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Statistical release

P0441

Gross domestic product

Annual estimates 2004 – 2013

Regional estimates 2004 – 2013

Third quarter 2014

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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2014

Real gross domestic product at market prices increased by 1,4 per cent quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted and annualised

The largest contributions to the quarter-on-quarter growth of 1,4 per cent were as follows:

- Finance, real estate and business services and the wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation industry each contributed 0,5 of a percentage point based on increases of 2,4 per cent and 3,4 per cent respectively;
- General government services contributed 0,3 of a percentage point based on growth of 2,2 per cent; and
- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the transport, storage and communication industry each contributed 0,2 of a percentage point based on increases of 8,2 per cent and 2,2 per cent respectively.

Key economic developments

The following points should be noted when analysing the recent performance of the economy:

- The growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry was due to high production in field crops and animal products;
- The growth in the wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation industry was due to increases in turnover in most trade divisions;
- The growth in finance, real estate and business services was due to increases in activities in the financial markets; and
- Economic activity in the manufacturing industry reflected negative growth of 3,4 per cent, due to lower production in the following divisions: basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, metal products and machinery; petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic products; and wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing.

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 1,4 per cent year-on-year

The most notable performances of industries in the third quarter of 2014 compared with the third quarter of 2013 were as follows:

- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increased by 8,9 per cent;
- General government services increased by 3,2 per cent;
- Finance, real estate and business services and the transport, storage and communication industry each increased by 2,2 per cent;
- The mining and quarrying industry decreased by 2,9 per cent; and
- The electricity, gas and water industry decreased by 1,8 per cent.

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2014 increased by 1,5 per cent compared with the first nine months of 2013.

Figure 1 – Growth in gross domestic product year-on-year (Y/Y) and quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted and annualised (Q/Q)

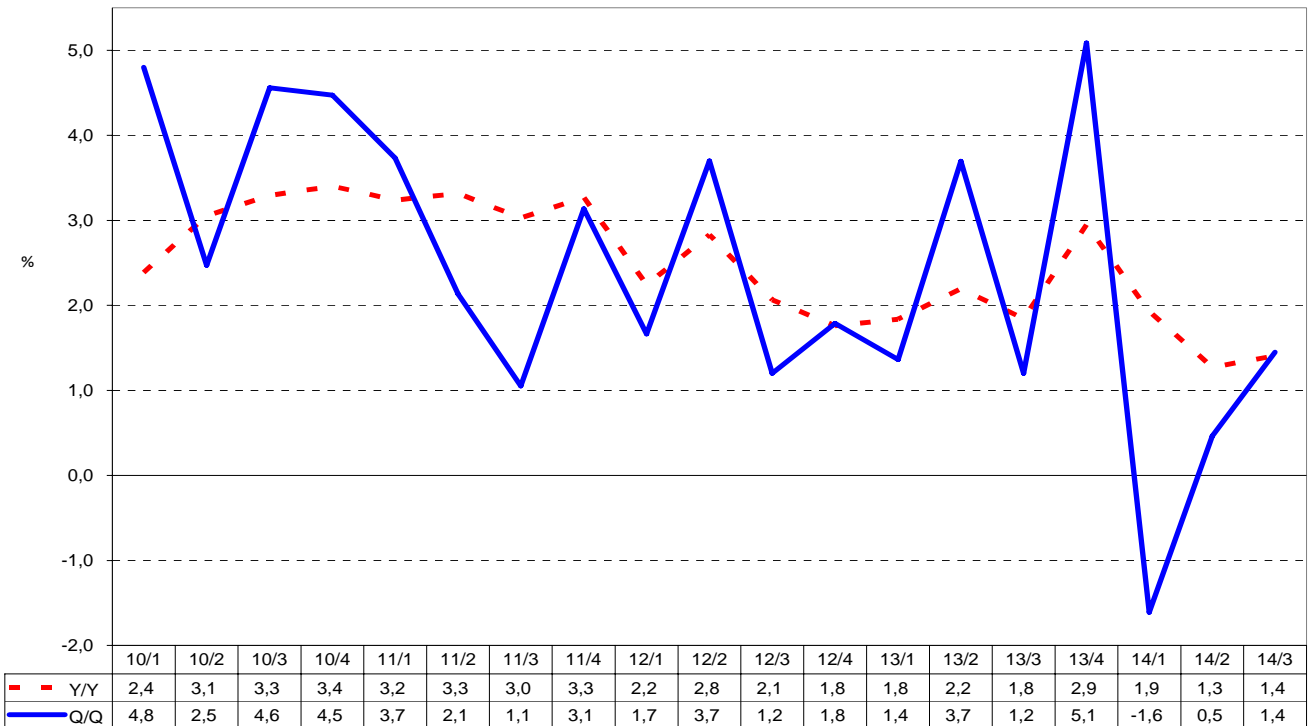
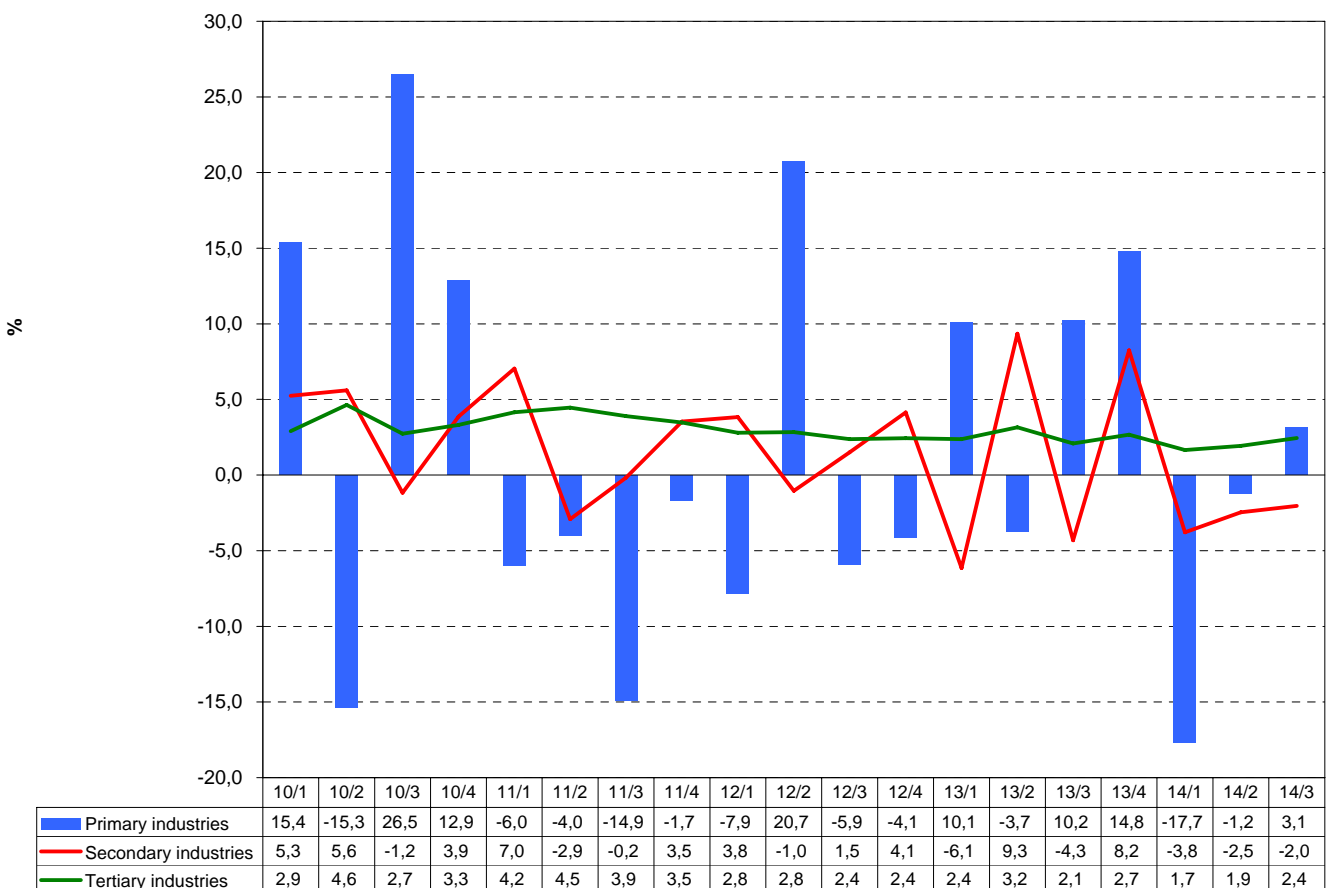


Figure 2 – Value added growth rates by sector (seasonally adjusted and annualised)



Revised estimates of gross domestic product:

Recent estimates of GDP were revised due to availability of new sources of information. The information relating to 2014 is shown in Table A.

Table A – Quarterly GDP revisions: 2014

Industry		Unadjusted (Y/Y)			Seasonally adjusted and annualised (Q/Q)		
		2014			2014		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Revised	-1,1	5,3	8,9	3,3	5,3	8,2
	Previous	-1,6	5,8		2,5	4,9	
Mining and quarrying	Revised	-1,2	-0,8	-2,9	-23,0	-3,1	1,6
	Previous	-2,5	-2,7		-24,7	-9,4	
Manufacturing	Revised	1,8	-1,5	-0,8	-6,4	-4,0	-3,4
	Previous	2,4	-0,6		-4,4	-2,1	
Electricity, gas and water	Revised	0,5	-1,3	-1,8	0,2	-0,5	-1,1
	Previous	0,8	-0,8		0,1	-0,6	
Construction	Revised	3,1	2,8	2,7	3,7	2,1	2,2
	Previous	4,9	3,0		4,9	5,0	
Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Revised	1,8	0,8	1,5	1,5	-0,2	3,4
	Previous	2,2	1,4		2,1	-0,2	
Transport, storage and communication	Revised	1,7	2,4	2,2	1,4	3,9	2,2
	Previous	1,9	2,5		1,7	4,0	
Finance, real estate and business services	Revised	2,7	2,0	2,2	1,4	1,2	2,4
	Previous	2,0	0,7		2,0	1,5	
General government services	Revised	3,1	3,4	3,2	2,3	3,9	2,2
	Previous	0,9	1,5		1,7	2,9	
Personal services	Revised	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,3
	Previous	1,3	1,4		1,0	1,2	
Total value added	Revised	1,9	1,4	1,5	-1,8	0,7	1,6
	Previous	1,6	1,0		-0,9	0,7	
Taxes less subsidies on products	Revised	1,9	0,1	1,0	0,3	-1,7	0,0
	Previous	1,9	1,2		1,3	0,2	
GDP at market prices	Revised	1,9	1,3	1,4	-1,6	0,5	1,4
	Previous	1,6	1,0		-0,6	0,6	

Nominal GDP estimated at R963 billion for the third quarter of 2014

The nominal GDP at market prices during the third quarter of 2014 was R963 billion, which is R25 billion more than in the second quarter of 2014. The most notable performances were as follows:

- Mining and quarrying expanded by R9 billion to R76 billion;
- Manufacturing expanded by R7 billion to R116 billion;
- Finance, real estate and business services expanded by R6 billion to R175 billion; and
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing contracted by R14 billion to R22 billion.

Structure of the economy

The largest industries, as measured by their nominal value added in the third quarter of 2014, were as follows:

- Finance, real estate and business services – 20,3 per cent;
- General government services – 17,0 per cent;
- Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation – 14,4 per cent; and
- Manufacturing – 13,4 per cent.

**PP
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Statistician-General**

BENCHMARKED AND REBASED GDP

Benchmarking and rebasing

Introduction

The estimates of national accounts in South Africa are calculated according to the recommendations of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).

The 2008 SNA is an updated version of the 1993 SNA, which brings the national accounting framework into line with the needs of data users. The 2008 SNA is also consistent with related manuals such as balance of payments, government finance statistics and monetary and financial statistics. The 2008 SNA was prepared under the auspices of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA). This group consists of the Statistical Office of the European Community (EUROSTAT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Statistical Division and regional commissions of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Bank.

This statistical release contains revised estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 2004 to 2013. It is calculated from both the production and income approaches. In the production approach GDP is derived from the sum of values added of different economic activities. In the income approach GDP is derived from the sum of the remuneration paid to the various factors of production. Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), who share responsibility for the compilation of the national accounts, undertook this major review of South Africa's national accounts. Stats SA is responsible for compiling the production and income approaches to the calculation of the national accounts, while the SARB is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts, as well as income and savings and the balance of payments. The SARB will release its revised estimates on 8 December 2014.

Major revisions of the national accounts were necessary due to -

- the change in the base year for the estimates at constant prices;
- the implementation of the 2008 SNA;
- the availability of new sources of information including results of intermittent industry large sample surveys, the 2010/11 Income and Expenditure Survey and the 2011 Population Census; and
- more detailed producer and consumer prices.

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

Benchmarking

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

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

Infrequent (periodic) datasets provide the basis for the development of benchmarked level estimates of GDP, e.g. income and expenditure surveys of households, large sample surveys of industries and population censuses. In order to develop consistent annual and quarterly time-series of GDP estimates, the data need to be combined with more frequent (although less detailed) annual, quarterly and monthly datasets.

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

Rebasing

The base year for the national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 2005 to 2010. This is in accordance with international best practice and the recommendations of the UN to update the base year regularly. Historically in South Africa this has been done every five years. In order to analyse the behaviour of GDP over time independently of the influence of price changes, GDP is calculated for each industry in constant prices. In general terms, constant-price measures reflect the volume of goods and services produced, independently of changes in prices. The GDP at constant prices series are calculated by selecting a reference period in the past, called the base year, and valuing current (and previous) production of goods and services in the prices of that year.

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

The change of the base year can in itself change the aggregate growth rate of real GDP. Iron ore, for example, had a smaller weight in 2005 than in 2010. Therefore, its contribution to the aggregate real economic growth rate is larger in the rebased GDP estimates.

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

Changing to a new base year will cause a discontinuity in GDP by industry if the change is not calculated for all preceding periods. There are two alternative approaches for providing continuous constant monetary (rand) estimates. In the first approach, the methodology used for the current period (i.e. from the new base year forward) is simply applied to all preceding periods. In other words, the lowest level component is re-valued at 2010 prices, and these are summed to obtain higher-level aggregates. In the second method, data prior to the new base year are multiplied by a constant to link them to the new base year. The constant is the ratio of GDP in the new base year valued at new and old base year prices. Each series, regardless of the level of aggregation, is linked in this way.

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

The results of the rebased estimates of value added and GDP featured in this release were developed by preserving the historic growth rates of individual series. It should therefore be noted that, prior to 2006, the revised real estimates of value added for the sub-industries will not add to the published totals.

KEY FINDINGS FOR THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES 2006 TO 2013

Revised level of GDP

The level of nominal GDP has been revised by between 2,8 per cent and 5,0 per cent for the period 2006 to 2013 as illustrated in Table B. The estimate of the level of GDP at current prices for the year 2013 is 4,4 per cent higher compared with the previous published estimate.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	1 767	2 016	2 256	2 408	2 674	2 933	3 139	3 385
Revised GDP (Rand billion)	1 839	2 110	2 369	2 508	2 748	3 025	3 263	3 534
Difference (Rand billion)	72	94	113	100	74	92	124	149
Difference (percentage)	4,1	4,7	5,0	4,1	2,8	3,1	3,9	4,4

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 2009 remained unchanged. The growth rate for 2013 was revised from 1,9 per cent to 2,2. The annual growth rates in real GDP between 2006 and 2013 are indicated in Table C.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Previous annual percentage growth in GDP (2005 prices)	5,6	5,5	3,6	-1,5	3,1	3,6	2,5	1,9
Revised annual percentage growth in GDP (2010 prices)	5,6	5,4	3,2	-1,5	3,0	3,2	2,2	2,2

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 real GDP for the four years 2010 to 2013.

The main contributors to the increase in economic activity in 2013 were finance, real estate and business services (0,6 of a percentage point), general government services (0,5 of a percentage point), the mining and quarrying industry and the wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation industry (each contributing 0,3 of a percentage point), and the transport, storage and communication industry (0,2 of a percentage point).

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 2013 (per cent) ¹	Real annual percentage change for the year 2010 (compared with 2009), 2011 (compared with 2010), 2012 (compared with 2011) and 2013 (compared with 2012)				Contributions to the total real annual economic growth rate (percentage points) ²			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,3	-0,3	1,3	0,6	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mining and quarrying	7,7	5,3	-0,7	-2,9	4,0	0,4	-0,1	-0,2	0,3
Manufacturing	13,0	5,9	2,9	1,9	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,1
Electricity, gas and water	2,4	2,4	1,4	-0,1	-0,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Construction	3,4	0,7	0,4	2,1	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	13,7	4,4	3,8	3,6	1,9	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,3
Transport, storage and communication	8,4	1,7	3,0	2,5	2,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2
Finance, real estate and business services	19,4	1,2	4,1	3,0	3,0	0,2	0,8	0,6	0,6
General government services	15,1	2,7	4,5	3,6	3,1	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,5
Personal services	5,4	0,4	2,4	2,1	1,8	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Total value added</i>	90,6	2,9	3,0	2,2	2,3	2,6	2,7	2,0	2,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,4	4,2	5,1	2,5	1,3	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,1
GDP at market prices	100,0	3,0	3,2	2,2	2,2	3,0	3,2	2,2	2,2

1/The relative size of each industry for the year of 2013 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2012. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2012.

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).

Table E – GDP deflator by industry 2006 - 2013

Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78,6	93,9	101,0	103,4	100,0	103,2	105,1	108,2
Mining and quarrying	54,2	64,7	85,7	91,8	100,0	114,8	122,3	123,3
Manufacturing	76,7	82,0	90,2	100,9	100,0	98,4	102,5	110,8
Electricity, gas and water	45,6	47,5	55,9	80,6	100,0	126,2	153,7	171,8
Construction	71,4	82,6	106,5	101,1	100,0	107,8	113,5	125,8
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	69,5	73,4	82,9	89,5	100,0	105,5	110,7	116,0
Transport, storage and communication	96,5	96,6	98,0	99,0	100,0	109,4	120,9	128,7
Finance, real estate and business services	77,0	86,4	87,3	93,4	100,0	103,7	108,0	111,3
General government services	68,3	73,2	81,1	90,6	100,0	106,3	110,1	117,9
Personal services	76,9	80,5	83,0	92,3	100,0	106,2	111,7	118,0

Formal and non-observed economy

The production boundary (the range of goods and services included in the estimates of value added) can be divided according to the formal and the non-observed economy. This is illustrated in Table F.

Table F – Relative size (percentage) of formal and non-observed economy: 2008 - 2013

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Formal	88,7	88,3	88,6	88,7	88,7	88,8
Informal	5,5	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,8	5,9
Own final use	5,6	5,7	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,1
Other non-observed	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

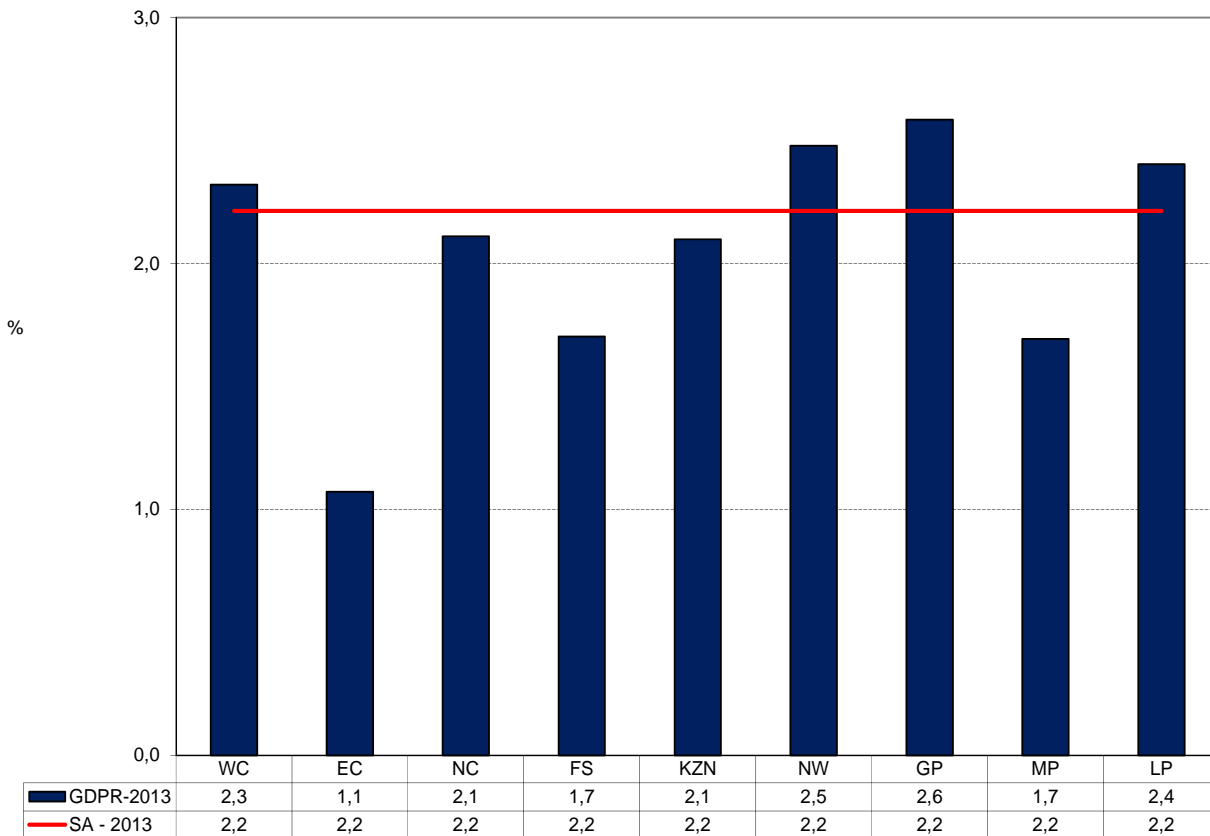
The estimates of the different components of the economy shown in Table F are stable over time. The informal sector was estimated at 5,9 per cent in 2013, with the proportion of production for own final use estimated at 5,1 per cent. The rest of the non-observed economy contributed 0,2 per cent.

REGIONAL ESTIMATES

Preliminary estimates indicate that the highest real annual economic growth rates by region – as measured by the gross domestic product by region (GDPR) at market prices – for 2013 compared with 2012 were recorded in Gauteng at 2,6 per cent, North West at 2,5 per cent and Limpopo at 2,4 per cent.

The economic performance of Gauteng is attributed to growth in mining and quarrying (4,3 per cent), general government services (3,6 per cent), finance, real estate and business services (3,5 per cent) and transport, storage and communication (2,8 per cent). The economic performance of North West is attributed to growth in general government services (4,0 per cent), mining and quarrying (3,5 per cent) and finance, real estate and business services (2,7 per cent) and wholesale, retail, motor trade; catering and accomodation (2,6 per cent).

Figure 3 – Real annual economic growth rate by region: 2013



A comparison of the average real economic growth rates from 2003 to 2013 recorded by the provincial economies and the total economy is shown in Figure 4. The South African economy recorded an average growth rate of 3,7 per cent. Western Cape and Gauteng were above the national average with rates of 4,2 per cent each, as was KwaZulu-Natal with a rate of 4,0 per cent. All other provincial economies recorded growth rates lower than the national average, e.g. North West posted an average economic growth rate of 2,3 per cent over the period.

The relative ranking of the contribution of the nine provinces to the South African economy did not change between 1998 and 2013, as shown in Figure 5. Gauteng remains the largest (33,8 per cent), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,0 per cent) and Western Cape (13,7 per cent). These three dominant provinces (collectively contributing nearly two-thirds to the South African economy) have, however, shown a slight decline in their combined contribution over the period.

Figure 4 – Average real annual economic growth rate by region: 2003 – 2013

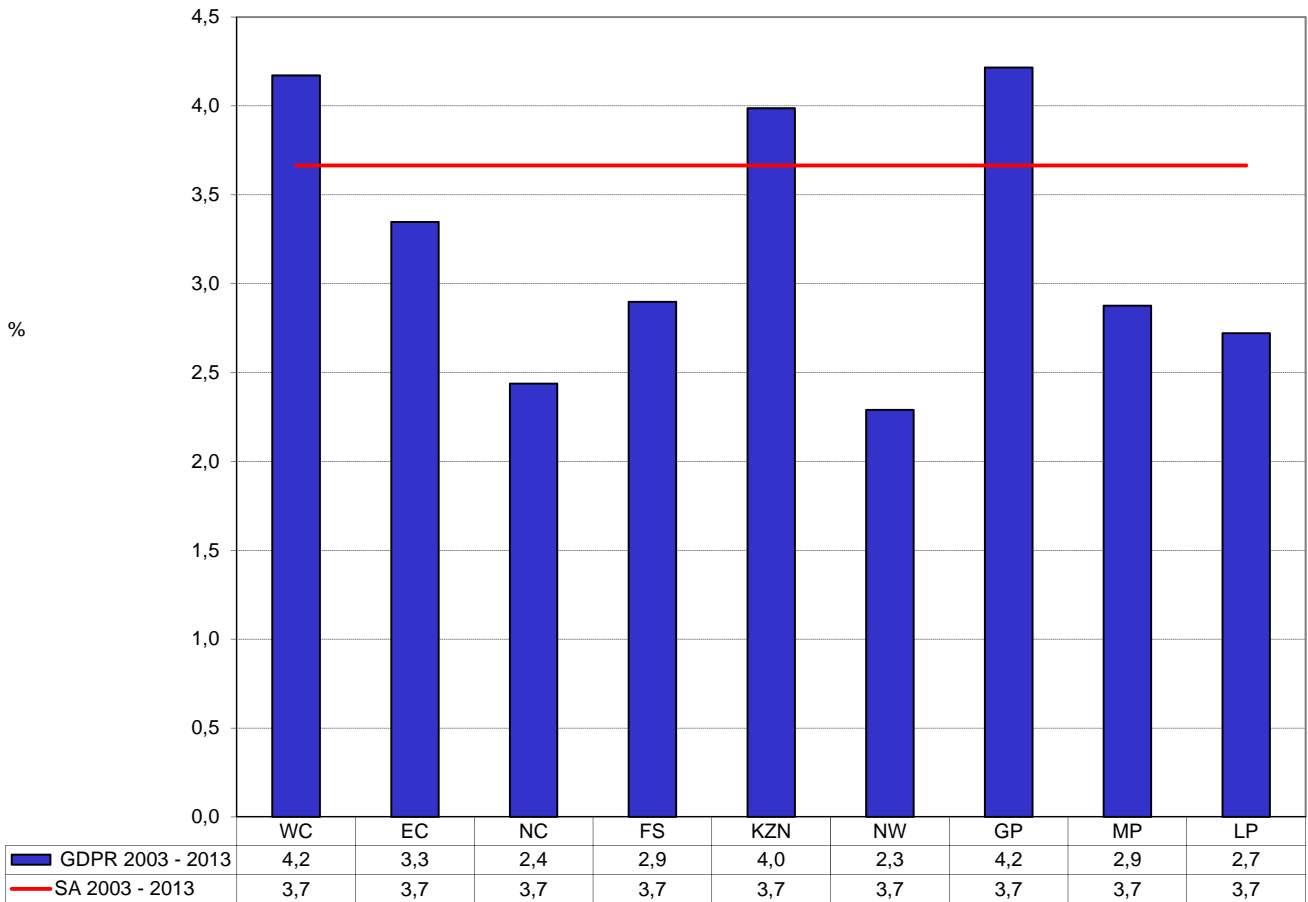


Figure 5 – Provincial contribution to South African economy: 1998, 2008 and 2013

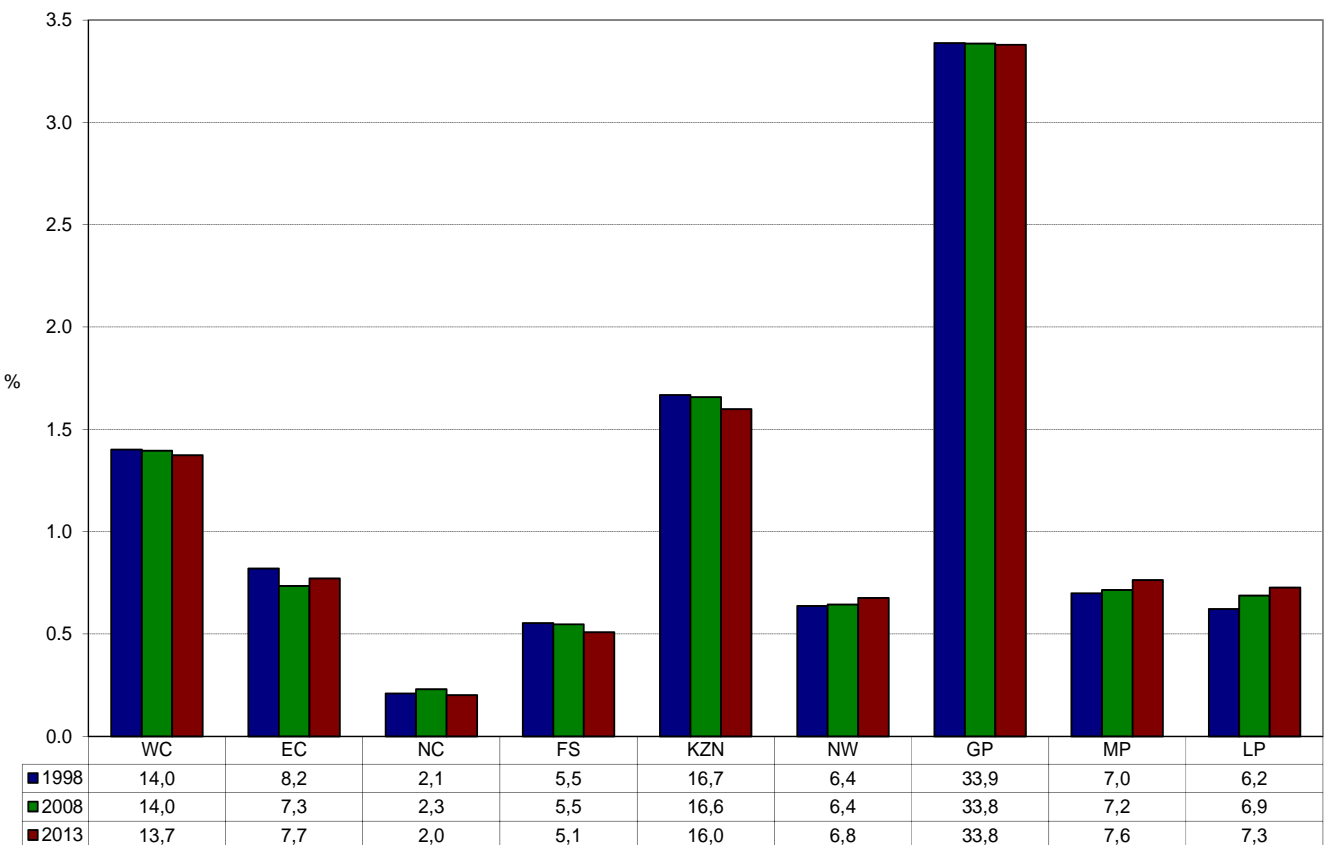


Table G describes the regional distribution of economic activity across the nine provinces. Given the dominance of Gauteng in the economy, all industry groups are found to be concentrated there, except for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the mining and quarrying industry. The bulk of the value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in South Africa stems from KwaZulu-Natal (26,2 per cent) and Western Cape (22,3 per cent). The mining industry is predominantly in North West (26,1 per cent), Limpopo (23,5 per cent) and Mpumalanga (21,5 per cent).

Table G – Regional distribution of economic activity: 2013

Industry	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	SA
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,6	5,4	6,1	10,5	26,4	6,2	5,9	8,5	8,4	100
Mining and quarrying	0,3	0,2	6,9	7,8	3,4	24,7	12,9	20,0	23,7	100
Manufacturing	14,7	7,9	0,2	3,8	21,7	2,2	40,8	7,3	1,4	100
Electricity and water	10,9	3,8	2,5	6,0	15,6	3,4	34,2	15,4	8,1	100
Construction	17,6	4,7	1,2	3,0	13,5	4,7	43,3	6,7	5,3	100
Wholesale & retail and motor trade;catering and accomodation	17,3	8,3	1,5	4,7	17,7	4,5	35,4	5,3	5,4	100
Transport, storage and communication	15,6	7,2	2,1	4,4	22,5	4,6	34,4	4,7	4,7	100
Finance, real estate and business services	18,9	7,0	1,4	4,0	13,5	4,0	41,9	4,2	5,2	100
General government services	9,6	11,0	2,0	4,9	14,9	5,1	39,6	5,0	7,9	100
Personal services	13,8	12,9	3,5	9,9	17,2	8,4	23,8	5,5	5,0	100

An alternative presentation is provided in Table H, which shows the relative size of different industries in each provincial economy. It shows that manufacturing accounts for 13,8 per cent of the Gauteng economy, even though 39,3 per cent of South African manufacturing industry is in the province. The dominant industry in Gauteng's economy is finance, real estate and business services, which contributes 23,2 per cent to the regional gross domestic product. The mining and quarrying industry is the biggest contributor in the economies of four provinces, namely North West, Limpopo, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga.

Table H – Distribution of economic activity within each province: 2013

Industry	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,4	1,5	6,6	4,0	3,4	2,1	0,4	2,5	2,2
Mining and quarrying	0,2	0,3	23,4	12,0	1,7	31,1	2,7	22,7	26,0
Manufacturing	13,7	11,0	3,2	9,6	15,9	4,7	13,8	11,6	2,3
Electricity and water	2,5	2,0	3,7	3,3	3,6	3,0	3,0	6,6	4,1
Construction	5,3	4,2	2,6	2,5	4,1	2,2	3,3	2,9	3,0
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accomodation	15,1	18,6	10,2	13,2	13,9	10,4	11,7	13,7	13,9
Transport, storage and communication	9,6	8,5	10,9	9,0	12,3	5,6	9,4	6,1	4,8
Finance, real estate and business services	24,5	16,9	8,6	13,4	15,6	11,5	23,2	9,4	11,7
Personal services	6,1	6,6	4,7	7,1	5,6	6,9	4,6	3,5	3,8
General government services	9,7	20,1	15,4	15,1	14,0	11,1	17,8	10,6	17,6
All industries at basic prices	90,0	89,7	89,5	89,5	90,1	88,7	89,9	89,6	89,5
GDP at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Methodological notes – annual estimates

System of National Accounts	<p>South Africa’s national accounts are published according to internationally agreed standards and frameworks. Since the release of the updated framework, namely the 2008 SNA, Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) have worked towards the implementation of the new standard and framework.</p> <p>Although the 2008 SNA consists of 44 major changes when compared with the 1993 SNA, only six of these changes will have an impact on how the GDP estimates are compiled. Four of these changes will be implemented with the 2014 benchmarking and rebasing exercise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalisation of research and development; • Treatment of employment stock options as compensation of employees; • Capitalisation of expenditure on weapon systems; and • Refined method for calculating FSIM (financial services indirectly measured).
Research and development	<p>Research and development (R&D) is an activity undertaken to discover, develop and improve new or existing products. R&D is the value of expenditure on work done in order to increase the stock of knowledge. The 1993 SNA by convention treated the outputs produced by R&D as being consumed as intermediate consumption. The 2008 SNA recognises that R&D should form part of gross fixed capital formation, except in cases where it is clear that the activity does not involve any economic benefit for the producers.</p>
Employment stock options	<p>Employee stock options are used by some companies to motivate or reward employees. The 2008 SNA recognises the value of stock options as a form of compensation in kind which should be treated as part of employment compensation.</p>
Expenditure on weapon systems	<p>Military expenditure by the Defence Force on fixed assets, the sole purpose of which was to be used by military agents only, was treated in the 1993 SNA as intermediate consumption. The 1993 SNA also recommended that if military expenditure on fixed assets could be used for production purposes by both military and civilian agents it should be treated as gross fixed capital formation. The 2008 SNA recommends that all military expenditure on fixed assets be treated as gross fixed capital formation, regardless of the purpose intended for it.</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, investment management, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions’ output. An additional and very significant part of their income comes from charging borrowers higher interest rates and paying depositors lower interest rates than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This “hidden” charge is called financial services indirectly measured (FSIM). The total value of FSIM in the 1993 SNA was measured as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable. The 2008 SNA calculates FSIM by adding (1) the difference between the rate paid to banks by borrowers and a “reference rate” and (2) the difference between a “reference rate” and the rate paid to depositors. The reference rates used in the calculations will be between the bank interest rates on deposits and loans.</p>
National accounting structure	<p>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.</p> <p>The 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”.</p>

The 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).

These “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 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. This will have practical implications only if the production and generation of income accounts are compiled for the household sector.

The 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, their role in the 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 GDP and expenditure on GDP, is reconciled.

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 inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services.

The SNA also includes own-account production of goods by households, cultivated natural growth and illegal production as part of the production boundary.

Valuation concepts

The 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 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 SNA recommends that it should be valued at the 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 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. Because the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer, it is 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 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 applicable to the total economy only.

Classification and terminology of taxes 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 workforce, stamp duties and business or professional licences.

Methodology for annual GDP estimates Stats SA used the SU tables framework for the derivation of the annual 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, namely 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 commodity, whether in the production environment or as part of final consumption.

Nominal annual estimates Sets of SU tables were developed for each year from 2002 onwards. These tables provide the nominal estimates of GDP for the relevant years at a detailed industry and commodity level.

As the role of SU tables is primarily related to the goods and services (see Table I), production (see Table J) and generation of income (see Table K) accounts, these accounts are briefly discussed before attention is given to the structure of the SU tables.

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

Table I – Goods and services account: 2010

Resources	R million	Uses	R million
Output	5 461 575	Intermediate consumption	2 966 715
Taxes on products	264 191	Final consumption expenditure	2 177 751
Subsidies on products	-11 043	Private consumption expenditure	1 621 839
Imports of goods and services	752 233	Government consumption expenditure	555 912
		Gross capital formation	536 219
		Gross fixed capital formation	529 432
		Changes in inventories	6 787
		Exports of goods and services	786 348
		Residual item	-77
Total resources	6 466 956	Total uses	6 466 956

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 25 November 2014

Production account The production account (see Table J) emphasises the concept of GDP or value added as one of the main balancing items in the SNA. The SNA recommends the calculation of GDP for the entire economy and the calculation of value added for the various industries. 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 J – Production account: 2010

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Intermediate consumption	2 966 715	Output	5 461 575
		Taxes on products	264 191
		Subsidies on products	-11 043
<i>Gross domestic product</i>	<i>2 748 008</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 25 November 2014

Generation of income account

The generation of income account (see Table K) 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. Mixed income refers to the balancing item in the generation of income account for the household sector. The reason for this 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 entrepreneurship and capital employed.

Table K – Generation of income account: 2010

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Compensation of employees	1 234 707	Gross domestic product	2 748 008
Taxes on production and imports	309 273		
Taxes on products	264 191		
Other taxes on production	45 082		
Subsidies	-20 883		
Subsidies on products	-11 043		
Other subsidies on production	-9 790		
<i>Gross operating surplus / mixed income</i>	<i>1 224 861</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 25 November 2014

Concepts and definitions applicable to SU tables

The 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 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 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.

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.

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.

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

Output at basic prices

plus taxes on products (excluding VAT)

less subsidies on products

= output at producers' prices

plus trade and transport margins

plus non-deductible VAT

= output at purchasers' prices

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

Intermediate consumption

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption, i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, the SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchasers' prices. 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 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. Because the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer, it is 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 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 applicable to the total economy only.

The classification and terminology of taxes

In accordance with the 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 workforce and business or professional licences.

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 those products. The reason for measuring the output of wholesale and retail trade by their trade margins is that the productive activity associated with distribution is construed to be the provision of services for making the goods available for purchase in an informative and attractive way. Included in the trade margins are estimates regarding the informal sector, i.e. goods sold in stalls and by street hawkers and other itinerant merchants.

Transport margins

Transport margins constitute part of the output of transport of goods. There are two basic methods of treating transport margins in an 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 are identified as transport margins. This implies that customers buy not only 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 of 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 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 acquisitions less disposals of valuables in the SU tables.

Import data

Import data are 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 SNA recommendation to value imported commodities at c.i.f. prices, but total imports are reported 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 L and M). 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 (see Table L) 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 (see Table Q). An additional row is added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad. In the columns, information is shown on the output of each industry according to an industrial classification (see Table N), imports, taxes less subsidies on products, and trade and transport margins. Furthermore, in the supply table, goods and services produced in the economy are measured at basic prices. Basic prices is the preferred method of valuing output in the 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 (see Table M) 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 (see Table Q). 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 African 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 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions.

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

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

Derivation of GDP

The production-, income- and expenditure-based components of GDP at current market prices can all be derived from the SU tables (see Tables L and M). *It is assumed for illustrative purposes that there are no statistical discrepancies in the SU tables.*

Table L – Framework of the supply of products at basic prices: 2010 (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	700 716	12 719	36 350	651 647	544 212	25 204	0	596 416	82 231	
SR2	Secondary products	2 999 401	182 126	573 353	2 243 922	1 957	1 696 284	10 164	1 708 404	535 517	
SR3	Tertiary products	2 724 466	58 303	-609 703	3 275 866	2 099	207 380	2 974 276	3 183 755	129 765	(37 653)
SR4	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment on imports									(37 653)	37 653
SR5	Direct purchases residents	42 373			42 373					42 373	
SR6	Total output at basic prices	6 466 956	253 148	0	6 213 808	548 267	1 928 868	2 984 440	5 461 575	752 233	0

Table M – Framework of the use of products at purchasers' prices: 2010 (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 ^{1/}	700 716			22 549	306 760	7 618	336 927		363 790
UR2	Secondary products	2 999 401			130 526	839 728	444 874	1 415 128		1 584 272
UR3	Tertiary products	2 724 466			99 237	260 288	855 135	1 214 660		1 509 806
UR4	Direct purchases residents	42 373								42 373
UR5	Direct purchases non-residents									
UR6	Total uses at purchasers' prices	6 466 956			252 312	1406 776	1 307 627	2 966 715		3 500 241
UR7	Gross value added / GDP		253 148		295 955	522 091	1 676 813	2 494 860	2 748 008	
UR8	Total output at basic prices				548 267	1 928 868	2 984 440	5 461 575		

^{1/} CPC classification (Table U): Primary: CPC 0-1; Secondary CPC 2-5; Tertiary: CPC 6-9

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 2010 in Tables L and M are:

Output at basic prices	SC8:SR6 or UC7:UR8	Rm	5 461 575
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	SC2:SR6	Rm	253 148
+ Trade and transport margins	SC3:SR6	Rm	0
- Intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	UC7:UR6	Rm	2 966 715
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	Rm	2 748 008

The *income approach* to estimating 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 M it is shown as column UC8.

= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	Rm	2 748 008
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The *expenditure approach* to estimating GDP at market prices entails the summation of the components of final demand in the use table (see Table M), i.e. household consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, change in the value of inventories and exports, and subtracting imports as obtained from the supply table (see Table L):

Components of final demand	UC9:UR6	Rm	3 500 241
- Imports	SC9:SR6	Rm	725 233
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	Rm	2 748 008

Other derivations

Apart from deriving 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 illustrated in Tables L and M. 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. The 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 the 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. 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 an SU table. For example, the intersection SC6:SR1 shows that the secondary industries produced R25 204 million of primary products. Furthermore, the secondary industry produced R207 380 million of tertiary products (SC6:SR3). The value of the secondary industries' principal output (secondary products SC6:SR2) was R1 696 284 million. The negative value (-R609 703 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 an 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 (R22 549 million), secondary industry (R306 760 million) and tertiary industry (R7 618 million) and as final consumption expenditure (R363 790 million).

Real annual estimates

The nominal estimates were used to derive real annual estimates of value added and GDP (estimates at constant 2010 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 (2010 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 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, extrapolation through volume indices was applied as well.

The development of a series of SU 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 index 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.

Time-series of SU tables were developed for 2002 – 2013 to derive the nominal estimates of GDP. These were in turn double-deflated to derive the annual real estimates.

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 principal 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 end 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 SU tables) were done at a more detailed level than what is published.

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

Methodological notes – regional estimates

Annual GDPR estimates Annual estimates of gross domestic product by region (GDPR) include estimates of value added by industry and region. A region is currently defined as a province.

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

- 226 local municipalities;
- 8 metropolitan municipalities (MM);
- 44 district municipalities (DM); and
- 9 provinces.

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

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

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

The first is the institutional unit for the analysis of flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions.

There are four kinds of institutional units:

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

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

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

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

Gross domestic product by region - GDPR

GDPR through the production approach is derived from the production and generation of income accounts as explained earlier.

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

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

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

NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publications
	Fourth quarter of 2014	24 February 2015
	First quarter of 2015	26 May 2015
	Second quarter of 2015	25 August 2015
	Third quarter of 2015	24 November 2015

Methodology Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is responsible for compiling the production and the income side of the national accounts, while the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts, as well as savings and the balance of payments. The SARB will release its estimates on 8 December 2014.

THE TABLES

This statistical release includes 35 tables that relate to estimates of nominal and real GDP. They cover estimates by industry on a quarterly, annual and regional basis. In addition, time-series of supply and use tables are provided. Table N provides an overview of the various tables and their contents:

Table N – Descriptions of series of tables

Table number	Table description
Tables 1 to 2	Tables 1 and 2 show values added by industry at constant 2010 basic prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the same quarter in the previous year. Table 2 also includes the percentage change in the first three quarters in 2014 added together compared with the corresponding quarters in 2013.
Tables 3 to 4	Tables 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 2010 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), 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 2010 basic prices for detailed industries, in Rand million and as annual percentage changes.
Table 12	<p>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.</p> <p>The production account can serve to illustrate the derivation of values added by both the production and income methods. It reflects the following identities:</p> $ \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 make 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 differs 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 2010 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 (2010) 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.

Tables 16 to 25 Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP by region – at current prices (in Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP) and at constant 2010 prices (in Rand million and percentage changes from the previous year).

Tables 26 to 35 Tables 26 to 35 contain value added by industry by region – in current prices (in Rand million and percentage contributions of each region to the total value added of the specific industry) and at constant 2010 prices (in Rand million and percentage changes from the previous year).

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2010 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	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
2004		56 118	244 179	311 011	62 129	55 647	294 461	183 613	389 889	321 418	124 796	2 032 496	208 478	2 241 244	1 976 378
2005		57 695	246 685	330 306	65 450	62 281	315 210	193 334	412 149	335 265	129 535	2 140 471	218 873	2 359 516	2 082 776
2006		54 544	245 224	351 572	67 688	68 780	333 999	203 224	451 896	345 531	136 298	2 258 757	232 539	2 491 296	2 204 213
2007		56 168	243 662	370 389	70 000	79 455	352 698	218 488	484 675	361 636	143 807	2 380 979	243 862	2 624 841	2 324 811
2008		67 072	230 663	378 964	67 522	87 300	358 880	226 136	511 716	381 768	149 216	2 459 238	249 363	2 708 601	2 392 166
2009		65 802	218 830	338 692	66 337	94 759	354 870	225 712	517 114	393 921	148 015	2 424 053	242 887	2 666 940	2 358 251
2010		65 605	230 350	358 699	67 940	95 453	370 581	229 499	523 526	404 647	148 561	2 494 860	253 148	2 748 008	2 429 256
2011		66 464	228 645	369 261	68 879	95 809	384 768	236 439	544 997	422 695	152 163	2 570 121	266 166	2 836 287	2 503 657
2012		66 861	221 972	376 126	68 801	97 804	398 585	242 233	561 079	437 734	155 295	2 626 489	272 758	2 899 247	2 559 629
2013		67 880	230 908	378 933	68 375	100 468	405 983	247 062	578 127	451 214	158 167	2 687 117	276 272	2 963 389	2 619 237
2004	1	9 590	61 020	73 927	14 808	13 250	67 174	43 715	96 601	78 919	30 418	486 309	49 653	535 988	476 719
	2	21 820	60 857	75 960	15 490	13 553	69 167	44 639	96 730	80 132	31 038	506 406	51 805	558 256	484 586
	3	16 496	62 702	80 649	16 116	14 067	72 314	47 079	97 242	80 651	31 703	516 344	52 867	569 264	499 848
	4	8 213	59 600	80 475	15 715	14 776	85 805	48 180	99 316	81 717	31 637	523 438	54 152	577 736	515 225
2005	1	11 051	63 571	76 595	15 589	14 810	72 273	46 194	102 051	82 035	31 914	512 748	52 399	565 183	501 698
	2	20 247	62 328	81 418	16 300	15 227	73 933	47 179	83 824	83 824	32 225	532 623	54 544	587 222	512 376
	3	18 072	61 527	86 326	16 744	15 757	77 419	49 469	103 149	84 563	32 764	544 772	55 532	600 319	526 699
	4	8 325	59 260	85 969	16 818	16 487	91 585	50 492	104 732	84 843	32 632	550 328	56 399	606 792	542 003
2006	1	11 298	60 131	81 925	16 031	16 393	76 191	48 332	108 259	85 599	33 825	537 985	55 914	593 899	526 687
	2	18 266	60 856	85 868	16 836	16 803	78 374	49 487	111 990	85 929	33 927	558 336	57 129	615 465	540 070
	3	15 860	61 270	91 141	17 397	17 396	82 255	52 392	114 925	86 713	34 270	573 621	58 502	632 123	557 761
	4	9 120	62 967	92 637	17 424	18 188	97 179	53 013	116 722	87 290	34 276	588 815	60 994	649 809	579 696
2007	1	11 701	61 301	87 770	16 610	18 743	81 001	52 289	118 779	88 815	36 139	573 149	58 952	632 101	561 448
	2	18 877	60 768	90 786	17 328	19 202	83 089	53 319	119 611	89 824	36 360	589 164	59 956	649 120	570 287
	3	16 247	61 091	94 519	18 092	19 850	87 014	55 962	121 965	90 891	36 350	601 981	61 528	663 509	585 734
	4	9 344	60 503	97 314	17 970	21 660	101 594	56 918	124 320	92 106	34 957	616 686	63 426	680 112	607 342
2008	1	14 448	56 014	90 119	16 087	20 925	85 187	54 392	127 008	93 530	37 563	595 273	61 023	656 296	580 825
	2	22 624	58 711	96 634	16 579	21 283	85 957	55 386	127 417	94 657	38 015	617 264	62 159	679 423	594 641
	3	19 281	57 802	98 624	17 839	21 920	86 367	58 001	128 211	96 279	37 755	622 080	62 949	685 029	602 798
	4	10 718	58 136	93 587	17 016	23 172	101 370	58 357	129 080	97 302	35 884	624 622	63 232	687 854	613 903
2009	1	14 122	52 488	80 619	15 694	23 052	84 232	54 584	129 560	98 060	37 176	589 587	59 467	649 054	575 466
	2	21 764	54 873	81 909	16 345	23 089	84 202	55 251	129 156	98 558	37 245	602 392	59 485	661 877	580 627
	3	18 713	55 384	87 369	17 222	23 657	86 310	57 750	128 918	98 604	37 161	611 088	60 776	671 864	592 375
	4	11 203	56 087	88 796	17 076	24 961	100 127	58 126	129 480	98 699	36 433	620 987	63 159	684 146	609 784
2010	1	14 236	57 311	83 985	16 148	23 760	86 088	54 784	130 988	99 297	36 859	603 457	61 073	664 530	589 221
	2	22 159	54 667	89 493	16 780	23 637	87 915	56 121	131 110	100 769	37 281	619 933	62 145	682 078	597 774
	3	18 301	58 679	92 553	17 526	23 495	90 554	59 041	130 730	101 641	37 434	629 952	64 038	693 990	611 652
	4	10 908	59 694	92 668	17 485	24 559	106 024	59 552	130 698	102 940	36 989	641 517	65 892	707 409	630 609
2011	1	14 132	57 526	88 651	16 475	23 415	89 199	56 373	134 387	103 843	38 136	622 137	63 906	686 043	608 005
	2	22 131	58 250	90 896	17 138	23 633	90 781	57 927	135 264	105 207	38 295	639 522	65 186	704 708	617 392
	3	18 839	56 240	94 434	17 709	23 812	94 123	60 692	137 589	106 150	38 078	647 667	67 341	715 008	628 828
	4	11 362	56 629	95 280	17 557	24 949	110 666	61 447	137 757	107 495	37 653	660 795	69 733	730 528	649 433
2012	1	14 678	52 474	89 030	16 528	24 218	93 219	58 067	140 279	107 790	38 841	635 125	66 310	701 435	620 446
	2	23 269	58 105	92 477	17 101	24 025	94 446	59 481	140 046	108 903	39 438	657 289	67 361	724 650	634 021
	3	17 973	55 999	96 301	17 688	24 154	97 258	62 036	140 459	109 957	39 164	660 989	68 785	729 774	643 016
	4	10 941	55 395	98 319	17 484	25 407	113 662	62 649	140 295	111 084	37 851	673 087	70 302	743 389	662 146
2013	1	15 239	54 676	88 826	16 059	24 799	94 982	59 180	142 945	111 476	39 398	647 581	66 740	714 321	632 342
	2	24 611	57 304	94 828	17 081	24 873	96 358	60 525	144 066	112 340	40 057	672 043	68 493	740 536	647 433
	3	17 331	57 913	95 915	17 779	24 957	98 941	63 404	144 800	112 993	39 906	673 940	69 290	743 230	656 609
	4	10 700	61 015	99 363	17 456	25 839	115 702	63 952	146 316	114 405	38 805	693 553	71 749	765 302	682 853
2014	1	15 073	54 033	90 469	16 147	25 580	96 658	60 215	146 869	114 973	40 074	660 091	67 979	728 070	645 018
	2	25 912	56 857	93 384	16 858	25 558	97 136	61 995	146 927	116 138	40 592	681 358	68 586	749 944	655 446
	3	18 877	56 247	95 180	17 464	25 635	100 449	64 829	147 963	116 595	40 476	683 714	69 959	753 673	664 837

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2010 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	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
2004		0,9	1,5	4,9	6,8	9,1	5,4	4,9	7,1	1,9	1,7	4,5	5,0	4,6	4,6
2005		2,8	1,0	6,2	5,3	11,9	7,0	5,3	5,7	4,3	3,8	5,3	5,0	5,3	5,4
2006		-5,5	-0,6	6,4	3,4	10,4	6,0	5,1	9,6	3,1	5,2	5,5	6,2	5,6	5,8
2007		3,0	-0,6	5,4	3,4	15,5	5,6	7,5	7,3	4,7	5,5	5,4	4,9	5,4	5,5
2008		19,4	-5,3	2,3	-3,5	9,9	1,8	3,5	5,6	3,8	3,8	3,3	2,3	3,2	2,9
2009		-1,9	-5,1	-10,6	-1,8	8,5	-1,1	-0,2	1,1	3,2	-0,8	-1,4	-2,6	-1,5	-1,4
2010		-0,3	5,3	5,9	2,4	0,7	4,4	1,7	1,2	2,7	0,4	2,9	4,2	3,0	3,0
2011		1,3	-0,7	2,9	1,4	0,4	3,8	3,0	4,1	4,5	2,4	3,0	5,1	3,2	3,1
2012		0,6	-2,9	1,9	-0,1	2,1	3,6	2,5	3,0	3,6	2,1	2,2	2,5	2,2	2,2
2013		1,5	4,0	0,7	-0,6	2,7	1,9	2,0	3,0	3,1	1,8	2,3	1,3	2,2	2,3
2004	1	0,6	5,0	1,9	6,1	6,3	4,5	4,1	6,2	1,7	2,0	3,8	3,4	3,7	3,9
	2	-9,3	1,3	4,4	6,7	8,7	4,8	4,3	7,0	1,8	1,7	3,6	4,6	3,7	4,3
	3	9,9	2,3	6,2	7,5	10,8	3,9	5,9	7,1	1,7	0,8	4,9	5,9	5,0	4,8
	4	16,6	-2,3	7,0	6,8	10,5	7,9	5,1	7,9	2,4	2,4	5,6	6,2	5,7	5,4
2005	1	15,2	4,2	3,6	5,3	11,8	7,6	5,7	5,6	3,9	4,9	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,2
	2	-7,2	2,4	7,2	5,2	12,3	6,9	5,7	5,7	4,6	3,8	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,7
	3	9,6	-1,9	7,0	3,9	12,0	7,1	5,1	6,1	4,9	3,3	5,5	5,0	5,5	5,4
	4	1,4	-0,6	6,8	7,0	11,6	6,7	4,8	5,5	3,8	3,1	5,1	4,1	5,0	5,2
2006	1	2,2	-5,4	7,0	2,8	10,7	5,4	4,6	6,1	4,3	6,0	4,9	6,7	5,1	5,0
	2	-9,8	-2,4	5,5	3,3	10,4	6,0	4,9	9,6	2,5	5,3	4,8	4,7	4,8	5,4
	3	-12,2	-0,4	5,6	3,9	10,4	6,2	5,9	11,4	2,5	4,6	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,9
	4	9,5	6,3	7,8	3,6	10,3	6,1	5,0	11,4	2,9	5,0	7,0	8,1	7,1	7,0
2007	1	3,6	1,9	7,1	3,6	14,3	6,3	8,2	9,7	3,8	6,8	6,5	5,4	6,4	6,6
	2	3,3	-0,1	5,7	2,9	14,3	6,0	7,7	6,8	4,5	7,2	5,5	4,9	5,5	5,6
	3	2,4	-0,3	3,7	4,0	14,1	5,8	6,8	6,1	4,8	6,1	4,9	5,2	5,0	5,0
	4	2,5	-3,9	5,0	3,1	19,1	4,5	7,4	6,5	5,5	2,0	4,7	4,0	4,7	4,8
2008	1	23,5	-8,6	2,7	-3,1	11,6	5,2	4,0	6,9	5,3	3,9	3,9	3,5	3,8	3,5
	2	19,8	-3,4	6,4	-4,3	10,8	3,5	3,9	6,5	5,4	4,6	4,8	3,7	4,7	4,3
	3	18,7	-5,4	4,3	-1,4	10,4	-0,7	3,6	5,1	5,9	3,9	3,3	2,3	3,2	2,9
	4	14,7	-3,9	-3,8	-5,3	7,0	-0,2	2,5	3,8	5,6	2,7	1,3	-0,3	1,1	1,1
2009	1	-2,3	-6,3	-10,5	-2,4	10,2	-1,1	0,4	2,0	4,8	-1,0	-1,0	-2,5	-1,1	-0,9
	2	-3,8	-6,5	-15,2	-1,4	8,5	-2,0	-0,2	1,4	4,1	-2,0	-2,4	-4,3	-2,6	-2,4
	3	-2,9	-4,2	-11,4	-3,5	7,9	-0,1	-0,4	0,6	2,4	-1,6	-1,8	-3,5	-1,9	-1,7
	4	4,5	-3,5	-5,1	0,4	7,7	-1,2	-0,4	0,3	1,4	1,5	-0,6	-0,1	-0,5	-0,7
2010	1	0,8	9,2	4,2	2,9	3,1	2,2	0,4	1,1	1,3	-0,9	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,4
	2	1,8	-0,4	9,3	2,7	2,4	4,4	1,6	1,5	2,2	0,1	2,9	4,5	3,1	3,0
	3	-2,2	5,9	5,9	1,8	-0,7	4,9	2,2	1,4	3,1	0,7	3,1	5,4	3,3	3,3
	4	-2,6	6,4	4,4	2,4	-1,6	5,9	2,5	0,9	4,3	1,5	3,3	4,3	3,4	3,4
2011	1	-0,7	0,4	5,6	2,0	-1,5	3,6	2,9	2,6	4,6	3,5	3,1	4,6	3,2	3,2
	2	-0,1	6,6	1,6	2,1	0,0	3,3	3,2	3,2	4,4	2,7	3,2	4,9	3,3	3,3
	3	2,9	-4,2	2,0	1,0	1,4	3,9	2,8	5,2	4,4	1,7	2,8	5,2	3,0	2,8
	4	4,2	-5,1	2,8	0,4	1,6	4,4	3,2	5,4	4,4	1,8	3,0	5,8	3,3	3,0
2012	1	3,9	-8,8	0,4	0,3	3,4	4,5	3,0	4,4	3,8	1,8	2,1	3,8	2,2	2,0
	2	5,1	-0,2	1,7	-0,2	1,7	4,0	2,7	3,5	3,5	3,0	2,8	3,3	2,8	2,7
	3	-4,6	-0,4	2,0	-0,1	1,4	3,3	2,2	2,1	3,6	2,9	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3
	4	-3,7	-2,2	3,2	-0,4	1,8	2,7	2,0	1,8	3,3	0,5	1,9	0,8	1,8	2,0
2013	1	3,8	4,2	-0,2	-2,8	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,9	3,4	1,4	2,0	0,6	1,8	1,9
	2	5,8	-1,4	2,5	-0,1	3,5	2,0	1,8	2,9	3,2	1,6	2,2	1,7	2,2	2,1
	3	-3,6	3,4	-0,4	0,5	3,3	1,7	2,2	3,1	2,8	1,9	2,0	0,7	1,8	2,1
	4	-2,2	10,1	1,1	-0,2	1,7	1,8	2,1	4,3	3,0	2,5	3,0	2,1	2,9	3,1
2014	1	-1,1	-1,2	1,8	0,5	3,1	1,8	1,7	2,7	3,1	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,0
	2	5,3	-0,8	-1,5	-1,3	2,8	0,8	2,4	2,0	3,4	1,3	1,4	0,1	1,3	1,2
	3	8,9	-2,9	-0,8	-1,8	2,7	1,5	2,2	2,2	3,2	1,4	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,3
	1-3 ^{3/}	4,7	-1,6	-0,2	-0,9	2,9	1,4	2,1	2,3	3,2	1,5	1,6	1,0	1,5	1,5

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

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

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

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2010 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	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
2004		56 118	244 179	311 011	62 129	55 647	294 461	183 613	389 889	321 418	124 796	2 032 496	208 478	2 241 244	1 976 378
2005		57 695	246 685	330 306	65 450	62 281	315 210	193 334	412 149	335 265	129 535	2 140 471	218 873	2 359 516	2 082 776
2006		54 544	245 224	351 572	67 688	68 780	333 999	203 224	451 896	345 531	136 298	2 258 757	232 539	2 491 296	2 204 213
2007		56 168	243 662	370 389	70 000	79 455	352 698	218 488	484 675	361 636	143 807	2 380 979	243 862	2 624 841	2 324 811
2008		67 072	230 663	378 964	67 522	87 300	358 880	226 136	511 716	381 768	149 216	2 459 238	249 363	2 708 601	2 392 166
2009		65 802	218 830	338 692	66 337	94 759	354 870	225 712	517 114	393 921	148 015	2 424 053	242 887	2 666 940	2 358 251
2010		65 605	230 350	358 699	67 940	95 453	370 581	229 499	523 526	404 647	148 561	2 494 860	253 148	2 748 008	2 429 256
2011		66 464	228 645	369 261	68 879	95 809	384 768	236 439	544 997	422 695	152 163	2 570 121	266 166	2 836 287	2 503 657
2012		66 861	221 972	376 126	68 801	97 804	398 585	242 233	561 079	437 734	155 295	2 626 489	272 758	2 899 247	2 559 629
2013		67 880	230 908	378 933	68 375	100 468	405 983	247 062	578 127	451 214	158 167	2 687 117	276 272	2 963 389	2 619 237
2004	1	54 753	244 791	301 529	59 914	53 374	285 622	180 416	381 003	317 978	124 405	1 991 039	202 936	2 194 024	1 936 285
	2	55 270	241 789	308 854	61 076	54 865	290 994	182 167	388 358	320 208	124 121	2 017 548	206 879	2 224 684	1 962 278
	3	56 479	248 252	316 231	63 148	56 370	297 053	184 724	392 260	321 780	124 862	2 049 938	210 767	2 261 061	1 993 459
	4	57 971	241 887	317 429	64 377	57 977	304 173	187 143	397 935	325 707	125 797	2 071 460	213 330	2 285 207	2 013 488
2005	1	57 651	249 435	317 374	64 400	59 555	307 921	189 319	401 944	331 394	127 039	2 094 572	213 768	2 308 439	2 036 920
	2	57 550	247 452	329 673	65 003	61 306	312 587	192 108	409 622	335 259	128 846	2 131 483	218 175	2 349 865	2 073 933
	3	57 688	245 616	337 229	65 508	63 245	317 055	194 706	417 132	337 191	130 445	2 160 509	221 183	2 381 908	2 102 821
	4	57 891	244 238	336 951	66 890	65 015	323 278	197 203	419 898	337 217	131 809	2 175 322	222 368	2 397 852	2 117 430
2006	1	59 248	239 460	341 608	67 367	66 089	326 748	199 980	434 909	341 924	134 505	2 211 840	227 713	2 439 553	2 152 591
	2	54 400	243 389	348 131	67 554	67 884	331 597	202 461	447 441	343 992	135 825	2 242 675	231 525	2 474 200	2 188 276
	3	52 505	246 930	354 985	67 693	69 730	336 451	204 462	458 853	346 693	137 004	2 275 308	233 065	2 508 373	2 222 803
	4	52 021	251 120	361 563	68 139	71 417	341 197	205 995	466 381	349 515	137 858	2 305 207	237 853	2 543 060	2 253 186
2007	1	53 679	250 885	366 999	69 177	75 089	346 130	211 208	475 258	355 482	140 488	2 344 394	239 956	2 584 350	2 290 715
	2	55 597	243 352	368 686	69 790	78 387	350 629	216 892	478 039	358 892	142 614	2 362 878	242 652	2 605 530	2 307 281
	3	56 449	242 207	368 732	70 477	80 139	355 031	221 409	488 037	363 586	144 864	2 390 932	245 134	2 636 066	2 334 482
	4	58 948	238 208	377 140	70 556	84 205	359 001	224 444	497 366	368 584	147 262	2 425 715	247 706	2 673 421	2 366 766
2008	1	62 508	228 987	376 366	67 409	84 456	362 441	224 895	506 970	374 076	147 932	2 436 041	248 608	2 684 649	2 373 533
	2	65 039	234 898	391 090	67 000	86 200	360 428	225 642	509 822	378 246	148 496	2 466 863	250 563	2 717 426	2 401 824
	3	69 498	229 548	383 877	69 094	88 983	356 396	226 899	513 568	385 261	149 817	2 472 943	250 975	2 723 918	2 403 445
	4	71 241	229 221	364 522	66 585	89 561	356 256	227 108	516 504	389 489	150 620	2 461 107	247 306	2 708 413	2 389 866
2009	1	69 882	214 554	340 102	65 803	93 103	355 457	225 758	516 388	391 833	150 576	2 423 457	242 825	2 666 282	2 353 575
	2	66 646	221 159	330 873	66 090	93 662	353 477	225 152	515 602	394 400	149 181	2 416 242	240 889	2 657 131	2 349 596
	3	64 205	218 311	337 512	66 634	95 651	354 689	225 583	516 722	394 563	147 421	2 421 290	242 003	2 663 293	2 357 085
	4	62 477	221 301	346 280	66 820	96 620	355 858	226 355	519 744	394 888	144 883	2 435 226	245 831	2 681 057	2 372 748
2010	1	63 003	231 109	352 735	67 819	95 730	361 160	227 029	521 462	397 571	146 336	2 463 955	248 706	2 712 661	2 400 952
	2	64 583	217 540	360 345	67 784	95 254	368 103	228 783	524 164	403 208	148 184	2 477 948	251 331	2 729 279	2 413 365
	3	66 719	232 482	358 704	67 594	95 559	373 440	230 230	524 117	406 628	149 321	2 504 795	255 075	2 759 870	2 438 076
	4	68 114	240 273	363 013	68 558	95 261	379 614	231 955	524 361	411 181	150 411	2 532 741	257 480	2 790 221	2 464 627
2011	1	67 798	235 878	372 629	68 933	94 310	380 337	233 902	534 194	415 380	151 058	2 554 420	261 480	2 815 900	2 486 621
	2	66 434	234 146	367 590	69 046	95 281	383 238	236 136	541 569	420 828	151 889	2 566 158	264 653	2 830 811	2 499 724
	3	65 944	222 756	366 642	68 705	96 340	386 360	237 114	549 929	424 602	152 352	2 570 745	267 478	2 838 223	2 504 801
	4	65 679	221 803	370 183	68 833	97 305	389 138	238 604	554 296	429 970	153 353	2 589 164	271 053	2 860 217	2 523 485
2012	1	65 858	215 798	375 617	69 021	96 760	393 652	240 253	558 239	431 356	154 055	2 600 609	271 431	2 872 040	2 534 751
	2	66 630	228 587	374 498	68 431	97 054	397 508	241 854	560 730	435 104	154 863	2 625 259	272 982	2 898 241	2 558 629
	3	67 017	223 740	375 211	68 820	97 976	400 317	242 757	561 990	439 835	155 705	2 633 369	273 534	2 906 903	2 566 352
	4	67 938	219 765	379 178	68 932	99 426	402 861	244 068	563 357	444 641	156 556	2 646 723	273 085	2 919 808	2 578 786
2013	1	67 436	227 241	371 599	68 098	99 234	403 733	245 297	569 964	446 096	157 019	2 655 717	273 981	2 929 698	2 588 281
	2	67 253	224 623	382 014	68 603	100 486	405 887	246 253	576 939	449 165	158 069	2 679 292	277 099	2 956 391	2 612 039
	3	67 850	231 210	375 521	68 926	100 634	406 230	247 860	580 901	452 264	158 551	2 689 946	275 286	2 965 232	2 622 096
	4	68 983	240 559	386 599	67 873	101 518	408 081	248 838	584 704	457 331	159 029	2 723 515	278 722	3 002 237	2 654 532
2014	1	69 550	225 316	380 286	67 911	102 444	409 632	249 703	586 677	459 992	159 624	2 711 135	278 943	2 990 078	2 641 585
	2	70 452	223 532	376 429	67 821	102 984	409 376	252 092	588 411	464 452	160 220	2 715 769	277 767	2 993 536	2 645 317
	3	71 847	224 413	373 236	67 637	103 550	412 821	253 486	591 922	466 930	160 736	2 726 578	277 744	3 004 322	2 654 731

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2010 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	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
2004		0,9	1,5	4,9	6,8	9,1	5,4	4,9	7,1	1,9	1,7	4,5	5,0	4,6	4,6
2005		2,8	1,0	6,2	5,3	11,9	7,0	5,3	5,7	4,3	3,8	5,3	5,0	5,3	5,4
2006		-5,5	-0,6	6,4	3,4	10,4	6,0	5,1	9,6	3,1	5,2	5,5	6,2	5,6	5,8
2007		3,0	-0,6	5,4	3,4	15,5	5,6	7,5	7,3	4,7	5,5	5,4	4,9	5,4	5,5
2008		19,4	-5,3	2,3	-3,5	9,9	1,8	3,5	5,6	5,6	3,8	3,3	2,3	3,2	2,9
2009		-1,9	-5,1	-10,6	-1,8	8,5	-1,1	-0,2	1,1	3,2	-0,8	-1,4	-2,6	-1,5	-1,4
2010		-0,3	5,3	5,9	2,4	0,7	4,4	1,7	1,2	2,7	0,4	2,9	4,2	3,0	3,0
2011		1,3	-0,7	2,9	1,4	0,4	3,8	3,0	4,1	4,5	2,4	3,0	5,1	3,2	3,1
2012		0,6	-2,9	1,9	-0,1	2,1	3,6	2,5	3,0	3,6	2,1	2,2	2,5	2,2	2,2
2013		1,5	4,0	0,7	-0,6	2,7	1,9	2,0	3,0	3,1	1,8	2,3	1,3	2,2	2,3
2004	1	2,2	2,0	12,4	7,8	9,1	5,5	3,8	11,8	-0,2	0,9	6,4	4,8	6,2	6,5
	2	3,8	-4,8	10,1	8,0	11,7	7,7	3,9	7,9	2,8	-0,9	5,4	8,0	5,7	5,5
	3	9,0	11,1	9,9	14,3	11,4	8,6	5,7	4,1	2,0	2,4	6,6	7,7	6,7	6,5
	4	11,0	-9,9	1,5	8,0	11,9	9,9	5,3	5,9	5,0	3,0	4,3	5,0	4,3	4,1
2005	1	-2,2	13,1	-0,1	0,1	11,3	5,0	4,7	4,1	7,2	4,0	4,5	0,8	4,1	4,7
	2	-0,7	-3,1	16,4	3,8	12,3	6,2	6,0	7,9	4,7	5,8	7,2	8,5	7,4	7,5
	3	1,0	-2,9	9,5	3,1	13,3	5,8	5,5	7,5	2,3	5,1	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,7
	4	1,4	-2,2	-0,3	8,7	11,7	8,1	5,2	2,7	0,0	4,2	2,8	2,2	2,7	2,8
2006	1	9,7	-7,6	5,6	2,9	6,8	4,4	5,8	15,1	5,7	8,4	6,9	10,0	7,1	6,8
	2	-28,9	6,7	7,9	1,1	11,3	6,1	5,1	12,0	2,4	4,0	5,7	6,9	5,8	6,8
	3	-13,2	5,9	8,1	0,8	11,3	6,0	4,0	10,6	3,2	3,5	5,9	2,7	5,6	6,5
	4	-3,6	7,0	7,6	2,7	10,0	5,8	3,0	6,7	3,3	2,5	5,4	8,5	5,6	5,6
2007	1	13,4	-0,4	6,2	6,2	22,2	5,9	10,5	7,8	7,0	7,9	7,0	3,6	6,7	6,8
	2	15,1	-11,5	1,9	3,6	18,8	5,3	11,2	2,4	3,9	6,2	3,2	4,6	3,3	2,9
	3	6,3	-1,9	0,0	4,0	9,2	5,1	8,6	8,6	5,3	6,5	4,8	4,2	4,8	4,8
	4	18,9	-6,4	9,4	0,5	21,9	4,5	5,6	7,9	5,6	6,8	5,9	4,3	5,8	5,6
2008	1	26,4	-14,6	-0,8	-16,7	1,2	3,9	0,8	8,0	6,1	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,7	1,1
	2	17,2	10,7	16,6	-2,4	8,5	-2,2	1,3	2,3	4,5	1,5	5,2	3,2	5,0	4,9
	3	30,4	-8,8	-7,2	13,1	13,6	-4,4	2,2	3,0	7,6	3,6	1,0	0,7	1,0	0,3
	4	10,4	-0,6	-18,7	-13,8	2,6	-0,2	0,4	2,3	4,5	2,2	-1,9	-5,7	-2,3	-2,2
2009	1	-7,4	-23,2	-24,2	-4,6	16,8	-0,9	-2,4	-0,1	2,4	-0,1	-6,0	-7,1	-6,1	-5,9
	2	-17,3	12,9	-10,4	1,8	2,4	-2,2	-1,1	-0,6	2,6	-3,7	-1,2	-3,2	-1,4	-0,7
	3	-13,9	-5,1	8,3	3,3	8,8	1,4	0,8	0,9	0,2	-4,6	0,8	1,9	0,9	1,3
	4	-10,3	5,6	10,8	1,1	4,1	1,3	1,4	2,4	0,3	-6,7	2,3	6,5	2,7	2,7
2010	1	3,4	18,9	7,7	6,1	-3,6	6,1	1,2	1,3	2,7	4,1	4,8	4,8	4,8	4,8
	2	10,4	-21,5	8,9	-0,2	-2,0	7,9	3,1	2,1	5,8	5,1	2,3	4,3	2,5	2,1
	3	13,9	30,4	-1,8	-1,1	1,3	5,9	2,6	0,0	3,4	3,1	4,4	6,1	4,6	4,2
	4	8,6	14,1	4,9	5,8	-1,2	6,8	3,0	0,2	4,6	3,0	4,5	3,8	4,5	4,4
2011	1	-1,8	-7,1	11,0	2,2	-3,9	0,8	3,4	7,7	4,1	1,7	3,5	6,4	3,7	3,6
	2	-7,8	-2,9	-5,3	0,7	4,2	3,1	3,9	5,6	5,4	2,2	1,9	4,9	2,1	2,1
	3	-2,9	-18,1	-1,0	-2,0	4,5	3,3	1,7	6,3	3,6	1,2	0,7	4,3	1,1	0,8
	4	-1,6	-1,7	3,9	0,7	4,1	2,9	2,5	3,2	5,2	2,7	2,9	5,5	3,1	3,0
2012	1	1,1	-10,4	6,0	1,1	-2,2	4,7	2,8	2,9	1,3	1,8	1,8	0,6	1,7	1,8
	2	4,8	25,9	-1,2	-3,4	1,2	4,0	2,7	1,8	3,5	2,1	3,8	2,3	3,7	3,8
	3	2,3	-8,2	0,8	2,3	3,9	2,9	1,5	0,9	4,4	2,2	1,2	0,8	1,2	1,2
	4	5,6	-6,9	4,3	0,7	6,1	2,6	2,2	1,0	4,4	2,2	2,0	-0,7	1,8	2,0
2013	1	-2,9	14,3	-7,8	-4,8	-0,8	0,9	2,0	4,8	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,5
	2	-1,1	-4,5	11,7	3,0	5,1	2,2	1,6	5,0	2,8	2,7	3,6	4,6	3,7	3,7
	3	3,6	12,3	-6,6	1,9	0,6	0,3	2,6	2,8	2,8	1,2	1,6	-2,6	1,2	1,5
	4	6,9	17,2	12,3	-6,0	3,6	1,8	1,6	2,6	4,6	1,2	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,0
2014	1	3,3	-23,0	-6,4	0,2	3,7	1,5	1,4	1,4	2,3	1,5	-1,8	0,3	-1,6	-1,9
	2	5,3	-3,1	-4,0	-0,5	2,1	-0,2	3,9	1,2	3,9	1,5	0,7	-1,7	0,5	0,6
	3	8,2	1,6	-3,4	-1,1	2,2	3,4	2,2	2,4	2,2	1,3	1,6	0,0	1,4	1,4

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, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	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
2004		40 806	92 545	247 976	27 303	35 495	191 682	143 943	267 607	199 518	85 075	1 331 951	144 673	1 476 624
2005		39 172	107 400	266 515	28 417	42 519	208 034	159 554	306 093	217 665	93 870	1 469 239	170 015	1 639 254
2006		42 884	132 843	269 769	30 849	49 117	231 999	196 054	347 755	236 104	104 847	1 642 222	197 179	1 839 401
2007		55 762	157 672	302 991	33 278	65 631	258 908	210 995	418 980	264 777	115 729	1 884 722	224 779	2 109 501
2008		67 743	197 643	341 697	37 779	92 953	297 518	221 549	446 756	309 629	123 923	2 137 190	231 873	2 369 063
2009		68 044	200 824	341 658	53 473	95 753	317 655	223 427	482 872	356 819	136 621	2 277 146	230 531	2 507 677
2010		65 605	230 350	358 699	67 940	95 453	370 580	229 499	523 526	404 647	148 561	2 494 860	253 148	2 748 008
2011		68 591	262 391	363 174	86 905	103 302	405 860	258 731	565 056	449 360	161 653	2 725 022	299 928	3 024 950
2012		70 245	271 410	385 654	105 773	111 040	441 038	292 841	606 031	482 144	173 466	2 939 640	322 902	3 262 542
2013		73 458	284 802	419 931	117 466	126 435	471 008	317 974	643 166	532 122	186 599	3 172 961	361 365	3 534 326
2004	1	7 004	21 221	58 562	6 252	8 173	43 721	33 625	65 209	49 967	20 907	314 641	35 113	349 754
	2	15 031	23 764	59 930	6 843	9 058	44 145	34 570	65 102	49 461	21 070	328 975	33 540	362 515
	3	12 305	24 880	64 112	7 388	8 940	48 230	36 568	68 070	48 831	21 255	340 578	36 132	376 710
	4	6 466	22 680	65 372	6 820	9 324	55 586	39 180	69 226	51 259	21 843	347 757	39 888	387 645
2005	1	7 880	22 867	61 632	6 492	9 749	47 492	37 039	73 121	52 992	22 785	342 049	41 533	383 582
	2	12 669	28 098	66 019	7 272	10 759	48 079	38 212	76 048	53 277	23 270	363 702	37 683	401 385
	3	11 931	28 876	69 893	7 596	10 916	52 264	40 612	77 926	54 641	23 696	378 350	43 777	422 127
	4	6 692	27 559	68 971	7 057	11 095	60 199	43 692	78 998	56 755	24 120	385 139	47 022	432 161
2006	1	8 207	26 853	62 789	6 848	11 312	53 194	44 281	82 452	56 603	25 158	377 697	48 901	426 598
	2	12 591	31 831	65 942	7 997	12 505	54 140	47 680	85 043	56 721	26 000	400 450	44 104	444 554
	3	14 163	38 395	70 312	8 435	12 700	57 993	50 664	89 705	59 800	26 546	428 713	51 502	480 215
	4	7 923	35 764	70 726	7 568	12 600	66 672	53 429	90 555	62 980	27 143	435 361	52 672	488 033
2007	1	11 307	35 847	72 800	7 569	15 135	59 266	47 385	100 847	62 700	27 780	440 636	57 712	498 348
	2	18 452	39 667	72 692	8 682	16 687	60 524	51 335	101 041	63 964	29 206	462 250	50 694	512 944
	3	17 110	41 346	76 835	9 162	16 875	64 748	54 920	106 469	67 607	29 587	484 659	55 121	539 780
	4	8 893	40 812	80 664	7 865	16 934	74 370	57 356	110 623	70 506	29 155	497 177	61 252	558 429
2008	1	13 263	42 191	80 796	8 562	20 218	68 647	49 587	110 773	71 738	29 569	495 344	64 517	559 861
	2	24 713	51 042	83 812	9 892	23 466	71 198	54 362	108 455	74 922	31 251	533 114	53 455	586 569
	3	20 652	54 345	89 054	10 675	24 749	74 110	56 928	114 310	79 498	31 868	556 190	56 659	612 849
	4	9 115	50 065	88 035	8 649	24 520	83 563	60 672	113 218	83 471	31 235	552 542	57 242	609 784
2009	1	14 388	44 730	83 576	11 665	22 391	74 337	50 367	119 833	85 249	32 263	538 798	60 661	599 459
	2	26 596	51 115	80 795	13 558	24 978	76 272	54 839	118 113	84 718	34 569	565 553	51 275	616 828
	3	18 100	54 194	87 622	15 864	24 585	78 328	57 458	120 712	89 516	35 338	581 718	59 529	641 247
	4	8 959	50 785	89 663	12 386	23 799	88 719	60 764	124 214	97 336	34 451	591 076	59 066	650 142
2010	1	14 420	46 449	87 400	16 715	22 422	83 379	50 711	130 109	98 932	34 574	585 110	57 988	643 098
	2	28 352	58 322	86 540	18 751	24 975	90 349	56 085	128 457	97 576	37 685	627 092	60 255	687 347
	3	15 566	63 861	91 915	18 128	24 563	90 301	58 803	130 715	102 095	38 429	634 375	65 447	699 822
	4	7 267	61 718	92 844	14 347	23 493	106 552	63 900	134 245	106 044	37 873	648 283	69 458	717 741
2011	1	13 433	57 860	88 789	19 326	23 322	91 159	57 577	139 596	107 888	37 487	636 437	84 725	721 162
	2	26 274	63 796	87 169	25 677	26 833	97 822	64 229	139 007	111 356	40 220	682 382	63 101	745 483
	3	19 314	70 426	93 086	23 600	26 716	99 623	66 975	141 581	114 416	41 879	697 617	70 751	768 368
	4	9 570	70 310	94 130	18 302	26 431	117 255	69 950	144 872	115 700	42 067	708 586	81 351	789 937
2012	1	13 228	62 132	95 609	23 896	25 871	100 407	66 735	149 330	115 886	40 747	693 842	83 257	777 099
	2	29 874	68 243	93 144	31 367	29 451	106 866	72 640	149 824	117 997	43 231	742 637	70 622	813 259
	3	17 858	72 609	97 402	28 259	27 912	108 516	75 450	150 501	122 871	44 967	746 345	81 435	827 780
	4	9 285	68 426	99 499	22 251	27 805	125 249	78 016	156 376	125 390	44 520	756 817	87 588	844 405
2013	1	14 373	66 906	98 269	26 587	28 317	109 175	73 340	158 524	126 691	44 410	746 593	95 591	842 184
	2	32 879	67 896	101 068	35 068	33 325	113 595	77 853	161 691	131 403	46 429	801 207	75 982	877 189
	3	17 416	75 536	108 047	31 129	32 526	116 551	81 742	159 770	136 375	48 017	807 110	92 021	899 131
	4	8 790	74 464	112 546	24 681	32 267	131 687	85 039	163 181	137 653	47 743	818 052	97 771	915 823
2014	1	16 451	68 226	107 754	28 995	33 504	119 139	78 081	174 156	139 701	46 458	812 465	105 235	917 700
	2	35 932	67 248	109 046	37 798	37 284	122 270	83 604	169 478	143 978	48 784	855 423	81 948	937 371
	3	22 306	75 973	115 966	32 599	34 459	124 171	87 246	175 067	146 607	49 862	864 257	98 537	962 794

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, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
2004		13 036	38 856	112 755	11 293	17 460	84 180	46 788	98 008	166 287	55 241	643 905
2005		12 222	42 042	121 244	12 451	20 023	92 397	51 135	114 144	181 765	60 863	708 286
2006		12 891	49 535	134 467	13 844	23 600	104 592	56 134	130 445	196 420	66 255	788 183
2007		14 709	58 221	154 326	15 460	32 229	113 750	61 219	152 782	220 257	74 786	897 740
2008		16 660	69 675	177 186	17 623	37 604	126 629	65 628	171 443	257 245	81 043	1 020 736
2009		18 391	75 601	185 106	20 006	41 938	134 301	68 776	175 084	301 744	85 246	1 106 193
2010		19 494	86 399	205 680	22 091	44 287	148 043	74 663	196 298	347 326	90 425	1 234 707
2011		19 990	95 980	218 564	26 054	47 920	162 313	82 690	218 248	388 536	97 816	1 358 111
2012		21 621	109 062	238 082	29 541	52 376	177 323	88 294	236 653	416 538	104 362	1 473 852
2013		23 120	118 281	260 722	32 430	55 990	189 364	94 677	264 570	459 691	111 801	1 610 647
2004	1	3 192	9 449	26 541	2 531	3 946	18 587	10 236	22 571	41 826	13 809	152 688
	2	3 416	9 496	27 462	2 817	4 165	20 000	10 849	23 659	41 298	13 659	156 821
	3	3 391	9 738	27 791	2 732	4 426	20 686	11 927	25 494	40 446	13 649	160 281
	4	3 037	10 174	30 960	3 213	4 923	24 907	13 776	26 284	42 717	14 124	174 115
2005	1	2 958	9 899	28 732	2 795	4 300	20 429	11 227	25 467	44 347	14 924	165 078
	2	3 190	9 952	29 256	3 107	4 856	21 642	12 721	27 729	44 448	15 196	172 097
	3	3 221	10 820	29 706	3 011	5 125	23 311	13 308	29 900	45 521	15 320	179 243
	4	2 853	11 371	33 550	3 538	5 742	27 016	13 879	31 048	47 449	15 423	191 868
2006	1	3 117	11 612	31 131	3 112	5 186	23 464	12 807	29 896	47 124	16 108	183 558
	2	3 343	11 695	32 436	3 484	5 739	24 872	13 737	32 169	47 023	16 560	191 056
	3	3 373	12 638	32 969	3 373	6 034	25 873	14 265	33 754	49 685	16 693	198 657
	4	3 057	13 590	37 931	3 875	6 641	30 383	15 325	34 626	52 588	16 894	214 911
2007	1	3 573	13 567	35 285	3 402	6 568	25 204	14 060	34 856	52 183	18 220	206 918
	2	3 797	13 847	36 945	3 830	7 972	26 946	14 837	37 341	52 999	18 701	217 215
	3	3 845	14 811	37 981	3 803	8 380	28 488	15 603	39 282	56 183	18 786	227 163
	4	3 494	15 996	44 115	4 424	9 309	33 111	16 720	41 303	58 892	19 079	246 444
2008	1	4 174	16 254	40 490	3 851	7 638	28 094	15 173	40 739	59 710	20 020	236 142
	2	4 236	16 738	42 463	4 354	9 304	30 655	15 925	41 901	62 050	20 016	247 642
	3	4 259	17 785	44 023	4 399	9 918	31 601	16 905	45 279	65 877	20 339	260 386
	4	3 990	18 899	50 211	5 018	10 744	36 280	17 625	43 524	69 608	20 667	276 565
2009	1	4 688	18 216	42 490	4 299	8 608	30 034	15 630	41 531	71 482	20 972	257 949
	2	4 743	18 175	43 329	4 725	10 244	31 973	16 557	42 518	71 160	20 970	264 395
	3	4 687	19 268	46 266	5 154	10 825	34 150	17 793	46 105	75 781	21 599	281 629
	4	4 273	19 942	53 021	5 828	12 261	38 144	18 796	44 930	83 321	21 705	302 220
2010	1	4 995	20 425	47 272	4 777	9 264	32 691	17 215	46 768	84 758	22 172	290 339
	2	5 086	20 838	48 865	5 299	11 136	35 277	17 955	48 269	83 322	22 320	298 367
	3	4 949	22 638	50 494	5 611	11 256	37 278	18 999	50 716	87 632	22 887	312 460
	4	4 464	22 498	59 049	6 405	12 631	42 797	20 493	50 545	91 614	23 046	333 542
2011	1	5 083	22 483	51 227	5 765	10 141	36 578	18 568	52 213	93 044	24 057	319 158
	2	5 251	23 171	51 969	6 168	11 815	38 689	20 361	53 814	96 437	24 023	331 698
	3	5 066	24 238	53 080	6 481	12 465	40 688	20 958	56 362	99 130	25 033	343 500
	4	4 590	26 088	62 288	7 641	13 499	46 358	22 804	55 859	99 925	24 703	363 754
2012	1	5 477	25 788	55 611	6 469	11 036	40 573	19 745	58 392	99 874	25 727	348 692
	2	5 624	26 784	56 520	7 026	13 194	42 655	21 626	59 746	101 769	25 711	360 655
	3	5 503	27 199	57 952	7 399	13 475	44 386	22 354	59 423	106 279	26 677	370 646
	4	5 018	29 291	67 998	8 647	14 671	49 710	24 570	59 092	108 616	26 247	393 860
2013	1	5 800	28 140	60 768	7 175	11 990	43 604	21 429	63 657	109 463	27 623	379 650
	2	6 050	29 312	62 331	7 850	14 200	45 545	23 207	66 157	113 630	27 524	395 805
	3	5 900	29 397	63 621	7 918	14 250	47 105	23 811	66 889	117 805	28 383	405 080
	4	5 370	31 432	74 002	9 487	15 550	53 109	26 230	67 867	118 793	28 271	430 112
2014	1	6 161	26 933	66 064	7 788	12 587	46 610	22 899	69 079	120 354	29 261	407 735
	2	6 518	27 990	67 562	8 468	14 915	48 570	25 045	72 079	124 103	29 420	424 669
	3	6 329	31 477	68 787	8 493	15 000	50 570	25 591	73 068	126 248	30 209	435 771

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, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
2004		27 770	53 689	135 221	16 010	18 035	107 502	97 155	169 598	33 231	29 834	688 045
2005		26 950	65 358	145 271	15 966	22 496	115 637	108 419	191 949	35 900	33 007	760 954
2006		29 993	83 308	135 302	17 005	25 517	127 406	139 920	217 311	39 684	38 592	854 039
2007		41 053	99 451	148 665	17 818	33 402	145 157	149 776	266 197	44 520	40 943	986 982
2008		51 083	127 968	164 511	20 156	55 349	170 889	155 921	275 313	52 384	42 880	1 116 454
2009		49 653	125 224	156 552	33 467	53 815	183 354	154 651	307 788	55 075	51 375	1 170 953
2010		46 111	143 950	153 020	45 848	51 166	222 537	154 836	327 228	57 321	58 136	1 260 153
2011		48 601	166 411	144 610	60 851	55 382	243 548	176 041	346 808	60 824	63 837	1 366 912
2012		48 624	162 348	147 571	76 232	58 664	263 715	204 547	369 377	65 606	69 104	1 465 788
2013		50 338	166 521	159 208	85 036	70 445	281 644	223 297	378 596	72 431	74 798	1 562 314
2004	1	3 812	11 772	32 020	3 721	4 227	25 134	23 390	42 638	8 141	7 098	161 953
	2	11 615	14 268	32 468	4 026	4 893	24 145	23 721	41 443	8 163	7 411	172 153
	3	8 913	15 143	36 320	4 656	4 514	27 544	24 640	42 576	8 385	7 606	180 297
	4	3 429	12 506	34 412	3 607	4 401	30 679	25 404	42 942	8 542	7 719	173 642
2005	1	4 922	12 968	32 900	3 697	5 449	27 063	25 813	47 654	8 645	7 860	176 971
	2	9 479	18 146	36 763	4 165	5 903	26 437	25 491	48 319	8 829	8 073	191 605
	3	8 710	18 056	40 186	4 585	5 791	28 953	27 303	48 026	9 120	8 376	199 107
	4	3 839	16 188	35 421	3 519	5 353	33 183	29 813	47 950	9 306	8 697	193 270
2006	1	5 089	15 241	31 658	3 736	6 126	29 729	31 474	52 556	9 479	9 050	194 139
	2	9 248	20 137	33 506	4 513	6 766	29 269	33 944	52 874	9 698	9 440	209 394
	3	10 790	25 757	37 343	5 063	6 666	32 120	36 399	55 951	10 115	9 853	230 056
	4	4 866	22 174	32 794	3 693	5 959	36 289	38 104	55 929	10 392	10 250	220 450
2007	1	7 734	22 280	37 515	4 167	8 567	34 062	33 325	65 991	10 517	9 561	233 718
	2	14 655	25 821	35 747	4 851	8 715	33 577	36 498	63 700	10 965	10 505	245 035
	3	13 264	26 535	38 854	5 359	8 495	36 260	39 317	67 187	11 424	10 801	257 496
	4	5 399	24 816	36 549	3 441	7 625	41 259	40 636	69 320	11 614	10 076	250 733
2008	1	9 088	25 938	40 307	4 711	12 580	40 553	34 414	70 034	12 028	9 549	259 202
	2	20 477	34 304	41 349	5 538	14 162	40 543	38 437	66 554	12 872	11 235	285 472
	3	16 393	36 560	45 030	6 276	14 831	42 509	40 023	69 031	13 621	11 529	295 804
	4	5 125	31 166	37 824	3 632	13 776	47 283	43 047	69 694	13 863	10 567	275 977
2009	1	9 701	26 514	41 087	7 366	13 783	44 303	34 736	78 302	13 767	11 291	280 850
	2	21 853	32 940	37 466	8 832	14 734	44 298	38 282	75 595	13 558	13 599	301 158
	3	13 413	34 926	41 357	10 711	13 760	44 177	39 665	74 607	13 735	13 739	300 089
	4	4 687	30 843	36 642	6 558	11 538	50 575	41 968	79 284	14 015	12 746	288 856
2010	1	9 424	26 024	40 128	11 938	13 158	50 688	33 495	83 341	14 174	12 402	294 772
	2	23 267	37 484	37 675	13 452	13 839	55 072	38 130	80 188	14 254	15 365	328 725
	3	10 617	41 223	41 421	12 517	13 307	53 023	39 803	79 999	14 463	15 542	321 915
	4	2 803	39 220	33 796	7 942	10 862	63 755	43 407	83 700	14 430	14 827	314 742
2011	1	8 350	35 377	37 562	13 561	13 181	54 581	39 009	87 383	14 844	13 430	317 279
	2	21 023	40 625	35 200	19 509	15 018	59 133	43 868	85 193	14 919	16 197	350 684
	3	14 248	46 188	40 006	17 120	14 251	58 936	46 017	85 219	15 286	16 846	354 117
	4	4 980	44 221	31 842	10 661	12 932	70 897	47 146	89 013	15 775	17 364	344 832
2012	1	7 751	36 344	39 998	17 427	14 835	59 834	46 990	90 938	16 012	15 020	345 150
	2	24 250	41 459	36 624	24 341	16 257	64 211	51 014	90 078	16 228	17 520	381 982
	3	12 355	45 410	39 450	20 860	14 437	64 130	53 096	91 078	16 592	18 290	375 699
	4	4 267	39 135	31 500	13 604	13 134	75 540	53 446	97 284	16 774	18 273	362 956
2013	1	8 573	38 766	37 501	19 412	16 327	65 571	51 912	94 867	17 228	16 787	366 943
	2	26 830	38 584	38 737	27 218	19 125	68 050	54 646	95 534	17 773	18 905	405 402
	3	11 515	46 139	44 426	23 211	18 276	69 446	57 931	92 881	18 570	19 634	402 029
	4	3 420	43 032	38 544	15 194	16 717	78 578	58 809	95 314	18 860	19 472	387 939
2014	1	10 290	41 294	41 690	21 207	20 917	72 530	55 181	105 077	19 347	17 197	404 730
	2	29 414	39 258	41 484	29 331	22 369	73 701	58 559	97 399	19 875	19 364	430 754
	3	15 977	44 496	47 179	24 107	19 459	73 602	61 655	101 999	20 359	19 653	428 486

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40 806	39 172	42 884	55 762	67 743	68 044	65 605	68 591	70 245	73 458
Agriculture	34 050	31 273	34 478	46 671	57 656	56 055	52 001	55 066	59 713	62 826
Forestry	5 814	6 489	6 641	6 926	7 741	9 523	10 838	10 729	7 584	7 319
Fishing	942	1 410	1 765	2 165	2 347	2 466	2 766	2 795	2 948	3 313
Mining and quarrying	92 545	107 400	132 843	157 672	197 643	200 824	230 350	262 391	271 410	284 802
Coal	17 675	19 277	21 421	23 854	38 344	42 027	50 811	61 858	66 688	63 998
Gold	20 638	21 677	25 651	30 623	32 191	32 469	36 762	42 264	48 956	52 676
Platinum group metals	24 509	29 890	39 080	45 768	52 354	54 028	56 277	59 351	54 263	59 796
Other metal ores	17 055	21 672	29 185	35 197	47 476	45 670	56 874	65 416	64 739	69 554
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	12 669	14 883	17 507	22 229	27 279	26 630	29 625	33 503	36 764	38 778
Primary industries	133 351	146 572	175 727	213 434	265 386	268 869	295 955	330 982	341 655	358 260
Manufacturing	247 976	266 515	269 769	302 991	341 697	341 658	358 699	363 174	385 654	419 931
Food, beverages and tobacco	42 897	47 898	49 539	54 338	62 194	68 313	79 364	83 364	93 795	101 094
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	11 574	12 634	11 314	11 611	11 704	11 513	11 907	11 200	11 534	13 257
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	22 423	23 793	25 233	28 577	31 893	30 503	31 097	33 489	46 090	50 148
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	59 329	61 549	56 028	65 836	80 619	83 539	81 478	83 079	80 587	93 695
Other non-metal mineral products	10 991	11 650	12 416	13 891	15 716	14 354	16 635	14 863	14 245	16 477
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	49 727	55 449	58 849	65 055	72 925	68 101	69 568	66 011	71 369	74 557
Electrical machinery and apparatus	4 288	4 784	4 228	8 175	8 374	8 371	8 486	8 116	6 184	6 648
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	3 790	4 017	4 360	4 462	4 586	4 687	4 820	5 129	5 148	6 163
Transport equipment	22 414	23 104	24 390	26 005	26 657	26 574	27 701	28 260	26 922	27 230
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	20 543	21 638	23 412	25 039	27 031	25 703	27 642	29 663	29 780	30 662
Electricity, gas and water	27 303	28 417	30 849	33 278	37 779	53 473	67 940	86 905	105 773	117 466
Electricity and gas	21 292	21 141	21 999	22 541	27 273	40 667	53 014	69 139	84 199	92 398
Water	6 012	7 276	8 850	10 737	10 505	12 806	14 926	17 766	21 575	25 068
Construction	35 495	42 519	49 117	65 631	92 953	95 753	95 453	103 302	111 040	126 435
Secondary industries	310 775	337 451	349 735	401 900	472 429	490 884	522 092	553 381	602 466	663 831
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	191 682	208 034	231 999	258 908	297 518	317 655	370 580	405 860	441 038	471 008
Wholesale trade	62 225	67 909	78 363	86 264	99 826	105 177	121 964	133 487	145 251	155 599
Retail trade; repair of household goods ^{1/}	96 135	102 965	111 093	120 618	138 134	148 718	170 784	186 513	201 832	214 459
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	22 852	25 751	30 753	37 257	42 233	44 780	53 177	61 344	68 134	72 517
Catering and accommodation	10 471	11 410	11 789	14 769	17 326	18 979	24 655	24 516	25 821	28 433
Transport, storage and communication	143 943	159 554	196 054	210 995	221 549	223 427	229 499	258 731	292 841	317 974
Transport ^{1/}	92 006	103 086	132 823	146 423	159 541	158 838	162 837	192 898	225 946	252 187
Communication	51 938	56 469	63 231	64 572	62 008	64 589	66 662	65 833	66 894	65 787
Finance, real estate and business services	267 607	306 093	347 755	418 980	446 756	482 872	523 526	565 056	606 031	643 166
Finance and insurance	117 577	133 766	156 059	203 470	216 930	209 236	232 070	257 536	279 918	298 890
Real estate	82 280	92 794	96 804	116 029	128 925	145 160	155 109	164 327	175 056	184 224
Business services ^{1/}	67 750	79 533	94 893	99 481	100 902	128 476	136 347	143 193	151 056	160 052
General government services	199 518	217 665	236 104	264 777	309 629	356 819	404 647	449 360	482 144	532 122
Central government	76 890	85 843	95 021	106 304	120 324	137 743	151 589	169 695	180 391	201 726
Provincial government	93 863	101 432	110 603	124 972	152 038	175 905	204 905	227 224	245 283	266 535
Local government	28 765	30 390	30 480	33 501	37 267	43 171	48 153	52 441	56 470	63 861
Personal services ^{1/}	85 075	93 870	104 847	115 729	123 923	136 621	148 561	161 653	173 466	186 599
Tertiary industries	887 825	985 216	1 116 760	1 269 388	1 399 375	1 517 393	1 676 814	1 840 659	1 995 519	2 150 869
All industries at basic prices	1 331 951	1 469 239	1 642 222	1 884 722	2 137 190	2 277 146	2 494 860	2 725 022	2 939 640	3 172 961
Taxes on products	147 449	175 667	203 536	230 000	242 456	237 117	264 191	310 304	336 480	373 564
Less: Subsidies on products	2 776	5 652	6 357	5 221	10 583	6 586	11 043	10 376	13 578	12 199
GDP at market prices	1 476 624	1 639 254	1 839 401	2 109 501	2 369 063	2 507 677	2 748 008	3 024 950	3 262 542	3 534 326

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

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

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,1	2,7	2,6	3,0	3,2	3,0	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,3
Agriculture	2,6	2,1	2,1	2,5	2,7	2,5	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0
Forestry	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	6,9	7,3	8,1	8,4	9,2	8,8	9,2	9,6	9,2	9,0
Coal	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,8	1,8	2,0	2,3	2,3	2,0
Gold	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,7
Platinum group metals	1,8	2,0	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,2	1,8	1,9
Other metal ores	1,3	1,5	1,8	1,9	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,4	2,2	2,2
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,2
Primary industries	10,0	10,0	10,7	11,3	12,4	11,8	11,9	12,1	11,6	11,3
Manufacturing	18,6	18,1	16,4	16,1	16,0	15,0	14,4	13,3	13,1	13,2
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,2	3,3	3,0	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,6	1,6
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	4,5	4,2	3,4	3,5	3,8	3,7	3,3	3,0	2,7	3,0
Other non-metal mineral products	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	3,7	3,8	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,0	2,8	2,4	2,4	2,3
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Transport equipment	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0
Electricity, gas and water	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	2,3	2,7	3,2	3,6	3,7
Electricity and gas	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,8	2,1	2,5	2,9	2,9
Water	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8
Construction	2,7	2,9	3,0	3,5	4,3	4,2	3,8	3,8	3,8	4,0
Secondary industries	23,3	23,0	21,3	21,3	22,1	21,6	20,9	20,3	20,5	20,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	14,4	14,2	14,1	13,7	13,9	13,9	14,9	14,9	15,0	14,8
Wholesale trade	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,7	4,6	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9
Retail trade; repair of household goods ^{1/}	7,2	7,0	6,8	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,8	6,8	6,9	6,8
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,3
Catering and accommodation	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9
Transport, storage and communication	10,8	10,9	11,9	11,2	10,4	9,8	9,2	9,5	10,0	10,0
Transport ^{1/}	6,9	7,0	8,1	7,8	7,5	7,0	6,5	7,1	7,7	7,9
Communication	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,4	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,4	2,3	2,1
Finance, real estate and business services	20,1	20,8	21,2	22,2	20,9	21,2	21,0	20,7	20,6	20,3
Finance and insurance	8,8	9,1	9,5	10,8	10,2	9,2	9,3	9,5	9,5	9,4
Real estate	6,2	6,3	5,9	6,2	6,0	6,4	6,2	6,0	6,0	5,8
Business services ^{1/}	5,1	5,4	5,8	5,3	4,7	5,6	5,5	5,3	5,1	5,0
General government services	15,0	14,8	14,4	14,0	14,5	15,7	16,2	16,5	16,4	16,8
Central government	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,6	5,6	6,0	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,4
Provincial government	7,0	6,9	6,7	6,6	7,1	7,7	8,2	8,3	8,3	8,4
Local government	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,0
Personal services ^{1/}	6,4	6,4	6,4	6,1	5,8	6,0	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,9
Tertiary industries	66,7	67,1	68,0	67,4	65,5	66,6	67,2	67,5	67,9	67,8
All industries at basic prices	100,0	100,0	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 2010 prices (R million)

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56 118	57 695	54 544	56 168	67 072	65 802	65 605	66 464	66 861	67 880
Agriculture	45 193	46 284	43 033	44 383	54 848	51 946	52 001	52 500	52 773	53 739
Forestry	8 409	8 814	8 909	9 141	9 845	11 366	10 838	10 978	11 001	10 952
Fishing	2 472	2 546	2 602	2 644	2 378	2 490	2 766	2 986	3 087	3 190
Mining and quarrying	244 179	246 685	245 224	243 662	230 663	218 830	230 350	228 645	221 972	230 908
Coal	47 955	48 323	48 272	49 011	49 962	49 406	50 811	49 655	51 389	51 004
Gold	65 746	57 172	52 844	49 068	41 357	38 460	36 762	35 126	30 247	31 141
Platinum group metals	54 142	59 348	60 595	59 554	54 017	53 161	56 277	56 580	49 820	51 749
Other metal ores	42 104	43 657	44 702	46 600	50 046	50 117	56 874	59 489	63 494	68 143
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	36 952	39 102	38 811	39 429	35 280	27 686	29 625	27 794	27 022	28 870
Primary industries	300 297	304 380	299 768	299 831	297 734	284 633	295 955	295 109	288 832	298 788
Manufacturing	311 011	330 306	351 572	370 389	378 964	338 692	358 699	369 261	376 126	378 933
Food, beverages and tobacco	64 627	68 385	72 398	76 422	77 647	73 838	79 364	77 281	78 175	77 863
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	9 652	9 400	9 717	10 394	11 151	11 273	11 907	11 587	11 573	12 025
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	28 478	29 291	30 047	31 405	32 014	28 376	31 097	31 769	32 293	32 462
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	69 970	75 066	80 367	83 719	82 824	78 584	81 478	87 667	92 118	92 614
Other non-metal mineral products	16 483	17 252	18 217	19 194	19 529	14 902	16 635	17 501	17 417	17 638
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	66 967	70 652	75 771	80 767	84 403	66 710	69 568	72 430	72 264	74 127
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 895	6 853	7 661	8 102	8 571	8 210	8 486	8 659	8 904	9 402
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	3 689	3 992	4 446	4 657	4 856	4 622	4 820	5 320	5 545	5 651
Transport equipment	21 724	24 422	26 546	28 410	28 792	25 786	27 701	29 485	30 289	29 955
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	23 888	25 098	26 403	27 319	29 178	26 392	27 642	27 561	27 549	27 197
Electricity, gas and water	62 129	65 450	67 688	70 000	67 522	66 337	67 940	68 879	68 801	68 375
Electricity and gas	49 136	52 348	54 604	55 633	54 410	52 062	53 014	53 532	52 816	51 765
Water	12 950	13 083	13 084	14 367	13 112	14 275	14 926	15 347	15 985	16 610
Construction	55 647	62 281	68 780	79 455	87 300	94 759	95 453	95 809	97 804	100 468
Secondary industries	428 786	458 037	488 041	519 844	533 786	499 788	522 092	533 949	542 731	547 776
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	294 461	315 210	333 999	352 698	358 880	354 870	370 581	384 768	398 585	405 983
Wholesale trade	100 768	106 190	112 032	118 375	122 205	119 582	121 964	125 955	131 225	134 857
Retail trade; repair of household goods ^{1/}	136 814	147 193	154 800	161 253	164 651	165 937	170 784	176 431	181 764	184 263
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	37 425	41 167	46 459	50 856	49 927	48 120	53 177	58 273	61 049	61 973
Catering and accommodation	19 198	20 258	20 707	22 214	22 097	21 232	24 655	24 110	24 547	24 890
Transport, storage and communication	183 613	193 334	203 224	218 488	226 136	225 712	229 499	236 439	242 233	247 062
Transport ^{1/}	144 245	148 467	152 588	162 439	165 846	162 022	162 837	167 518	171 118	174 303
Communication	42 676	46 580	50 636	56 050	60 289	63 689	66 662	68 921	71 115	72 759
Finance, real estate and business services	389 889	412 149	451 896	484 675	511 716	517 114	523 526	544 997	561 079	578 127
Finance and insurance	151 375	161 583	188 749	212 375	236 115	227 549	232 070	248 979	259 841	272 936
Real estate	136 177	139 096	143 588	147 741	149 445	155 194	155 109	156 782	158 839	160 616
Business services ^{1/}	104 691	113 969	119 560	124 559	126 156	134 371	136 347	139 236	142 400	144 575
General government services	321 418	335 265	345 531	361 636	381 768	393 921	404 647	422 695	437 734	451 214
Central government	122 163	130 188	139 065	144 091	149 406	154 931	151 589	158 592	164 732	169 753
Provincial government	155 877	161 744	167 514	178 441	191 418	191 566	204 905	214 908	223 224	226 967
Local government	37 778	38 648	38 952	39 104	40 944	47 424	48 153	49 195	49 778	54 494
Personal services ^{1/}	124 796	129 535	136 298	143 807	149 216	148 015	148 561	152 163	155 295	158 167
Tertiary industries	1 314 177	1 385 536	1 470 948	1 561 304	1 627 717	1 639 633	1 676 814	1 741 063	1 794 926	1 840 553
All industries at basic prices	2 032 496	2 140 471	2 258 757	2 380 979	2 459 238	2 424 053	2 494 860	2 570 121	2 626 489	2 687 117
Taxes on products	217 355	228 215	242 411	254 375	260 244	253 748	264 191	277 543	284 414	288 160
Less: Subsidies on products	8 884	9 356	9 872	10 513	10 881	10 861	11 043	11 377	11 656	11 888
GDP at market prices	2 240 846	2 359 097	2 491 296	2 624 841	2 708 601	2 666 940	2 748 008	2 836 287	2 899 247	2 963 389

^{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 2010 prices

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,9	2,8	-5,5	3,0	19,4	-1,9	-0,3	1,3	0,6	1,5
Agriculture	0,3	2,4	-7,0	3,1	23,6	-5,3	0,1	1,0	0,5	1,8
Forestry	3,3	4,8	1,1	2,6	7,7	15,4	-4,6	1,3	0,2	-0,4
Fishing	3,3	3,0	2,2	1,6	-10,0	4,7	11,1	7,9	3,4	3,3
Mining and quarrying	1,5	1,0	-0,6	-0,6	-5,3	-5,1	5,3	-0,7	-2,9	4,0
Coal	2,5	0,8	-0,1	1,5	1,9	-1,1	2,8	-2,3	3,5	-0,7
Gold	-8,2	-13,0	-7,6	-7,1	-15,7	-7,0	-4,4	-4,5	-13,9	3,0
Platinum group metals	4,1	9,6	2,1	-1,7	-9,3	-1,6	5,9	0,5	-11,9	3,9
Other metal ores	0,7	3,7	2,4	4,2	7,4	0,1	13,5	4,6	6,7	7,3
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	18,0	5,8	-0,7	1,6	-10,5	-21,5	7,0	-6,2	-2,8	6,8
Primary industries	1,4	1,4	-1,5	0,0	-0,7	-4,4	4,0	-0,3	-2,1	3,4
Manufacturing	4,9	6,2	6,4	5,4	2,3	-10,6	5,9	2,9	1,9	0,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	4,8	5,8	5,9	5,6	1,6	-4,9	7,5	-2,6	1,2	-0,4
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	8,9	-2,6	3,4	7,0	7,3	1,1	5,6	-2,7	-0,1	3,9
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	4,2	2,9	2,6	4,5	1,9	-11,4	9,6	2,2	1,6	0,5
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	4,7	7,3	7,1	4,2	-1,1	-5,1	3,7	7,6	5,1	0,5
Other non-metal mineral products	-0,8	4,7	5,6	5,4	1,7	-23,7	11,6	5,2	-0,5	1,3
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	6,8	5,5	7,2	6,6	4,5	-21,0	4,3	4,1	-0,2	2,6
Electrical machinery and apparatus	1,4	16,3	11,8	5,8	5,8	-4,2	3,4	2,0	2,8	5,6
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	8,9	8,2	11,4	4,7	4,3	-4,8	4,3	10,4	4,2	1,9
Transport equipment	5,8	12,4	8,7	7,0	1,3	-10,4	7,4	6,4	2,7	-1,1
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	2,1	5,1	5,2	3,5	6,8	-9,5	4,7	-0,3	0,0	-1,3
Electricity, gas and water	6,8	5,3	3,4	3,4	-3,5	-1,8	2,4	1,4	-0,1	-0,6
Electricity and gas	9,0	6,5	4,3	1,9	-2,2	-4,3	1,8	1,0	-1,3	-2,0
Water	-0,4	1,0	0,0	9,8	-8,7	8,9	4,6	2,8	4,2	3,9
Construction	9,1	11,9	10,4	15,5	9,9	8,5	0,7	0,4	2,1	2,7
Secondary industries	5,7	6,8	6,6	6,5	2,7	-6,4	4,5	2,3	1,6	0,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	5,4	7,0	6,0	5,6	1,8	-1,1	4,4	3,8	3,6	1,9
Wholesale trade	4,9	5,4	5,5	5,7	3,2	-2,1	2,0	3,3	4,2	2,8
Retail trade; repair of household goods ^{1/}	4,6	7,6	5,2	4,2	2,1	0,8	2,9	3,3	3,0	1,4
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	10,4	10,0	12,9	9,5	-1,8	-3,6	10,5	9,6	4,8	1,5
Catering and accommodation	4,0	5,5	2,2	7,3	-0,5	-3,9	16,1	-2,2	1,8	1,4
Transport, storage and communication	4,9	5,3	5,1	7,5	3,5	-0,2	1,7	3,0	2,5	2,0
Transport ^{1/}	5,6	2,9	2,8	6,5	2,1	-2,3	0,5	2,9	2,1	1,9
Communication	3,7	9,1	8,7	10,7	7,6	5,6	4,7	3,4	3,2	2,3
Finance, real estate and business services	7,1	5,7	9,6	7,3	5,6	1,1	1,2	4,1	3,0	3,0
Finance and insurance	10,9	6,7	16,8	12,5	11,2	-3,6	2,0	7,3	4,4	5,0
Real estate	-0,4	2,1	3,2	2,9	1,2	3,8	-0,1	1,1	1,3	1,1
Business services ^{1/}	11,6	8,9	4,9	4,2	1,3	6,5	1,5	2,1	2,3	1,5
General government services	1,9	4,3	3,1	4,7	5,6	3,2	2,7	4,5	3,6	3,1
Central government	2,6	6,6	6,8	3,6	3,7	3,7	-2,2	4,6	3,9	3,0
Provincial government	2,1	3,8	3,6	6,5	7,3	0,1	7,0	4,9	3,9	1,7
Local government	1,4	2,3	0,8	0,4	4,7	15,8	1,5	2,2	1,2	9,5
Personal services ^{1/}	1,7	3,8	5,2	5,5	3,8	-0,8	0,4	2,4	2,1	1,8
Tertiary industries	4,6	5,4	6,2	6,1	4,3	0,7	2,3	3,8	3,1	2,5
All industries at basic prices	4,5	5,3	5,5	5,4	3,3	-1,4	2,9	3,0	2,2	2,3
Taxes on products	5,0	5,0	6,2	4,9	2,3	-2,5	4,1	5,1	2,5	1,3
Less: Subsidies on products	4,5	5,3	5,5	6,5	3,5	-0,2	1,7	3,0	2,5	2,0
GDP at market prices	4,6	5,3	5,6	5,4	3,2	-1,5	3,0	3,2	2,2	2,2

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing										
Output at basic prices	87 906	86 976	100 517	124 356	151 292	153 806	159 533	169 931	180 197	188 754
Intermediate consumption	47 100	47 804	57 633	68 594	83 549	85 762	93 928	101 340	109 952	115 296
Gross value added at basic prices	40 806	39 172	42 884	55 762	67 743	68 044	65 605	68 591	70 245	73 458
Other taxes on production	360	395	390	409	434	491	541	606	661	765
Other subsidies	-164	-238	-378	-378	-438	-547	-591	-395	-533	-436
Value added at factor cost	40 610	39 015	42 872	55 731	67 747	68 100	65 655	68 380	70 117	73 129
Compensation of employees	13 036	12 222	12 891	14 709	16 660	18 391	19 494	19 990	21 621	23 120
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	27 574	26 793	29 981	41 022	51 087	49 709	46 161	48 390	48 496	50 009
Mining and quarrying										
Output at basic prices	166 996	190 894	238 665	277 640	336 400	349 104	388 734	440 820	477 917	526 111
Intermediate consumption	74 451	83 494	105 822	119 967	138 757	148 280	158 384	178 428	206 507	241 309
Gross value added at basic prices	92 545	107 400	132 843	157 672	197 643	200 824	230 350	262 391	271 410	284 802
Other taxes on production	1 344	1 477	1 457	1 527	1 623	1 834	2 022	2 263	2 468	2 859
Other subsidies	-20	-31	-49	-47	-56	-70	-75	-50	-68	-55
Value added at factor cost	91 221	105 954	131 436	156 192	196 076	199 061	228 403	260 178	269 010	281 998
Compensation of employees	38 856	42 042	49 535	58 221	69 675	75 601	86 399	95 980	109 062	118 281
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	52 365	63 912	81 901	97 971	126 401	123 460	142 003	164 198	159 949	163 717
Manufacturing										
Output at basic prices	981 704	1 054 224	1 128 002	1 257 633	1 434 156	1 401 799	1 474 485	1 554 164	1 660 594	1 784 487
Intermediate consumption	733 728	787 709	858 233	954 642	1 092 459	1 060 142	1 115 785	1 190 990	1 274 940	1 364 556
Gross value added at basic prices	247 976	266 515	269 769	302 991	341 697	341 658	358 699	363 174	385 654	419 931
Other taxes on production	3 422	3 760	3 712	3 893	4 137	4 673	5 151	5 766	6 288	7 284
Other subsidies	-1 400	-2 054	-3 258	-3 260	-3 768	-4 705	-5 086	-3 404	-4 593	-3 756
Value added at factor cost	245 954	264 809	269 315	302 358	341 328	341 690	358 634	360 812	383 959	416 403
Compensation of employees	112 755	121 244	134 467	154 326	177 186	185 106	205 680	218 564	238 082	260 722
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	133 199	143 565	134 848	148 032	164 142	156 584	152 955	142 248	145 876	155 681
Electricity, gas and water										
Output at basic prices	62 263	65 610	74 211	86 008	93 745	112 063	133 381	159 682	184 640	204 776
Intermediate consumption	34 960	37 193	43 362	52 730	55 966	58 590	65 442	72 777	78 866	87 310
Gross value added at basic prices	27 303	28 417	30 849	33 278	37 779	53 473	67 940	86 905	105 773	117 466
Other taxes on production	359	395	390	408	434	490	541	605	660	764
Other subsidies	-295	-430	-682	-681	-790	-986	-1 065	-713	-962	-787
Value added at factor cost	27 239	28 452	31 141	33 551	38 135	53 969	68 463	87 012	106 075	117 489
Compensation of employees	11 293	12 451	13 844	15 460	17 623	20 006	22 091	26 054	29 541	32 430
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	15 946	16 001	17 297	18 091	20 512	33 962	46 372	60 959	76 534	85 059
Construction										
Output at basic prices	147 288	162 808	176 995	219 951	280 381	304 491	321 002	346 087	370 338	404 047
Intermediate consumption	111 793	120 289	127 878	154 320	187 428	208 738	225 550	242 785	259 299	277 613
Gross value added at basic prices	35 495	42 519	49 117	65 631	92 953	95 753	95 453	103 302	111 040	126 435
Other taxes on production	556	610	602	631	671	758	836	936	1 020	1 182
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	34 939	41 909	48 515	65 000	92 282	94 995	94 617	102 366	110 020	125 253
Compensation of employees	17 460	20 023	23 600	32 229	37 604	41 938	44 287	47 920	52 376	55 990
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	17 479	21 886	24 915	32 771	54 678	53 057	50 330	54 446	57 644	69 263
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation										
Output at basic prices	365 943	399 387	448 722	498 899	553 605	585 499	647 943	702 730	776 936	833 325
Intermediate consumption	174 261	191 353	216 723	239 991	256 087	267 844	277 362	296 869	335 898	362 317
Gross value added at basic prices	191 682	208 034	231 999	258 908	297 518	317 655	370 580	405 860	441 038	471 008
Other taxes on production	3 722	4 088	4 035	4 227	4 492	5 078	5 597	6 266	6 833	7 915
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	187 960	203 946	227 964	254 681	293 026	312 577	364 983	399 594	434 205	463 093
Compensation of employees	84 180	92 397	104 592	113 750	126 629	134 301	148 043	162 313	177 323	189 364
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	103 780	111 549	123 371	140 930	166 397	178 276	216 940	237 282	256 882	273 729

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

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Transport, storage and communication										
Output at basic prices	298 913	322 291	365 159	397 754	433 555	450 935	469 883	527 575	595 230	644 476
Intermediate consumption	154 970	162 736	169 105	186 759	212 006	227 508	240 384	268 845	302 389	326 502
Gross value added at basic prices	143 943	159 554	196 054	210 995	221 549	223 427	229 499	258 731	292 841	317 974
Other taxes on production	2 286	2 512	2 479	2 597	2 760	3 120	3 439	3 850	4 198	4 863
Other subsidies	-230	-335	-533	-531	-616	-768	-831	-556	-750	-614
Value added at factor cost	141 887	157 377	194 108	208 929	219 405	221 075	226 891	255 437	289 393	313 725
Compensation of employees	46 788	51 135	56 134	61 219	65 628	68 776	74 663	82 690	88 294	94 677
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	95 099	106 242	137 974	147 710	153 777	152 299	152 228	172 747	201 099	219 048
Finance, real estate and business services										
Output at basic prices	499 115	574 818	656 017	769 365	846 773	893 996	974 056	1 057 383	1 151 807	1 236 884
Intermediate consumption	231 508	268 724	308 262	350 385	400 016	411 124	450 530	492 327	545 776	593 718
Gross value added at basic prices	267 607	306 093	347 755	418 980	446 756	482 872	523 526	565 056	606 031	643 166
Other taxes on production	12 996	14 280	14 094	14 764	15 692	17 738	19 551	21 883	23 868	27 649
Other subsidies	-443	-860	-1 192	-1 447	-2 186	-1 205	-946	-745	-972	-971
Value added at factor cost	255 053	292 673	334 854	405 662	433 251	466 339	504 922	543 918	583 135	616 488
Compensation of employees	98 008	114 144	130 445	152 782	171 443	175 084	196 298	218 248	236 653	264 570
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	157 045	178 529	204 409	252 880	261 808	291 255	308 624	325 670	346 482	351 917
General government services										
Output at basic prices	307 937	346 408	365 571	410 157	483 303	544 349	607 409	664 234	727 262	788 456
Intermediate consumption	108 419	128 743	129 467	145 380	173 674	187 530	202 762	214 874	245 118	256 334
Gross value added at basic prices	199 518	217 665	236 104	264 777	309 629	356 819	404 647	449 360	482 144	532 122
Other taxes on production	2 829	3 108	3 068	3 214	3 416	3 861	4 256	4 764	5 196	6 018
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	196 689	214 557	233 036	261 563	306 213	352 958	400 391	444 596	476 948	526 104
Compensation of employees	166 287	181 765	196 420	220 257	257 245	301 744	347 326	388 536	416 538	459 691
Gross operating surplus	30 402	32 792	36 616	41 306	48 968	51 214	53 065	56 060	60 410	66 413
Personal services										
Output at basic prices	162 426	178 199	200 861	226 301	246 693	267 864	285 149	309 990	336 163	365 566
Intermediate consumption	77 351	84 330	96 014	110 572	122 771	131 244	136 588	148 337	162 698	178 967
Gross value added at basic prices	85 075	93 870	104 847	115 729	123 923	136 621	148 561	161 653	173 466	186 599
Other taxes on production	2 092	2 300	2 270	2 378	2 528	2 856	3 149	3 527	3 845	4 453
Other subsidies	-331	-483	-766	-765	-888	-1 107	-1 196	-801	-1 080	-884
Value added at factor cost	83 314	92 053	103 343	114 116	122 283	134 872	146 608	158 927	170 701	183 030
Compensation of employees	55 241	60 863	66 255	74 786	81 043	85 246	90 425	97 816	104 362	111 801
Gross operating surplus	28 073	31 190	37 088	39 330	41 240	49 626	56 183	61 111	66 339	71 229
Sum of all industries										
Output at basic prices	3 080 491	3 381 615	3 754 722	4 268 063	4 859 903	5 063 906	5 461 575	5 932 595	6 461 084	6 976 882
Intermediate consumption	1 748 540	1 912 376	2 112 500	2 383 341	2 722 713	2 786 760	2 966 715	3 207 572	3 521 443	3 803 921
Gross value added at basic prices	1 331 951	1 469 239	1 642 222	1 884 722	2 137 190	2 277 146	2 494 860	2 725 022	2 939 640	3 172 961
Other taxes on production	29 966	32 925	32 497	34 048	36 187	40 899	45 082	50 467	55 036	63 752
Other subsidies	-2 883	-4 431	-6 858	-7 109	-8 742	-9 388	-9 790	-6 665	-8 958	-7 503
Value added at factor cost	1 304 867	1 440 745	1 616 584	1 857 783	2 109 745	2 245 635	2 459 568	2 681 220	2 893 562	3 116 712
Compensation of employees	643 905	708 286	788 183	897 740	1 020 736	1 106 193	1 234 707	1 358 111	1 473 852	1 610 647
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	660 962	732 459	828 401	960 042	1 089 009	1 139 442	1 224 861	1 323 109	1 419 710	1 506 065

Table 13 - Annual production accounts by industry at constant 2010 prices (R million)

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing										
Output at basic prices	119 203	119 770	122 289	136 952	159 725	156 233	159 533	167 091	176 685	179 877
Intermediate consumption	63 491	62 664	67 745	80 784	92 653	90 431	93 928	100 628	109 824	111 997
Gross value added at basic prices	56 118	57 695	54 544	56 168	67 072	65 802	65 605	66 464	66 861	67 880
Mining and quarrying										
Output at basic prices	408 282	416 217	414 881	412 522	389 907	368 787	388 735	385 712	374 025	389 371
Intermediate consumption	164 466	169 618	169 657	168 860	159 244	149 957	158 384	157 067	152 053	158 464
Gross value added at basic prices	244 179	246 685	245 224	243 662	230 663	218 830	230 350	228 645	221 972	230 908
Manufacturing										
Output at basic prices	1 337 187	1 389 856	1 449 986	1 502 432	1 564 617	1 443 993	1 474 485	1 480 216	1 495 433	1 512 471
Intermediate consumption	1 027 219	1 060 077	1 098 414	1 132 043	1 185 653	1 105 302	1 115 785	1 110 955	1 119 307	1 133 538
Gross value added at basic prices	311 011	330 306	351 572	370 389	378 964	338 692	358 699	369 261	376 126	378 933
Electricity, gas and water										
Output at basic prices	129 494	129 823	137 420	147 544	136 861	133 292	133 381	135 083	136 680	138 646
Intermediate consumption	67 281	64 449	69 732	77 544	69 339	66 955	65 442	66 204	67 879	70 271
Gross value added at basic prices	62 129	65 450	67 688	70 000	67 522	66 337	67 940	68 879	68 801	68 375
Construction										
Output at basic prices	192 544	210 182	237 512	266 180	294 337	310 619	321 002	328 383	333 606	341 871
Intermediate consumption	136 881	148 097	168 732	186 725	207 037	215 860	225 550	232 574	235 802	241 403
Gross value added at basic prices	55 647	62 281	68 780	79 455	87 300	94 759	95 453	95 809	97 804	100 468
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation										
Output at basic prices	535 367	572 188	618 259	647 260	649 236	634 385	647 943	667 193	700 513	714 642
Intermediate consumption	241 300	257 435	284 260	294 562	290 355	279 515	277 362	282 424	301 928	308 659
Gross value added at basic prices	294 461	315 210	333 999	352 698	358 880	354 870	370 581	384 768	398 585	405 983
Transport, storage and communication										
Output at basic prices	393 550	408 284	429 769	449 453	464 275	463 197	469 883	490 050	514 316	523 721
Intermediate consumption	209 735	214 972	226 544	230 965	238 139	237 485	240 384	253 611	272 083	276 659
Gross value added at basic prices	183 613	193 334	203 224	218 488	226 136	225 712	229 499	236 439	242 233	247 062
Finance, real estate and business services										
Output at basic prices	702 655	767 675	843 448	892 468	944 840	949 249	974 056	1 016 591	1 055 402	1 098 380
Intermediate consumption	312 829	355 531	391 552	407 793	433 124	432 135	450 530	471 594	494 322	520 253
Gross value added at basic prices	389 889	412 149	451 896	484 675	511 716	517 114	523 526	544 997	561 079	578 127
General government services										
Output at basic prices	461 675	489 017	513 503	532 775	564 687	590 679	607 409	621 209	653 414	665 167
Intermediate consumption	142 662	155 140	167 972	171 139	182 919	196 758	202 762	198 514	215 680	213 953
Gross value added at basic prices	321 418	335 265	345 531	361 636	381 768	393 921	404 647	422 695	437 734	451 214
Personal services										
Output at basic prices	223 383	236 399	258 992	278 254	289 837	285 461	285 149	293 912	304 407	314 021
Intermediate consumption	99 473	107 492	122 694	134 447	140 621	137 446	136 588	141 749	149 113	155 854
Gross value added at basic prices	124 796	129 535	136 298	143 807	149 216	148 015	148 561	152 163	155 295	158 167
Sum of all industries										
Output at basic prices	4 491 699	4 731 984	5 026 059	5 265 841	5 458 321	5 335 896	5 461 576	5 585 441	5 744 480	5 878 167
Intermediate consumption	2 460 332	2 592 641	2 767 302	2 884 862	2 999 084	2 911 843	2 966 716	3 015 320	3 117 991	3 191 050
Gross value added at basic prices	2 032 496	2 140 471	2 258 757	2 380 979	2 459 238	2 424 053	2 494 860	2 570 121	2 626 489	2 687 117

Table 14 - Annual volume index numbers by industry (2010=100)

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	85,5	87,9	83,1	85,6	102,2	100,3	100,0	101,3	101,9	103,5
Mining and quarrying	106,0	107,1	106,5	105,8	100,1	95,0	100,0	99,3	96,4	100,2
Manufacturing	86,7	92,1	98,0	103,3	105,6	94,4	100,0	102,9	104,9	105,6
Electricity, gas and water	91,4	96,3	99,6	103,0	99,4	97,6	100,0	101,4	101,3	100,6
Construction	58,3	65,2	72,1	83,2	91,5	99,3	100,0	100,4	102,5	105,3
Wholesale , retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	79,5	85,1	90,1	95,2	96,8	95,8	100,0	103,8	107,6	109,6
Transport, storage and communication	80,0	84,2	88,6	95,2	98,5	98,3	100,0	103,0	105,5	107,7
Finance, real estate and business services	74,5	78,7	86,3	92,6	97,7	98,8	100,0	104,1	107,2	110,4
General government services	79,4	82,9	85,4	89,4	94,3	97,3	100,0	104,5	108,2	111,5
Personal services	84,0	87,2	91,7	96,8	100,4	99,6	100,0	102,4	104,5	106,5
Total values added at basic prices	81,5	85,8	90,5	95,4	98,6	97,2	100,0	103,0	105,3	107,7
Taxes on products	82,3	86,4	91,8	96,3	98,5	96,0	100,0	105,1	107,7	109,1
Subsidies on products	80,4	84,7	89,4	95,2	98,5	98,4	100,0	103,0	105,6	107,7
GDP at market prices	81,5	85,9	90,7	95,5	98,6	97,0	100,0	103,2	105,5	107,8

Table 15 - Annual value added and gross domestic product deflators (2010=100)

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72,7	67,9	78,6	99,3	101,0	103,4	100,0	103,2	105,1	108,2
Mining and quarrying	37,9	43,5	54,2	64,7	85,7	91,8	100,0	114,8	122,3	123,3
Manufacturing	79,7	80,7	76,7	81,8	90,2	100,9	100,0	98,4	102,5	110,8
Electricity, gas and water	43,9	43,4	45,6	47,5	56,0	80,6	100,0	126,2	153,7	171,8
Construction	63,8	68,3	71,4	82,6	106,5	101,0	100,0	107,8	113,5	125,8
Wholesale , retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	65,1	66,0	69,5	73,4	82,9	89,5	100,0	105,5	110,7	116,0
Transport, storage and communication	78,4	82,5	96,5	96,6	98,0	99,0	100,0	109,4	120,9	128,7
Finance, real estate and business services	68,6	74,3	77,0	86,4	87,3	93,4	100,0	103,7	108,0	111,2
General government services	62,1	64,9	68,3	73,2	81,1	90,6	100,0	106,3	110,1	117,9
Personal services	68,1	72,4	76,9	80,5	83,0	92,3	100,0	106,2	111,7	118,0
Total values added at basic prices	65,5	68,6	72,7	79,2	86,9	93,9	100,0	106,0	111,9	118,1
Taxes on products	67,8	77,0	84,0	90,4	93,2	93,4	100,0	111,8	118,3	129,6
Subsidies on products	31,2	60,4	64,4	49,7	97,3	60,6	100,0	91,2	116,5	102,6
GDP deflator	65,9	69,5	73,8	80,4	87,5	94,0	100,0	106,7	112,5	119,3

Table 16 - Gross domestic product by region: Summary

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	216 585	237 406	264 923	305 961	330 770	342 986	372 787	412 915	446 537	485 545
Eastern Cape	113 858	125 828	142 165	168 250	174 073	191 216	211 600	224 909	251 767	272 714
Northern Cape	31 509	33 707	40 273	47 848	54 730	54 446	60 090	64 338	68 803	71 142
Free State	78 618	85 455	101 223	114 013	129 725	135 938	147 189	157 771	164 846	179 776
KwaZulu-Natal	243 980	270 743	300 448	344 210	392 746	408 688	433 846	480 527	523 191	565 226
North West	92 679	106 800	116 840	133 452	152 720	162 369	180 222	205 635	209 636	239 020
Gauteng	505 564	563 352	628 551	708 671	801 911	847 654	937 178	1 029 163	1 100 217	1 194 144
Mpumalanga	97 927	107 566	122 681	146 718	169 464	182 447	202 901	226 541	258 319	269 863
Limpopo	95 903	108 397	122 296	140 378	162 923	181 932	202 195	223 151	239 224	256 896
GDP at market prices	1 476 624	1 639 254	1 839 401	2 109 501	2 369 063	2 507 677	2 748 008	3 024 950	3 262 542	3 534 326

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	14,7	14,5	14,4	14,5	14,0	13,7	13,6	13,7	13,7	13,7
Eastern Cape	7,7	7,7	7,7	8,0	7,3	7,6	7,7	7,4	7,7	7,7
Northern Cape	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0
Free State	5,3	5,2	5,5	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,2	5,1	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	16,5	16,5	16,3	16,3	16,6	16,3	15,8	15,9	16,0	16,0
North West	6,3	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,5	6,6	6,8	6,4	6,8
Gauteng	34,2	34,4	34,2	33,6	33,8	33,8	34,1	34,0	33,7	33,8
Mpumalanga	6,6	6,6	6,7	7,0	7,2	7,3	7,4	7,5	7,9	7,6
Limpopo	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,7	6,9	7,3	7,4	7,4	7,3	7,3
GDP at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	297 354	315 018	333 645	354 512	368 376	363 271	372 787	386 497	397 191	406 409
Eastern Cape	174 097	182 582	192 168	202 387	208 772	206 749	211 600	219 228	223 675	226 071
Northern Cape	53 270	55 163	57 886	59 838	60 914	58 634	60 090	61 213	63 221	64 555
Free State	126 338	131 596	138 160	143 420	146 770	143 544	147 189	150 088	154 521	157 152
KwaZulu-Natal	345 694	365 606	384 865	408 681	425 096	419 444	433 846	449 202	460 677	470 341
North West	156 210	164 242	171 646	178 525	180 254	175 018	180 222	184 340	180 577	185 052
Gauteng	742 843	783 682	833 540	883 329	918 507	905 981	937 178	971 492	998 703	1 024 516
Mpumalanga	173 409	181 349	189 815	197 628	200 180	197 503	202 901	207 320	211 548	215 131
Limpopo	173 407	180 842	189 571	196 521	199 732	196 796	202 195	206 907	209 134	214 161
GDP at market prices	2 240 846	2 359 097	2 491 296	2 624 841	2 708 601	2 666 940	2 748 008	2 836 287	2 899 247	2 963 389

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	5,7	5,9	5,9	6,3	3,9	-1,4	2,6	3,7	2,8	2,3
Eastern Cape	3,6	4,9	5,3	5,3	3,2	-1,0	2,3	3,6	2,0	1,1
Northern Cape	2,5	3,6	4,9	3,4	1,8	-3,7	2,5	1,9	3,3	2,1
Free State	4,0	4,2	5,0	3,8	2,3	-2,2	2,5	2,0	3,0	1,7
KwaZulu-Natal	4,5	5,8	5,3	6,2	4,0	-1,3	3,4	3,5	2,6	2,1
North West	3,5	5,1	4,5	4,0	1,0	-2,9	3,0	2,3	-2,0	2,5
Gauteng	5,2	5,5	6,4	6,0	4,0	-1,4	3,4	3,7	2,8	2,6
Mpumalanga	4,1	4,6	4,7	4,1	1,3	-1,3	2,7	2,2	2,0	1,7
Limpopo	3,1	4,3	4,8	3,7	1,6	-1,5	2,7	2,3	1,1	2,4
GDPR at market prices	4,6	5,3	5,6	5,4	3,2	-1,5	3,0	3,2	2,2	2,2

Table 17 - Gross domestic product by region: Western Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	9 764	9 707	10 402	13 974	15 743	15 760	15 408	16 384	16 685	17 450
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9 362	9 266	9 846	13 337	14 905	14 933	14 524	15 403	15 620	16 349
Mining and quarrying	402	441	556	637	838	827	885	981	1 065	1 101
Secondary Industries	45 994	50 927	52 295	60 542	72 067	73 359	77 470	83 884	92 811	104 059
Manufacturing	36 599	39 479	40 141	45 571	52 326	51 787	55 383	56 447	61 027	66 613
Electricity, gas and water	2 868	2 986	3 233	3 413	4 146	5 996	7 443	8 601	10 814	11 949
Construction	6 526	8 462	8 921	11 558	15 594	15 576	14 644	18 836	20 969	25 496
Tertiary industries	140 342	153 373	174 869	200 333	210 822	222 859	245 691	272 159	293 490	315 577
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	33 649	34 256	34 548	43 958	46 890	48 767	53 608	65 535	64 692	73 440
Transport, storage and communication	21 138	23 196	29 334	31 486	33 648	34 184	35 030	38 728	43 722	46 649
Finance, real estate and business services	55 836	63 354	70 703	85 286	86 129	88 012	98 687	103 097	114 889	118 762
Personal services	10 948	12 449	14 320	16 407	18 287	20 848	23 371	25 557	27 797	29 623
General government services	18 771	20 118	25 964	23 197	25 868	31 047	34 997	39 242	42 391	47 103
All industries at basic prices	196 100	214 006	237 566	274 849	298 632	311 977	338 569	372 427	402 987	437 085
Taxes less subsidies on products	20 485	23 400	27 357	31 113	32 138	31 009	34 218	40 488	43 551	48 460
GDPR at market prices	216 585	237 406	264 923	305 961	330 770	342 986	372 787	412 915	446 537	485 545

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	4,5	4,1	3,9	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,1	4,0	3,7	3,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,3	3,9	3,7	4,4	4,5	4,4	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,4
Mining and quarrying	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Secondary Industries	21,2	21,5	19,7	19,8	21,8	21,4	20,8	20,3	20,8	21,4
Manufacturing	16,9	16,6	15,2	14,9	15,8	15,1	14,9	13,7	13,7	13,7
Electricity, gas and water	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,7	2,0	2,1	2,4	2,5
Construction	3,0	3,6	3,4	3,8	4,7	4,5	3,9	4,6	4,7	5,3
Tertiary industries	64,8	64,6	66,0	65,5	63,7	65,0	65,9	65,9	65,7	65,0
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	15,5	14,4	13,0	14,4	14,2	14,2	14,4	15,9	14,5	15,1
Transport, storage and communication	9,8	9,8	11,1	10,3	10,2	10,0	9,4	9,4	9,8	9,6
Finance, real estate and business services	25,8	26,7	26,7	27,9	26,0	25,7	26,5	25,0	25,7	24,5
Personal services	5,1	5,2	5,4	5,4	5,5	6,1	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,1
General government services	8,7	8,5	9,8	7,6	7,8	9,1	9,4	9,5	9,5	9,7
All industries at basic prices	90,5	90,1	89,7	89,8	90,3	91,0	90,8	90,2	90,2	90,0
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,5	9,9	10,3	10,2	9,7	9,0	9,2	9,8	9,8	10,0
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	13 363	14 081	13 370	13 577	15 830	15 649	15 408	15 588	15 799	15 958
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12 568	13 244	12 533	12 732	14 980	14 792	14 524	14 679	14 878	15 011
Mining and quarrying	795	836	837	844	850	857	885	909	921	947
Secondary Industries	63 767	67 850	72 253	76 972	78 770	74 201	77 470	79 237	80 512	81 287
Manufacturing	47 983	50 545	53 708	56 472	57 507	52 345	55 383	56 918	57 824	58 193
Electricity, gas and water	6 872	7 287	7 431	7 608	7 297	7 332	7 443	7 585	7 598	7 554
Construction	8 911	10 018	11 113	12 893	13 966	14 524	14 644	14 733	15 090	15 540
Tertiary industries	192 502	204 131	216 867	231 361	240 544	240 794	245 691	256 004	264 086	271 733
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	42 722	46 632	49 130	51 915	52 163	51 425	53 608	55 850	57 824	59 258
Transport, storage and communication	27 438	29 913	31 170	33 673	34 447	34 529	35 030	36 134	36 947	37 571
Finance, real estate and business services	74 653	77 968	85 277	91 962	97 539	97 608	98 687	103 177	106 464	109 966
Personal services	19 813	20 654	21 567	22 714	23 592	23 318	23 371	23 905	24 483	24 938
General government services	27 876	28 964	29 723	31 097	32 802	33 914	34 997	36 937	38 367	40 000
All industries at basic prices	269 631	286 062	302 489	321 910	335 144	330 645	338 569	350 828	360 397	368 978
Taxes less subsidies on products	28 005	29 322	31 156	32 602	33 232	32 626	34 218	35 669	36 794	37 431
GDPR at market prices	297 635	315 384	333 645	354 512	368 376	363 271	372 787	386 497	397 191	406 409

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	2,4	5,4	-5,0	1,5	16,6	-1,1	-1,5	1,2	1,4	1,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,5	5,4	-5,4	1,6	17,7	-1,2	-1,8	1,1	1,4	0,9
Mining and quarrying	1,3	5,2	0,1	0,9	0,7	0,8	3,2	2,7	1,3	2,8
Secondary Industries	6,6	6,4	6,5	6,5	2,3	-5,8	4,4	2,3	1,6	1,0
Manufacturing	5,9	5,3	6,3	5,1	1,8	-9,0	5,8	2,8	1,6	0,6
Electricity, gas and water	7,3	6,0	2,0	2,4	-4,1	0,5	1,5	1,9	0,2	-0,6
Construction	10,2	12,4	10,9	16,0	8,3	4,0	0,8	0,6	2,4	3,0
Tertiary industries	5,5	6,0	6,2	6,7	4,0	0,1	2,0	4,2	3,2	2,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	5,3	9,2	5,4	5,7	0,5	-1,4	4,2	4,2	3,5	2,5
Transport, storage and communication	5,1	9,0	4,2	8,0	2,3	0,2	1,5	3,2	2,2	1,7
Finance, real estate and business services	7,9	4,4	9,4	7,8	6,1	0,1	1,1	4,5	3,2	3,3
Personal services	1,8	4,2	4,4	5,3	3,9	-1,2	0,2	2,3	2,4	1,9
General government services	3,0	3,9	2,6	4,6	5,5	3,4	3,2	5,5	3,9	4,3
All industries at basic prices	5,6	6,1	5,7	6,4	4,1	-1,3	2,4	3,6	2,7	2,4
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,7	4,7	6,3	4,6	1,9	-1,8	4,9	4,2	3,2	1,7
GDPR at market prices	5,6	6,0	5,8	6,3	3,9	-1,4	2,6	3,7	2,8	2,3

Table 18 - Gross domestic product by region: Eastern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	2 607	2 302	2 752	3 475	4 099	4 299	3 729	4 292	4 862	4 752
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 320	2 104	2 342	3 012	3 477	3 459	3 142	3 635	3 973	4 053
Mining and quarrying	286	197	410	463	622	841	587	657	888	699
Secondary Industries	23 329	24 666	26 635	29 838	33 534	35 106	37 472	38 817	41 430	47 079
Manufacturing	19 841	20 908	21 470	23 345	25 422	25 706	27 317	27 176	27 902	30 098
Electricity, gas and water	1 170	1 134	1 316	1 481	1 550	2 323	2 629	4 161	4 974	5 512
Construction	2 319	2 624	3 848	5 012	6 562	7 078	7 527	7 480	8 554	11 469
Tertiary industries	76 257	85 204	97 459	117 788	118 752	134 094	150 947	159 621	180 925	192 873
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	14 538	16 660	22 384	33 062	26 894	30 600	37 517	36 837	46 401	50 657
Transport, storage and communication	9 701	11 443	13 978	15 000	15 638	16 011	16 540	18 649	21 425	23 143
Finance, real estate and business services	21 794	24 445	25 526	30 477	31 992	36 620	37 586	39 711	44 879	46 191
Personal services	8 497	9 336	10 267	11 444	11 949	12 829	14 448	15 596	16 967	18 088
General government services	21 727	23 320	25 304	27 804	32 280	38 033	44 856	48 827	51 252	54 794
All industries at basic prices	102 193	112 172	126 845	151 100	156 386	173 500	192 148	202 730	227 216	244 704
Taxes less subsidies on products	11 665	13 656	15 320	17 150	17 687	17 716	19 452	22 179	24 551	28 010
GDPR at market prices	113 858	125 828	142 165	168 250	174 073	191 216	211 600	224 909	251 767	272 714

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	2,3	1,8	1,9	2,1	2,4	2,2	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,5
Mining and quarrying	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3
Secondary Industries	20,5	19,6	18,7	17,7	19,3	18,4	17,7	17,3	16,5	17,3
Manufacturing	17,4	16,6	15,1	13,9	14,6	13,4	12,9	12,1	11,1	11,0
Electricity, gas and water	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,2	1,2	1,9	2,0	2,0
Construction	2,0	2,1	2,7	3,0	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,3	3,4	4,2
Tertiary industries	67,0	67,7	68,6	70,0	68,2	70,1	71,3	71,0	71,9	70,7
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	12,8	13,2	15,7	19,7	15,4	16,0	17,7	16,4	18,4	18,6
Transport, storage and communication	8,5	9,1	9,8	8,9	9,0	8,4	7,8	8,3	8,5	8,5
Finance, real estate and business services	19,1	19,4	18,0	18,1	18,4	19,2	17,8	17,7	17,8	16,9
Personal services	7,5	7,4	7,2	6,8	6,9	6,7	6,8	6,9	6,7	6,6
General government services	19,1	18,5	17,8	16,5	18,5	19,9	21,2	21,7	20,4	20,1
All industries at basic prices	89,8	89,1	89,2	89,8	89,8	90,7	90,8	90,1	90,2	89,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	10,2	10,9	10,8	10,2	10,2	9,3	9,2	9,9	9,8	10,3
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	3 355	2 856	3 237	3 303	3 699	3 652	3 729	4 069	4 167	4 220
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 747	2 286	2 659	2 732	3 130	3 099	3 142	3 467	3 532	3 574
Mining and quarrying	608	570	578	571	569	553	587	601	635	647
Secondary Industries	30 752	32 330	34 469	36 818	37 627	36 409	37 472	38 437	39 084	39 237
Manufacturing	23 668	24 756	26 268	27 831	28 198	26 172	27 317	28 237	28 728	28 828
Electricity, gas and water	2 427	2 530	2 622	2 685	2 586	2 613	2 629	2 660	2 677	2 560
Construction	4 657	5 044	5 579	6 302	6 843	7 624	7 527	7 540	7 679	7 848
Tertiary industries	123 616	130 353	136 131	143 025	147 731	147 740	150 947	155 427	158 645	160 777
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	31 487	33 220	34 682	36 320	36 654	36 056	37 517	38 751	39 955	40 368
Transport, storage and communication	13 493	14 309	14 922	15 866	16 272	16 329	16 540	16 972	17 303	17 470
Finance, real estate and business services	29 975	32 087	33 922	36 075	37 589	37 352	37 586	38 828	39 675	40 961
Personal services	12 317	12 697	13 380	14 045	14 477	14 393	14 448	14 812	15 189	15 391
General government services	36 343	38 039	39 219	40 719	42 738	43 610	44 856	46 064	46 523	46 586
All industries at basic prices	157 723	165 539	173 837	183 146	189 056	187 801	192 148	197 933	201 896	204 234
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 165	17 004	18 331	19 241	19 716	18 949	19 452	21 295	21 779	21 838
GDPR at market prices	173 888	182 543	192 168	202 387	208 772	206 749	211 600	219 228	223 675	226 071

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	0,8	-14,9	13,3	2,0	12,0	-1,3	2,1	9,1	2,4	1,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,7	-16,8	16,3	2,7	14,6	-1,0	1,4	10,4	1,9	1,2
Mining and quarrying	1,2	-6,3	1,4	-1,2	-0,4	-2,8	6,2	2,5	5,6	1,8
Secondary Industries	4,4	5,1	6,6	6,8	2,2	-3,2	2,9	2,6	1,7	0,4
Manufacturing	3,9	4,6	6,1	5,9	1,3	-7,2	4,4	3,4	1,7	0,4
Electricity, gas and water	3,7	4,3	3,6	2,4	-3,7	1,0	0,6	1,2	0,7	-4,4
Construction	7,1	8,3	10,6	13,0	8,6	11,4	-1,3	0,2	1,8	2,2
Tertiary industries	3,7	5,4	4,4	5,1	3,3	0,0	2,2	3,0	2,1	1,3
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	4,3	5,5	4,4	4,7	0,9	-1,6	4,1	3,3	3,1	1,0
Transport, storage and communication	3,0	6,0	4,3	6,3	2,6	0,3	1,3	2,6	1,9	1,0
Finance, real estate and business services	7,0	7,0	5,7	6,3	4,2	-0,6	0,6	3,3	2,2	3,2
Personal services	1,6	3,1	5,4	5,0	3,1	-0,6	0,4	2,5	2,5	1,3
General government services	1,5	4,7	3,1	3,8	5,0	2,0	2,9	2,7	1,0	0,1
All industries at basic prices	3,8	5,0	5,0	5,4	3,2	-0,7	2,3	3,0	2,0	1,2
Taxes less subsidies on products	2,1	5,2	7,8	5,0	2,5	-3,9	2,7	9,5	2,3	0,3
GDPR at market prices	3,6	5,0	5,3	5,3	3,2	-1,0	2,3	3,6	2,0	1,1

Table 19 - Gross domestic product by region: Northern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	9 375	9 850	11 578	14 157	17 450	17 475	19 322	19 749	20 622	21 397
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 601	2 366	2 586	3 526	4 304	4 343	4 295	4 420	4 632	4 717
Mining and quarrying	6 774	7 483	8 993	10 631	13 145	13 133	15 027	15 329	15 989	16 679
Secondary Industries	1 986	2 283	2 277	3 184	4 309	5 128	5 138	4 982	5 725	6 753
Manufacturing	952	1 249	906	1 435	2 014	1 906	1 913	1 521	1 863	2 264
Electricity, gas and water	612	574	675	691	950	1 466	1 801	2 165	2 463	2 631
Construction	421	460	695	1 059	1 345	1 756	1 423	1 296	1 399	1 859
Tertiary industries	17 005	18 077	22 126	25 455	27 654	26 877	30 045	33 267	35 778	35 499
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	3 672	3 643	5 045	5 811	5 960	5 453	6 684	7 160	7 003	7 258
Transport, storage and communication	3 117	3 642	4 483	4 894	5 211	5 146	5 373	6 216	7 159	7 780
Finance, real estate and business services	3 948	3 999	5 035	6 598	6 462	6 012	7 237	7 566	8 471	6 140
Personal services	2 760	2 811	3 268	3 192	3 238	3 121	2 620	3 244	3 231	3 347
General government services	3 508	3 982	4 294	4 960	6 783	7 145	8 131	9 081	9 914	10 973
All industries at basic prices	28 366	30 209	35 981	42 796	49 412	49 480	54 505	57 998	62 125	63 648
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 143	3 498	4 292	5 052	5 318	4 967	5 585	6 340	6 679	7 494
GDPR at market prices	31 509	33 707	40 273	47 848	54 730	54 446	60 090	64 338	68 803	71 142

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	29,8	29,2	28,7	29,6	31,9	32,1	32,2	30,7	30,0	30,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,3	7,0	6,4	7,4	7,9	8,0	7,1	6,9	6,7	6,6
Mining and quarrying	21,5	22,2	22,3	22,2	24,0	24,1	25,0	23,8	23,2	23,4
Secondary Industries	6,3	6,8	5,7	6,7	7,9	9,4	8,6	7,7	8,3	9,5
Manufacturing	3,0	3,7	2,2	3,0	3,7	3,5	3,2	2,4	2,7	3,2
Electricity, gas and water	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,7	2,7	3,0	3,4	3,6	3,7
Construction	1,3	1,4	1,7	2,2	2,5	3,2	2,4	2,0	2,0	2,6
Tertiary industries	54,0	53,6	54,9	53,2	50,5	49,4	50,0	51,7	52,0	49,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	11,7	10,8	12,5	12,1	10,9	10,0	11,1	11,1	10,2	10,2
Transport, storage and communication	9,9	10,8	11,1	10,2	9,5	9,5	8,9	9,7	10,4	10,9
Finance, real estate and business services	12,5	11,9	12,5	13,8	11,8	11,0	12,0	11,8	12,3	8,6
Personal services	8,8	8,3	8,1	6,7	5,9	5,7	4,4	5,0	4,7	4,7
General government services	11,1	11,8	10,7	10,4	12,4	13,1	13,5	14,1	14,4	15,4
All industries at basic prices	90,0	89,6	89,3	89,4	90,3	90,9	90,7	90,1	90,3	89,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	10,0	10,4	10,7	10,6	9,7	9,1	9,3	9,9	9,7	10,5
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	21 498	20 545	20 596	20 495	20 212	18 558	19 322	18 893	19 713	20 568
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 334	4 132	3 577	3 685	4 409	4 293	4 295	3 766	3 872	4 001
Mining and quarrying	18 164	16 413	17 019	16 810	15 803	14 265	15 027	15 127	15 841	16 567
Secondary Industries	3 857	4 371	4 538	4 828	4 976	5 026	5 138	5 178	5 207	5 384
Manufacturing	1 419	1 641	1 749	1 846	1 904	1 791	1 913	1 929	1 933	1 983
Electricity, gas and water	1 586	1 771	1 764	1 810	1 784	1 777	1 801	1 824	1 825	1 823
Construction	853	958	1 026	1 172	1 288	1 458	1 423	1 426	1 449	1 578
Tertiary industries	24 563	26 359	27 440	28 893	29 996	29 644	30 045	31 214	32 165	32 459
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	5 695	6 122	6 375	6 705	6 845	6 499	6 684	6 963	7 115	7 135
Transport, storage and communication	4 430	4 759	4 944	5 284	5 413	5 325	5 373	5 501	5 614	5 665
Finance, real estate and business services	5 799	6 375	6 675	6 962	7 238	7 279	7 237	7 493	7 697	7 843
Personal services	2 113	2 195	2 338	2 483	2 581	2 597	2 620	2 699	2 759	2 791
General government services	6 525	6 908	7 108	7 460	7 919	7 944	8 131	8 558	8 981	9 025
All industries at basic prices	49 918	51 274	52 574	54 215	55 184	53 228	54 505	55 285	57 086	58 412
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 725	4 895	5 311	5 622	5 731	5 406	5 585	5 928	6 135	6 144
GDPR at market prices	54 643	56 169	57 886	59 838	60 914	58 634	60 090	61 213	63 221	64 555

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	0,1	-4,4	0,2	-0,5	-1,4	-8,2	4,1	-2,2	4,3	4,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2,5	23,9	-13,4	3,0	19,7	-2,6	0,1	-12,3	2,8	3,3
Mining and quarrying	0,6	-9,6	3,7	-1,2	-6,0	-9,7	5,3	0,7	4,7	4,6
Secondary Industries	3,0	13,3	3,8	6,4	3,1	1,0	2,2	0,8	0,6	3,4
Manufacturing	1,6	15,7	6,5	5,6	3,2	-6,0	6,9	0,8	0,3	2,6
Electricity, gas and water	5,1	11,7	-0,4	2,7	-1,5	-0,4	1,3	1,3	0,1	-0,1
Construction	1,6	12,3	7,1	14,2	9,9	13,2	-2,4	0,2	1,6	8,9
Tertiary industries	3,9	7,3	4,1	5,3	3,8	-1,2	1,4	3,9	3,0	0,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	4,1	7,5	4,1	5,2	2,1	-5,1	2,8	4,2	2,2	0,3
Transport, storage and communication	4,4	7,4	3,9	6,9	2,4	-1,6	0,9	2,4	2,0	0,9
Finance, real estate and business services	7,9	9,9	4,7	4,3	4,0	0,6	-0,6	3,5	2,7	1,9
Personal services	1,6	3,9	6,5	6,2	4,0	0,6	0,9	3,0	2,2	1,2
General government services	0,7	5,9	2,9	4,9	6,2	0,3	2,4	5,3	4,9	0,5
All industries at basic prices	2,2	2,7	2,5	3,1	1,8	-3,5	2,4	1,4	3,3	2,3
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,4	3,6	8,5	5,9	1,9	-5,7	3,3	6,1	3,5	0,1
GDPR at market prices	2,3	2,8	3,1	3,4	1,8	-3,7	2,5	1,9	3,3	2,1

Table 20 - Gross domestic product by region: Free State

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	12 221	11 889	14 926	18 116	24 405	23 959	25 582	25 982	26 523	28 842
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 803	3 094	4 051	5 141	7 502	7 505	6 674	6 743	6 768	7 239
Mining and quarrying	8 418	8 795	10 875	12 975	16 903	16 455	18 908	19 239	19 754	21 603
Secondary Industries	13 322	15 399	16 685	19 530	21 611	22 705	22 825	24 427	25 370	27 776
Manufacturing	10 196	12 070	12 743	14 614	15 696	14 820	14 552	15 243	15 580	17 278
Electricity, gas and water	1 984	1 959	2 146	2 358	2 534	3 611	4 494	4 970	5 789	5 965
Construction	1 142	1 370	1 797	2 558	3 381	4 275	3 779	4 214	4 002	4 533
Tertiary industries	45 328	49 508	59 131	64 425	71 737	76 926	85 218	91 803	96 923	104 222
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	8 729	9 027	12 340	12 475	15 940	18 081	22 646	23 019	23 526	23 814
Transport, storage and communication	6 146	7 701	10 381	11 142	11 816	11 565	11 563	13 214	14 898	16 225
Finance, real estate and business services	11 416	12 222	14 679	17 221	18 562	19 195	20 495	21 597	22 235	24 140
Personal services	8 707	9 085	9 510	9 940	9 498	10 024	9 992	11 251	11 782	12 818
General government services	10 330	11 474	12 221	13 648	15 920	18 062	20 523	22 723	24 481	27 226
All industries at basic prices	70 871	76 797	90 742	102 071	117 754	123 590	133 625	142 212	148 815	160 840
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 747	8 658	10 480	11 942	11 972	12 347	13 564	15 560	16 030	18 936
GDPR at market prices	78 618	85 455	101 223	114 013	129 725	135 938	147 189	157 771	164 846	179 776

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	15,5	13,9	14,7	15,9	18,8	17,6	17,4	16,5	16,1	16,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,8	3,6	4,0	4,5	5,8	5,5	4,5	4,3	4,1	4,0
Mining and quarrying	10,7	10,3	10,7	11,4	13,0	12,1	12,8	12,2	12,0	12,0
Secondary Industries	16,9	18,0	16,5	17,1	16,7	16,7	15,5	15,5	15,4	15,5
Manufacturing	13,0	14,1	12,6	12,8	12,1	10,9	9,9	9,7	9,5	9,6
Electricity, gas and water	2,5	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,7	3,1	3,1	3,5	3,3
Construction	1,5	1,6	1,8	2,2	2,6	3,1	2,6	2,7	2,4	2,5
Tertiary industries	57,7	57,9	58,4	56,5	55,3	56,6	57,9	58,2	58,8	58,0
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	11,1	10,6	12,2	10,9	12,3	13,3	15,4	14,6	14,3	13,2
Transport, storage and communication	7,8	9,0	10,3	9,8	9,1	8,5	7,9	8,4	9,0	9,0
Finance, real estate and business services	14,5	14,3	14,5	15,1	14,3	14,1	13,9	13,7	13,5	13,4
Personal services	11,1	10,6	9,4	8,7	7,3	7,4	6,8	7,1	7,1	7,1
General government services	13,1	13,4	12,1	12,0	12,3	13,3	13,9	14,4	14,9	15,1
All industries at basic prices	90,1	89,9	89,6	89,5	90,8	90,9	90,8	90,1	90,3	89,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,9	10,1	10,4	10,5	9,2	9,1	9,2	9,9	9,7	10,5
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	26 674	28 083	26 203	25 905	25 797	24 685	25 582	24 702	24 949	25 685
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 895	6 137	5 575	5 660	6 898	6 654	6 674	6 060	6 094	6 204
Mining and quarrying	20 779	21 946	20 628	20 245	18 899	18 031	18 908	18 642	18 855	19 481
Secondary Industries	19 473	20 293	21 506	22 754	23 077	22 107	22 825	23 078	23 249	23 365
Manufacturing	12 640	13 129	14 037	14 668	14 946	13 762	14 552	14 713	14 783	14 816
Electricity, gas and water	4 249	4 435	4 568	4 720	4 531	4 339	4 494	4 563	4 581	4 586
Construction	2 584	2 729	2 901	3 367	3 601	4 005	3 779	3 802	3 885	3 962
Tertiary industries	70 622	73 218	77 660	81 474	84 280	83 753	85 218	87 751	91 302	92 967
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	19 490	20 133	21 361	22 322	22 579	21 879	22 646	23 268	25 001	25 393
Transport, storage and communication	9 774	10 104	10 610	11 242	11 639	11 444	11 563	11 807	12 016	12 105
Finance, real estate and business services	16 136	16 966	18 604	19 550	20 391	20 416	20 495	21 041	21 678	21 779
Personal services	8 631	8 876	9 339	9 802	10 135	9 974	9 992	10 225	10 408	10 558
General government services	16 591	17 138	17 746	18 559	19 536	20 040	20 523	21 411	22 200	23 132
All industries at basic prices	116 769	121 593	125 369	130 133	133 154	130 545	133 625	135 531	139 500	142 017
Taxes less subsidies on products	11 264	11 847	12 791	13 286	13 616	12 999	13 564	14 557	15 022	15 135
GDPR at market prices	128 032	133 440	138 160	143 420	146 770	143 544	147 189	150 088	154 521	157 152

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	1,4	5,3	-6,7	-1,1	-0,4	-4,3	3,6	-3,4	1,0	2,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,5	4,1	-9,2	1,5	21,9	-3,5	0,3	-9,2	0,6	1,8
Mining and quarrying	1,7	5,6	-6,0	-1,9	-6,6	-4,6	4,9	-1,4	1,1	3,3
Secondary Industries	5,2	4,2	6,0	5,8	1,4	-4,2	3,2	1,1	0,7	0,5
Manufacturing	4,0	3,9	6,9	4,5	1,9	-7,9	5,7	1,1	0,5	0,2
Electricity, gas and water	7,8	4,4	3,0	3,3	-4,0	-4,2	3,6	1,5	0,4	0,1
Construction	6,8	5,6	6,3	16,1	7,0	11,2	-5,7	0,6	2,2	2,0
Tertiary industries	4,3	3,7	6,1	4,9	3,4	-0,6	1,7	3,0	4,0	1,8
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	5,4	3,3	6,1	4,5	1,2	-3,1	3,5	2,7	7,4	1,6
Transport, storage and communication	2,4	3,4	5,0	6,0	3,5	-1,7	1,0	2,1	1,8	0,7
Finance, real estate and business services	7,9	5,1	9,7	5,1	4,3	0,1	0,4	2,7	3,0	0,5
Personal services	1,7	2,8	5,2	5,0	3,4	-1,6	0,2	2,3	1,8	1,4
General government services	2,4	3,3	3,5	4,6	5,3	2,6	2,4	4,3	3,7	4,2
All industries at basic prices	3,8	4,1	3,1	3,8	2,3	-2,0	2,4	1,4	2,9	1,8
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,8	5,2	8,0	3,9	2,5	-4,5	4,3	7,3	3,2	0,8
GDPR at market prices	3,9	4,2	3,5	3,8	2,3	-2,2	2,5	2,0	3,0	1,7

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	13 915	14 232	15 722	19 778	24 933	25 013	25 676	26 353	27 366	28 701
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10 764	10 558	11 059	14 286	17 759	18 235	17 714	18 159	18 310	19 216
Mining and quarrying	3 151	3 674	4 663	5 492	7 175	6 778	7 962	8 194	9 056	9 485
Secondary Industries	63 244	67 628	69 476	78 786	93 108	98 753	103 840	112 549	120 814	133 351
Manufacturing	52 596	56 416	56 399	63 127	71 611	72 404	75 045	76 158	82 261	90 006
Electricity, gas and water	4 715	4 899	5 277	5 689	6 043	8 562	10 544	15 156	18 434	20 263
Construction	5 934	6 312	7 800	9 970	15 454	17 787	18 251	21 235	20 118	23 082
Tertiary industries	143 176	161 472	183 553	209 617	237 039	248 557	264 974	294 901	324 733	347 216
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	31 506	35 310	43 145	51 653	60 810	57 234	60 988	71 104	76 479	78 606
Transport, storage and communication	31 653	35 410	39 764	43 416	46 118	46 027	48 277	54 807	63 264	69 781
Finance, real estate and business services	37 358	43 351	48 847	57 255	63 159	69 377	70 713	75 704	84 059	88 261
Personal services	14 064	15 563	17 613	19 081	20 533	22 773	24 558	26 829	29 102	31 588
General government services	28 595	31 838	34 183	38 212	46 419	53 147	60 439	66 457	71 829	78 981
All industries at basic prices	220 336	243 332	268 751	308 181	355 081	372 323	394 490	433 803	472 913	509 268
Taxes less subsidies on products	23 645	27 411	31 697	36 030	37 666	36 365	39 356	46 724	50 279	55 958
GDPR at market prices	243 980	270 743	300 448	344 210	392 746	408 688	433 846	480 527	523 191	565 226

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	5,7	5,3	5,2	5,7	6,3	6,1	5,9	5,5	5,2	5,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,4	3,9	3,7	4,2	4,5	4,5	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,4
Mining and quarrying	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7
Secondary Industries	25,9	25,0	23,1	22,9	23,7	24,2	23,9	23,4	23,1	23,6
Manufacturing	21,6	20,8	18,8	18,3	18,2	17,7	17,3	15,8	15,7	15,9
Electricity, gas and water	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5	2,1	2,4	3,2	3,5	3,6
Construction	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,9	3,9	4,4	4,2	4,4	3,8	4,1
Tertiary industries	58,7	59,6	61,1	60,9	60,4	60,8	61,1	61,4	62,1	61,4
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	12,9	13,0	14,4	15,0	15,5	14,0	14,1	14,8	14,6	13,9
Transport, storage and communication	13,0	13,1	13,2	12,6	11,7	11,3	11,1	11,4	12,1	12,3
Finance, real estate and business services	15,3	16,0	16,3	16,6	16,1	17,0	16,3	15,8	16,1	15,6
Personal services	5,8	5,7	5,9	5,5	5,2	5,6	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,6
General government services	11,7	11,8	11,4	11,1	11,8	13,0	13,9	13,8	13,7	14,0
All industries at basic prices	90,3	89,9	89,5	89,5	90,4	91,1	90,9	90,3	90,4	90,1
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,7	10,1	10,5	10,5	9,6	8,9	9,1	9,7	9,6	9,9
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	23 827	22 341	22 185	23 142	25 838	25 021	25 676	27 229	27 619	28 310
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15 033	14 097	14 216	14 975	18 205	17 595	17 714	19 338	19 561	19 906
Mining and quarrying	8 795	8 244	7 969	8 167	7 633	7 426	7 962	7 891	8 058	8 404
Secondary Industries	85 471	91 568	97 054	103 344	106 066	98 960	103 840	106 139	108 037	109 318
Manufacturing	64 931	68 936	73 097	77 062	78 786	70 588	75 045	77 155	78 616	79 313
Electricity, gas and water	9 986	10 636	11 029	11 396	10 885	10 420	10 544	10 651	10 671	10 664
Construction	10 554	11 996	12 928	14 885	16 395	17 952	18 251	18 333	18 750	19 341
Tertiary industries	204 281	217 831	230 093	245 044	255 164	258 300	264 974	275 025	282 999	290 040
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	47 759	50 848	54 103	57 398	58 238	58 358	60 988	63 885	66 085	67 061
Transport, storage and communication	37 698	39 928	42 005	45 492	47 186	47 237	48 277	49 619	50 880	52 026
Finance, real estate and business services	50 788	56 197	60 501	64 929	68 719	69 848	70 713	73 638	75 096	77 491
Personal services	20 548	21 232	22 379	23 589	24 431	24 411	24 558	25 220	25 793	26 311
General government services	47 488	49 627	51 106	53 635	56 591	58 447	60 439	62 664	65 145	67 152
All industries at basic prices	313 579	331 740	349 332	371 529	387 068	382 281	394 490	408 392	418 655	427 669
Taxes less subsidies on products	31 950	33 393	35 533	37 152	38 027	37 163	39 356	40 810	42 022	42 672
GDPR at market prices	345 530	365 133	384 865	408 681	425 096	419 444	433 846	449 202	460 677	470 341

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	1,0	-6,2	-0,7	4,3	11,7	-3,2	2,6	6,0	1,4	2,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,4	-6,2	0,8	5,3	21,6	-3,4	0,7	9,2	1,2	1,8
Mining and quarrying	2,0	-6,3	-3,3	2,5	-6,5	-2,7	7,2	-0,9	2,1	4,3
Secondary Industries	5,7	7,1	6,0	6,5	2,6	-6,7	4,9	2,2	1,8	1,2
Manufacturing	4,7	6,2	6,0	5,4	2,2	-10,4	6,3	2,8	1,9	0,9
Electricity, gas and water	7,8	6,5	3,7	3,3	-4,5	-4,3	1,2	1,0	0,2	-0,1
Construction	9,8	13,7	7,8	15,1	10,1	9,5	1,7	0,5	2,3	3,1
Tertiary industries	4,3	6,6	5,6	6,5	4,1	1,2	2,6	3,8	2,9	2,5
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	5,4	6,5	6,4	6,1	1,5	0,2	4,5	4,7	3,4	1,5
Transport, storage and communication	4,5	5,9	5,2	8,3	3,7	0,1	2,2	2,8	2,5	2,3
Finance, real estate and business services	7,2	10,6	7,7	7,3	5,8	1,6	1,2	4,1	2,0	3,2
Personal services	1,7	3,3	5,4	5,4	3,6	-0,1	0,6	2,7	2,3	2,0
General government services	1,3	4,5	3,0	4,9	5,5	3,3	3,4	3,7	4,0	3,1
All industries at basic prices	4,4	5,8	5,3	6,4	4,2	-1,2	3,2	3,5	2,5	2,2
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,8	4,5	6,4	4,6	2,4	-2,3	5,9	3,7	3,0	1,5
GDPR at market prices	4,5	5,7	5,4	6,2	4,0	-1,3	3,4	3,5	2,6	2,1

Table 22 - Gross domestic product by region: North West

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	25 542	31 028	37 014	44 032	54 327	55 334	62 701	74 328	66 542	79 319
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 422	2 947	2 964	3 667	4 252	4 126	4 086	4 544	4 724	4 984
Mining and quarrying	23 121	28 082	34 050	40 365	50 074	51 208	58 616	69 783	61 818	74 334
Secondary Industries	10 255	10 700	11 513	12 778	15 144	16 915	18 328	19 321	19 830	23 827
Manufacturing	6 948	6 933	7 299	7 704	8 188	9 002	9 809	10 543	10 628	11 341
Electricity, gas and water	1 565	1 636	1 750	1 867	2 030	3 012	3 887	5 092	5 401	7 281
Construction	1 741	2 131	2 465	3 206	4 927	4 901	4 632	3 686	3 801	5 205
Tertiary industries	47 783	54 304	55 403	62 004	67 800	74 790	82 144	89 447	99 753	108 908
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	10 656	11 274	10 863	12 233	15 069	15 997	18 784	19 710	22 403	24 835
Transport, storage and communication	7 440	9 247	8 125	8 730	9 309	9 175	9 311	10 773	12 214	13 398
Finance, real estate and business services	11 013	13 295	13 962	16 091	17 281	20 270	21 314	22 639	25 341	27 560
Personal services	7 503	8 356	9 127	10 139	10 655	11 865	12 875	14 395	15 774	16 479
General government services	11 170	12 133	13 327	14 811	15 487	17 483	19 860	21 930	24 022	26 637
All industries at basic prices	83 580	96 032	103 930	118 815	137 271	147 038	163 173	183 095	186 125	212 054
Taxes less subsidies on products	9 098	10 768	12 910	14 637	15 449	15 331	17 049	22 540	23 511	26 966
GDPR at market prices	92 679	106 800	116 840	133 452	152 720	162 369	180 222	205 635	209 636	239 020

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	27,6	29,1	31,7	33,0	35,6	34,1	34,8	36,1	31,7	33,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,6	2,8	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,1
Mining and quarrying	24,9	26,3	29,1	30,2	32,8	31,5	32,5	33,9	29,5	31,1
Secondary Industries	11,1	10,0	9,9	9,6	9,9	10,4	10,2	9,4	9,5	10,0
Manufacturing	7,5	6,5	6,2	5,8	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,1	5,1	4,7
Electricity, gas and water	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,6	3,0
Construction	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,4	3,2	3,0	2,6	1,8	1,8	2,2
Tertiary industries	51,6	50,8	47,4	46,5	44,4	46,1	45,6	43,5	47,6	45,6
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	11,5	10,6	9,3	9,2	9,9	9,9	10,4	9,6	10,7	10,4
Transport, storage and communication	8,0	8,7	7,0	6,5	6,1	5,7	5,2	5,2	5,8	5,6
Finance, real estate and business services	11,9	12,4	11,9	12,1	11,3	12,5	11,8	11,0	12,1	11,5
Personal services	8,1	7,8	7,8	7,6	7,0	7,3	7,1	7,0	7,5	6,9
General government services	12,1	11,4	11,4	11,1	10,1	10,8	11,0	10,7	11,5	11,1
All industries at basic prices	90,2	89,9	89,0	89,0	89,9	90,6	90,5	89,0	88,8	88,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,8	10,1	11,0	11,0	10,1	9,4	9,5	11,0	11,2	11,3
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	63 810	64 459	64 837	65 178	62 790	59 512	62 701	63 175	56 700	58 558
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 630	3 984	3 470	3 549	4 159	4 056	4 086	4 122	4 051	4 091
Mining and quarrying	60 179	60 475	61 367	61 629	58 631	55 456	58 616	59 053	52 649	54 468
Secondary Industries	14 511	15 689	16 591	17 845	18 425	17 876	18 328	18 602	18 633	18 684
Manufacturing	8 080	8 683	9 206	9 752	9 971	9 286	9 809	9 960	10 058	10 086
Electricity, gas and water	3 414	3 644	3 733	3 871	3 787	3 780	3 887	4 002	3 847	3 772
Construction	3 018	3 363	3 652	4 222	4 667	4 810	4 632	4 639	4 728	4 826
Tertiary industries	65 694	70 175	74 291	78 558	81 678	80 972	82 144	84 650	87 656	89 983
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	16 059	17 205	18 104	19 062	19 327	18 271	18 784	19 269	19 792	20 304
Transport, storage and communication	7 826	8 057	8 526	9 007	9 491	9 275	9 311	9 614	9 820	9 938
Finance, real estate and business services	15 196	17 239	18 799	19 991	20 918	21 144	21 314	21 932	22 879	23 499
Personal services	10 755	11 135	11 780	12 485	12 964	12 835	12 875	13 164	13 396	13 603
General government services	15 858	16 539	17 083	18 014	18 978	19 447	19 860	20 672	21 770	22 640
All industries at basic prices	144 015	150 324	155 719	161 581	162 893	158 360	163 173	166 426	162 990	167 225
Taxes less subsidies on products	14 223	14 962	15 927	16 944	17 360	16 658	17 049	17 913	17 587	17 827
GDPR at market prices	158 238	165 285	171 646	178 525	180 254	175 018	180 222	184 340	180 577	185 052

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	1,8	1,0	0,6	0,5	-3,7	-5,2	5,4	0,8	-10,2	3,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,9	9,8	-12,9	2,3	17,2	-2,5	0,7	0,9	-1,7	1,0
Mining and quarrying	1,8	0,5	1,5	0,4	-4,9	-5,4	5,7	0,7	-10,8	3,5
Secondary Industries	5,5	8,1	5,7	7,6	3,3	-3,0	2,5	1,5	0,2	0,3
Manufacturing	5,7	7,5	6,0	5,9	2,3	-6,9	5,6	1,5	1,0	0,3
Electricity, gas and water	5,0	6,7	2,4	3,7	-2,2	-0,2	2,8	3,0	-3,9	-2,0
Construction	5,6	11,4	8,6	15,6	10,5	3,1	-3,7	0,2	1,9	2,1
Tertiary industries	3,9	6,8	5,9	5,7	4,0	-0,9	1,4	3,1	3,6	2,7
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	5,4	7,1	5,2	5,3	1,4	-5,5	2,8	2,6	2,7	2,6
Transport, storage and communication	2,7	2,9	5,8	5,6	5,4	-2,3	0,4	3,3	2,1	1,2
Finance, real estate and business services	8,0	13,4	9,1	6,3	4,6	1,1	0,8	2,9	4,3	2,7
Personal services	1,5	3,5	5,8	6,0	3,8	-1,0	0,3	2,2	1,8	1,5
General government services	0,9	4,3	3,3	5,4	5,4	2,5	2,1	4,1	5,3	4,0
All industries at basic prices	3,1	4,4	3,6	3,8	0,8	-2,8	3,0	2,0	-2,1	2,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,9	5,2	6,4	6,4	2,5	-4,0	2,4	5,1	-1,8	1,4
GDPR at market prices	3,3	4,5	3,8	4,0	1,0	-2,9	3,0	2,3	-2,0	2,5

Table 23 - Gross domestic product by region: Gauteng

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	14 718	15 459	19 268	23 342	28 059	28 340	31 752	34 335	36 343	37 271
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 605	2 393	2 683	3 474	4 023	3 971	3 887	4 187	4 330	4 460
Mining and quarrying	12 114	13 066	16 585	19 868	24 037	24 369	27 865	30 148	32 013	32 811
Secondary Industries	122 114	133 898	137 150	156 983	183 375	183 973	197 221	205 856	224 333	239 996
Manufacturing	99 663	107 650	109 428	122 242	137 172	136 444	143 967	143 889	152 007	165 137
Electricity, gas and water	8 152	8 829	9 310	10 145	11 687	16 116	21 181	26 204	32 388	35 442
Construction	14 300	17 420	18 411	24 596	34 517	31 413	32 074	35 762	39 938	39 416
Tertiary industries	320 004	354 930	404 712	451 809	512 111	556 896	622 249	687 832	730 705	796 462
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	67 210	74 480	74 609	64 861	87 815	92 430	114 802	125 640	133 544	139 678
Transport, storage and communication	48 966	49 500	73 854	78 519	80 967	82 473	83 848	93 683	104 279	112 279
Finance, real estate and business services	101 125	118 772	137 235	168 419	182 158	197 936	218 227	242 003	250 591	276 587
Personal services	23 030	25 449	28 721	32 950	36 465	40 950	45 940	48 348	51 380	55 373
General government services	79 672	86 729	90 294	107 061	124 707	143 108	159 432	178 158	190 911	212 546
All industries at basic prices	456 836	504 287	561 130	632 134	723 546	769 209	851 222	928 022	991 381	1 073 730
Taxes less subsidies on products	48 728	59 065	67 421	76 537	78 365	78 445	85 956	101 141	108 836	120 414
GDPR at market prices	505 564	563 352	628 551	708 671	801 911	847 654	937 178	1 029 163	1 100 217	1 194 144

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	2,9	2,7	3,1	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Mining and quarrying	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,8	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,7
Secondary Industries	24,2	23,8	21,8	22,2	22,9	21,7	21,0	20,0	20,4	20,1
Manufacturing	19,7	19,1	17,4	17,2	17,1	16,1	15,4	14,0	13,8	13,8
Electricity, gas and water	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,9	2,3	2,5	2,9	3,0
Construction	2,8	3,1	2,9	3,5	4,3	3,7	3,4	3,5	3,6	3,3
Tertiary industries	63,3	63,0	64,4	63,8	63,9	65,7	66,4	66,8	66,4	66,7
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	13,3	13,2	11,9	9,2	11,0	10,9	12,2	12,2	12,1	11,7
Transport, storage and communication	9,7	8,8	11,7	11,1	10,1	9,7	8,9	9,1	9,5	9,4
Finance, real estate and business services	20,0	21,1	21,8	23,8	22,7	23,4	23,3	23,5	22,8	23,2
Personal services	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,8	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,6
General government services	15,8	15,4	14,4	15,1	15,6	16,9	17,0	17,3	17,4	17,8
All industries at basic prices	90,4	89,5	89,3	89,2	90,2	90,7	90,8	90,2	90,1	89,9
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,6	10,5	10,7	10,8	9,8	9,3	9,2	9,8	9,9	10,1
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	34 199	36 833	34 616	33 301	31 825	30 251	31 752	30 351	28 817	29 894
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 454	3 821	3 348	3 420	3 956	3 908	3 887	4 000	3 944	3 956
Mining and quarrying	30 745	33 013	31 267	29 881	27 869	26 342	27 865	26 351	24 873	25 938
Secondary Industries	163 479	175 525	187 685	199 730	205 410	187 620	197 222	202 734	206 900	209 147
Manufacturing	126 941	135 696	144 758	152 317	156 211	135 812	143 967	149 172	152 768	154 244
Electricity, gas and water	18 951	20 008	20 700	21 577	20 761	20 375	21 181	21 404	21 346	21 240
Construction	17 586	19 822	22 227	25 837	28 438	31 432	32 074	32 158	32 786	33 663
Tertiary industries	476 645	498 725	532 889	568 188	597 596	605 989	622 249	648 660	670 536	691 579
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	86 763	93 884	99 825	106 121	109 167	108 449	114 802	119 851	124 250	127 307
Transport, storage and communication	66 943	69 663	73 526	79 241	82 185	82 238	83 848	86 764	89 320	91 780
Finance, real estate and business services	160 301	165 188	183 758	198 097	211 218	214 561	218 227	227 894	235 396	243 621
Personal services	37 971	39 711	41 630	44 057	45 864	45 708	45 940	47 159	47 943	49 011
General government services	124 667	130 279	134 150	140 672	149 162	155 033	159 432	166 992	173 628	179 860
All industries at basic prices	674 322	711 084	755 189	801 219	834 830	823 859	851 222	881 745	906 253	930 620
Taxes less subsidies on products	70 245	74 037	78 350	82 110	83 677	82 121	85 956	89 747	92 450	93 896
GDPR at market prices	744 567	785 121	833 540	883 329	918 507	905 981	937 178	971 492	998 703	1 024 516

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	-0,6	7,7	-6,0	-3,8	-4,4	-4,9	5,0	-4,4	-5,1	3,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0,1	10,6	-12,4	2,1	15,7	-1,2	-0,6	2,9	-1,4	0,3
Mining and quarrying	-0,6	7,4	-5,3	-4,4	-6,7	-5,5	5,8	-5,4	-5,6	4,3
Secondary Industries	5,9	7,4	6,9	6,4	2,8	-8,7	5,1	2,8	2,1	1,1
Manufacturing	4,9	6,9	6,7	5,2	2,6	-13,1	6,0	3,6	2,4	1,0
Electricity, gas and water	7,4	5,6	3,5	4,2	-3,8	-1,9	4,0	1,1	-0,3	-0,5
Construction	11,8	12,7	12,1	16,2	10,1	10,5	2,0	0,3	2,0	2,7
Tertiary industries	4,9	4,6	6,9	6,6	5,2	1,4	2,7	4,2	3,4	3,1
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	6,1	8,2	6,3	6,3	2,9	-0,7	5,9	4,4	3,7	2,5
Transport, storage and communication	6,5	4,1	5,5	7,8	3,7	0,1	2,0	3,5	2,9	2,8
Finance, real estate and business services	6,5	3,0	11,2	7,8	6,6	1,6	1,7	4,4	3,3	3,5
Personal services	1,9	4,6	4,8	5,8	4,1	-0,3	0,5	2,7	1,7	2,2
General government services	2,3	4,5	3,0	4,9	6,0	3,9	2,8	4,7	4,0	3,6
All industries at basic prices	4,9	5,5	6,2	6,1	4,2	-1,3	3,3	3,6	2,8	2,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	6,3	5,4	5,8	4,8	1,9	-1,9	4,7	4,4	3,0	1,6
GDPR at market prices	5,0	5,4	6,2	6,0	4,0	-1,4	3,4	3,7	2,8	2,6

Table 24 - Gross domestic product by region: Mpumalanga

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	21 621	24 664	30 197	36 024	45 280	46 539	52 879	62 007	73 342	68 114
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 842	3 569	4 158	5 160	6 228	6 161	5 908	6 229	6 409	6 860
Mining and quarrying	17 779	21 096	26 039	30 864	39 052	40 378	46 971	55 779	66 933	61 253
Secondary Industries	23 113	24 109	25 451	30 207	35 614	39 189	41 695	45 183	50 950	56 910
Manufacturing	17 535	18 228	18 012	21 049	24 032	24 729	25 295	26 422	28 458	31 183
Electricity, gas and water	4 021	4 001	4 602	4 832	5 708	8 048	10 261	13 201	16 172	17 937
Construction	1 557	1 880	2 837	4 326	5 874	6 412	6 139	5 560	6 320	7 790
Tertiary industries	42 997	47 036	52 967	64 078	71 461	79 408	89 388	96 815	108 509	116 771
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	9 733	10 841	13 603	18 458	19 996	23 248	27 271	28 694	33 053	37 013
Transport, storage and communication	7 874	9 457	8 815	9 820	10 433	10 430	11 036	12 750	14 700	16 416
Finance, real estate and business services	11 164	10 931	13 676	16 541	18 083	19 815	21 995	23 336	26 233	25 341
Personal services	5 129	5 843	6 331	6 585	6 784	7 105	7 155	7 870	8 494	9 393
General government services	9 097	9 965	10 543	12 674	16 164	18 811	21 931	24 165	26 029	28 608
All industries at basic prices	87 731	95 810	108 615	130 309	152 354	165 136	183 963	204 005	232 801	241 794
Taxes less subsidies on products	10 196	11 756	14 065	16 409	17 109	17 310	18 938	22 536	25 518	28 068
GDPR at market prices	97 927	107 566	122 681	146 718	169 464	182 447	202 901	226 541	258 319	269 863

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	22,1	22,9	24,6	24,6	26,7	25,5	26,1	27,4	28,4	25,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,4	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,5
Mining and quarrying	18,2	19,6	21,2	21,0	23,0	22,1	23,1	24,6	25,9	22,7
Secondary Industries	23,6	22,4	20,7	20,6	21,0	21,5	20,5	19,9	19,7	21,1
Manufacturing	17,9	16,9	14,7	14,3	14,2	13,6	12,5	11,7	11,0	11,6
Electricity, gas and water	4,1	3,7	3,8	3,3	3,4	4,4	5,1	5,8	6,3	6,6
Construction	1,6	1,7	2,3	2,9	3,5	3,5	3,0	2,5	2,4	2,9
Tertiary industries	43,9	43,7	43,2	43,7	42,2	43,5	44,1	42,7	42,0	43,3
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	9,9	10,1	11,1	12,6	11,8	12,7	13,4	12,7	12,8	13,7
Transport, storage and communication	8,0	8,8	7,2	6,7	6,2	5,7	5,4	5,6	5,7	6,1
Finance, real estate and business services	11,4	10,2	11,1	11,3	10,7	10,9	10,8	10,3	10,2	9,4
Personal services	5,2	5,4	5,2	4,5	4,0	3,9	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,5
General government services	9,3	9,3	8,6	8,6	9,5	10,3	10,8	10,7	10,1	10,6
All industries at basic prices	89,6	89,1	88,5	88,8	89,9	90,5	90,7	90,1	90,1	89,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	10,4	10,9	11,5	11,2	10,1	9,5	9,3	9,9	9,9	10,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	53 245	54 491	54 043	54 259	52 901	51 006	52 880	52 854	53 595	55 205
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 532	5 227	4 683	4 754	5 886	5 976	5 908	5 752	5 683	5 804
Mining and quarrying	47 713	49 263	49 360	49 505	47 015	45 031	46 971	47 102	47 913	49 401
Secondary Industries	33 598	35 581	37 915	40 306	41 385	40 108	41 695	42 292	42 623	42 789
Manufacturing	20 657	22 026	23 517	24 870	25 693	23 833	25 295	25 695	25 891	25 929
Electricity, gas and water	9 458	9 680	10 125	10 448	10 150	10 229	10 261	10 447	10 496	10 485
Construction	3 483	3 875	4 273	4 988	5 541	6 046	6 139	6 149	6 236	6 375
Tertiary industries	72 122	75 701	80 528	84 925	87 348	88 163	89 388	92 035	94 733	96 475
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	22 072	23 197	24 684	26 007	26 490	26 642	27 271	27 864	28 691	29 121
Transport, storage and communication	8 875	9 302	9 804	10 456	10 872	10 903	11 036	11 306	11 543	11 691
Finance, real estate and business services	16 827	18 157	19 936	21 188	21 487	21 850	21 995	22 820	23 479	23 795
Personal services	6 231	6 376	6 786	7 142	7 378	7 171	7 155	7 249	7 417	7 539
General government services	18 118	18 670	19 319	20 132	21 122	21 598	21 931	22 796	23 601	24 330
All industries at basic prices	158 965	165 772	172 487	179 490	181 634	179 277	183 963	187 182	190 951	194 470
Taxes less subsidies on products	15 593	16 420	17 328	18 138	18 546	18 226	18 938	20 138	20 597	20 661
GDPR at market prices	174 558	182 192	189 815	197 628	200 180	197 503	202 901	207 320	211 548	215 131

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	2,5	2,3	-0,8	0,4	-2,5	-3,6	3,7	0,0	1,4	3,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,4	-5,5	-10,4	1,5	23,8	1,5	-1,1	-2,6	-1,2	2,1
Mining and quarrying	2,6	3,2	0,2	0,3	-5,0	-4,2	4,3	0,3	1,7	3,1
Secondary Industries	5,3	5,9	6,6	6,3	2,7	-3,1	4,0	1,4	0,8	0,4
Manufacturing	4,8	6,6	6,8	5,8	3,3	-7,2	6,1	1,6	0,8	0,1
Electricity, gas and water	6,1	2,3	4,6	3,2	-2,9	0,8	0,3	1,8	0,5	-0,1
Construction	6,3	11,3	10,3	16,7	11,1	9,1	1,5	0,2	1,4	2,2
Tertiary industries	4,5	5,0	6,4	5,5	2,9	0,9	1,4	3,0	2,9	1,8
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	4,9	5,1	6,4	5,4	1,9	0,6	2,4	2,2	3,0	1,5
Transport, storage and communication	4,2	4,8	5,4	6,7	4,0	0,3	1,2	2,4	2,1	1,3
Finance, real estate and business services	8,7	7,9	9,8	6,3	1,4	1,7	0,7	3,7	2,9	1,3
Personal services	1,5	2,3	6,4	5,3	3,3	-2,8	-0,2	1,3	2,3	1,6
General government services	1,4	3,0	3,5	4,2	4,9	2,3	1,5	3,9	3,5	3,1
All industries at basic prices	4,0	4,3	4,1	4,1	1,2	-1,3	2,6	1,7	2,0	1,8
Taxes less subsidies on products	4,0	5,3	5,5	4,7	2,3	-1,7	3,9	6,3	2,3	0,3
GDPR at market prices	4,0	4,4	4,2	4,1	1,3	-1,3	2,7	2,2	2,0	1,7

Table 25 - Gross domestic product by region: Limpopo

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	23 588	27 441	33 868	40 535	51 091	52 150	58 906	67 553	69 370	72 415
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 087	2 874	3 195	4 158	5 293	5 313	5 377	5 271	5 477	5 579
Mining and quarrying	20 500	24 567	30 673	36 378	45 798	46 837	53 529	62 282	63 893	66 837
Secondary Industries	7 417	7 841	8 254	10 052	13 666	15 755	18 102	18 363	21 204	24 081
Manufacturing	3 645	3 581	3 371	3 906	5 236	4 860	5 417	5 775	5 928	6 011
Electricity, gas and water	2 216	2 400	2 540	2 802	3 131	4 339	5 701	7 354	9 338	10 486
Construction	1 555	1 860	2 342	3 345	5 299	6 556	6 985	5 234	5 938	7 584
Tertiary industries	54 932	61 313	66 538	73 880	81 998	96 987	106 157	114 815	124 703	133 341
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	11 988	12 543	15 462	16 398	18 144	25 845	28 281	28 161	33 937	35 708
Transport, storage and communication	7 908	9 959	7 321	7 989	8 408	8 417	8 522	9 911	11 179	12 304
Finance, real estate and business services	13 953	15 727	18 092	21 091	22 930	25 635	27 274	29 403	29 332	30 184
Personal services	4 435	4 979	5 691	5 991	6 514	7 107	7 602	8 563	8 939	9 890
General government services	16 648	18 106	19 972	22 410	26 002	29 983	34 478	38 777	41 316	45 254
All industries at basic prices	85 937	96 594	108 660	124 467	146 755	164 892	183 165	200 730	215 277	229 837
Taxes less subsidies on products	9 966	11 803	13 636	15 911	16 169	17 040	19 030	22 421	23 947	27 060
GDPR at market prices	95 903	108 397	122 296	140 378	162 923	181 932	202 195	223 151	239 224	256 896

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	24,6	25,3	27,7	28,9	31,4	28,7	29,1	30,3	29,0	28,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,2	2,7	2,6	3,0	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,3	2,2
Mining and quarrying	21,4	22,7	25,1	25,9	28,1	25,7	26,5	27,9	26,7	26,0
Secondary Industries	7,7	7,2	6,7	7,2	8,4	8,7	9,0	8,2	8,9	9,4
Manufacturing	3,8	3,3	2,8	2,8	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3
Electricity, gas and water	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,8	3,3	3,9	4,1
Construction	1,6	1,7	1,9	2,4	3,3	3,6	3,5	2,3	2,5	3,0
Tertiary industries	57,3	56,6	54,4	52,6	50,3	53,3	52,5	51,5	52,1	51,9
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	12,5	11,6	12,6	11,7	11,1	14,2	14,0	12,6	14,2	13,9
Transport, storage and communication	8,2	9,2	6,0	5,7	5,2	4,6	4,2	4,4	4,7	4,8
Finance, real estate and business services	14,5	14,5	14,8	15,0	14,1	14,1	13,5	13,2	12,3	11,7
Personal services	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,3	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,8
General government services	17,4	16,7	16,3	16,0	16,0	16,5	17,1	17,4	17,3	17,6
All industries at basic prices	89,6	89,1	88,8	88,7	90,1	90,6	90,6	90,0	90,0	89,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	10,4	10,9	11,2	11,3	9,9	9,4	9,4	10,0	10,0	10,5
GDPR at market prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	60 326	60 691	60 680	60 672	58 842	56 299	58 906	58 249	57 473	60 390
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 925	4 767	4 482	4 663	5 449	5 429	5 377	5 281	5 246	5 334
Mining and quarrying	56 401	55 924	56 199	56 009	53 393	50 870	53 529	52 969	52 227	55 056
Secondary Industries	13 879	14 830	16 031	17 248	18 050	17 482	18 102	18 254	18 485	18 565
Manufacturing	4 692	4 894	5 231	5 573	5 747	5 102	5 417	5 481	5 524	5 540
Electricity, gas and water	5 186	5 459	5 717	5 885	5 742	5 472	5 701	5 743	5 759	5 690
Construction	4 001	4 477	5 083	5 789	6 561	6 908	6 985	7 029	7 201	7 336
Tertiary industries	84 133	89 001	95 049	99 836	103 382	104 277	106 156	110 296	112 803	114 538
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	22 412	23 969	25 735	26 849	27 418	27 291	28 281	29 068	29 872	30 036
Transport, storage and communication	7 134	7 299	7 713	8 226	8 631	8 433	8 522	8 721	8 790	8 817
Finance, real estate and business services	20 214	21 973	24 424	25 921	26 618	27 054	27 274	28 176	28 715	29 172
Personal services	6 418	6 659	7 099	7 491	7 794	7 608	7 602	7 730	7 906	8 024
General government services	27 954	29 101	30 078	31 349	32 921	33 890	34 478	36 600	37 519	38 488
All industries at basic prices	158 338	164 521	171 760	177 755	180 274	178 058	183 165	186 798	188 761	193 493
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 308	16 993	17 811	18 766	19 458	18 738	19 030	20 109	20 373	20 668
GDPR at market prices	174 646	181 515	189 571	196 521	199 732	196 796	202 195	206 907	209 134	214 161

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary Industries	1,5	0,6	0,0	0,0	-3,0	-4,3	4,6	-1,1	-1,3	5,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0,2	21,5	-6,0	4,0	16,9	-0,4	-1,0	-1,8	-0,7	1,7
Mining and quarrying	1,6	-0,8	0,5	-0,3	-4,7	-4,7	5,2	-1,0	-1,4	5,4
Secondary Industries	5,0	6,8	8,1	7,6	4,7	-3,1	3,5	0,8	1,3	0,4
Manufacturing	5,0	4,3	6,9	6,5	3,1	-11,2	6,2	1,2	0,8	0,3
Electricity, gas and water	5,4	5,3	4,7	2,9	-2,4	-4,7	4,2	0,8	0,3	-1,2
Construction	4,6	11,9	13,5	13,9	13,3	5,3	1,1	0,6	2,5	1,9
Tertiary industries	3,3	5,8	6,8	5,0	3,6	0,9	1,8	3,9	2,3	1,5
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	5,1	6,9	7,4	4,3	2,1	-0,5	3,6	2,8	2,8	0,5
Transport, storage and communication	2,5	2,3	5,7	6,7	4,9	-2,3	1,0	2,3	0,8	0,3
Finance, real estate and business services	5,0	8,7	11,2	6,1	2,7	1,6	0,8	3,3	1,9	1,6
Personal services	1,6	3,7	6,6	5,5	4,0	-2,4	-0,1	1,7	2,3	1,5
General government services	1,3	4,1	3,4	4,2	5,0	2,9	1,7	6,2	2,5	2,6
All industries at basic prices	2,8	3,9	4,4	3,5	1,4	-1,2	2,9	2,0	1,1	2,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	5,1	4,2	4,8	5,4	3,7	-3,7	1,6	5,7	1,3	1,4
GDPR at market prices	3,0	3,9	4,4	3,7	1,6	-1,5	2,7	2,3	1,1	2,4

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	9 362	9 266	9 846	13 337	14 905	14 933	14 524	15 403	15 620	16 349
Eastern Cape	2 320	2 104	2 342	3 012	3 477	3 459	3 142	3 635	3 973	4 053
Northern Cape	2 601	2 366	2 586	3 526	4 304	4 343	4 295	4 420	4 632	4 717
Free State	3 803	3 094	4 051	5 141	7 502	7 505	6 674	6 743	6 768	7 239
KwaZulu-Natal	10 764	10 558	11 059	14 286	17 759	18 235	17 714	18 159	18 310	19 216
North West	2 422	2 947	2 964	3 667	4 252	4 126	4 086	4 544	4 724	4 984
Gauteng	2 605	2 393	2 683	3 474	4 023	3 971	3 887	4 187	4 330	4 460
Mpumalanga	3 842	3 569	4 158	5 160	6 228	6 161	5 908	6 229	6 409	6 860
Limpopo	3 087	2 874	3 195	4 158	5 293	5 313	5 377	5 271	5 477	5 579
Value added at basic prices	40 806	39 172	42 884	55 762	67 743	68 044	65 605	68 591	70 245	73 458

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	22,9	23,7	23,0	23,9	22,0	21,9	22,1	22,5	22,2	22,3
Eastern Cape	5,7	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,1	5,1	4,8	5,3	5,7	5,5
Northern Cape	6,4	6,0	6,0	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,5	6,4	6,6	6,4
Free State	9,3	7,9	9,4	9,2	11,1	11,0	10,2	9,8	9,6	9,9
KwaZulu-Natal	26,4	27,0	25,8	25,6	26,2	26,8	27,0	26,5	26,1	26,2
North West	5,9	7,5	6,9	6,6	6,3	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,7	6,8
Gauteng	6,4	6,1	6,3	6,2	5,9	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,1
Mpumalanga	9,4	9,1	9,7	9,3	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,3
Limpopo	7,6	7,3	7,5	7,5	7,8	7,8	8,2	7,7	7,8	7,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	12 568	13 244	12 533	12 732	14 980	14 792	14 524	14 679	14 878	15 011
Eastern Cape	2 747	2 286	2 659	2 732	3 130	3 099	3 142	3 467	3 532	3 574
Northern Cape	3 334	4 132	3 577	3 685	4 409	4 293	4 295	3 766	3 872	4 001
Free State	5 895	6 137	5 575	5 660	6 898	6 654	6 674	6 060	6 094	6 204
KwaZulu-Natal	15 033	14 097	14 216	14 975	18 205	17 595	17 714	19 338	19 561	19 906
North West	3 630	3 984	3 470	3 549	4 159	4 056	4 086	4 122	4 051	4 091
Gauteng	3 454	3 821	3 348	3 420	3 956	3 908	3 887	4 000	3 944	3 956
Mpumalanga	5 532	5 227	4 683	4 754	5 886	5 976	5 908	5 752	5 683	5 804
Limpopo	3 925	4 767	4 482	4 663	5 449	5 429	5 377	5 281	5 246	5 334
Value added at basic prices	56 118	57 695	54 544	56 168	67 072	65 802	65 605	66 464	66 861	67 880

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	2,5	5,4	-5,4	1,6	17,7	-1,2	-1,8	1,1	1,4	0,9
Eastern Cape	0,7	-16,8	16,3	2,7	14,6	-1,0	1,4	10,4	1,9	1,2
Northern Cape	-2,5	23,9	-13,4	3,0	19,7	-2,6	0,1	-12,3	2,8	3,3
Free State	0,5	4,1	-9,2	1,5	21,9	-3,5	0,3	-9,2	0,6	1,8
KwaZulu-Natal	0,4	-6,2	0,8	5,3	21,6	-3,4	0,7	9,2	1,2	1,8
North West	1,9	9,8	-12,9	2,3	17,2	-2,5	0,7	0,9	-1,7	1,0
Gauteng	-0,1	10,6	-12,4	2,1	15,7	-1,2	-0,6	2,9	-1,4	0,3
Mpumalanga	1,4	-5,5	-10,4	1,5	23,8	1,5	-1,1	-2,6	-1,2	2,1
Limpopo	0,2	21,5	-6,0	4,0	16,9	-0,4	-1,0	-1,8	-0,7	1,7
Value added at basic prices	0,9	2,8	-5,5	3,0	19,4	-1,9	-0,3	1,3	0,6	1,5

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	402	441	556	637	838	827	885	981	1 065	1 101
Eastern Cape	286	197	410	463	622	841	587	657	888	699
Northern Cape	6 774	7 483	8 993	10 631	13 145	13 133	15 027	15 329	15 989	16 679
Free State	8 418	8 795	10 875	12 975	16 903	16 455	18 908	19 239	19 754	21 603
KwaZulu/Natal	3 151	3 674	4 663	5 492	7 175	6 778	7 962	8 194	9 056	9 485
North West	23 121	28 082	34 050	40 365	50 074	51 208	58 616	69 783	61 818	74 334
Gauteng	12 114	13 066	16 585	19 868	24 037	24 369	27 865	30 148	32 013	32 811
Mpumalanga	17 779	21 096	26 039	30 864	39 052	40 378	46 971	55 779	66 933	61 253
Limpopo	20 500	24 567	30 673	36 378	45 798	46 837	53 529	62 282	63 893	66 837
Value added at basic prices	92 545	107 400	132 843	157 672	197 643	200 824	230 350	262 391	271 410	284 802

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Eastern Cape	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Northern Cape	7,3	7,0	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,5	6,5	5,8	5,9	5,9
Free State	9,1	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,6	8,2	8,2	7,3	7,3	7,6
KwaZulu-Natal	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,1	3,3	3,3
North West	25,0	26,1	25,6	25,6	25,3	25,5	25,4	26,6	22,8	26,1
Gauteng	13,1	12,2	12,5	12,6	12,2	12,1	12,1	11,5	11,8	11,5
Mpumalanga	19,2	19,6	19,6	19,6	19,8	20,1	20,4	21,3	24,7	21,5
Limpopo	22,2	22,9	23,1	23,1	23,2	23,3	23,2	23,7	23,5	23,5
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	795	836	837	844	850	857	885	909	921	947
Eastern Cape	608	570	578	571	569	553	587	601	635	647
Northern Cape	18 164	16 413	17 019	16 810	15 803	14 265	15 027	15 127	15 841	16 567
Free State	20 779	21 946	20 628	20 245	18 899	18 031	18 908	18 642	18 855	19 481
KwaZulu-Natal	8 795	8 244	7 969	8 167	7 633	7 426	7 962	7 891	8 058	8 404
North West	60 179	60 475	61 367	61 629	58 631	55 456	58 616	59 053	52 649	54 468
Gauteng	30 745	33 013	31 267	29 881	27 869	26 342	27 865	26 351	24 873	25 938
Mpumalanga	47 713	49 263	49 360	49 505	47 015	45 031	46 971	47 102	47 913	49 401
Limpopo	56 401	55 924	56 199	56 009	53 393	50 870	53 529	52 969	52 227	55 056
Value added at basic prices	244 179	246 685	245 224	243 662	230 663	218 830	230 350	228 645	221 972	230 908

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	1,3	5,2	0,1	0,9	0,7	0,8	3,2	2,7	1,3	2,8
Eastern Cape	1,2	-6,3	1,4	-1,2	-0,4	-2,8	6,2	2,5	5,6	1,8
Northern Cape	0,6	-9,6	3,7	-1,2	-6,0	-9,7	5,3	0,7	4,7	4,6
Free State	1,7	5,6	-6,0	-1,9	-6,6	-4,6	4,9	-1,4	1,1	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	2,0	-6,3	-3,3	2,5	-6,5	-2,7	7,2	-0,9	2,1	4,3
North West	1,8	0,5	1,5	0,4	-4,9	-5,4	5,7	0,7	-10,8	3,5
Gauteng	-0,6	7,4	-5,3	-4,4	-6,7	-5,5	5,8	-5,4	-5,6	4,3
Mpumalanga	2,6	3,2	0,2	0,3	-5,0	-4,2	4,3	0,3	1,7	3,1
Limpopo	1,6	-0,8	0,5	-0,3	-4,7	-4,7	5,2	-1,0	-1,4	5,4
Value added at basic prices	1,5	1,0	-0,6	-0,6	-5,3	-5,1	5,3	-0,7	-2,9	4,0

Table 28 - Gross domestic product by region: Manufacturing

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	36 599	39 479	40 141	45 571	52 326	51 787	55 383	56 447	61 027	66 613
Eastern Cape	19 841	20 908	21 470	23 345	25 422	25 706	27 317	27 176	27 902	30 098
Northern Cape	952	1 249	906	1 435	2 014	1 906	1 913	1 521	1 863	2 264
Free State	10 196	12 070	12 743	14 614	15 696	14 820	14 552	15 243	15 580	17 278
KwaZulu-Natal	52 596	56 416	56 399	63 127	71 611	72 404	75 045	76 158	82 261	90 006
North West	6 948	6 933	7 299	7 704	8 188	9 002	9 809	10 543	10 628	11 341
Gauteng	99 663	107 650	109 428	122 242	137 172	136 444	143 967	143 889	152 007	165 137
Mpumalanga	17 535	18 228	18 012	21 049	24 032	24 729	25 295	26 422	28 458	31 183
Limpopo	3 645	3 581	3 371	3 906	5 236	4 860	5 417	5 775	5 928	6 011
Value added at basic prices	247 976	266 515	269 769	302 991	341 697	341 658	358 699	363 174	385 654	419 931

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	14,8	14,8	14,9	15,0	15,3	15,2	15,4	15,5	15,8	15,9
Eastern Cape	8,0	7,8	8,0	7,7	7,4	7,5	7,6	7,5	7,2	7,2
Northern Cape	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Free State	4,1	4,5	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,3	4,1	4,2	4,0	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal	21,2	21,2	20,9	20,8	21,0	21,2	20,9	21,0	21,3	21,4
North West	2,8	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,9	2,8	2,7
Gauteng	40,2	40,4	40,6	40,3	40,1	39,9	40,1	39,6	39,4	39,3
Mpumalanga	7,1	6,8	6,7	6,9	7,0	7,2	7,1	7,3	7,4	7,4
Limpopo	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	47 983	50 545	53 708	56 472	57 507	52 345	55 383	56 918	57 824	58 193
Eastern Cape	23 668	24 756	26 268	27 831	28 198	26 172	27 317	28 237	28 728	28 828
Northern Cape	1 419	1 641	1 749	1 846	1 904	1 791	1 913	1 929	1 933	1 983
Free State	12 640	13 129	14 037	14 668	14 946	13 762	14 552	14 713	14 783	14 816
KwaZulu-Natal	64 931	68 936	73 097	77 062	78 786	70 588	75 045	77 155	78 616	79 313
North West	8 080	8 683	9 206	9 752	9 971	9 286	9 809	9 960	10 058	10 086
Gauteng	126 941	135 696	144 758	152 317	156 211	135 812	143 967	149 172	152 768	154 244
Mpumalanga	20 657	22 026	23 517	24 870	25 693	23 833	25 295	25 695	25 891	25 929
Limpopo	4 692	4 894	5 231	5 573	5 747	5 102	5 417	5 481	5 524	5 540
Value added at basic prices	311 011	330 306	351 572	370 389	378 964	338 692	358 699	369 261	376 126	378 933

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	5,9	5,3	6,3	5,1	1,8	-9,0	5,8	2,8	1,6	0,6
Eastern Cape	3,9	4,6	6,1	5,9	1,3	-7,2	4,4	3,4	1,7	0,4
Northern Cape	1,6	15,7	6,5	5,6	3,2	-6,0	6,9	0,8	0,3	2,6
Free State	4,0	3,9	6,9	4,5	1,9	-7,9	5,7	1,1	0,5	0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	4,7	6,2	6,0	5,4	2,2	-10,4	6,3	2,8	1,9	0,9
North West	5,7	7,5	6,0	5,9	2,3	-6,9	5,6	1,5	1,0	0,3
Gauteng	4,9	6,9	6,7	5,2	2,6	-13,1	6,0	3,6	2,4	1,0
Mpumalanga	4,8	6,6	6,8	5,8	3,3	-7,2	6,1	1,6	0,8	0,1
Limpopo	5,0	4,3	6,9	6,5	3,1	-11,2	6,2	1,2	0,8	0,3
Value added at basic prices	4,9	6,2	6,4	5,4	2,3	-10,6	5,9	2,9	1,9	0,7

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	2 868	2 986	3 233	3 413	4 146	5 996	7 443	8 601	10 814	11 949
Eastern Cape	1 170	1 134	1 316	1 481	1 550	2 323	2 629	4 161	4 974	5 512
Northern Cape	612	574	675	691	950	1 466	1 801	2 165	2 463	2 631
Free State	1 984	1 959	2 146	2 358	2 534	3 611	4 494	4 970	5 789	5 965
KwaZulu-Natal	4 715	4 899	5 277	5 689	6 043	8 562	10 544	15 156	18 434	20 263
North West	1 565	1 636	1 750	1 867	2 030	3 012	3 887	5 092	5 401	7 281
Gauteng	8 152	8 829	9 310	10 145	11 687	16 116	21 181	26 204	32 388	35 442
Mpumalanga	4 021	4 001	4 602	4 832	5 708	8 048	10 261	13 201	16 172	17 937
Limpopo	2 216	2 400	2 540	2 802	3 131	4 339	5 701	7 354	9 338	10 486
Value added at basic prices	27 303	28 417	30 849	33 278	37 779	53 473	67 940	86 905	105 773	117 466

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,3	11,0	11,2	11,0	9,9	10,2	10,2
Eastern Cape	4,3	4,0	4,3	4,4	4,1	4,3	3,9	4,8	4,7	4,7
Northern Cape	2,2	2,0	2,2	2,1	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,2
Free State	7,3	6,9	7,0	7,1	6,7	6,8	6,6	5,7	5,5	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	17,3	17,2	17,1	17,1	16,0	16,0	15,5	17,4	17,4	17,2
North West	5,7	5,8	5,7	5,6	5,4	5,6	5,7	5,9	5,1	6,2
Gauteng	29,9	31,1	30,2	30,5	30,9	30,1	31,2	30,2	30,6	30,2
Mpumalanga	14,7	14,1	14,9	14,5	15,1	15,1	15,1	15,2	15,3	15,3
Limpopo	8,1	8,4	8,2	8,4	8,3	8,1	8,4	8,5	8,8	8,9
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	6 872	7 287	7 431	7 608	7 297	7 332	7 443	7 585	7 598	7 554
Eastern Cape	2 427	2 530	2 622	2 685	2 586	2 613	2 629	2 660	2 677	2 560
Northern Cape	1 586	1 771	1 764	1 810	1 784	1 777	1 801	1 824	1 825	1 823
Free State	4 249	4 435	4 568	4 720	4 531	4 339	4 494	4 563	4 581	4 586
KwaZulu-Natal	9 986	10 636	11 029	11 396	10 885	10 420	10 544	10 651	10 671	10 664
North West	3 414	3 644	3 733	3 871	3 787	3 780	3 887	4 002	3 847	3 772
Gauteng	18 951	20 008	20 700	21 577	20 761	20 375	21 181	21 404	21 346	21 240
Mpumalanga	9 458	9 680	10 125	10 448	10 150	10 229	10 261	10 447	10 496	10 485
Limpopo	5 186	5 459	5 717	5 885	5 742	5 472	5 701	5 743	5 759	5 690
Value added at basic prices	62 129	65 450	67 688	70 000	67 522	66 337	67 940	68 879	68 801	68 375

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	7,3	6,0	2,0	2,4	-4,1	0,5	1,5	1,9	0,2	-0,6
Eastern Cape	3,7	4,3	3,6	2,4	-3,7	1,0	0,6	1,2	0,7	-4,4
Northern Cape	5,1	11,7	-0,4	2,7	-1,5	-0,4	1,3	1,3	0,1	-0,1
Free State	7,8	4,4	3,0	3,3	-4,0	-4,2	3,6	1,5	0,4	0,1
KwaZulu-Natal	7,8	6,5	3,7	3,3	-4,5	-4,3	1,2	1,0	0,2	-0,1
North West	5,0	6,7	2,4	3,7	-2,2	-0,2	2,8	3,0	-3,9	-2,0
Gauteng	7,4	5,6	3,5	4,2	-3,8	-1,9	4,0	1,1	-0,3	-0,5
Mpumalanga	6,1	2,3	4,6	3,2	-2,9	0,8	0,3	1,8	0,5	-0,1
Limpopo	5,4	5,3	4,7	2,9	-2,4	-4,7	4,2	0,8	0,3	-1,2
Value added at basic prices	6,8	5,3	3,4	3,4	-3,5	-1,8	2,4	1,4	-0,1	-0,6

Table 30 - Gross domestic product by region: Construction

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	6 526	8 462	8 921	11 558	15 594	15 576	14 644	18 836	20 969	25 496
Eastern Cape	2 319	2 624	3 848	5 012	6 562	7 078	7 527	7 480	8 554	11 469
Northern Cape	421	460	695	1 059	1 345	1 756	1 423	1 296	1 399	1 859
Free State	1 142	1 370	1 797	2 558	3 381	4 275	3 779	4 214	4 002	4 533
KwaZulu-Natal	5 934	6 312	7 800	9 970	15 454	17 787	18 251	21 235	20 118	23 082
North West	1 741	2 131	2 465	3 206	4 927	4 901	4 632	3 686	3 801	5 205
Gauteng	14 300	17 420	18 411	24 596	34 517	31 413	32 074	35 762	39 938	39 416
Mpumalanga	1 557	1 880	2 837	4 326	5 874	6 412	6 139	5 560	6 320	7 790
Limpopo	1 555	1 860	2 342	3 345	5 299	6 556	6 985	5 234	5 938	7 584
Value added at basic prices	35 495	42 519	49 117	65 631	92 953	95 753	95 453	103 302	111 040	126 435

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	18,4	19,9	18,2	17,6	16,8	16,3	15,3	18,2	18,9	20,2
Eastern Cape	6,5	6,2	7,8	7,6	7,1	7,4	7,9	7,2	7,7	9,1
Northern Cape	1,2	1,1	1,4	1,6	1,4	1,8	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,5
Free State	3,2	3,2	3,7	3,9	3,6	4,5	4,0	4,1	3,6	3,6
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	14,8	15,9	15,2	16,6	18,6	19,1	20,6	18,1	18,3
North West	4,9	5,0	5,0	4,9	5,3	5,1	4,9	3,6	3,4	4,1
Gauteng	40,3	41,0	37,5	37,5	37,1	32,8	33,6	34,6	36,0	31,2
Mpumalanga	4,4	4,4	5,8	6,6	6,3	6,7	6,4	5,4	5,7	6,2
Limpopo	4,4	4,4	4,8	5,1	5,7	6,8	7,3	5,1	5,3	6,0
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	8 911	10 018	11 113	12 893	13 966	14 524	14 644	14 733	15 090	15 540
Eastern Cape	4 657	5 044	5 579	6 302	6 843	7 624	7 527	7 540	7 679	7 848
Northern Cape	853	958	1 026	1 172	1 288	1 458	1 423	1 426	1 449	1 578
Free State	2 584	2 729	2 901	3 367	3 601	4 005	3 779	3 802	3 885	3 962
KwaZulu-Natal	10 554	11 996	12 928	14 885	16 395	17 952	18 251	18 333	18 750	19 341
North West	3 018	3 363	3 652	4 222	4 667	4 810	4 632	4 639	4 728	4 826
Gauteng	17 586	19 822	22 227	25 837	28 438	31 432	32 074	32 158	32 786	33 663
Mpumalanga	3 483	3 875	4 273	4 988	5 541	6 046	6 139	6 149	6 236	6 375
Limpopo	4 001	4 477	5 083	5 789	6 561	6 908	6 985	7 029	7 201	7 336
Value added at basic prices	55 647	62 281	68 780	79 455	87 300	94 759	95 453	95 809	97 804	100 468

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	10,2	12,4	10,9	16,0	8,3	4,0	0,8	0,6	2,4	3,0
Eastern Cape	7,1	8,3	10,6	13,0	8,6	11,4	-1,3	0,2	1,8	2,2
Northern Cape	1,6	12,3	7,1	14,2	9,9	13,2	-2,4	0,2	1,6	8,9
Free State	6,8	5,6	6,3	16,1	7,0	11,2	-5,7	0,6	2,2	2,0
KwaZulu-Natal	9,8	13,7	7,8	15,1	10,1	9,5	1,7	0,5	2,3	3,1
North West	5,6	11,4	8,6	15,6	10,5	3,1	-3,7	0,2	1,9	2,1
Gauteng	11,8	12,7	12,1	16,2	10,1	10,5	2,0	0,3	2,0	2,7
Mpumalanga	6,3	11,3	10,3	16,7	11,1	9,1	1,5	0,2	1,4	2,2
Limpopo	4,6	11,9	13,5	13,9	13,3	5,3	1,1	0,6	2,5	1,9
Value added at basic prices	9,1	11,9	10,4	15,5	9,9	8,5	0,7	0,4	2,1	2,7

Table 31 - Gross domestic product by region: Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	33 649	34 256	34 548	43 958	46 890	48 767	53 608	65 535	64 692	73 440
Eastern Cape	14 538	16 660	22 384	33 062	26 894	30 600	37 517	36 837	46 401	50 657
Northern Cape	3 672	3 643	5 045	5 811	5 960	5 453	6 684	7 160	7 003	7 258
Free State	8 729	9 027	12 340	12 475	15 940	18 081	22 646	23 019	23 526	23 814
KwaZulu-Natal	31 506	35 310	43 145	51 653	60 810	57 234	60 988	71 104	76 479	78 606
North West	10 656	11 274	10 863	12 233	15 069	15 997	18 784	19 710	22 403	24 835
Gauteng	67 210	74 480	74 609	64 861	87 815	92 430	114 802	125 640	133 544	139 678
Mpumalanga	9 733	10 841	13 603	18 458	19 996	23 248	27 271	28 694	33 053	37 013
Limpopo	11 988	12 543	15 462	16 398	18 144	25 845	28 281	28 161	33 937	35 708
Value added at basic prices	191 682	208 034	231 999	258 908	297 518	317 655	370 580	405 860	441 038	471 008

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	17,6	16,5	14,9	17,0	15,8	15,4	14,5	16,1	14,7	15,6
Eastern Cape	7,6	8,0	9,6	12,8	9,0	9,6	10,1	9,1	10,5	10,8
Northern Cape	1,9	1,8	2,2	2,2	2,0	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,5
Free State	4,6	4,3	5,3	4,8	5,4	5,7	6,1	5,7	5,3	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	16,4	17,0	18,6	20,0	20,4	18,0	16,5	17,5	17,3	16,7
North West	5,6	5,4	4,7	4,7	5,1	5,0	5,1	4,9	5,1	5,3
Gauteng	35,1	35,8	32,2	25,1	29,5	29,1	31,0	31,0	30,3	29,7
Mpumalanga	5,1	5,2	5,9	7,1	6,7	7,3	7,4	7,1	7,5	7,9
Limpopo	6,3	6,0	6,7	6,3	6,1	8,1	7,6	6,9	7,7	7,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	42 722	46 632	49 130	51 915	52 163	51 425	53 608	55 850	57 824	59 258
Eastern Cape	31 487	33 220	34 682	36 320	36 654	36 056	37 517	38 751	39 955	40 368
Northern Cape	5 695	6 122	6 375	6 705	6 845	6 499	6 684	6 963	7 115	7 135
Free State	19 490	20 133	21 361	22 322	22 579	21 879	22 646	23 268	25 001	25 393
KwaZulu-Natal	47 759	50 848	54 103	57 398	58 238	58 358	60 988	63 885	66 085	67 061
North West	16 059	17 205	18 104	19 062	19 327	18 271	18 784	19 269	19 792	20 304
Gauteng	86 763	93 884	99 825	106 121	109 167	108 449	114 802	119 851	124 250	127 307
Mpumalanga	22 072	23 197	24 684	26 007	26 490	26 642	27 271	27 864	28 691	29 121
Limpopo	22 412	23 969	25 735	26 849	27 418	27 291	28 281	29 068	29 872	30 036
Value added at basic prices	294 461	315 210	333 999	352 698	358 880	354 870	370 581	384 768	398 585	405 983

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	5,3	9,2	5,4	5,7	0,5	-1,4	4,2	4,2	3,5	2,5
Eastern Cape	4,3	5,5	4,4	4,7	0,9	-1,6	4,1	3,3	3,1	1,0
Northern Cape	4,1	7,5	4,1	5,2	2,1	-5,1	2,8	4,2	2,2	0,3
Free State	5,4	3,3	6,1	4,5	1,2	-3,1	3,5	2,7	7,4	1,6
KwaZulu-Natal	5,4	6,5	6,4	6,1	1,5	0,2	4,5	4,7	3,4	1,5
North West	5,4	7,1	5,2	5,3	1,4	-5,5	2,8	2,6	2,7	2,6
Gauteng	6,1	8,2	6,3	6,3	2,9	-0,7	5,9	4,4	3,7	2,5
Mpumalanga	4,9	5,1	6,4	5,4	1,9	0,6	2,4	2,2	3,0	1,5
Limpopo	5,1	6,9	7,4	4,3	2,1	-0,5	3,6	2,8	2,8	0,5
Value added at basic prices	5,4	7,0	6,0	5,6	1,8	-1,1	4,4	3,8	3,6	1,9

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	21 138	23 196	29 334	31 486	33 648	34 184	35 030	38 728	43 722	46 649
Eastern Cape	9 701	11 443	13 978	15 000	15 638	16 011	16 540	18 649	21 425	23 143
Northern Cape	3 117	3 642	4 483	4 894	5 211	5 146	5 373	6 216	7 159	7 780
Free State	6 146	7 701	10 381	11 142	11 816	11 565	11 563	13 214	14 898	16 225
KwaZulu-Natal	31 653	35 410	39 764	43 416	46 118	46 027	48 277	54 807	63 264	69 781
North West	7 440	9 247	8 125	8 730	9 309	9 175	9 311	10 773	12 214	13 398
Gauteng	48 966	49 500	73 854	78 519	80 967	82 473	83 848	93 683	104 279	112 279
Mpumalanga	7 874	9 457	8 815	9 820	10 433	10 430	11 036	12 750	14 700	16 416
Limpopo	7 908	9 959	7 321	7 989	8 408	8 417	8 522	9 911	11 179	12 304
Value added at basic prices	143 943	159 554	196 054	210 995	221 549	223 427	229 499	258 731	292 841	317 974

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	14,7	14,5	15,0	14,9	15,2	15,3	15,3	15,0	14,9	14,7
Eastern Cape	6,7	7,2	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,3
Northern Cape	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,4
Free State	4,3	4,8	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,2	5,0	5,1	5,1	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	22,0	22,2	20,3	20,6	20,8	20,6	21,0	21,2	21,6	21,9
North West	5,2	5,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,2
Gauteng	34,0	31,0	37,7	37,2	36,5	36,9	36,5	36,2	35,6	35,3
Mpumalanga	5,5	5,9	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,9	5,0	5,2
Limpopo	5,5	6,2	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,9
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	27 438	29 913	31 170	33 673	34 447	34 529	35 030	36 134	36 947	37 571
Eastern Cape	13 493	14 309	14 927	15 866	16 272	16 329	16 540	16 972	17 303	17 470
Northern Cape	4 430	4 759	4 944	5 284	5 413	5 325	5 373	5 501	5 614	5 665
Free State	9 774	10 104	10 610	11 242	11 639	11 444	11 563	11 807	12 016	12 105
KwaZulu-Natal	37 698	39 928	42 005	45 492	47 186	47 237	48 277	49 619	50 880	52 026
North West	7 826	8 057	8 526	9 007	9 491	9 275	9 311	9 614	9 820	9 938
Gauteng	66 943	69 663	73 526	79 241	82 185	82 238	83 848	86 764	89 320	91 780
Mpumalanga	8 875	9 302	9 804	10 456	10 872	10 903	11 036	11 306	11 543	11 691
Limpopo	7 134	7 299	7 713	8 226	8 631	8 433	8 522	8 721	8 790	8 817
Value added at basic prices	183 613	193 334	203 224	218 488	226 136	225 712	229 499	236 439	242 233	247 062

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	5,1	9,0	4,2	8,0	2,3	0,2	1,5	3,2	2,2	1,7
Eastern Cape	3,0	6,0	4,3	6,3	2,6	0,3	1,3	2,6	1,9	1,0
Northern Cape	4,4	7,4	3,9	6,9	2,4	-1,6	0,9	2,4	2,0	0,9
Free State	2,4	3,4	5,0	6,0	3,5	-1,7	1,0	2,1	1,8	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	4,5	5,9	5,2	8,3	3,7	0,1	2,2	2,8	2,5	2,3
North West	2,7	2,9	5,8	5,6	5,4	-2,3	0,4	3,3	2,1	1,2
Gauteng	6,5	4,1	5,5	7,8	3,7	0,1	2,0	3,5	2,9	2,8
Mpumalanga	4,2	4,8	5,4	6,7	4,0	0,3	1,2	2,4	2,1	1,3
Limpopo	2,5	2,3	5,7	6,7	4,9	-2,3	1,0	2,3	0,8	0,3
Value added at basic prices	4,9	5,3	5,1	7,5	3,5	-0,2	1,7	3,0	2,5	2,0

Table 33 - Gross domestic product by region: Finance, real estate and business services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	55 836	63 354	70 703	85 286	86 129	88 012	98 687	103 097	114 889	118 762
Eastern Cape	21 794	24 445	25 526	30 477	31 992	36 620	37 586	39 711	44 879	46 191
Northern Cape	3 948	3 999	5 035	6 598	6 462	6 012	7 237	7 566	8 471	6 140
Free State	11 416	12 222	14 679	17 221	18 562	19 195	20 495	21 597	22 235	24 140
KwaZulu-Natal	37 358	43 351	48 847	57 255	63 159	69 377	70 713	75 704	84 059	88 261
North West	11 013	13 295	13 962	16 091	17 281	20 270	21 314	22 639	25 341	27 560
Gauteng	101 125	118 772	137 235	168 419	182 158	197 936	218 227	242 003	250 591	276 587
Mpumalanga	11 164	10 931	13 676	16 541	18 083	19 815	21 995	23 336	26 233	25 341
Limpopo	13 953	15 727	18 092	21 091	22 930	25 635	27 274	29 403	29 332	30 184
Value added at basic prices	267 607	306 093	347 755	418 980	446 756	482 872	523 526	565 056	606 031	643 166

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	20,9	20,7	20,3	20,4	19,3	18,2	18,9	18,2	19,0	18,5
Eastern Cape	8,1	8,0	7,3	7,3	7,2	7,6	7,2	7,0	7,4	7,2
Northern Cape	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,0
Free State	4,3	4,0	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal	14,0	14,2	14,0	13,7	14,1	14,4	13,5	13,4	13,9	13,7
North West	4,1	4,3	4,0	3,8	3,9	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,3
Gauteng	37,8	38,8	39,5	40,2	40,8	41,0	41,7	42,8	41,3	43,0
Mpumalanga	4,2	3,6	3,9	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,3	3,9
Limpopo	5,2	5,1	5,2	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,2	5,2	4,8	4,7
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	74 653	77 968	85 277	91 962	97 539	97 608	98 687	103 177	106 464	109 966
Eastern Cape	29 975	32 087	33 922	36 075	37 589	37 352	37 586	38 828	39 675	40 961
Northern Cape	5 799	6 375	6 675	6 962	7 238	7 279	7 237	7 493	7 697	7 843
Free State	16 136	16 966	18 604	19 550	20 391	20 416	20 495	21 041	21 678	21 779
KwaZulu-Natal	50 788	56 197	60 501	64 929	68 719	69 848	70 713	73 638	75 096	77 491
North West	15 196	17 239	18 799	19 991	20 918	21 144	21 314	21 932	22 879	23 499
Gauteng	160 301	165 188	183 758	198 097	211 218	214 561	218 227	227 894	235 396	243 621
Mpumalanga	16 827	18 157	19 936	21 188	21 487	21 850	21 995	22 820	23 479	23 795
Limpopo	20 214	21 973	24 424	25 921	26 618	27 054	27 274	28 176	28 715	29 172
Value added at basic prices	389 889	412 149	451 896	484 675	511 716	517 114	523 526	544 997	561 079	578 127

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	7,9	4,4	9,4	7,8	6,1	0,1	1,1	4,5	3,2	3,3
Eastern Cape	7,0	7,0	5,7	6,3	4,2	-0,6	0,6	3,3	2,2	3,2
Northern Cape	7,9	9,9	4,7	4,3	4,0	0,6	-0,6	3,5	2,7	1,9
Free State	7,9	5,1	9,7	5,1	4,3	0,1	0,4	2,7	3,0	0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	7,2	10,6	7,7	7,3	5,8	1,6	1,2	4,1	2,0	3,2
North West	8,0	13,4	9,1	6,3	4,6	1,1	0,8	2,9	4,3	2,7
Gauteng	6,5	3,0	11,2	7,8	6,6	1,6	1,7	4,4	3,3	3,5
Mpumalanga	8,7	7,9	9,8	6,3	1,4	1,7	0,7	3,7	2,9	1,3
Limpopo	5,0	8,7	11,2	6,1	2,7	1,6	0,8	3,3	1,9	1,6
Value added at basic prices	7,1	5,7	9,6	7,3	5,6	1,1	1,2	4,1	3,0	3,0

Table 34 - Gross domestic product by region: Personal services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	10 948	12 449	14 320	16 407	18 287	20 848	23 371	25 557	27 797	29 623
Eastern Cape	8 497	9 336	10 267	11 444	11 949	12 829	14 448	15 596	16 967	18 088
Northern Cape	2 760	2 811	3 268	3 192	3 238	3 121	2 620	3 244	3 231	3 347
Free State	8 707	9 085	9 510	9 940	9 498	10 024	9 992	11 251	11 782	12 818
KwaZulu-Natal	14 064	15 563	17 613	19 081	20 533	22 773	24 558	26 829	29 102	31 588
North West	7 503	8 356	9 127	10 139	10 655	11 865	12 875	14 395	15 774	16 479
Gauteng	23 030	25 449	28 721	32 950	36 465	40 950	45 940	48 348	51 380	55 373
Mpumalanga	5 129	5 843	6 331	6 585	6 784	7 105	7 155	7 870	8 494	9 393
Limpopo	4 435	4 979	5 691	5 991	6 514	7 107	7 602	8 563	8 939	9 890
Value added at basic prices	85 075	93 870	104 847	115 729	123 923	136 621	148 561	161 653	173 466	186 599

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	12,9	13,3	13,7	14,2	14,8	15,3	15,7	15,8	16,0	15,9
Eastern Cape	10,0	9,9	9,8	9,9	9,6	9,4	9,7	9,6	9,8	9,7
Northern Cape	3,2	3,0	3,1	2,8	2,6	2,3	1,8	2,0	1,9	1,8
Free State	10,2	9,7	9,1	8,6	7,7	7,3	6,7	7,0	6,8	6,9
KwaZulu-Natal	16,5	16,6	16,8	16,5	16,6	16,7	16,5	16,6	16,8	16,9
North West	8,8	8,9	8,7	8,8	8,6	8,7	8,7	8,9	9,1	8,8
Gauteng	27,1	27,1	27,4	28,5	29,4	30,0	30,9	29,9	29,6	29,7
Mpumalanga	6,0	6,2	6,0	5,7	5,5	5,2	4,8	4,9	4,9	5,0
Limpopo	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,1	5,3	5,2	5,3
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	19 813	20 654	21 567	22 714	23 592	23 318	23 371	23 905	24 483	24 938
Eastern Cape	12 317	12 697	13 380	14 045	14 477	14 393	14 448	14 812	15 189	15 391
Northern Cape	2 113	2 195	2 338	2 483	2 581	2 597	2 620	2 699	2 759	2 791
Free State	8 631	8 876	9 339	9 802	10 135	9 974	9 992	10 225	10 408	10 558
KwaZulu-Natal	20 548	21 232	22 379	23 589	24 431	24 411	24 558	25 220	25 793	26 311
North West	10 755	11 135	11 780	12 485	12 964	12 835	12 875	13 164	13 396	13 603
Gauteng	37 971	39 711	41 630	44 057	45 864	45 708	45 940	47 159	47 943	49 011
Mpumalanga	6 231	6 376	6 786	7 142	7 378	7 171	7 155	7 249	7 417	7 539
Limpopo	6 418	6 659	7 099	7 491	7 794	7 608	7 602	7 730	7 906	8 024
Value added at basic prices	124 796	129 535	136 298	143 807	149 216	148 015	148 561	152 163	155 295	158 167

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	1,8	4,2	4,4	5,3	3,9	-1,2	0,2	2,3	2,4	1,9
Eastern Cape	1,6	3,1	5,4	5,0	3,1	-0,6	0,4	2,5	2,5	1,3
Northern Cape	1,6	3,9	6,5	6,2	4,0	0,6	0,9	3,0	2,2	1,2
Free State	1,7	2,8	5,2	5,0	3,4	-1,6	0,2	2,3	1,8	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	1,7	3,3	5,4	5,4	3,6	-0,1	0,6	2,7	2,3	2,0
North West	1,5	3,5	5,8	6,0	3,8	-1,0	0,3	2,2	1,8	1,5
Gauteng	1,9	4,6	4,8	5,8	4,1	-0,3	0,5	2,7	1,7	2,2
Mpumalanga	1,5	2,3	6,4	5,3	3,3	-2,8	-0,2	1,3	2,3	1,6
Limpopo	1,6	3,7	6,6	5,5	4,0	-2,4	-0,1	1,7	2,3	1,5
Value added at basic prices	1,7	3,8	5,2	5,5	3,8	-0,8	0,4	2,4	2,1	1,8

Table 35 - Gross domestic product by region: General government services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	18 771	20 118	25 964	23 197	25 868	31 047	34 997	39 242	42 391	47 103
Eastern Cape	21 727	23 320	25 304	27 804	32 280	38 033	44 856	48 827	51 252	54 794
Northern Cape	3 508	3 982	4 294	4 960	6 783	7 145	8 131	9 081	9 914	10 973
Free State	10 330	11 474	12 221	13 648	15 920	18 062	20 523	22 723	24 481	27 226
KwaZulu-Natal	28 595	31 838	34 183	38 212	46 419	53 147	60 439	66 457	71 829	78 981
North West	11 170	12 133	13 327	14 811	15 487	17 483	19 860	21 930	24 022	26 637
Gauteng	79 672	86 729	90 294	107 061	124 707	143 108	159 432	178 158	190 911	212 546
Mpumalanga	9 097	9 965	10 543	12 674	16 164	18 811	21 931	24 165	26 029	28 608
Limpopo	16 648	18 106	19 972	22 410	26 002	29 983	34 478	38 777	41 316	45 254
Value added at basic prices	199 518	217 665	236 104	264 777	309 629	356 819	404 647	449 360	482 144	532 122

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	9,4	9,2	11,0	8,8	8,4	8,7	8,6	8,7	8,8	8,9
Eastern Cape	10,9	10,7	10,7	10,5	10,4	10,7	11,1	10,9	10,6	10,3
Northern Cape	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1
Free State	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	14,3	14,6	14,5	14,4	15,0	14,9	14,9	14,8	14,9	14,8
North West	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,0	4,9	4,9	4,9	5,0	5,0
Gauteng	39,9	39,8	38,2	40,4	40,3	40,1	39,4	39,6	39,6	39,9
Mpumalanga	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,8	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,4
Limpopo	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,4	8,5	8,6	8,6	8,5
Value added at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c. Constant 2010 prices - Rand million

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	27 876	28 964	29 723	31 097	32 802	33 914	34 997	36 937	38 367	40 000
Eastern Cape	36 343	38 039	39 219	40 719	42 738	43 610	44 856	46 064	46 523	46 586
Northern Cape	6 525	6 908	7 108	7 460	7 919	7 944	8 131	8 558	8 981	9 025
Free State	16 591	17 138	17 746	18 559	19 536	20 040	20 523	21 411	22 200	23 132
KwaZulu-Natal	47 488	49 627	51 106	53 635	56 591	58 447	60 439	62 664	65 145	67 152
North West	15 858	16 539	17 083	18 014	18 978	19 447	19 860	20 672	21 770	22 640
Gauteng	124 667	130 279	134 150	140 672	149 162	155 033	159 432	166 992	173 628	179 860
Mpumalanga	18 118	18 670	19 319	20 132	21 122	21 598	21 931	22 796	23 601	24 330
Limpopo	27 954	29 101	30 078	31 349	32 921	33 890	34 478	36 600	37 519	38 488
Value added at basic prices	321 418	335 265	345 531	361 636	381 768	393 921	404 647	422 695	437 734	451 214

d. Constant 2010 prices - percentage changes

Province	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	3,0	3,9	2,6	4,6	5,5	3,4	3,2	5,5	3,9	4,3
Eastern Cape	1,5	4,7	3,1	3,8	5,0	2,0	2,9	2,7	1,0	0,1
Northern Cape	0,7	5,9	2,9	4,9	6,2	0,3	2,4	5,3	4,9	0,5
Free State	2,4	3,3	3,5	4,6	5,3	2,6	2,4	4,3	3,7	4,2
KwaZulu-Natal	1,3	4,5	3,0	4,9	5,5	3,3	3,4	3,7	4,0	3,1
North West	0,9	4,3	3,3	5,4	5,4	2,5	2,1	4,1	5,3	4,0
Gauteng	2,3	4,5	3,0	4,9	6,0	3,9	2,8	4,7	4,0	3,6
Mpumalanga	1,4	3,0	3,5	4,2	4,9	2,3	1,5	3,9	3,5	3,1
Limpopo	1,3	4,1	3,4	4,2	5,0	2,9	1,7	6,2	2,5	2,6
Value added at basic prices	1,9	4,3	3,1	4,7	5,6	3,2	2,7	4,5	3,6	3,1

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes

Introduction

This statistical release contains independently compiled annual estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 2004 to 2013. It also contains quarterly estimates of the GDP for the period 2004 to the third quarter of 2014. The estimates are based on the 2008 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 guidelines of an internationally agreed system of national accounts. The estimates of real GDP are expressed in terms of a 2010 base year.

Methodology

Annual GDP estimates are calculated independently from the quarterly estimates within a supply and use framework. Alternatively, annual GDP estimates are derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the relevant year in the absence of supply and use tables.

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (see 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 (see Methodological notes) are compiled by economic activity and therefore estimates of value added by industry are available by province. The totals 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 bottom-up method and other less detailed data are used for the top-down method. Mixed methods (combination of the bottom-up and top-down methods) are used due to data source constraints.

Classifications

The estimates of value added by industry are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. The 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. The Central Product Classification (CPC) is used to classify the supply and use of products and services.

Seasonal adjustment

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 interpretation difficult.

Reliability of estimates	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 large sample surveys 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	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA: Annual Financial Statistics Quarterly Financial Statistics Quarterly Employment Statistics Quarterly Labour Force Survey Producer Price Index Consumer Price Index Financial statistics of consolidated general government Various monthly surveys
Unpublished statistics	In some cases Stats SA can also make available unpublished information to users. This information can be made available electronically or through printouts.
Pre-release policy	Stats SA keeps 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	CPC Central Product Classification DAFF Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing DMR Department of Mineral Resources DWA Department of Water Affairs SARB South African Reserve Bank SARS South African Revenue Service 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 were 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 the SIC are presented, namely Table O showing only those categories of the SIC which have been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and Table P showing the full version of the SIC (5th edition).

Table O – Categories used in the national accounts

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture Forestry Fishing	1	11 12 13
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Gold mining Platinum group metals Other metal ores Other mining and quarrying	2	21 23 24 24 22, 25, 29
Manufacturing Food, beverages and tobacco products Textiles, clothing and leather goods Wood and paper; publishing and printing Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic Other non-metallic mineral products Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment Electrical machinery and apparatus Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks Transport equipment Furniture; other manufacturing	3	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
Electricity, gas and water Electricity and gas Water	4	41 42
Construction	5	
Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation Wholesale trade Retail trade; repair of household goods Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles Catering and accommodation	6	61 62 63 64

Table O – Categories used in the national accounts (concluded)

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Transport, storage and communication Transport and storage Communication	7	71-74 75
Finance, real estate and business services Finance and insurance Real estate Business services	8	81-83 84 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 criteria other 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 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 P – Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) - (5th Edition)

Title of category	Major division	Division
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Agriculture, hunting and related services Forestry, logging and related services Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms	1	11 12 13
Mining and quarrying Mining of coal and lignite Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying Mining of gold and uranium ore Mining of metal ores, except gold and uranium Other mining and quarrying Service activities incidental to mining of minerals	2	21 22 23 24 25 29
Manufacturing Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods 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 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks Manufacture of transport equipment Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling	3	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
Electricity, gas and water supply Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water	4	41 42
Construction	5	
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation Wholesale and commission trade, except motor vehicles and motor cycles	6	61

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

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

Classification of products

The supply and use tables allow for the comparison of statistics at a commodity level. The aggregated tables in this publication are 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 Q provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

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

Supply and Use Table	CPC	CPC Description
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	01 – 04	Agriculture, forestry and fishery products
Ores, minerals, electricity, water	11 – 18	Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water
Food, beverages, textiles, apparel	211 – 293	Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products
Wood, chemical, non-metallic	31 – 39	Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment
Metal, machinery, equipment	411 – 499	Metal products, machinery and equipment
Construction	53 – 54	Constructions and construction services
Trade, transport, distribution	61 – 692	Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services
Financial, real estate, leasing	711 – 73	Financial and related services; real estate services; and rental and leasing services
Business, production services	81 – 89	Business and production services
Community, social, personal	91 – 95	Community, social and personal services

Data sources

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

Table R – Statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
Cross industry	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the estimation of benchmark and annual estimates is based on the Annual Financial Statistics and periodic large sample surveys conducted by Stats SA. The information is evaluated in a series of annual supply and use tables for internal consistency.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>A mixture between “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches is used in the compilation of the estimates (see methodological notes). “Bottom-up” data sources include the results of large sample surveys and information from large role-players in a sector, e.g. Telkom. “Top-down” sources are distribution keys based on population census results, employment data, administrative data etc.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA. Information from the quarterly financial survey is used where applicable.</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise the constant estimates are derived from the nominal estimates developed in the supply and use framework and double-deflated with suitable price indices. The output and cost structures from the nominal estimates inform the relative weights used to develop the required composite price indicators.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Various price indices are used to derive estimates at constant prices from the nominal estimates. Extrapolation of estimates is done through short-term indicators where available.</p>
	<p>Non-observed economy</p> <p>Information was obtained from administrative and enforcement records of the South African Police Service (SAPS), South African Revenue Service (SARS), other associations (e.g. SWEAT for prostitution) and information on other country experiences.</p> <p>Estimates on housing stock and rental values were obtained from the 2011 population census and the 20010/11 Income and Expenditure survey.</p> <p>Informal sector estimates were based on the 2013 Survey of Employers and Self-employed as well as the Quarterly Labour Force Survey.</p>	<p>Non-observed economy</p> <p>Various price indices are used to derive estimates at constant prices from the nominal estimates. Extrapolation of estimates is done through short-term indicators where available.</p>

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

<p>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual The census of commercial agriculture 2007, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (DAFF), was used.</p> <p>Regional Selected variables are supplied by the DAFF 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 DAFF</p>	<p>Quarterly Relevant price indices are provide by the DAFF on a quarterly basis.</p>
<p>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual Mining 2012 large sample survey data published by Stats SA. Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of Mines and information from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).</p> <p>Regional Information for distribution keys sourced from the DMR and Chamber of Mines.</p> <p>Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry are supplemented with information from the Chamber of Mines.</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry are supplemented with information from the Chamber of Mines.</p>
<p>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual Manufacturing 2011 large sample survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>

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

<p>Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Electricity, gas and water 2010 large sample survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Construction (SIC 5)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Construction 2011 large sample survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Benchmark year estimates are extrapolated according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Distribution keys are developed from building statistics published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation (SIC 6)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Wholesale and Retail trade 2009; Motor trade 2009 and Accommodation 2009 large sample surveys conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>

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

<p>Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and the South African Post Office.</p> <p>Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries, e.g. the taxi industry.</p> <p>Transport and communication 2010 large sample surveys conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Business Services 2010 large sample survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Statistics from the 2011 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from the SARB.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from the SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure.</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Information and estimates from the SARB.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from the SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure.</p>
<p>General government (SIC 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual</p> <p>Stat SA conducts a number of surveys on the three tiers of government that are used to derive the estimates. They are supplemented with information from the SARB.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices.</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly information from the quarterly employment survey conducted by Stats SA.</p>

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

<p>Personal services (SIC 9, excl SIC 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark / annual Personal Services 2010 large sample survey data published by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional Information of distribution keys is sourced from the 2011 population census and the General Household Survey.</p> <p>Quarterly Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by the SARB.</p>	<p>Quarterly Employment estimates in the domestic services industry.</p>
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Glossary

Table S describes and defines relevant national accounting and other terms used in this publication.

Table S – Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP

Term	Description
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 those for holidays and sick leave, as well as military pay and allowances. It excludes employers' social contributions.
Constant prices	Constant prices is a valuation concept expressed at the prices prevailing during a fixed reference period or base period. The base period for national accounts estimates at constant prices is 2010, which means that they have been restated at 2010 prices.
Consumer price index (CPI)	An index that measures the prices of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.
Current prices	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.

Table S – Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 as the difference between the rate paid to banks by borrowers and a “reference rate” plus the difference between a “reference rate” and the rate paid to depositors. The reference rates used in the calculations will be between the bank interest rates on deposits and loans.
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 by 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.

Table S – Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 producers' 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.
Illegal economy	The illegal economy is the activities in the resale, distribution or ownership of goods and services forbidden by law and legal activities carried out by unauthorised producers.
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.
Informal economy	The informal economy is broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes for the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale.
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.
Non-observed economy	The non-observed economy is the extent of the economic activity missing from statistical data collections and from administrative sources.

Table S – Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 the 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 workforce, stamp duties, business or professional licences, 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	The percentage change in a variable from one period to another is its change in value (value in the second period less its value in the first period) divided by its value in the first period, multiplied by 100. Growth in GDP is usually measured by its percentage change.
Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the 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.
Producer price index (PPI)	The producer price index indicates changes in producer prices of locally produced commodities (including exports).
Producer's 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 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.

Table S – Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (continued)

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 by region is defined as a province.
Revision of estimates	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 apart from the revision of estimates for the latest quarters. At such a time the results of surveys 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 towards the 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 2008.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production and which 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).

Table S – Glossary of statistical sources used in estimating benchmark, annual and quarterly value added and GDP (concluded)

Underground economy	The underground economy includes activities that may be both productive in an economic sense and also quite legal but deliberately concealed from public authorities to avoid the payment of taxes, payment of social security contributions, meeting certain legal standards or complying with certain administrative procedures.
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 between 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 from 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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