 047	5 914	43	450	188	1 485	142 030		190 426
Manufacturing	2 198 994				43 206	37 392	581 458	9 733	80 207	52 116	82 788	49 831	120 123	1056 854		1142 140
Electricity, gas and water	86 980				1 013	5 327	16 531	14 170	510	4 290	4 575	3 111	3 705	53 230		33 749
Construction	237 371				553	2 078	-	4 553	51 949	5 408	1 880	9 164	5 679	81 263		156 108
Trade,hotels,restaurants	120 927				444	753	2 514	252	403	12 930	11 464	9 246	6 011	44 017		76 910
Transport,communication	364 217				7 951	43 113	32 217	1 761	3 713	46 507	47 949	32 143	24 371	239 725		124 492
Finance,business services	761 633				3 555	8 176	77 627	4 977	21 378	91 466	38 858	190 024	62 671	498 731		262 902
Other services	723 626				2 507	14 783	38 694	178	2 804	2 916	5 921	11 861	45 744	125 408		598 218
Purchases by residents	27 256				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		27 256
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	5 001 878				64 492	112 344	936 920	43 697	166 889	217 173	193 890	305 643	270 922	2 311 971		2 689 907
Gross value added / GDP		224 114			56 727	148 215	325 830	40 669	51 968	237 232	155 788	392 257	366 286	1 774 972	1 999 086	
Total output at basic prices					121 219	260 559	1262 750	84 366	218 857	454 405	349 679	697 900	637 208	4 086 943		

Explanatory notes

Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to 2007. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1998 to the third quarter of 2008. 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 three latest years.

Related publications **6** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -

- Bulletin of Statistics; and
- SA Statistics
- Annual Financial 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, website, CD 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 allows media and government officials access to the data one hour before embargo. There are however strict controls to ensure that the information is not disseminated outside of the lock-up facility before the embargo time.

Symbols and abbreviations

9	DoA	Department of Agriculture
	DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
	DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
	SARB	South African Reserve Bank
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	SNA	System of National Accounts
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

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 (5th 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 ¹	
General government services	9 ¹	

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

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture, hunting and related services		11
Forestry, logging and related services		12
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Mining of coal and lignite		21
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying		22
Mining of gold and uranium ore		23
Mining of metal ores, except gold and uranium		24
Other mining and quarrying		25
Services activities incidental to mining of minerals		29
Manufacturing	3	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products		30
Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media		32
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products		33
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		34
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery		35
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.		36
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks		37
Manufacture of transport equipment		38
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling		39
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply		41
Collection, purification and distribution of water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles		61
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal household goods		62
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; retail trade in automotive fuel		63
Catering and accommodation		64
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Land transport; transport via pipelines		71
Water transport		72
Air transport		73
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies		74
Post and telecommunications		75

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	8	
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding		81
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security		82
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation		83
Real estate activities		84
Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator, and of personal and household goods		85
Computer and related activities		86
Research and development		87
Other business activities		88
Community, social and personal services	9	
Public administration and defence activities		91
Education		92
Health and social work		93
Other community, social and personal service activities		94
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.		95
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities		96
Other service activities		99
Private households, 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>Cross industry</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Unless stated otherwise, the estimation of benchmark and annual estimates is based on the Annual Financial 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>Benchmark/annual Unless stated otherwise the constant estimates are derived from the nominal estimates developed in the supply and use framework and double-deflated with suitable price indices. The output and cost structures from the nominal estimates inform the relative weights used to develop the required composite price indicators.</p> <p>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>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual The census of commercial agriculture 2002, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) was used.</p> <p>Regionals Selected variables are supplied by the NDA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys</p> <p>Quarterly Quarterly information on the value of crops, animal products 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>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of mines and information from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). Regional Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of mines Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>
<p>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA. Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimates Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA</p>
<p>Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics Regional Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Construction (SIC 5)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Benchmark year estimates are extrapolated according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
Construction (SIC 5) (continued)	<p>Regional Distribution keys are developed from building statistics published by Stats SA as well as information obtained on the sale of building materials, i.e. cement</p> <p>Quarterly Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.</p>
Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)	<p>Benchmark/annual Unpublished Large Sample Survey on wholesale, retail and motor trade for 2002 conducted by Stats SA</p> <p>Regional Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>	
Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)	<p>Benchmark/annual Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and South African Post Office Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry Unpublished Large Sample Surveys on transport and communication for 2002 conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly 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>Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Statistics from the 2001 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Quarterly Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>
<p>General government (SIC 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark Annual Stat SA conducts a number of surveys on the three tiers of government that is used to derive the estimates. It is supplemented with information from SARB.</p> <p>Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly Quarterly information from the survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Personal services (SIC 9, excl 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Regional Information of distribution keys is sourced from the 2001 population census and the General Household Survey</p> <p>Quarterly Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly Employment estimates in the domestic services industry.</p>

Glossary

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

Establishment	An establishment is defined as an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated at a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Factor cost	Factor cost is a valuation reflecting the cost of the factors of production (labour and capital). It corresponds to the value remaining after all applicable taxes and subsidies have been deducted from market prices.
Final demand	Different components of final demand are distinguished in the SU-tables. The supply table shows imports and the use table shows final consumption expenditure by households and the general government as well as gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories) and exports.
Financial services indirectly measured	Financial services indirectly measured (FSIM) is measured in the SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds. Therefore, income does not arise from financial intermediation.
Free on board price	The free on board price (f.o.b.) is the purchaser's price paid by an importer taking delivery of goods at the exporter's frontier after loading on to a carrier and after payment of any export taxes or the receipt of any tax rebates.
GDP at market prices	GDP at market prices equals total gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products.
GDP for the economy	GDP for the entire economy is equal to GDP at market prices. It is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacity as producers, <i>plus</i> the values of any taxes, <i>less</i> subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.
GDP per region (GDPR)	GDPR at market prices equals the sum of gross value added by all industries at basic prices plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products in a region.
Generation of income account	The generation of income account provides for the distribution of primary incomes to the various institutional sectors. Primary incomes are incomes that accrue to institutional sectors and industries as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.
Goods and services account	The goods and services account shows the total resources (output and imports) and uses of goods and services (intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation and exports). Taxes on products (less subsidies) are also included on the resource side of the accounts.
Gross operating surplus/Mixed income	Gross operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account, i.e. the value added <i>minus</i> compensation of employees payable <i>minus</i> taxes on production payable <i>plus</i> subsidies receivable.
Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producer's prices	Gross value added at producers' prices is defined as output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

Homogeneous production	A unit of homogeneous production is defined as a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out.
Implied deflator	Implied deflators are also known as variable-weighted or "Paasche" indices (although not strictly of the Paasche type). These price indices are a by-product of the deflation procedure, obtained by dividing a series (e.g. value added) expressed at current prices by the corresponding series at constant prices.
Industries	Industries are defined in the SNA in the same way as in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity.
Institutional unit	An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.
Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets. Consumption of fixed assets is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.
Net other taxes on production	Other taxes on production minus other subsidies on production.
Operating surplus or mixed income	Operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account i.e. the value added minus compensation of employees payable minus taxes on production payable plus subsidies receivable.
Other subsidies on production	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production. These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
Other taxes on production	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, stamp duties, business or professional licenses, etc.
Output	Output is defined in the context of a production account. Production accounts are compiled for establishments or enterprises, and not for processes of production. Therefore, output consists only of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.
Percentage change	When using annual data, the percentage change is the growth rate from one year to the next year. For quarterly data, the percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.
Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying industries.
Principal activity	The principal activity of an establishment is the activity whose gross value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit.
Producers' price	The producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Production boundary	The general production boundary is defined as an economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce output of goods and services. The production boundary in the 1993 SNA is more restricted than the general production boundary due to the production accounts not being compiled for household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household, except for services produced by paid domestic staff.
Production account for the total economy	The production account is the first in the sequence of accounts compiled for institutional sectors, industries and the total economy. The production account contains three items apart from the balancing item namely output, intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products. The output is recorded under resources on the right-hand side of the account. Intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products is recorded under uses on the left-hand side of the account.
Purchaser's price	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value added tax (VAT) or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Region	A region for GDP estimates per region is defined as a province.
Revision of estimates	Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices apart from the revision of estimates for the latest quarters. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates.
Secondary activity	A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single establishment in addition to the principal activity.
Secondary industries	The secondary industries include the manufacturing, electricity, water and construction industries.
Subsidies	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production. These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
Subsidies on products	Subsidies on products are payable per unit of a good or service.
Supply and use tables	The SU-tables are sometimes referred to as rectangular input-output tables, make and use tables, supply and disposition of commodities tables.
Supply table	The supply table gives information about the resources of goods and services.
Symmetric	Symmetric tables use similar classifications or units, i.e. same groups of products for both the rows and the columns.
System of National Accounts	System of National Accounts (SNA), refers to an internationally-agreed standard system for macro-economic accounts. The latest version is described in the System of National Accounts 1993.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production which and are likely to be reflected in market prices paid by the purchaser, such as sales and excise taxes, import duties and property taxes. Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products	Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT).
Use Table	The use table gives information on the uses of goods and services, and also on cost structures of the industries.
Value added components	The use table distinguishes three different components of value added, i.e. compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross operating surplus/mixed income.
Tertiary industries	Tertiary industries include wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation, transport, storage and communication, finance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, general government services, and other producers.
Value added by industry	Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before or after deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit or sector, or establishment or industry.

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