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Gross Domestic Product

Revised estimates 1993 - 1998

First quarter 1999

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Private Bag X44 • 0001 Pretoria • South Africa • Steyn's Building • Steyn's Arcade • 274 Schoeman Street • Pretoria

Enquiries Tel: + 27(12) 310 8077/421 • Fax: + 27(12) 328 3932

E-mail address: info@statssa.pwv.gov.za • Website: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>



CONTENTS

Key findings	1
--------------------	---

Methodological notes	13
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Quarterly tables

Table 1	Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)	26
Table 2	Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices	28
Table 3	Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)	30
Table 4	Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices	32
Table 5	Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)	34
Table 6	Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)	36

Annual tables

Table 7	Annual gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)	38
Table 8	Percentage change in the annual gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices	39
Table 9	Previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at constant prices (R million)	40
Table 10	Percentage change in previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at constant prices	41
Table 11	Annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)	42
Table 12	Previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)	43
Table 13	Percentage contribution to the annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices	44
Table 14	Previous and revised percentage contribution to the annual gross domestic product by industry according to the base years	45
Table 15	Annual volume index numbers by industry (1995 = 100)	45
Table 16	Annual implied deflators by industry (1995 = 100)	46
Table 17	Annual production accounts by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)	47
Table 18	Annual production accounts by industry at current prices (R million)	48

Additional information

Explanatory notes	51
Classification of industries	54
Statistical sources and methods	58
Glossary	64
For more information	69

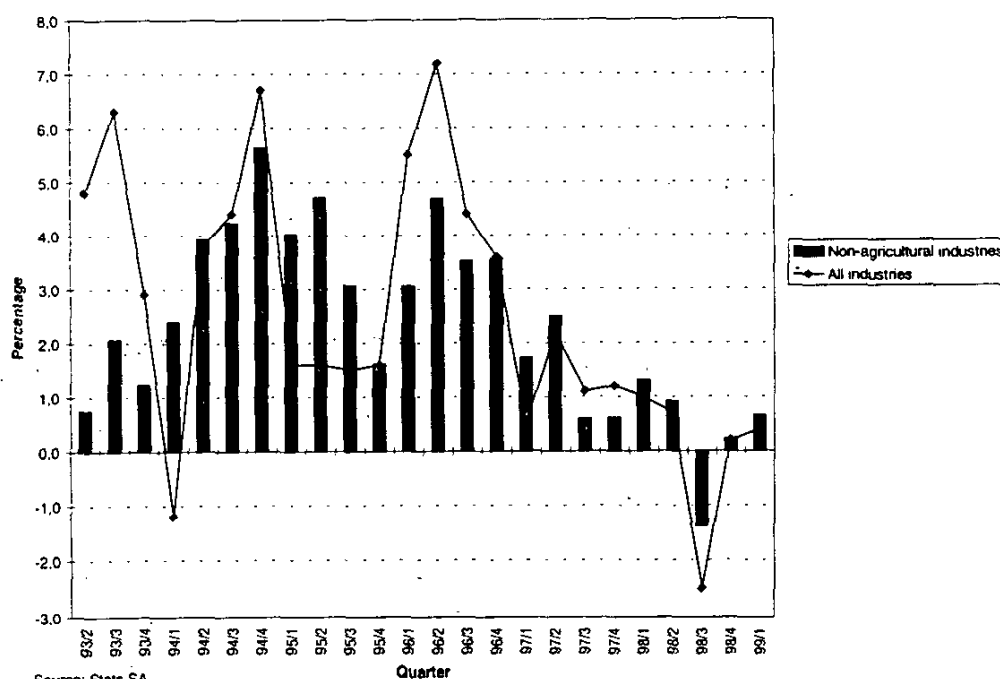
KEY FINDINGS

REAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES INCREASED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1999

According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted real GDP at market prices for the first quarter of 1999 increased by an annualised rate of 0,4% compared with the fourth quarter of 1998, following the real annualised economic growth rates of 0,9%, 0,7%, -2,3% and 0,2% in the four quarters of 1998. (These quarterly figures have been revised as part of the rebasing to the 1995 base year and five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998. See the second part of this statistical release. The previous quarterly estimates for 1998, calculated with respect to 1990 prices, were 0,4%, 0,3%, -2,5% and -0,3% respectively)

The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for the first quarter of 1999 also increased by an annualised rate of 0,4% compared with the fourth quarter of 1998 (cf. figure 1). (According to the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA), the gross value added by the various industries is valued at basic prices and no longer at factor cost as has been the case up to now. It is important to note that the gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products, while gross value added at factor cost excludes taxes on production and imports and includes other subsidies on production.)

Figure 1 - Annualised growth rate in the seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices.



The annualised increase of 0,4% in the seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for the first quarter of 1999 is due to increases in the real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry (0,3 of a percentage point), the transport, storage and communication industry (0,2 of a percentage point), the manufacturing industry (0,1 of a percentage point), the electricity, gas and water industry (0,1 of a percentage point), the community services industry (0,1 of a percentage point) and the general government services industry (0,1 of a percentage point). However, these increases were counteracted by annualised decreases in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the agricultural industry (-0,2 of a percentage point), the mining and quarrying industry (-0,2 of a percentage point) and the trade and catering industry (-0,1 of a percentage point) (cf. table A, last column).

Table A: Contribution of annualised percentage changes in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the different industries to total real value added at basic prices in 1998 and the first quarter of 1999.

Industry	Percentage contribution to total value added in the base year 1995 (Weights)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised percentage change compared with the previous quarter					Contribution (percentage points) to the total seasonally adjusted real annualised economic growth rate 1/					
		1998				1999	1998					1999
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	-4,1	-3,7	-23,8	-0,3	-4,5	-0,2	-0,1	-0,9	0,0	-0,2	-0,2
Mining and quarrying	7,0	-2,2	-1,7	-2,6	-0,9	-2,2	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2
Manufacturing	21,2	-0,7	-3,9	-8,2	0,3	0,4	-0,1	-0,8	-1,7	0,1	0,1	0,1
Electricity and water	3,5	2,4	1,6	-1,2	0,6	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Construction	3,2	3,3	2,6	2,1	0,3	-0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	14,3	-0,6	-2,5	-2,8	-3,4	-0,9	-0,1	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,1	-0,1
Transport and communication	8,9	5,6	7,9	3,4	3,6	2,8	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Finance, real estate and business services	16,4	4,7	7,7	2,5	1,8	1,7	0,8	1,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3
Other private services	2,7	4,3	4,2	4,4	4,2	2,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
General government services	16,2	-0,1	-0,9	0,3	-0,9	0,6	0,0	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,1
Other producers	2,8	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total Value Added 2/	100,0	1,0	0,7	-2,5	0,2	-0,4	1,0	0,7	-2,5	0,2	0,4	0,4

1/ The contribution is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each industry with its corresponding weight in the base year.

2/ Note that the percentage changes reflected in this table refer to value added and not to GDP at market prices. Cf. the definition of the latter in the Glossary.

(It should be noted that the changes in value added reported below have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and 5-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998. See the second part of this release.)

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the agricultural industry decreased at annualised rates of 4,1%, 3,7%, 23,8% and 0,3% in the four quarters of 1998 respectively, followed by a further decrease of 4,5% in the first quarter of 1999. While the decline in 1998, especially in the second half of 1998, was mainly due to a lower maize crop than in the previous season, the decrease in the first quarter of 1999 was mainly due to decreases in the value added by horticulture, especially citrus and deciduous fruit, animal products such as fresh milk and certain field crops such as wheat and sugar cane.

Mining and quarrying output continued its downward trend of 1998. The mining and quarrying industry reflected an annualised decrease in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 2,2% during the first quarter of 1999. This decrease was mainly due to a decline in the production of gold and the continued decline in international commodity prices.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by an annualised rate of 0,4% during the first quarter of 1999 after having recorded decreases in the first three quarters of 1998 and an increase of 0,3% in the fourth quarter of 1998. The annualised growth rate of 0,4% in the first quarter of 1999 can be ascribed to an improvement in the manufacturing environment, mainly as a result of an increase in export of South African manufactured products.

The annualised growth in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the electricity and water industry was 1,5% during the first quarter of 1999. This increase in the first quarter of 1999 was mainly due to a small increase in overall economic activity as well as an increase in demand for electricity from neighbouring countries.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the construction industry decreased by an annualised rate of 0,2% during the first quarter of 1999. The weak performance by this industry, as is evident from the first quarter's figures, was mainly due to the continued slowdown in private sector demand for residential and non-residential buildings, and less fixed investment in buildings and civil engineering projects by businesses.

The real value added by the wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation industry decreased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 0,9% during the first quarter of 1999. This decrease was mainly due to further decreases in motor vehicle and retail trade sales. However, catering and accommodation activities continued to increase.

The rising trend in the growth of the seasonally adjusted real value added by the transport and communication industry continued in the first quarter of 1999 reflecting an annualised rate of 2,8%. This increase was due to buoyancy in activities related to the further expansion of communication services.

Although the finance, real estate and business services industry performed strongly during 1998, reflecting an annual increase of 3,4% in the real value added, the real value added by this industry increased at a lower seasonally adjusted annualised rate during the fourth quarter of 1998 and the first quarter of 1999 (1,8% and 1,7% respectively) than in

the first and second quarters of 1998 (4,7% and 7,7% respectively). The diminished performance of the financial services industry was mainly due to a decline in the activities of the real estate industry.

The real value added by the other private services industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 2,4% during the first quarter of 1999, while the real output of the general government services industry reflected a seasonally adjusted annualised increase of 0,6%.

Revised GDP estimates for 1993 to 1998

South Africa's national accounts have been revised after a major exercise undertaken by Stats SA in co-operation with the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). New international guidelines – the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA) – have been implemented, the base year for the national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 1990 to 1995, new areas of economic activity have been uncovered, and information from new data sources have been taken into reckoning.

Higher level of GDP

The level of the revised GDP at current prices is approximately 11 to 14 percent higher than the previous GDP estimates for the period 1993 to 1998 as illustrated in table B.

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

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	382	431	485	543	595	649
Revised GDP (Rand billion)	426	482	548	615	680	738
Difference (Rand billion)	44	51	63	72	85	89
Difference (percentage)	11,5	11,8	13,5	13,1	14,3	13,7

The change in the level of the GDP is due to definitional changes in the 1993 SNA, coverage of new areas of economic activity, and the thorough review of data sources. Approximately R12 billion (2,5% of the previous GDP) is the result of changes in definitions. The rest is due to new activity and new data sources, yielding better estimates of existing activity, notably research reports on selected aspects of production by universities and parastatals, the SARB and Stats SA.

Higher growth in real GDP from 1993 to 1998

According to the revised GDP estimates, the average annual real economic growth rate is seen to have been 2,7% during the 1993 to 1998 period compared to the previous estimate of 2,2% (shown in the rightmost column of table C) during the same period.

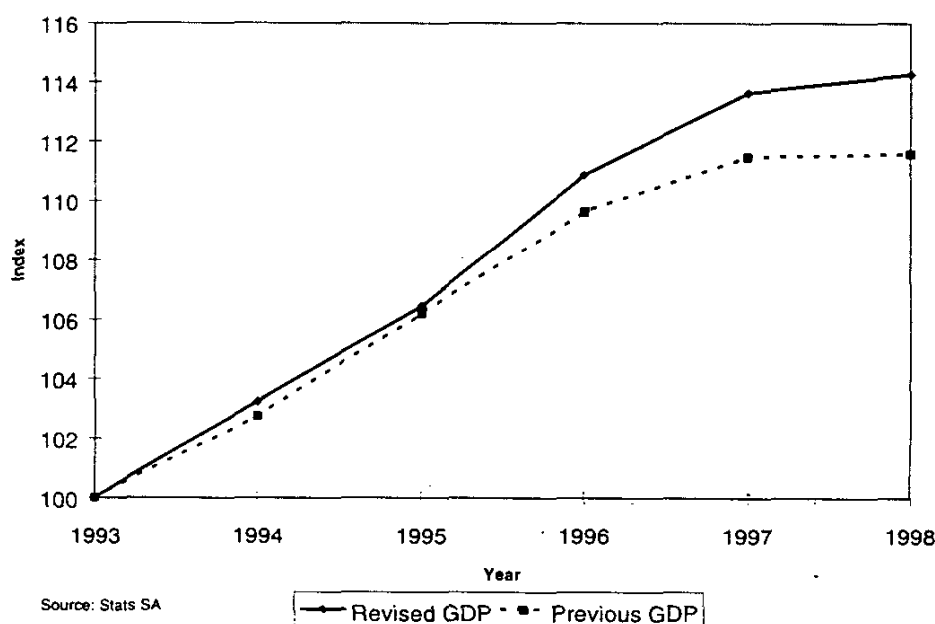
Growth rates between 1993 and 1998 in the revised GDP at constant prices and the previously published figures are indicated in table C.

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

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993 - 1998
Previous annual percentage growth in GDP (1990 prices)	2,7	3,4	3,2	1,7	0,1	2,2
Revised annual percentage growth in GDP (1995 prices)	3,2	3,1	4,2	2,5	0,5	2,7

In order to compare the previous and revised real growth rates of the GDP over time, the previous and revised GDP estimates can be expressed in terms of an index with 1993=100 (cf. figure 2). The figure indicates that the difference between the revised and the previous estimates of the real economic growth rate begins to widen from 1995 onwards.

Figure 2 - Previous and revised real gross domestic product expressed as an index 1993 = 100



Comparisons between previous and revised GDP estimates by industry

Table D and figure 3 indicate the difference between the previous and revised estimates at an aggregated industry level. The table contains three sets of comparative numbers:

- Value added at factor cost at current prices for the base year, 1995. For example, value added by transport and communication is seen to have been R44 billion rather than R33 billion in the base year. While it is possible to derive factor cost in the revised estimates, it is not possible to derive basic prices for the previous estimates. (Note that factor costs (remuneration of production factors e.g. land, capital,

labour and entrepreneurship) *plus* other taxes on production *minus* other subsidies on production equals basic prices.)

- Average annual real growth rates of value added at constant prices for the period 1993 to 1998. For example, the growth rate in the transport and communication industry is seen to have been 6,8% rather than 3,4%. These average annual real growth rates are calculated at basic prices for the revised estimates and at factor cost for the previous estimates. However, the difference in definition does not affect the growth rates.
- The percentage contribution to GDP by industry is calculated for the revised estimates in the new base year, 1995, and for the previous estimates in the old base year, 1990. This reflects the weights of the various industries. For example, the percentage contribution of transport and communication to GDP is seen to have been 8,9% rather than 7,4% over the period. (The contribution to GDP is calculated at basic prices for the revised estimates and at factor cost for the previous estimates. The difference in definition has only a marginal influence on the weights.)

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

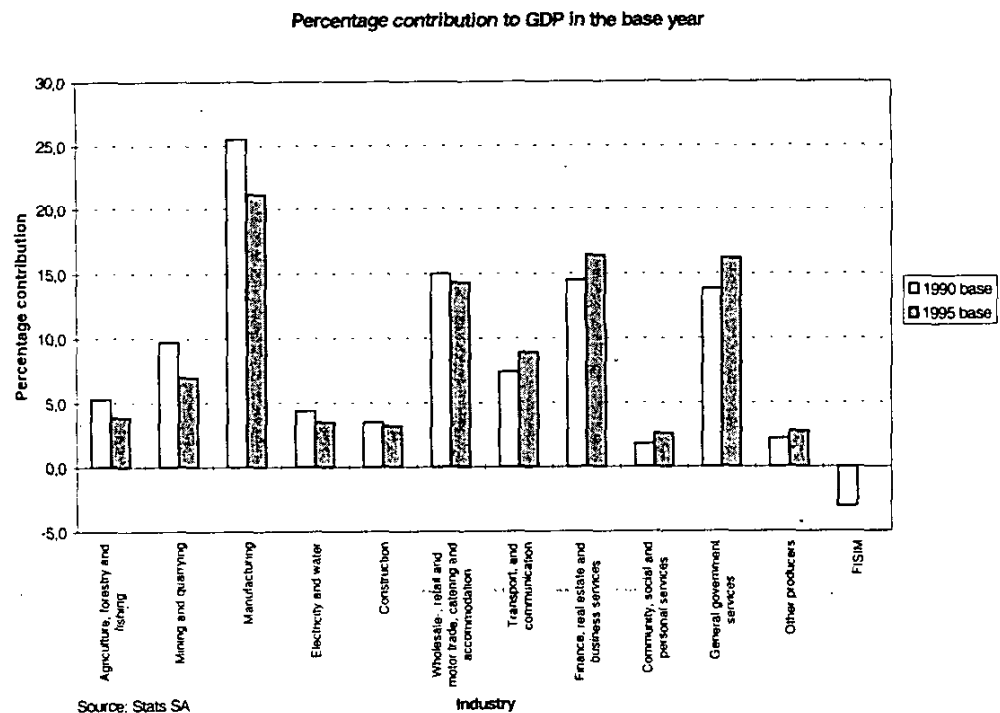


Table D - Previous and revised estimates of the gross domestic product by industry

Industry	Value added at factor cost in 1995 (R billion)			Average annual real growth from 1993 to 1998 (%)		Percentage contribution to GDP in the base year	
	Previous	Revised	Difference	Previous	Revised	Previous	Revised
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19	20	1	3,8	1,7	5,3	3,9
Mining and quarrying	34	34	0	-1,3	-0,5	9,7	7,0
Manufacturing	105	106	1	2,4	2,2	25,5	21,2
Electricity and water	17	17	0	3,4	3,6	4,4	3,5
Construction	14	16	2	1,2	2,6	3,5	3,2
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	70	70	0	3,0	2,2	15,0	14,3
Transport and communication	33	44	11	3,4	6,8	7,4	8,9
Finance, real estate and business services	73	77	4	2,9	4,3	14,5	16,4
Other private services	8	13	5	1,8	4,5	1,8	2,7
General government services	65	80	15	0,5	0,8	13,8	16,2
Other producers	9	14	5	1,8	1,3	2,2	2,8
Financial services indirectly measured	-16	-	16	-	-	-3,1	-
Sum of values added	431	492	61	-	-	100,0	100,0
Taxes on production and imports	60	64	4	-	-		
Subsidies	-6	-8	-2				
Gross domestic product at market prices	485	548	63	2,2	2,7		

Reasons for changes in the level of the GDP and the average annual real growth rates

Agriculture, forestry and fishing: There has been a change in the method of estimating the value added of forestry and an additional information source was used in the estimation process, both causing an increase in the level of value added by this industry at current prices. The growth in forests commercially controlled must, according to the 1993 SNA, be recorded as changes in inventories of work-in-progress. Furthermore, the estimates of production in kind have been improved, including the gathering of fuel wood, medicinal herbs, and other products from forests. The revised estimates are based on results from a research project conducted by the University of Pretoria. The difference in the average annual real growth rate of the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry during the period 1993 to 1998 is mainly due to improved methods for estimating constant prices. Constant prices are now derived at a more detailed level.

Mining and quarrying: The higher average annual real growth rate reflected by the mining and quarrying industry according to the revised estimates is mainly due to changes in weights. The contribution of gold mining is lower in the new base year (1995) than in the old base year (1990).

Manufacturing: There were no significant changes in the level or the average annual real growth rate of the manufacturing industry.

Electricity and water: There were no significant changes in the level or the average annual real growth rate of the electricity and water industry.

Construction: The revised estimates for the construction industry have been brought in line with the estimates of gross fixed capital formation estimated by the SARB. The main output of construction is capital and must by and large correspond with the expenditure side of the GDP.

Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation: The lower average annual real growth rate reflected by this industry in the revised estimates is due to the new treatment of financial services (cf. Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) discussed later).

Transport and communication: The revised national accounts include considerably improved estimates of the private transport industry using a variety of new information sources. Higher estimates of the taxi industry are based on the results of new research activities conducted by the Council for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR). However, the higher level of the taxi industry has not affected the average annual real growth rate of this industry. The higher average annual real growth rate is mainly due to the communication industry, which includes activities that have expanded rapidly during the latest few years, namely cellular telephone networks, internet service providers and satellite TV. These activities have been estimated more accurately on the basis of financial data obtained from the relevant companies and various research reports. Furthermore, a reassessment of data from Telkom has contributed to the upward revision of the growth rates.

Finance, real estate and business services: The upward revision of both the level and the average annual real growth rate of this industry are due to the inclusion of information from new data sources. Stock data on housing from the 1996 Population Census have been used to revise the estimates of housing. This reflected a higher value added level by this industry. Note that, as in the old system, a rental value is imputed for owner occupied dwellings, which is recorded as producing services. However, the revision of housing did not contribute to the higher average annual real growth rate reflected by this industry. A number of activities, some of them with high growth rates, have also been more adequately measured. The activities of financial brokers expanded rapidly with the opening-up of the economy in the early nineties and have been estimated on the basis of indicators supplied by the SARB. Micro lenders hardly existed at the beginning of the period under review but have grown exponentially. Security services, included in business services, is another rapidly growing industry, which has been estimated on the basis of new industry information.

Other private services: The revised estimates of this industry have been brought in line with the relevant private consumption expenditure estimates of the SARB. This industry mainly produces consumer services. The increased average annual real growth rate reflected by this industry is due to a rapid expansion of the private health industry during the first half of the period under review.

General government services: A definitional change in the 1993 SNA accounts for approximately R6 billion of the increase in the revised level in general government services. The definition regarding the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of fixed capital assets) of the general government sector has changed. Previously, fixed capital assets (e.g. housing) of the general government sector were included in capital formation and the consumption of fixed capital was estimated and included in the value added by the general government sector. Furthermore, infrastructural assets, such as roads, bridges and dams were treated as consumption (current) expenditure of the general government sector. The 1993 SNA recommends that infrastructural assets of the general government sector be included in capital formation and the depreciation of infrastructural assets be estimated and included in the value added by the general government sector. The remaining difference of R9 billion between the previous and revised levels of the general government services industry is due to a reallocation of government expenditure between compensation of employees and intermediate consumption based on improved information regarding government expenditure obtained from the annual survey of government expenditure conducted by Stats SA.

Other producers: The change in the level of the value added by this industry is due to a revised estimate of value added by domestic servants based on data from the October Household Surveys of 1994 to 1997 and the 1996 Population Census.

Financial services indirectly measured (FSIM): Banks and other financial intermediaries provide services for which they do not charge explicitly. In this situation, national accounts must use an indirect measure of the value of these services. This is labelled financial services indirectly measured (FSIM). They are measured as total interest receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable. This definition was, with some minor differences, the same in the previous system. However, total FSIM – previously labelled imputed bank service charges – was previously recorded as a negative item in the compilation of GDP. The 1993 SNA recommends that FSIM be allocated to users. A portion of FSIM is now recorded as intermediate consumption by industries, lowering the value added to different extents across all industries. This does not materially affect the levels or the real growth rates for most industries. Exceptions are the wholesale, retail, motor trade and real estate industries. By contrast, another portion of FSIM is used by households and is included in private consumption expenditure. This raises the level of GDP.

Informal sector: The estimate of the contribution of the informal sector to the GDP has been revised. The basic information for this purpose was obtained from the October Household Surveys of 1994 to 1997 conducted by Stats SA, the results of the 1996 Population Census, as well as some external data sources. Regarding the external data sources, mention should be made of a special study by the Bureau of Marketing Research of the University of South Africa regarding the role and size of the informal sector.

In view of the fact that a portion of the informal activities is traditionally already included in the GDP by means of imputations (e.g. imputations are made regarding agriculture for own subsistence production, and regarding transport for services rendered by mini-buses, etc.), it follows that only the remaining part of value added by the informal sector can be added to the estimates of the formal economy. The percentage contribution to the GDP at market prices (at current prices) of the value added by this portion of the informal sector in the base year, i.e. 1995, is 6.9%.

Reasons for changes in the percentage contribution of the industries to the GDP

The contributions to GDP - the weights - for the goods producing industries are lower in the revised estimates than the previous estimates, while they are higher for the service producing industries. This is seen in the rightmost two columns of table D. This is a result both of actual structural changes in the economy and the increased activity in the service producing industries reflected in the revisions.

Higher GDP per capita

The revised estimates for the GDP per capita, due to the revised higher level of the GDP shown in table B and the lower population estimates from the 1996 Population Census, are indicated in table E. Except for 1998, the growth of real GDP has been slightly higher than the population growth, resulting in a positive growth in real GDP per capita.

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

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Previous GDP per capita at current prices (R'000)	10,1	11,2	12,3	13,5	14,4	15,3
Revised GDP per capita at current prices (R'000)	11,3	12,5	13,9	15,2	16,5	17,5
Previous GDP per capita at constant prices (R'000)	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,4	7,3	7,2
Revised GDP per capita at constant prices (R'000)	13,6	13,8	13,9	14,1	14,2	14,0



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Dr F M Orkin

Head: Statistics South Africa

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Revised National Accounts

Introduction

This statistical release contains revised estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 1993 to 1998, calculated from the production side whereby GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities or industries. This major review of South Africa's national accounts engaged Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), which share responsibility for the compilation of national accounts. Stats SA is responsible for compiling the production side of the national accounts, while the SARB is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts, as well as income and savings and the balance of payments. The SARB will release their revised estimates on 29 June 1999.

Major revisions of the national accounts were necessary due to -

- change of the base year for the estimates at constant prices;
- the availability of new sources of information including results of intermittent economic censuses and surveys as well as the 1996 Population Census;
- improvements in methodology; and
- new international guidelines as prescribed by the United Nations' latest System of National Accounts agreed in 1993 (1993 SNA).

In accordance with international practice, an update of the base year accompanied by some revisions of the GDP estimates have been taking place regularly every five years in South Africa. This time, however, the revisions have been more far-reaching and comprehensive than usual.

New base year

The base year for the national accounts estimates at constant prices has been changed from 1990 to 1995. This is in accordance with international practice and the recommendations of the UN to update the base year regularly, preferably every fifth year, as it has been done for South Africa's national accounts in the past. In order to analyse the behaviour of the GDP over time independently of the influence of price changes, GDP is calculated for each industry in constant prices. In loose terms, constant price measures inform about the volume of goods and services produced, independently of changes in prices. The GDP at constant prices series are calculated by selecting a reference period in the past, called the base year, and valuing current production of goods and services in the prices of that year.

The selection of the base year can 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 larger when valued in prices of the earlier period since the relative price was larger in that period, and movements in the industry will 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 were output valued in prices of the later period. Ideally, the base year is a typical year, followed by a number of years in which the relative prices of commodities remain stable. In a dynamic economy, however, relative prices constantly shift

due to such factors as uneven technological developments in different industries, variations in productivity, shifts in consumer demand, cycles in economic growth and so on. The more remote a base year becomes in time, the more today's relative prices will have changed compared to those of the base year, and the less prices of the base year will be relevant for the current period. The usefulness of constant price estimates therefore diminishes as we move away from the base year. The rate of obsolescence depends on the degree of a relative price change.

The change of the base year can in itself change the aggregate growth rate of the real GDP. Gold, for example, had a larger weight in 1990 than in 1995. Therefore, its contribution to the aggregate real economic growth rate is smaller in the rebased GDP estimates.

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

Changing to a new base year will cause a discontinuity in GDP by industry if the change is not calculated to all preceding periods. There are two alternative approaches for providing continuous constant price 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 components are revalued at 1995 prices, and they are summed to obtain higher level aggregates. In the second method, data prior to the new base year is multiplied by a constant to link them to the new base year. The constant is the ratio of GDP in the new base year valued at new and old base year prices. Each series, regardless of level of aggregation, is linked in this way.

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

Due to a lack of resources, Stats SA has not yet been able to recalculate revised constant price national accounts estimates for South Africa prior to 1993. Stats SA will endeavour to recalculate revised constant price national accounts estimates in the foreseeable future. In the meanwhile, it is recommended that the second method is used by analysts in order to link aggregates prior to 1993. To demonstrate this procedure consider a GDP-by-industry series from 1963 to 1998. Such a series consists of seven segments valued in prices of seven different base years.

Period	Base Year
1963 - 1967	1965
1968 - 1972	1970
1973 - 1977	1975
1978 - 1982	1980
1983 - 1987	1985
1988 - 1992	1990
1993 - 1998	1995

Because the series consists of seven base year segments, the linking is a multistep process. First, the 1965 based data is linked to the 1970 based estimates by the application of relevant constant described above. The resulting series is then linked to the 1975 based figures, to the 1980 based estimates, and so on. Finally, the entire series is linked to the 1995 data.

Since this method does not preserve additivity of the constant price estimates, the figures derived using this method are not suitable for calculating industry contributions to total GDP. For this purpose analysts are advised to use the annual estimates of value added by industry at current prices.

New sources

In addition to the implementation of the 1993 SNA, Stats SA has also revised the GDP estimates by incorporating data from sources that were not available for purposes of the previous estimates (cf. additional information - statistical sources and methods, p. 58). Firstly, the latest results of various periodic sectoral economic censuses and surveys of Stats SA have been included. This procedure, whereby comprehensive data are used to compile more accurate estimates for a certain year, is known as benchmarking. Important examples of new information sources of this kind are the results from the 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Mining, the 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Manufacturing, the 1996 Population Census, the 1994 Census of Construction, agricultural surveys and several other smaller surveys. They were not available at the time of the previous benchmarking exercise. In particular, information regarding housing from the 1996 Population Census has been used to improve the estimate of the real estate industry.

The revised national accounts estimates also include enhanced and improved estimates for various industries - mainly services - using a variety of information sources. The higher estimates of the contribution of the taxi industry to the transport industry are based on the results of research conducted by the Council for Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR). Furthermore, activities which have expanded rapidly during the latest few years have been estimated more accurately on the basis of financial data from relevant companies and various research reports. Noteworthy are the cellular telephone networks, internet service providers, micro lenders, financial brokers and the security industry. The estimates of forestry output have been improved on the basis of new information obtained from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as well as results from a research project conducted by the University of Pretoria (UP).

Methodology

For the first time Stats SA has calculated annual GDP estimates independently from the quarterly GDP estimates. Previously, annual GDP estimates were derived as the sum of the GDP estimates for the four quarters of the relevant year. This reflects an important improvement in the methodology used by Stats SA to estimate the annual GDP.

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP. However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used. The introduction of independent annual GDP estimates is in line with Stats SA's development of an annual economy-wide economic activity survey. In future, Stats SA will publish independent annual GDP estimates on an annual basis, approximately eight months after the end of the relevant year. Independent annual estimates calculated and published on a regular basis will undoubtedly add a valuable tool for purpose of economic analysis and decision taking.

An added advantage is that the annual GDP estimates contain more details on industries and variables (cf. tables 7 to 18).

The annual GDP estimates are compiled according to the production method whereby complete production accounts are compiled for the various industries. The value added by an industry – the contribution of an industry to GDP – is calculated as the difference between the output and intermediate consumption of the relevant industry. The output of an establishment is equal to its sales of goods and services plus any changes in inventories of the goods produced by that establishment. Intermediate consumption is the use of goods and services in the production process excluding the use of capital goods – machinery, buildings, etc. – which have an economic lifespan of more than one year. There are some complications to the said definitions. The output of wholesale and retail trade, for example, is their trade margins – the difference between goods sold without further processing and purchases of the same goods.

Previously, the value added by an industry was compiled according to the income method as the sum of the components of value added – compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. To a certain extent the income method is still used as a complement to and check of the production method.

Finally, the methods for estimating constant prices have been refined. More details are used than before at the industry level.

The 1993 SNA

After a long review process, a revised international national accounting standard was published by the UN in 1993, entitled System of National Accounts 1993 (the 1993 SNA), which is the third major revision of international guidelines for national accounts. They were produced and published by an Intersecretariat Working Group comprising representatives from five international organisations involved in the use of economic statistics and the promotion of international statistical standards – the United Nations (UN), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Commission of the European Communities.

Development of national accounts theory and practice gained momentum during the 1940's due to the war-time need for mobilisation of the economy. After the war, national accounts were further developed under the auspices of the UN and the OECD culminating in the publication of the 1953 SNA, later followed by the 1968 SNA. A key person in the development of these systems was Richard Stone, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics in 1984 for his contribution to national accounting.

The 1993 SNA, the third edition published in the series of Systems of National Accounts, retains the theoretical framework of its predecessor. It is not a radically new system. The changes consist mainly of clarifications and adjustments of concepts and definitions and an enlargement of the scope of the system. Some of the definitional changes increase the level of GDP. Furthermore, the 1993 SNA also introduces some changes in terminology.

As Stats SA is mainly responsible for estimating South Africa's GDP from the production side, important changes suggested by the 1993 SNA are discussed in more detail with the emphasis on the production side. Definitions appear in the glossary.

Revised national accounting structure

The 1993 SNA has revised the national accounting structure by partitioning some of the accounts of the 1968 SNA and creating new balancing items. The production account is the first in the sequence of accounts compiled for institutional sectors, industries and the total economy. The production account contains three items apart from the balancing item namely output, intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products. The generation of income account represents a further extension or elaboration of the production account in which the primary incomes accruing to government units and to the units participating directly in production are recorded. Primary incomes are incomes that accrue to institutional sectors and industries as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.

The 1993 SNA partitions the production account with the balancing item "value added" and a generation of income account with the balancing item "operating surplus/mixed income". The 1993 SNA recommends that the production and generation of income accounts be compiled for all institutional sectors (e.g. financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households) in addition to the 1968 production account for industries (e.g. agriculture, mining, manufacturing, etc.). In order to link these two kinds of production accounts, the 1993 SNA recommends that all variables in the production and generation of income accounts be cross-classified by institutional sector and by industry. Therefore, the 1993 SNA provides a cross-classification of output, intermediate consumption, and value added and its components by institutional sector and industry. Due to the complex structure of enterprises in South Africa, this cross-classification has not yet been implemented.

The creation of new "balancing" items by the 1993 SNA introduced a significant extension to the accounting structure of the 1968 SNA. Balancing items are more than simply a method to ensure that accounts

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

Extended production boundary

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

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

With regard to own-account production of goods by households, the 1993 SNA recommends that all goods produced for purposes of own use are now to be included in the production boundary. Therefore, the 1968 SNA's limitations, which excluded the production of goods not made from primary products, and the processing of primary products by those who do not produce them, have been removed. As far as South Africa's national accounts are concerned, this recommendation will not have any practical implications as the production of food for own use, the collection of firewood and the carrying of water are, in principle, already included in the production boundary.

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

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

Valuation concepts

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

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

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

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure preferred and adopted by Stats SA. In practice this means that the value added by industry would in future be measured at basic prices and no longer at factor cost as has been the case up to now. In this regard it should be noted that although the 1993 SNA acknowledges that gross value added at factor cost can still be computed, it does however not recommend it as a measure of value added due to the non-existence of observable prices such that output minus intermediate consumption equals gross value added. The expression "at factor cost" means that value added is valued at the cost of factors of production (e.g. capital, labour, land and entrepreneurship). Production or output valued at factor cost excludes taxes on production and imports (e.g. VAT, excise duties, business licenses and registration fees) but includes other subsidies on production.

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

Revision of the classification and terminology of taxes

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

Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. Taxes on products consists of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT). Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, stamp duties, business or professional licenses, etc.

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

New definition of the financial industry

The 1993 SNA recommended significant changes to the 1968 SNA financial industry. On the one hand the 1993 SNA has enlarged the financial corporation industry through including financial auxiliaries, i.e. corporations facilitating financial intermediation, engaged primarily in activities that facilitate financial intermediation. On the other hand, the financial industry has been reduced by excluding holding companies that control mainly non-financial subsidiaries.

New definition of the general government services

The definition regarding the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of fixed capital assets) of the general government sector has changed. Previously, fixed capital assets (e.g. housing) of the general government sector were included in capital formation and the consumption of fixed capital was estimated and included in the value added by the general government sector. Furthermore, infrastructural assets, such as roads, bridges and dams were treated as consumption (current) expenditure of the general government sector. The 1993 SNA recommends that infrastructural assets of the general government sector be included in capital formation and the depreciation of infrastructural assets be estimated and included in the value added by the general government sector.

Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange,

handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions' output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This "hidden" charge (known as imputed banking service in the 1968 SNA) is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the System as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

The total value of financial intermediation services were previously recorded separately as a negative item in the system of national accounts. According to the 1993 SNA, the total output should be allocated among the various recipient industries or users e.g. households of the services for which no explicit charges are made.

Inclusion of government employee pension schemes in the financial industry

According to the recommendation of the 1993 SNA, government employee pension funds that are separate institutional units should be classified in the financial corporations industry and not, as recommended by the 1968 SNA, in the government industry. As Stats SA has always classified government employee pension funds that are separate institutional units in the financial corporations industry, this recommendation does not have any practical implications.

Modified definition for the output of insurance services and services of pension funds

The 1993 SNA has modified the definition for the output of insurance services and services of pension funds through including an additional element namely "premium supplements". Premium supplements are defined as property income receivable on policy holders' funds. This new definition has now been included in South Africa's national accounts.

The Tables

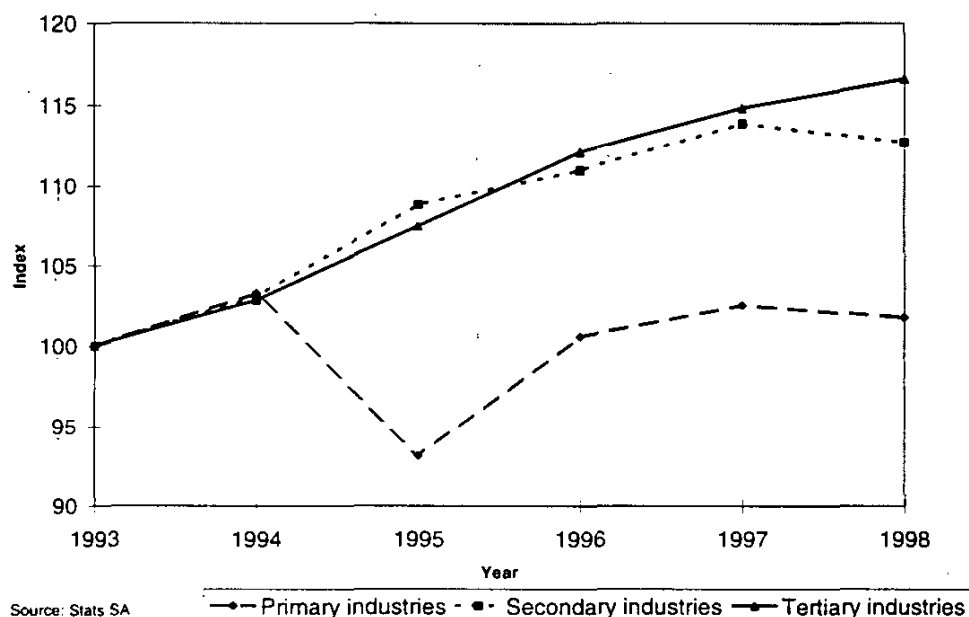
Introduction

The results of the quarterly value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 1 to 6, while the results of the annual value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 7 to 18. The latter contain more detail than previously, both regarding the detail of industries and the detail of variables for the industries at an aggregate level.

Tables 7 to 8

Tables 7 and 8 present values added at constant 1995 basic prices for detailed industries, in Rand million and as annual percentage changes. The stronger annual real growth of the tertiary industries compared with the primary and secondary industries is illustrated in figure 4.

Figure 4 - Annual real growth in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries according to the revised estimates expressed as an index - (1993=100)



Tables 9 to 10

Table 9 indicates the previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at constant prices, while table 10 compares the percentage change in the previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at constant prices.

Table 11 and 13

Tables 11 and 13 show values added at current basic prices for detailed industries in Rand million and as percentage 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. Figure 4 indicates an increasing trend in the contribution of the service (tertiary) industries as suggested by the change in weights in table D.

Table 12

Table 12 compares the previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices.

Table 14

Table 14 compares the previous and revised percentage contribution to the gross domestic product by industry according to base years.

Table 15

Table 15 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 (1995) equal to 100.

Table 16

Table 16 presents annual implied deflators for the main industries. The implied deflator is equal to the value added at current prices divided by the value added at constant prices. The GDP-deflator is sometimes used as an alternative measure of inflation. For comparison, table F includes the GDP-deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the production price index (PPI).

Table F - GDP-deflator, consumer and production price index -
(1995 = 100)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GDP-deflator	82,8	90,7	100,0	107,7	116,2	125,4
CPI	84,5	92,0	100,0	107,4	116,6	124,7
PPI	83,2	90,5	100,0	108,5	117,3	122,5

Table 17

Table 17 contains production accounts at constant 1995 prices for aggregate industries. In order to measure a transaction at constant prices, it must be possible, at least in principle, to factor it into a price and a volume component and keep the former component constant. This can be done either by using price indices for deflation of the current prices or volume indicators in order to extrapolate the base year value. Note that the volume component must reflect both changes in quantity and quality.

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

There is an element of double deflation in the estimates for all industries with the new treatment of FSIM as discussed above. Apart from that, double deflation has been used in the revised estimates to a larger extent than before. Previously, double deflation was used only for agriculture, as any other method would be impossible. Due to weather conditions, there is no strong correlation between intermediate consumption and output, measured as the harvest.

The components of value added cannot – with the exception of compensation of employees – be factored into price and volume components and estimates of value added at constant prices are therefore bound to rely on single indicators.

Table 18

Table 18 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 11.

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

- Output at basic prices
- Intermediate consumption
- = Gross value added at basic prices.
- Other taxes on production
- + Other subsidies
- = Value added at factor cost
- Compensation of employees
- = Gross operating surplus/mixed income

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 production method derives operating surplus/mixed income as a residual. The concept of mixed income is new in the 1993 SNA. It 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 a remuneration for their labour and a return on their capital. Hence, the term mixed income does not appear in table 18 for general government services and other producers. There are no self-employed persons in these industries.

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

Table 1 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million) ^{1/}

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail, motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport and communication
1993		22,366	35,782	97,114	16,133	14,804	66,121	38,507
1994		24,125	35,946	99,706	17,069	15,233	67,780	40,281
1995		19,317	34,830	106,180	17,408	15,774	71,768	44,538
1996		23,949	34,543	107,648	18,403	16,092	74,416	47,368
1997		24,596	35,032	110,199	19,169	16,489	74,816	50,464
1998		24,304	34,892	108,258	19,296	16,839	73,791	53,573
1993	1	6,114	8,790	23,427	3,929	3,770	15,587	9,487
	2	6,920	8,921	23,380	4,040	3,799	15,472	9,218
	3	4,658	9,048	25,051	4,158	3,708	16,446	9,816
	4	4,674	9,023	25,256	4,006	3,527	18,616	9,986
1994	1	7,504	8,869	23,568	4,148	3,802	15,800	9,788
	2	7,814	8,935	23,793	4,298	3,878	15,925	9,603
	3	4,407	9,086	25,753	4,411	3,819	16,800	10,339
	4	4,400	9,056	26,592	4,212	3,734	19,255	10,551
1995	1	7,073	8,706	25,348	4,313	3,970	16,394	10,619
	2	6,277	8,646	25,833	4,397	4,024	16,818	10,644
	3	3,122	8,779	27,661	4,469	3,979	17,937	11,518
	4	2,845	8,699	27,338	4,229	3,801	20,619	11,757
1996	1	6,180	8,602	25,917	4,446	4,047	17,328	11,448
	2	8,002	8,544	26,118	4,560	4,095	17,598	11,339
	3	4,788	8,699	27,770	4,748	4,060	18,454	12,186
	4	4,979	8,698	27,843	4,649	3,890	21,036	12,395
1997	1	7,107	8,542	26,619	4,745	4,149	17,707	12,101
	2	7,920	8,718	26,741	4,819	4,210	17,830	12,090
	3	4,636	8,910	28,463	4,869	4,153	18,514	13,045
	4	4,933	8,862	28,376	4,736	3,977	20,765	13,228
1998	1	7,399	8,679	26,744	4,750	4,238	17,641	13,024
	2	8,223	8,754	26,463	4,896	4,297	17,541	12,857
	3	4,280	8,755	27,540	4,935	4,257	18,304	13,760
	4	4,402	8,704	27,511	4,715	4,047	20,305	13,932
1999	1	6,727	8,535	26,009	4,837	4,319	17,256	13,613

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 1 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million) (concluded) ^{1/}

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and busin. services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Plus taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		76,580	11,341	79,366	13,556	471,670	43,216	514,886
1994		79,378	12,420	80,157	13,687	485,782	45,756	531,538
1995		82,162	13,690	80,832	13,855	500,354	47,746	548,100
1996		87,669	14,210	82,422	14,066	520,786	50,070	570,856
1997		91,462	13,971	82,860	14,298	533,356	51,793	585,149
1998		94,565	14,110	82,454	14,436	536,518	51,826	588,344
1993	1	18,652	2,740	19,786	3,371	115,653	10,480	126,133
	2	18,844	2,792	19,839	3,380	116,605	10,737	127,342
	3	19,358	2,912	19,862	3,398	118,415	10,900	129,315
	4	19,726	2,897	19,879	3,407	120,997	11,100	132,097
1994	1	19,043	2,862	19,978	3,409	118,771	11,073	129,844
	2	19,493	3,040	20,015	3,418	120,212	11,366	131,578
	3	20,161	3,210	20,125	3,426	121,537	11,543	133,080
	4	20,681	3,308	20,039	3,434	125,262	11,774	137,036
1995	1	20,012	3,238	20,145	3,448	123,266	11,780	135,046
	2	20,208	3,416	20,179	3,458	123,900	11,889	135,789
	3	20,804	3,526	20,241	3,469	125,505	12,011	137,516
	4	21,138	3,510	20,267	3,480	127,683	12,066	139,749
1996	1	20,865	3,575	20,544	3,497	126,449	12,427	138,876
	2	21,477	3,532	20,565	3,510	129,340	12,452	141,792
	3	22,377	3,555	20,634	3,523	130,794	12,529	143,323
	4	22,950	3,548	20,679	3,536	134,203	12,663	146,866
1997	1	22,369	3,452	20,680	3,553	131,024	12,900	143,924
	2	22,631	3,513	20,680	3,567	132,719	12,946	145,665
	3	23,124	3,555	20,745	3,582	133,596	12,969	146,565
	4	23,338	3,451	20,755	3,596	136,017	12,978	148,995
1998	1	22,846	3,370	20,675	3,596	132,962	12,940	145,902
	2	23,281	3,492	20,607	3,605	134,016	12,969	146,985
	3	24,109	3,641	20,620	3,613	133,814	12,954	146,768
	4	24,329	3,607	20,552	3,622	135,726	12,963	148,689
1999	1	23,608	3,501	20,599	3,644	132,648	12,953	145,601

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices ^{1/}

Year ^{2/}	Quarter ^{3/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport and communication
1994		7.9	0.5	2.7	5.8	2.9	2.5	4.6
1995		-19.9	-3.1	6.5	2.0	3.6	5.9	10.6
1996		24.0	-0.8	1.4	5.7	2.0	3.7	6.4
1997		2.7	1.4	2.4	4.2	2.5	0.5	6.5
1998		-1.2	-0.4	-1.8	0.7	2.1	-1.4	6.2
1994	1	22.7	0.9	0.6	5.6	0.8	1.4	3.2
	2	12.9	0.2	1.8	6.4	2.1	2.9	4.2
	3	-5.4	0.4	2.8	6.1	3.0	2.2	5.3
	4	-5.9	0.4	5.3	5.1	5.9	3.4	5.7
1995	1	-5.7	-1.8	7.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	8.5
	2	-19.7	-3.2	8.6	2.3	3.8	5.6	10.8
	3	-29.2	-3.4	7.4	1.3	4.2	6.8	11.4
	4	-35.3	-3.9	2.8	0.4	1.8	7.1	11.4
1996	1	-12.6	-1.2	2.2	3.1	1.9	5.7	7.8
	2	27.5	-1.2	1.1	3.7	1.8	4.6	6.5
	3	53.4	-0.9	0.4	6.2	2.0	2.9	5.8
	4	75.0	0.0	1.8	9.9	2.3	2.0	5.4
1997	1	15.0	-0.7	2.7	6.7	2.5	2.2	5.7
	2	-1.0	2.0	2.4	5.7	2.8	1.3	6.6
	3	-3.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.3	7.0
	4	-0.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	-1.3	6.7
1998	1	4.1	1.6	0.5	0.1	2.1	-0.4	7.6
	2	3.8	0.4	-1.0	1.6	2.1	-1.6	6.3
	3	-7.7	-1.7	-3.2	1.4	2.5	-1.1	5.5
	4	-10.8	-1.8	-3.0	-0.4	1.8	-2.2	5.3
1999	1	-9.1	-1.7	-2.7	1.8	1.9	-2.2	4.5

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

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

^{3/} The percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (concluded) ^{1/}

Year ^{2/}	Quarter ^{3/}	Finance, real estate and busin. services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Plus taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1994		3.7	9.5	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.9	3.2
1995		3.5	10.2	0.8	1.2	3.0	4.3	3.1
1996		6.7	3.8	2.0	1.5	4.1	4.9	4.2
1997		4.3	-1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.5
1998		3.4	1.0	-0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
1994	1	2.1	4.5	1.0	1.1	2.7	5.7	2.9
	2	3.4	8.9	0.9	1.1	3.1	5.9	3.3
	3	4.1	10.2	1.3	0.8	2.6	5.9	2.9
	4	4.8	14.2	0.8	0.8	3.5	6.1	3.7
1995	1	5.1	13.1	0.8	1.1	3.8	6.4	4.0
	2	3.7	12.4	0.8	1.2	3.1	4.6	3.2
	3	3.2	9.8	0.6	1.3	3.3	4.1	3.3
	4	2.2	6.1	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.0
1996	1	4.3	10.4	2.0	1.4	2.6	5.5	2.8
	2	6.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	4.4	4.7	4.4
	3	7.6	0.8	1.9	1.6	4.2	4.3	4.2
	4	8.6	1.1	2.0	1.6	5.1	4.9	5.1
1997	1	7.2	-3.4	0.7	1.6	3.6	3.8	3.6
	2	5.4	-0.5	0.6	1.6	2.6	4.0	2.7
	3	3.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.1	3.5	2.3
	4	1.7	-2.7	0.4	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.4
1998	1	2.1	-2.4	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.4
	2	2.9	-0.6	-0.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.9
	3	4.3	2.4	-0.6	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.1
	4	4.2	4.5	-1.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
1999	1	3.3	3.9	-0.4	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

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

^{3/} The percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million) ^{1/}

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport and communication
1993		22,366	35,782	97,114	16,133	14,804	66,121	38,507
1994		24,125	35,946	99,706	17,069	15,233	67,780	40,281
1995		19,317	34,830	106,180	17,408	15,774	71,768	44,538
1996		23,949	34,543	107,648	18,403	16,092	74,416	47,368
1997		24,596	35,032	110,199	19,169	16,489	74,816	50,464
1998		24,304	34,892	108,258	19,296	16,839	73,791	53,573
1993	1	15,964	35,572	96,534	15,751	15,044	65,824	38,150
	2	20,564	35,708	96,506	16,002	14,869	65,860	38,314
	3	25,440	35,800	97,654	16,274	14,681	66,221	38,538
	4	27,496	36,048	97,762	16,505	14,622	66,579	39,026
1994	1	23,432	35,928	97,674	16,732	15,008	66,916	39,467
	2	23,532	35,808	98,314	17,072	15,115	67,666	40,039
	3	23,980	35,976	100,102	17,208	15,292	67,846	40,495
	4	25,556	36,072	102,734	17,264	15,517	68,692	41,123
1995	1	22,836	35,184	104,734	17,425	15,689	69,748	42,596
	2	19,324	34,736	106,694	17,569	15,705	71,087	44,244
	3	17,552	34,716	107,114	17,369	15,819	72,334	45,336
	4	17,556	34,684	106,178	17,269	15,883	73,903	45,976
1996	1	20,732	34,673	106,694	17,741	15,910	73,653	46,337
	2	24,048	34,593	107,770	18,038	16,076	74,595	46,865
	3	25,400	34,445	107,914	18,661	16,171	74,552	47,785
	4	25,616	34,461	108,214	19,172	16,211	74,864	48,485
1997	1	24,152	34,568	109,474	19,184	16,334	74,732	49,003
	2	23,972	34,968	110,486	19,232	16,488	75,052	50,067
	3	24,688	35,252	110,426	19,112	16,555	74,808	51,015
	4	25,572	35,340	110,410	19,148	16,579	74,672	51,771
1998	1	25,308	35,141	110,227	19,260	16,713	74,567	52,477
	2	25,072	34,989	109,123	19,336	16,819	74,098	53,481
	3	23,428	34,757	106,803	19,280	16,906	73,568	53,929
	4	23,408	34,681	106,879	19,308	16,918	72,931	54,405
1999	1	23,140	34,493	106,981	19,381	16,908	72,760	54,777

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million) (concluded) ^{1/}

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and busin. services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Plus taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		76,580	11,341	79,366	13,556	471,670	43,216	514,886
1994		79,378	12,420	80,157	13,687	485,782	45,756	531,538
1995		82,162	13,690	80,832	13,855	500,354	47,746	548,100
1996		87,669	14,210	82,422	14,066	520,786	50,070	570,856
1997		91,462	13,971	82,860	14,298	533,356	51,793	585,149
1998		94,565	14,110	82,454	14,436	536,518	51,826	588,344
1993	1	76,388	11,293	79,411	13,528	463,459	42,620	506,079
	2	76,576	11,329	79,412	13,544	468,684	42,946	511,630
	3	76,632	11,357	79,436	13,564	475,597	43,398	518,995
	4	76,724	11,385	79,205	13,588	478,940	43,900	522,840
1994	1	77,689	11,745	79,596	13,616	477,803	44,293	522,096
	2	78,970	12,190	79,935	13,656	482,297	45,463	527,760
	3	79,982	12,634	80,302	13,708	487,525	46,171	533,696
	4	80,871	13,111	80,795	13,768	495,503	47,097	542,600
1995	1	81,337	13,356	80,734	13,804	497,443	47,121	544,564
	2	81,837	13,585	80,807	13,840	499,428	47,554	546,982
	3	82,509	13,809	80,865	13,876	501,299	48,044	549,343
	4	82,965	14,010	80,922	13,900	503,246	48,265	551,511
1996	1	84,644	14,117	81,623	13,960	510,084	48,907	558,991
	2	86,609	14,177	82,241	14,036	519,048	50,006	569,054
	3	88,685	14,245	82,736	14,108	524,702	50,416	575,118
	4	90,738	14,301	83,088	14,160	529,310	50,951	580,261
1997	1	91,099	14,173	83,100	14,184	530,003	51,599	581,602
	2	91,415	14,057	82,947	14,260	532,944	51,784	584,728
	3	91,543	13,909	82,762	14,340	534,410	51,876	586,286
	4	91,791	13,745	82,631	14,408	536,067	51,913	587,980
1998	1	92,852	13,889	82,611	14,420	537,465	51,761	589,226
	2	94,599	14,033	82,420	14,432	538,402	51,874	590,276
	3	95,187	14,185	82,481	14,444	534,968	51,818	586,786
	4	95,622	14,333	82,304	14,448	535,237	51,851	587,088
1999	1	96,034	14,417	82,436	14,472	535,799	51,810	587,609

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices ^{1/}

Year	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport and communication
1994		7.9	0.5	2.7	5.8	2.9	2.5	4.6
1995		-19.9	-3.1	6.5	2.0	3.6	5.9	10.6
1996		24.0	-0.8	1.4	5.7	2.0	3.7	6.4
1997		2.7	1.4	2.4	4.2	2.5	0.5	6.5
1998		-1.2	-0.4	-1.8	0.7	2.1	-1.4	6.2
1993	2	175.3	1.5	-0.1	6.5	-4.6	0.2	1.7
	3	134.2	1.0	4.8	7.0	-5.0	2.2	2.4
	4	36.5	2.8	0.4	5.8	-1.6	2.2	5.2
1994	1	-47.3	-1.3	-0.4	5.6	11.0	2.0	4.6
	2	1.7	-1.3	2.6	8.4	2.9	4.6	5.9
	3	7.8	1.9	7.5	3.2	4.8	1.1	4.6
	4	29.0	1.1	10.9	1.3	6.0	5.1	6.3
1995	1	-36.2	-9.5	8.0	3.8	4.5	6.3	15.1
	2	-48.7	-5.0	7.7	3.3	0.4	7.9	16.4
	3	-31.9	-0.2	1.6	-4.5	2.9	7.2	10.2
	4	0.1	-0.4	-3.4	-2.3	1.6	9.0	5.8
1996	1	94.5	-0.1	2.0	11.4	0.7	-1.3	3.2
	2	81.0	-0.9	4.1	6.9	4.2	5.2	4.6
	3	24.5	-1.7	0.5	14.5	2.4	-0.2	8.1
	4	3.4	0.2	1.1	11.4	1.0	1.7	6.0
1997	1	-21.0	1.2	4.7	0.3	3.1	-0.7	4.3
	2	-2.9	4.7	3.7	1.0	3.8	1.7	9.0
	3	12.5	3.3	-0.2	-2.5	1.6	-1.3	7.8
	4	15.1	1.0	-0.1	0.8	0.6	-0.7	6.1
1998	1	-4.1	-2.2	-0.7	2.4	3.3	-0.6	5.6
	2	-3.7	-1.7	-3.9	1.6	2.6	-2.5	7.9
	3	-23.8	-2.6	-8.2	-1.2	2.1	-2.8	3.4
	4	-0.3	-0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	-3.4	3.6
1999	1	-4.5	-2.2	0.4	1.5	-0.2	-0.9	2.8

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five-yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

^{2/} The annualised percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compounded to an annual rate.

Table 4 - Annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (concluded) ^{1/}

Year	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and busin. services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Plus taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1994		3.7	9.5	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.9	3.2
1995		3.5	10.2	0.8	1.2	3.0	4.3	3.1
1996		6.7	3.8	2.0	1.5	4.1	4.9	4.2
1997		4.3	-1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.5
1998		3.4	1.0	-0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
1993	2	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	4.6	3.1	4.5
	3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	4.3	5.9
	4	0.5	1.0	-1.2	0.7	2.8	4.7	3.0
1994	1	5.1	13.3	2.0	0.8	-0.9	3.6	-0.6
	2	6.8	16.0	1.7	1.2	3.8	11.0	4.4
	3	5.2	15.4	1.8	1.5	4.4	6.4	4.6
	4	4.5	16.0	2.5	1.8	6.7	8.3	6.8
1995	1	2.3	7.7	-0.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.5
	2	2.5	7.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	3.7	1.8
	3	3.3	6.8	0.3	1.0	1.5	4.2	1.7
	4	2.2	6.0	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.6
1996	1	8.3	3.1	3.5	1.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
	2	9.6	1.7	3.1	2.2	7.2	9.3	7.4
	3	9.9	1.9	2.4	2.1	4.4	3.3	4.3
	4	9.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.6	4.3	3.6
1997	1	1.6	-3.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	5.2	0.9
	2	1.4	-3.2	-0.7	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.2
	3	0.6	-4.1	-0.9	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.1
	4	1.1	-4.6	-0.6	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.2
1998	1	4.7	4.3	-0.1	0.3	1.0	-1.2	0.9
	2	7.7	4.2	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7
	3	2.5	4.4	0.3	0.3	-2.5	-0.4	-2.3
	4	1.8	4.2	-0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
1999	1	1.7	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.4

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the five -yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

^{2/} The annualised percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compounded to an annual rate.

**Table 5 -Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices :
(R million) ^{1/}**

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport and communication
1993		16,284	30,052	82,642	13,930	12,318	56,468	33,972
1994		20,252	32,111	92,068	15,975	13,797	62,474	38,297
1995		19,317	34,830	106,180	17,408	15,774	71,768	44,538
1996		23,721	38,768	114,128	18,128	17,631	79,463	51,787
1997		25,484	40,155	123,864	20,339	19,265	85,934	57,558
1998		26,620	44,462	127,461	21,123	20,741	89,342	63,489
1993	1	2,556	6,684	19,346	3,329	3,015	13,279	8,220
	2	5,334	7,621	19,802	3,471	3,133	13,108	8,091
	3	4,394	8,101	21,539	3,706	2,998	13,977	8,711
	4	4,000	7,646	21,955	3,424	3,172	16,104	8,950
1994	1	3,255	7,572	21,418	3,586	3,547	14,580	9,865
	2	6,637	8,372	21,893	3,941	3,534	14,432	9,382
	3	5,380	8,466	24,125	4,358	3,321	15,431	9,481
	4	4,980	7,701	24,632	4,090	3,395	18,031	9,569
1995	1	3,915	7,929	24,312	4,176	3,929	16,512	9,986
	2	5,741	8,888	25,513	4,346	4,045	16,711	10,672
	3	4,958	9,385	27,939	4,619	3,868	17,804	11,624
	4	4,703	8,628	28,416	4,267	3,932	20,741	12,256
1996	1	4,300	8,868	26,832	4,314	4,497	18,662	12,210
	2	7,555	10,061	27,630	4,528	4,546	18,507	12,404
	3	6,230	10,339	29,558	4,851	4,255	19,514	13,304
	4	5,636	9,500	30,108	4,435	4,333	22,780	13,869
1997	1	4,651	9,397	28,853	4,624	4,914	20,346	13,632
	2	7,818	10,304	29,931	5,088	4,939	20,090	13,776
	3	6,785	10,672	32,457	5,535	4,651	21,087	14,773
	4	6,230	9,782	32,623	5,092	4,761	24,411	15,377
1998	1	5,132	9,913	31,312	5,109	5,286	21,765	15,080
	2	8,393	11,466	31,328	5,297	5,321	21,107	15,149
	3	6,887	12,025	32,859	5,595	5,016	21,732	16,318
	4	6,208	11,058	31,962	5,122	5,118	24,738	16,942
1999	1	4,699	10,573	30,394	5,103	5,579	21,542	16,852

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

**Table 5 - Quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices
(R million) (concluded) ^{1/}**

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Plus taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62,861	9,435	62,375	10,505	390,842	35,291	426,133
1994		70,491	11,349	71,279	12,054	440,147	41,973	482,120
1995		82,162	13,690	80,832	13,855	500,354	47,746	548,100
1996		94,116	15,368	93,722	15,671	562,503	52,439	614,942
1997		109,609	17,374	104,502	17,803	621,887	58,325	680,212
1998		124,120	19,394	116,522	19,879	673,153	64,660	737,813
1993	1	15,037	2,208	14,568	2,504	90,746	6,805	97,551
	2	15,422	2,316	15,520	2,578	96,396	8,149	104,545
	3	16,060	2,458	15,895	2,671	100,510	10,001	110,511
	4	16,342	2,453	16,392	2,752	103,190	10,336	113,526
1994	1	17,027	2,667	16,962	2,880	103,359	10,281	113,640
	2	17,297	2,783	17,661	2,967	108,899	9,338	118,237
	3	17,919	2,952	18,057	3,061	112,551	9,644	122,195
	4	18,248	2,947	18,599	3,146	115,338	12,710	128,048
1995	1	19,826	3,219	19,773	3,299	116,876	12,013	128,889
	2	20,264	3,371	20,105	3,409	123,065	11,229	134,294
	3	20,957	3,564	20,340	3,532	128,590	12,210	140,800
	4	21,115	3,536	20,614	3,615	131,823	12,294	144,117
1996	1	22,507	3,607	22,435	3,721	131,953	12,897	144,850
	2	23,325	3,800	23,387	3,854	139,597	12,308	151,905
	3	24,071	3,994	23,742	3,996	143,854	13,800	157,654
	4	24,213	3,967	24,158	4,100	147,099	13,434	160,533
1997	1	25,870	4,091	25,091	4,248	145,717	14,520	160,237
	2	27,225	4,296	25,995	4,378	153,840	13,067	166,907
	3	28,093	4,513	26,501	4,532	159,599	14,969	174,568
	4	28,421	4,474	26,915	4,645	162,731	15,769	178,500
1998	1	30,021	4,565	27,345	4,729	160,257	16,153	176,410
	2	30,764	4,786	29,217	4,886	167,714	15,056	182,770
	3	31,342	5,031	29,602	5,068	171,475	16,395	187,870
	4	31,993	5,012	30,358	5,196	173,707	17,056	190,763
1999	1	33,279	5,108	30,466	5,363	168,958	17,954	186,912

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 6 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million) ^{1/}

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	Transport and communication
1993		16,284	30,052	82,642	13,930	12,318	56,468	33,972
1994		20,252	32,111	92,068	15,975	13,797	62,474	38,297
1995		19,317	34,830	106,180	17,408	15,774	71,768	44,538
1996		23,721	38,768	114,128	18,128	17,631	79,463	51,787
1997		25,484	40,155	123,864	20,339	19,265	85,934	57,558
1998		26,620	44,462	127,461	21,123	20,741	89,342	63,489
1993	1	13,384	28,222	79,721	13,683	11,343	54,309	27,873
	2	16,568	29,387	81,541	13,867	12,157	55,610	31,497
	3	17,160	30,571	83,381	14,023	12,611	57,320	35,422
	4	18,024	32,028	85,925	14,147	13,161	58,633	41,096
1994	1	17,032	31,999	88,421	14,760	13,349	59,708	40,211
	2	20,636	32,252	90,450	15,726	13,740	61,208	39,059
	3	21,049	32,008	93,242	16,493	13,937	63,584	37,199
	4	22,291	32,185	96,159	16,921	14,162	65,396	36,719
1995	1	20,396	33,536	100,496	17,166	14,807	67,576	40,637
	2	17,748	34,332	105,020	17,294	15,683	70,917	44,473
	3	19,320	35,444	108,101	17,514	16,224	73,300	45,645
	4	19,804	36,008	111,103	17,658	16,382	75,279	47,397
1996	1	22,576	37,441	111,270	17,773	16,966	76,324	49,659
	2	24,028	38,893	113,595	18,008	17,621	78,408	51,731
	3	24,080	39,009	114,171	18,360	17,882	80,439	52,251
	4	24,200	39,729	117,476	18,371	18,055	82,681	53,507
1997	1	24,520	39,777	119,832	19,053	18,533	83,116	55,268
	2	24,936	39,905	122,869	20,303	19,152	85,203	57,460
	3	25,900	40,417	125,297	20,922	19,555	86,991	58,072
	4	26,580	40,521	127,458	21,078	19,820	88,426	59,432
1998	1	26,992	41,769	129,928	21,074	19,975	88,786	61,181
	2	26,908	44,525	128,281	21,110	20,638	89,450	63,257
	3	26,280	45,513	126,635	21,154	21,077	89,560	64,085
	4	26,300	46,041	125,000	21,154	21,274	89,572	65,433
1999	1	26,392	46,586	125,342	21,250	21,484	89,908	67,589

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 6 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million) ^{1/} (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Plus taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62,861	9,435	62,375	10,505	390,842	35,291	426,133
1994		70,491	11,349	71,279	12,054	440,147	41,973	482,120
1995		82,162	13,690	80,832	13,855	500,354	47,746	548,100
1996		94,116	15,368	93,722	15,671	562,503	52,439	614,942
1997		109,609	17,374	104,502	17,803	621,887	58,325	680,212
1998		124,120	19,394	116,522	19,879	673,153	64,660	737,813
1993	1	59,339	9,009	59,504	10,080	366,467	30,878	397,345
	2	61,948	9,302	61,525	10,356	383,758	34,759	418,517
	3	64,254	9,606	63,561	10,676	398,585	36,593	435,178
	4	65,903	9,823	64,910	10,908	414,558	38,934	453,492
1994	1	67,271	10,900	67,471	11,612	422,734	41,844	464,578
	2	69,464	11,169	70,024	11,908	435,636	41,561	477,197
	3	71,690	11,525	72,497	12,220	445,444	36,459	481,903
	4	73,539	11,802	75,124	12,476	456,774	48,028	504,802
1995	1	78,268	13,136	77,352	13,280	476,650	49,144	525,794
	2	81,474	13,541	79,392	13,700	493,574	49,085	542,659
	3	83,843	13,925	81,981	14,120	509,417	46,036	555,453
	4	85,063	14,158	84,603	14,320	521,775	46,719	568,494
1996	1	88,889	14,738	87,701	14,988	538,325	52,441	590,766
	2	93,840	15,243	91,631	15,480	558,478	54,250	612,728
	3	96,273	15,627	95,921	15,972	569,985	50,822	620,807
	4	97,462	15,864	99,635	16,244	583,224	52,243	635,467
1997	1	102,059	16,698	101,918	17,100	597,874	58,542	656,416
	2	109,403	17,251	103,559	17,608	617,649	58,361	676,010
	3	112,484	17,639	104,999	18,112	630,388	56,497	686,885
	4	114,490	17,908	107,532	18,392	641,637	59,900	701,537
1998	1	118,505	18,657	111,152	19,032	657,051	65,056	722,107
	2	123,852	19,234	115,165	19,648	672,068	66,367	738,435
	3	125,645	19,642	118,367	20,248	678,206	62,713	740,919
	4	128,478	20,043	121,404	20,588	685,287	64,504	749,791
1999	1	131,471	20,656	123,213	21,316	695,207	71,587	766,794

^{1/} Please note the quarterly figures in the table have been revised as part of the rebasing to 1995 and the yearly benchmarking of the GDP for each quarter in the period 1993 to 1998.

Table 7 - Annual gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 366	24 125	19 317	23 949	24 596	24 304
Agriculture	18 994	20 727	15 863	20 468	21 175	20 845
Forestry	2 817	2 896	2 967	3 007	2 999	3 027
Fishing	556	502	487	474	423	432
Mining and quarrying	35 782	35 946	34 830	34 543	35 032	34 892
Coal mining	6 089	6 494	6 777	6 828	7 259	7 338
Gold mining	16 251	15 402	14 135	13 608	13 373	12 407
Mining of other metal ores	7 366	7 688	7 856	8 017	8 340	8 979
Other mining and quarrying 1/	6 075	6 363	6 062	6 090	6 060	6 168
Primary industries	58 148	60 071	54 147	58 492	59 628	59 196
Manufacturing	97 114	99 706	106 180	107 648	110 199	108 258
Food, beverages and tobacco	17 050	16 901	17 368	17 678	18 126	18 249
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	6 502	6 682	7 059	6 573	6 834	6 233
Wood and paper, publishing and printing	10 437	10 781	11 156	10 709	11 022	10 697
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	16 785	17 678	19 309	19 893	20 226	21 195
Other non-metal mineral products	3 882	3 988	4 315	4 276	4 216	3 933
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	20 357	20 869	22 747	24 579	25 497	24 442
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2 753	2 986	3 333	3 155	3 460	3 361
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 533	1 580	1 411	1 327	1 435	1 519
Transport equipment	7 089	7 435	8 675	8 524	8 251	7 545
Furniture, other manufacturing 1/	10 726	10 807	10 806	10 933	11 133	11 082
Electricity and water	16 133	17 069	17 408	18 403	19 169	19 296
Electricity	14 403	15 224	15 504	16 384	17 074	17 208
Water	1 730	1 845	1 905	2 019	2 094	2 087
Construction	14 804	15 233	15 774	16 092	16 489	16 839
Secondary industries	128 051	132 007	139 362	142 143	145 857	144 392
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation	66 121	67 780	71 768	74 416	74 816	73 791
Wholesale trade	20 940	21 271	22 851	24 135	24 177	23 345
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	32 521	33 580	34 586	35 504	36 237	36 591
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	7 115	7 457	8 605	8 938	8 669	8 031
Catering and accommodation	5 546	5 472	5 726	5 839	5 732	5 823
Transport and communication	38 507	40 281	44 538	47 368	50 464	53 573
Transport 1/	32 915	34 313	38 236	40 787	43 622	46 696
Communication	5 592	5 968	6 302	6 581	6 842	6 877
Finance, real estate and business services	76 580	79 378	82 162	87 669	91 462	94 565
Finance and insurance	34 134	32 982	34 664	38 922	41 526	42 430
Real estate	25 312	28 675	28 892	29 343	29 591	30 399
Business services 1/	17 133	17 721	18 606	19 403	20 345	21 736
Community, social and personal services 1/	11 341	12 420	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 110
General government services	79 366	80 157	80 832	82 422	82 860	82 454
Other producers	13 556	13 687	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 436
Tertiary industries	285 471	293 703	306 845	320 151	327 870	332 929
All industries at basic prices	471 670	485 782	500 354	520 786	533 355	536 517
Taxes on products	48 406	51 200	53 644	56 260	57 984	58 081
Less: Subsidies on products	5 190	5 444	5 898	6 190	6 191	6 255
GDP at market prices	514 887	531 537	548 100	570 856	585 149	588 342

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

Table 8 - Percentage change ^{2/} in the annual gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,9	-19,9	24,0	2,7	-1,2
Agriculture	9,1	-23,5	29,0	3,5	-1,6
Forestry	2,8	2,4	1,3	-0,3	1,0
Fishing	-9,7	-3,0	-2,6	-10,9	2,3
Mining and quarrying	0,5	-3,1	-0,8	1,4	-0,4
Coal mining	6,6	4,4	0,7	6,3	1,1
Gold mining	-5,2	-8,2	-3,7	-1,7	-7,2
Mining of other metal ores	4,4	2,2	2,1	4,0	7,7
Other mining and quarrying 1/	4,7	-4,7	0,5	-0,5	1,8
Primary industries	3,3	-9,9	8,0	1,9	-0,7
Manufacturing	2,7	6,5	1,4	2,4	-1,8
Food, beverages and tobacco	-0,9	2,8	1,8	2,5	0,7
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	2,8	5,6	-6,9	4,0	-8,8
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	3,3	3,5	-4,0	2,9	-2,9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	5,3	9,2	3,0	1,7	4,8
Other non-metal mineral products	2,7	8,2	-0,9	-1,4	-6,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	2,5	9,0	8,1	3,7	-4,1
Electrical machinery and apparatus	8,4	11,6	-5,3	9,7	-2,9
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	3,0	-10,7	-5,9	8,1	5,9
Transport equipment	4,9	16,7	-1,7	-3,2	-8,6
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	0,8	0,0	1,2	1,8	-0,5
Electricity and water	5,8	2,0	5,7	4,2	0,7
Electricity	5,7	1,8	5,7	4,2	0,8
Water	6,6	3,3	6,0	3,7	-0,3
Construction	2,9	3,6	2,0	2,5	2,1
Secondary industries	3,1	5,6	2,0	2,6	-1,0
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation	2,5	5,9	3,7	0,5	-1,4
Wholesale trade	1,6	7,4	5,6	0,2	-3,4
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	3,3	3,0	2,7	2,1	1,0
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	4,8	15,4	3,9	-3,0	-7,4
Catering and accommodation	-1,3	4,6	2,0	-1,8	1,6
Transport and communication	4,6	10,6	6,4	6,5	6,2
Transport 1/	4,2	11,4	6,7	6,9	7,0
Communication	6,7	5,6	4,4	4,0	0,5
Finance, real estate and business services	3,7	3,5	6,7	4,3	3,4
Finance and insurance	-3,4	5,1	12,3	6,7	2,2
Real estate	13,3	0,8	1,6	0,8	2,7
Business services 1/	3,4	5,0	4,3	4,9	6,8
Community, social and personal services 1/	9,5	10,2	3,8	-1,7	1,0
General government services	1,0	0,8	2,0	0,5	-0,5
Other producers	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,6	1,0
Tertiary industries	2,9	4,5	4,3	2,4	1,5
All industries at basic prices	3,0	3,0	4,1	2,4	0,6
Taxes on products	5,8	4,8	4,9	3,1	0,2
Less: Subsidies on products	4,9	8,3	5,0	0,0	1,0
GDP at market prices	3,2	3,1	4,2	2,5	0,5

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

Table 9 - Previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at constant prices (R million)

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Previous estimates (at constant 1990 prices)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12 302	13 779	11 726	15 133	14 975	14 792
Mining and quarrying	24 458	23 844	23 094	22 773	23 049	22 949
Manufacturing	58 316	59 791	64 351	64 581	66 685	65 562
Electricity and water	11 512	11 939	12 332	12 942	13 498	13 589
Construction	7 168	7 251	7 376	7 506	7 609	7 625
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	35 880	37 281	39 687	41 167	41 371	41 499
Transport and communications	18 748	19 444	20 459	21 109	21 637	22 123
Finance, real estate, business services	36 714	37 758	39 100	40 406	41 404	42 340
Community, social and personal services	4 698	4 760	4 853	4 948	5 044	5 133
General government services	35 464	35 748	35 991	36 551	36 528	36 416
Other producers	5 480	5 534	5 641	5 767	5 881	5 985
Less: imputed financial service charges (FSIM) ^{1/}	-8 255	-8 554	-8 840	-9 189	-9 539	-9 831
GDP at factor cost	242 485	248 575	255 770	263 694	268 142	268 182
Plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports	28 217	29 568	31 736	33 133	33 660	33 893
GDP at market prices	270 702	278 143	287 506	296 827	301 802	302 075
Revised estimates (at constant 1995 prices)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 366	24 125	19 317	23 949	24 596	24 304
Mining and quarrying	35 782	35 946	34 830	34 543	35 032	34 892
Manufacturing	97 114	99 706	106 180	107 648	110 199	108 258
Electricity and water	16 133	17 069	17 408	18 403	19 169	19 296
Construction	14 804	15 233	15 774	16 092	16 489	16 839
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	66 121	67 780	71 768	74 416	74 816	73 791
Transport and communications	38 507	40 281	44 538	47 368	50 464	53 573
Finance, real estate, business services	76 580	79 378	82 162	87 669	91 462	94 565
Community, social and personal services	11 341	12 420	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 110
General government services	79 366	80 157	80 832	82 422	82 860	82 454
Other producers	13 556	13 687	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 436
FSIM ^{1/}						
Value added at basic prices	471 670	485 782	500 354	520 786	533 355	536 517
Plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports	43 217	45 755	47 746	50 070	51 793	51 825
GDP at market prices	514 887	531 537	548 100	570 856	585 149	588 342

^{1/} According to the 1993 SNA recommendations, FSIM has been allocated to users, e.g. industries.

Table 10 - Percentage change ^{2/} in previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at constant prices

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Previous estimates (at constant 1990 prices)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.0	-14.9	29.1	-1.0	-1.2
Mining and quarrying	-2.5	-3.1	-1.4	1.2	-0.4
Manufacturing	2.5	7.6	0.4	3.3	-1.7
Electricity and water	3.7	3.3	4.9	4.3	0.7
Construction	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.2
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	3.9	6.5	3.7	0.5	0.3
Transport and communications	3.7	5.2	3.2	2.5	2.2
Finance, real estate, business services	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3
Community, social and personal services	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
General government services	0.8	0.7	1.6	-0.1	-0.3
Other producers	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9
Less: imputed financial service charges (FSIM) ^{1/}	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.1
GDP at factor cost	2.5	2.9	3.1	1.7	0.0
Plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports	4.8	7.3	4.4	1.6	0.7
GDP at market prices	2.7	3.4	3.2	1.7	0.1
Revised estimates (at constant 1995 prices)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.9	-19.9	24.0	2.7	-1.2
Mining and quarrying	0.5	-3.1	-0.8	1.4	-0.4
Manufacturing	2.7	6.5	1.4	2.4	-1.8
Electricity and water	5.8	2.0	5.7	4.2	0.7
Construction	2.9	3.6	2.0	2.5	2.1
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	2.5	5.9	3.7	0.5	-1.4
Transport and communications	4.6	10.6	6.4	6.5	6.2
Finance, real estate, business services	3.7	3.5	6.7	4.3	3.4
Community, social and personal services	9.5	10.2	3.8	-1.7	1.0
General government services	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.5	-0.5
Other producers	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.0
FSIM ^{1/}					
Value added at basic prices	3.0	3.0	4.1	2.4	0.6
Plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports	5.9	4.3	4.9	3.4	0.1
GDP at market prices	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.5	0.5

1/ According to the 1993 SNA recommendations, FSIM has been allocated to users, e.g. industries.

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

**Table 11 - Annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices
(R million)**

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16 284	20 252	19 317	23 721	25 484	26 620
Agriculture	13 579	17 216	15 863	19 922	21 420	22 375
Forestry	2 280	2 628	2 967	3 238	3 533	3 680
Fishing	424	408	487	562	530	565
Mining and quarrying	30 052	32 111	34 830	38 768	40 155	44 462
Coal mining	5 128	5 565	6 777	7 835	8 711	9 226
Gold mining	15 413	15 944	14 135	17 136	16 361	16 418
Mining of other metal ores	6 300	6 776	7 856	8 800	10 075	12 825
Other mining and quarrying 1/	3 211	3 825	6 062	4 997	5 009	5 994
Primary industries	46 335	52 363	54 147	62 489	65 638	71 083
Manufacturing	82 642	92 068	106 180	114 128	123 864	127 461
Food, beverages and tobacco	13 934	15 498	17 368	18 985	20 976	22 473
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	5 855	6 403	7 059	7 106	7 528	7 662
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	8 090	8 908	11 156	11 441	12 467	12 666
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	15 382	17 118	19 309	21 614	23 781	25 245
Other non-metal mineral products	3 351	3 789	4 315	4 495	4 932	4 703
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	16 767	18 964	22 747	25 326	27 365	27 355
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2 444	2 785	3 333	3 271	3 689	3 729
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	1 207	1 422	1 411	1 411	1 636	1 896
Transport equipment	6 349	7 063	8 675	8 953	9 104	8 618
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	9 262	10 118	10 806	11 527	12 387	13 114
Electricity and water	13 930	15 975	17 408	18 128	20 339	21 123
Electricity	12 371	14 155	15 504	16 143	17 481	17 779
Water	1 559	1 820	1 905	1 985	2 858	3 344
Construction	12 318	13 797	15 774	17 631	19 265	20 741
Secondary industries	108 889	121 839	139 362	149 887	163 468	169 325
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation	56 468	62 474	71 768	79 463	85 934	89 342
Wholesale trade	17 938	19 558	22 851	25 837	27 624	27 963
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	27 930	31 226	34 586	37 743	41 538	44 321
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	6 121	6 928	8 605	9 432	9 779	9 451
Catering and accommodation	4 479	4 763	5 726	6 451	6 993	7 606
Transport and communication	33 972	38 297	44 538	51 787	57 558	63 489
Transport 1/	29 224	32 925	38 236	44 358	49 274	54 863
Communication	4 749	5 372	6 302	7 429	8 284	8 627
Finance, real estate and business services	62 861	70 491	82 162	94 116	109 609	124 120
Finance and insurance	27 871	29 393	34 664	39 215	46 742	50 560
Real estate	20 488	24 838	28 892	34 069	39 267	46 794
Business services 1/	14 502	16 259	18 606	20 832	23 600	26 766
Community, social and other personal services 1/	9 435	11 349	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 394
General government services	62 375	71 279	80 832	93 722	104 502	116 522
Other producers	10 505	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	19 879
Tertiary industries	235 616	265 943	306 845	350 128	392 781	432 746
All industries at basic prices	390 841	440 145	500 354	562 505	621 887	673 153
Taxes on products	41 611	48 374	53 644	58 184	63 633	69 713
Less: Subsidies on products	6 321	6 400	5 898	5 746	5 307	5 053
GDP at market prices	426 132	482 119	548 100	614 943	680 213	737 813

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

Table 12 - Previous and revised annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices (R million)

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Previous estimates						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15 586	19 802	18 779	23 458	24 021	24 522
Mining and quarrying	30 505	33 172	33 742	39 122	41 210	45 000
Manufacturing	81 167	90 177	104 600	114 916	126 669	135 845
Electricity and water	13 969	15 506	17 029	19 135	20 978	22 482
Construction	11 249	12 281	13 509	14 315	15 190	16 103
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	55 699	61 450	70 189	77 752	85 150	91 312
Transport and communications	26 780	29 030	33 321	37 154	41 061	44 818
Finance, real estate, business services	56 595	63 473	73 214	84 152	94 901	106 889
Community, social and personal services	6 857	7 573	8 479	9 436	10 423	11 422
General government services	53 043	59 233	65 463	73 449	80 908	88 252
Other producers	7 243	7 954	8 999	9 949	10 997	12 151
Less: imputed financial service charges (FSIM) ^{1/}	12 744	14 559	16 452	18 781	21 951	21 951
GDP at factor cost	345 949	385 092	430 872	484 057	529 557	576 845
Taxes on production and imports	45 643	53 153	59 823	65 508	72 027	78 828
Less: Subsidies	9 393	7 157	6 081	6 824	6 726	6 553
GDP at market prices	382 199	431 088	484 614	542 741	594 858	649 120
Revised estimates						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 183	20 859	19 873	24 192	25 938	26 971
Mining and quarrying	29 779	31 766	34 415	38 319	39 648	43 741
Manufacturing	82 950	91 973	105 899	114 104	123 667	127 091
Electricity and water	13 745	15 785	17 213	17 925	20 123	20 875
Construction	12 187	13 658	15 627	17 474	19 093	20 551
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	55 055	60 916	70 058	77 570	83 851	87 129
Transport and communications	33 706	38 042	44 329	51 759	57 494	63 321
Finance, real estate, business services	59 441	66 533	77 492	88 736	103 997	118 042
Community, social and personal services	8 848	10 721	13 109	14 802	16 777	18 723
General government services	61 938	70 818	80 322	93 155	103 878	115 822
Other producers	10 505	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	19 879
FSIM ^{1/}	9 774	13 028	14 555	16 330	19 205	22 637
GDP at factor cost	385 336	433 123	492 192	553 706	612 269	662 146
Taxes on production and imports	50 249	57 992	64 159	69 828	76 003	83 263
Less: Subsidies	9 454	8 996	8 251	8 591	8 059	7 596
GDP at market prices	426 132	482 119	548 100	614 943	680 213	737 813
Difference						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 597	1 057	1 094	734	1 917	2 449
Mining and quarrying	-726	-1 406	673	-803	-1 562	-1 259
Manufacturing	1 783	1 796	1 299	-812	-3 002	-8 754
Electricity and water	-224	279	184	-1 210	-855	-1 607
Construction	938	1 377	2 118	3 159	3 903	4 448
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	-644	-534	-131	-182	-1 299	-4 183
Transport and communications	6 926	9 012	11 008	14 605	16 433	18 503
Finance, real estate, business services	2 846	3 060	4 278	4 584	9 096	11 153
Community, social and personal services	1 991	3 148	4 630	5 366	6 354	7 301
General government services	8 895	11 585	14 859	19 706	22 970	27 570
Other producers	3 262	4 100	4 856	5 722	6 806	7 728
FSIM ^{1/}	-2 970	-1 531	-1 897	-2 451	-2 746	686
GDP at factor cost	39 387	48 031	61 320	69 649	82 712	85 301
Taxes on production and imports	4 606	4 839	4 336	4 320	3 976	4 435
Less: Subsidies	61	1 839	2 170	1 767	1 333	1 043
GDP at market prices	43 933	51 031	63 486	72 202	85 355	88 693

^{1/} According to the 1993 SNA recommendations, FSIM has been allocated to users, e.g. industries.

Table 13 - Percentage contribution to the annual gross domestic product by industry at current prices

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,2	4,6	3,9	4,2	4,1	4,0
Agriculture	3,5	3,9	3,2	3,5	3,4	3,3
Forestry	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5
Fishing	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Mining and quarrying	7,7	7,3	7,0	6,9	6,5	6,6
Coal mining	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Gold mining	3,9	3,6	2,8	3,0	2,6	2,4
Mining of other metal ores	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,9
Other mining and quarrying 1/	0,8	0,9	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,9
Primary industries	11,9	11,9	10,8	11,1	10,6	10,6
Manufacturing	21,1	20,9	21,2	20,3	19,9	18,9
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,3
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	2,1	2,0	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,8
Other non-metal mineral products	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,3	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,1
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Transport equipment	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,3
Furniture; other manufacturing 1/	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,0	2,0	1,9
Electricity and water	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,3	3,1
Electricity	3,2	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,6
Water	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5
Construction	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,1
Secondary industries	27,9	27,7	27,9	26,6	26,3	25,2
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation	14,4	14,2	14,3	14,1	13,8	13,3
Wholesale trade	4,6	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,4	4,2
Retail trade; repairs of household goods 1/	7,1	7,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,6
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,4
Catering and accommodation	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
Transport and communication	8,7	8,7	8,9	9,2	9,3	9,4
Transport 1/	7,5	7,5	7,6	7,9	7,9	8,2
Communication	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3
Finance, real estate and business services	16,1	16,0	16,4	16,7	17,6	18,4
Finance and insurance	7,1	6,7	6,9	7,0	7,5	7,5
Real estate	5,2	5,6	5,8	6,1	6,3	7,0
Business services 1/	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,8	4,0
Community, social and personal services 1/	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,9
General government services	16,0	16,2	16,2	16,7	16,8	17,3
Other producers	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,9	3,0
Tertiary industries	60,3	60,4	61,3	62,2	63,2	64,3
All industries at basic prices	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

Table 14 - Previous and revised percentage contribution to the annual gross domestic product by industry according to base years

Industry	1985	1990	1995
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.8	5.3	3.9
Mining and quarrying	14.8	9.7	7.0
Manufacturing	23.1	25.5	21.2
Electricity and water	4.3	4.4	3.5
Construction	3.7	3.5	3.2
Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation	11.8	15.0	14.3
Transport and communications	8.8	7.4	8.9
Finance, real estate, business services	14.0	14.5	16.4
Community, social and personal services	1.7	1.8	2.7
General government services	12.4	13.8	16.2
Other producers	2.5	2.2	2.8
FSIM ^{1/}	-2.8	-3.1	-
Total value added	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} According to the 1993 SNA recommendations, FSIM has been allocated to users e.g. industries as from 1993 onwards.

Table 15 - Annual volume index numbers by industry (1995 = 100)

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	115,8	124,9	100,0	124,0	127,3	125,8
Mining and quarrying	102,7	103,2	100,0	99,2	100,6	100,2
Manufacturing	91,5	93,9	100,0	101,4	103,8	102,0
Electricity and water	92,7	98,0	100,0	105,7	110,1	110,8
Construction	93,9	96,6	100,0	102,0	104,5	106,8
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation	92,1	94,4	100,0	103,7	104,2	102,8
Transport and communication	86,5	90,4	100,0	106,4	113,3	120,3
Finance, real estate and business services	93,2	96,6	100,0	106,7	111,3	115,1
Community, social and personal services	82,8	90,7	100,0	103,8	102,1	103,1
General government services	98,2	99,2	100,0	102,0	102,5	102,0
Other producers	97,8	98,8	100,0	101,5	103,2	104,2
Total values added at basic prices	94,3	97,1	100,0	104,1	106,6	107,2
Taxes on products	90,2	95,4	100,0	104,9	108,1	108,3
Subsidies on products	88,0	92,3	100,0	105,0	105,0	106,1
GDP at market prices	93,9	97,0	100,0	104,2	106,8	107,3

Table 16 - Annual implied deflators by industry (1995 = 100)

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72,8	83,9	100,0	99,0	103,6	109,5
Mining and quarrying	84,0	89,3	100,0	112,2	114,6	127,4
Manufacturing	85,1	92,3	100,0	106,0	112,4	117,7
Electricity and water	86,3	93,6	100,0	98,5	106,1	109,5
Construction	83,2	90,6	100,0	109,6	116,8	123,2
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation	85,4	92,2	100,0	106,8	114,9	121,1
Transport and communication	88,2	95,1	100,0	109,3	114,1	118,5
Finance, real estate and business services	82,1	88,8	100,0	107,4	119,8	131,3
Community, social and personal services	83,2	91,4	100,0	108,1	124,4	137,5
General government services	78,6	88,9	100,0	113,7	126,1	141,3
Other producers	77,5	88,1	100,0	111,4	124,5	137,7
Total values added at basic prices	82,9	90,6	100,0	108,0	116,6	125,5
Taxes on products	86,0	94,5	100,0	103,4	109,7	120,0
Subsidies on products	121,8	117,6	100,0	92,8	85,7	80,8
GDP deflator	82,8	90,7	100,0	107,7	116,2	125,4

Table 17 - Annual production accounts by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
Output at basic prices	37 180	39 659	35 560	41 043	41 800	41 852
Intermediate consumption	14 814	15 534	16 243	17 093	17 204	17 548
Gross value added at basic prices	22 366	24 125	19 317	23 949	24 596	24 304
Mining and quarrying						
Output at basic prices	64 406	64 795	63 040	62 455	63 447	63 237
Intermediate consumption	28 625	28 849	28 210	27 913	28 415	28 345
Gross value added at basic prices	35 782	35 946	34 830	34 543	35 032	34 892
Manufacturing						
Output at basic prices	315 595	323 938	347 714	352 785	361 726	356 977
Intermediate consumption	218 482	224 232	241 535	245 137	251 526	248 719
Gross value added at basic prices	97 114	99 706	106 180	107 648	110 199	108 258
Electricity and water						
Output at basic prices	25 310	26 179	26 918	28 438	29 568	29 798
Intermediate consumption	9 176	9 111	9 509	10 035	10 399	10 503
Gross value added at basic prices	16 133	17 069	17 408	18 403	19 169	19 296
Construction						
Output at basic prices	48 360	49 866	51 401	52 579	53 959	55 166
Intermediate consumption	33 556	34 633	35 627	36 486	37 470	38 327
Gross value added at basic prices	14 804	15 233	15 774	16 092	16 489	16 839
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation						
Output at basic prices	114 592	117 578	125 112	130 050	131 016	129 827
Intermediate consumption	48 471	49 798	53 344	55 635	56 201	56 036
Gross value added at basic prices	66 121	67 780	71 768	74 416	74 816	73 791
Transport and communication						
Output at basic prices	65 546	68 645	74 862	79 245	85 176	90 297
Intermediate consumption	27 039	28 365	30 323	31 877	34 713	36 724
Gross value added at basic prices	38 507	40 281	44 538	47 368	50 464	53 573
Finance, real estate and business services						
Output at basic prices	115 204	122 201	127 291	135 739	143 364	151 170
Intermediate consumption	38 624	42 824	45 129	48 070	51 903	56 604
Gross value added at basic prices	76 580	79 378	82 162	87 669	91 462	94 565
Community, social and personal services						
Output at basic prices	22 589	24 800	27 395	28 467	27 992	28 258
Intermediate consumption	11 248	12 380	13 705	14 257	14 021	14 148
Gross value added at basic prices	11 341	12 420	13 690	14 210	13 971	14 110
General government services						
Output at basic prices	116 724	117 404	111 238	117 373	119 697	119 452
Intermediate consumption	37 358	37 247	30 406	34 951	36 837	36 998
Gross value added at basic prices	79 366	80 157	80 832	82 422	82 860	82 454
Other producers						
Output at basic prices	18 053	18 273	18 433	18 679	18 967	19 248
Intermediate consumption	4 496	4 586	4 578	4 613	4 670	4 812
Gross value added at basic prices	13 556	13 687	13 855	14 066	14 298	14 436
Sum of all industries						
Output at basic prices	943 559	973 339	1 008 963	1 046 854	1 076 713	1 085 282
Intermediate consumption	471 889	487 557	508 609	526 068	543 357	548 764
Gross value added at basic prices	471 670	485 782	500 354	520 786	533 355	536 517

**Table 18 - Annual production accounts by industry at current prices
(R million)**

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
Output at basic prices	28 745	34 334	35 560	43 246	47 018	49 196
Intermediate consumption	12 461	14 082	16 243	19 525	21 534	22 575
Gross value added at basic prices	16 284	20 252	19 317	23 721	25 484	26 620
Other taxes on production	125	132	138	159	164	181
Other subsidies	-1 025	-740	-694	-630	-618	-531
Value added at factor cost	17 183	20 859	19 873	24 192	25 938	26 971
Compensation of employees	5 069	5 680	6 406	6 908	7 467	7 962
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	12 114	15 179	13 467	17 284	18 471	19 009
Mining and quarrying						
Output at basic prices	51 504	56 900	63 040	70 172	74 036	81 552
Intermediate consumption	21 452	24 789	28 210	31 404	33 882	37 090
Gross value added at basic prices	30 052	32 111	34 830	38 768	40 155	44 462
Other taxes on production	415	446	474	493	549	762
Other subsidies	-142	-101	-59	-44	-42	-41
Value added at factor cost	29 779	31 766	34 415	38 319	39 648	43 741
Compensation of employees	15 827	16 516	18 452	19 969	22 110	21 858
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	13 951	15 249	15 963	18 350	17 538	21 884
Manufacturing						
Output at basic prices	263 671	293 936	347 714	378 774	416 335	424 929
Intermediate consumption	181 029	201 868	241 535	264 646	292 470	297 469
Gross value added at basic prices	82 642	92 068	106 180	114 128	123 864	127 461
Other taxes on production	919	1 008	1 127	1 222	1 347	1 472
Other subsidies	-1 226	-913	-847	-1 198	-1 150	-1 102
Value added at factor cost	82 950	91 973	105 899	114 104	123 667	127 091
Compensation of employees	46 111	50 761	56 484	59 965	62 456	72 553
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	36 838	41 212	49 415	54 139	61 211	54 538
Electricity and water						
Output at basic prices	21 760	24 359	26 918	29 156	32 429	34 424
Intermediate consumption	7 831	8 384	9 509	11 028	12 090	13 301
Gross value added at basic prices	13 930	15 975	17 408	18 128	20 339	21 123
Other taxes on production	184	190	196	203	216	248
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	13 745	15 785	17 213	17 925	20 123	20 875
Compensation of employees	3 906	4 317	4 943	5 811	6 355	6 785
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	9 839	11 468	12 270	12 113	13 768	14 090
Construction						
Output at basic prices	40 939	45 435	51 401	57 394	63 452	68 310
Intermediate consumption	28 621	31 639	35 627	39 763	44 187	47 569
Gross value added at basic prices	12 318	13 797	15 774	17 631	19 265	20 741
Other taxes on production	131	139	147	157	172	190
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	12 187	13 658	15 627	17 474	19 093	20 551
Compensation of employees	9 577	9 954	10 908	11 414	11 995	13 318
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	2 610	3 703	4 718	6 060	7 098	7 233
Wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation						
Output at basic prices	97 615	108 485	125 112	138 715	150 257	156 861
Intermediate consumption	41 147	46 011	53 344	59 252	64 323	67 520
Gross value added at basic prices	56 468	62 474	71 768	79 463	85 934	89 342
Other taxes on production	1 416	1 558	1 711	1 893	2 083	2 212
Other subsidies	-3	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	55 055	60 916	70 058	77 570	83 851	87 129
Compensation of employees	29 174	31 373	35 342	38 417	42 136	44 278
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	25 881	29 543	34 715	39 153	41 714	42 852

**Table 18 - Annual production accounts by industry at current prices
(R million)(concluded)**

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Transport and communication						
Output at basic prices	57 392	65 257	74 862	87 145	98 407	108 647
Intermediate consumption	23 419	26 960	30 323	35 358	40 848	45 157
Gross value added at basic prices	33 972	38 297	44 538	51 787	57 558	63 489
Other taxes on production	504	513	510	532	551	620
Other subsidies	-237	-258	-301	-503	-486	-452
Value added at factor cost	33 706	38 042	44 329	51 759	57 494	63 321
Compensation of employees	17 811	19 364	22 275	25 336	27 266	30 058
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	15 895	18 677	22 054	26 423	30 228	33 264
Finance, real estate and business services						
Output at basic prices	94 901	109 726	127 291	145 483	169 950	194 251
Intermediate consumption	32 039	39 235	45 129	51 366	60 341	70 131
Gross value added at basic prices	62 861	70 491	82 162	94 116	109 609	124 120
Other taxes on production	3 904	4 529	5 069	5 763	5 983	6 414
Other subsidies	-483	-571	-399	-382	-371	-336
Value added at factor cost	59 441	66 533	77 492	88 736	103 997	118 042
Compensation of employees	21 035	23 931	28 136	31 676	36 691	42 140
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	38 406	42 601	49 356	57 060	67 306	75 901
Community, social and personal services						
Output at basic prices	18 681	22 649	27 395	30 804	34 802	38 824
Intermediate consumption	9 246	11 300	13 705	15 435	17 429	19 430
Gross value added at basic prices	9 435	11 349	13 690	15 368	17 374	19 394
Other taxes on production	604	641	635	655	681	752
Other subsidies	-17	-13	-54	-88	-85	-81
Value added at factor cost	8 848	10 721	13 109	14 802	16 777	18 723
Compensation of employees	4 087	5 001	6 100	6 870	7 772	8 684
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	4 762	5 720	7 009	7 931	9 005	10 039
General government services						
Output at basic prices	94 122	106 047	111 238	131 206	146 427	160 248
Intermediate consumption	31 747	34 768	30 406	37 484	41 925	43 726
Gross value added at basic prices	62 375	71 279	80 832	93 722	104 502	116 522
Other taxes on production	437	461	510	567	624	700
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	61 938	70 818	80 322	93 155	103 878	115 822
Compensation of employees	55 255	63 435	72 021	83 832	93 558	104 627
Gross operating surplus	6 683	7 383	8 301	9 323	10 320	11 195
Other producers						
Output at basic prices	14 320	16 285	18 433	20 621	23 240	25 868
Intermediate consumption	3 815	4 231	4 578	4 950	5 437	5 989
Gross value added at basic prices	10 505	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	19 879
Other taxes on production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	10 505	12 054	13 855	15 671	17 803	19 879
Compensation of employees	10 306	11 833	13 607	15 395	17 496	19 544
Gross operating surplus	199	221	248	276	307	335
Sum of all industries						
Output at basic prices	783 648	883 412	1 008 963	1 132 717	1 256 354	1 343 110
Intermediate consumption	392 807	443 268	508 609	570 212	634 466	669 957
Gross value added at basic prices	390 841	440 145	500 354	562 505	621 887	673 153
Other taxes on production	8 638	9 617	10 515	11 644	12 370	13 550
Other subsidies	-3 133	-2 596	-2 353	-2 845	-2 752	-2 543
Value added at factor cost	385 336	433 123	492 192	553 706	612 269	662 146
Compensation of employees	218 158	242 165	274 676	305 594	335 302	371 807
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	167 178	190 958	217 515	248 112	276 967	290 339

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

- 1 This statistical release contains the first Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) published by the United Nations in co-operation with other international organisations. This means that the methodology, concepts and classifications on which the estimates are based, are in accordance with the latest guidelines of an internationally agreed system of national accounts.

In addition to the implementation of the new SNA, the GDP at current and constant prices have also been revised. In the revision of GDP at current prices, the latest results of various censuses of Stats SA have been incorporated. Examples of the more important censuses are the 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Mining, the 1993 and 1996 Censuses of Manufacturing, the 1996 Population Census, the 1994 Census of Construction, agricultural surveys and several other smaller surveys. Value added in the forestry industry was adjusted in view of new information obtained from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as well as on information based on a research project by the University of Pretoria. The latter information was used to estimate the growing of forests and own account production. Value added in the services industries was adjusted in view of new information available on the taxi industry (from a research project conducted by the CSIR), cellular telephone networks, internet service providers, domestic workers (obtained from October Household Surveys) and revised valuations on imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings (obtained from the 1996 Population census).

With regard to the revision of the GDP at constant prices, the base year was changed from 1990 to 1995. This is in accordance with international practice of taking into account the relative change in prices in the estimates of constant prices approximately every five years. It should be borne in mind that relative values change over time because prices do not usually rise or decline at the same rate from one period to another.

The new constant price national accounts estimates for South Africa, with 1995 as base year, have been recalculated in detail for the period from 1993 and subsequent years on the basis of the prices and weights of 1995. Stats SA did not reweigh the estimates at constant prices for the years up to and including 1992 in accordance with the 1995 weights. It can merely be linked with the revised series from 1993. This will ensure that the existing real growth rates in respect of the individual industries and the total real GDP (at constant prices) prior to 1993 are

retained. The result is that the rebasing does not affect the real growth rates for the year prior to 1993.

A result of this procedure is that individually rebased industrial major divisions for the years prior to 1993 no longer necessarily add up to the total GDP for the relevant years. The advantage, however, is that historical growth rates up to 1992, per industry and for the total, are not changed by rebasing the GDP and its components to the year 1995. (See also the section "New base year" in the Methodological Notes above.)

Classifications

- 2 The 1993 edition of the Standard Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the industries or economic activities in the System of National Accounts. The SIC is based on the 1990 (third revision) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for local conditions. The third revision of the ISIC differs in various respects from the previous edition. Therefore, the fifth edition of the SIC also differs from previous editions.

Seasonal adjustment

- 3 The quarterly value added and GDP estimates have been seasonal adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular quarter. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret.

Reliability of estimates

- 4 Figures for the latest quarter and year are preliminary.

Related publications

- 5 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -

- Bulletin of Statistics; and
- SA Statistics

Unpublished Statistics

- 6 In some cases Stats SA can also make available information which is not published. This information can be made available through a computer printout or diskette. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information.

Pre-release policy

- 7 New estimates of economic indicators are kept strictly confidential by Stats SA prior to the date and time of release. To enable selected government departments to prepare their public responses, the following pre-release procedure is applied. It accords with practice in leading statistical agencies.

An official representative from the Office of the President, the Department of Finance and the SARB receive a copy of the release on a strictly confidential basis one hour in advance of the public issue.

Symbols and abbreviations	8	SARB	South African Reserve Bank
		SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
		SNA	System of National Accounts
		Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
		-	not applicable
		*	revised since previous publication

Classification of Industries

The industries used in estimating the value added was classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. It is based on the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for local conditions.

For the convenience of users, the SIC is duplicated in this statistical release for easy reference. Two versions of SIC are presented, namely table G reflecting only those categories of the SIC which have actually been used in the national accounts tables in this statistical release and table H which is the full version of SIC (5th edition). Furthermore, table G also furnishes the abbreviated titles as used in the national accounts tables.

Table G - Categories used in the national accounts tables

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

Table G - Categories used in the national accounts tables (concluded)

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
<i>Transport and communication</i>	<i>7</i>	
Transport		71-74
Communication		75
<i>Finance, real estate and business services</i>	<i>8</i>	
Finance and insurance		81-83
Real estate		84
Business services		85-88
<i>Other private services</i>	<i>9 1/</i>	
<i>General government services</i>	<i>9 1/</i>	
<i>Other producers</i>	<i>9 1/</i>	<i>01 1/</i>

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

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

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

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

Title of category	Major division	Division
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

Statistical sources and methods

Table I summarises the most important statistical sources from which the annual and quarterly value added and GDP estimates are derived and the method used to compile the figures, discussing both the estimates at current and at constant prices. The term "benchmark years" refers to those years in respect of which authoritative and detailed information is available.

Table I - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Agriculture	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Agriculture conducted by Stats SA. GDP estimates compiled by the National Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Stats SA.</p> <p>Other years: Annual surveys of agriculture conducted by Stats SA. GDP estimates are compiled by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Stats SA. Estimates from censuses and surveys are verified against quarterly source data collected by the National Department of Agriculture. Estimates include the value of farm produce consumed by farmers for own account.</p>	<p>Information obtained from various marketing agents and other agricultural related organisations in respect of the value of production of field crops, horticulture and livestock. Expenditure on intermediate goods is collected by the National Department of Agriculture from a number of manufacturers and associations regarding, inter alia, fertilisers, farm feed, dips and sprays, and fuel.</p>	<p>Nominal values (current prices) of production and intermediate inputs are deflated by appropriate price indices compiled by the National Department of Agriculture.</p>
Forestry	<p>Benchmark and other years: Annual information obtained from the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Estimates of growing forests and own-account production are based on a research project conducted by UP</p>	<p>Judgemental trend.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using volumes of harvested timber and changes in standing timber inventories.</p>

Table 1 - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Fishing	Benchmark and other years: Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.	Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the quantity (volume) of fish caught.
Mining and quarrying	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Mining conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1993 and 1996 mining censuses are included.</p> <p>Other years: Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry and the quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA. Supplemented by information from the Chamber of Mines regarding the gold-mining industry and sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry and the quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA. Supplemented by information from the Chamber of Mines regarding the gold-mining industry and sample surveys conducted by the SARB.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities of various sectors of mining. Information obtained from the Chamber of Mines, the Minerals Bureau, the Department of Minerals and Energy and Stats SA.
Manufacturing	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Manufacturing conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1993 and 1996 manufacturing censuses are included.</p> <p>Other years: Monthly data on production and sales of the manufacturing industry, quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	Monthly data on production and sales of the manufacturing industry, quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities (volume) based on manufacturing sales at constant prices for the various divisions of manufacturing.

Table I - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Electricity and water	Benchmark and other years: Annual statistics and financial statements obtained from ESKOM, the water boards and local authorities.	Monthly survey regarding generation and consumption of electricity conducted by Stats SA as well as monthly surveys conducted by the SARB.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities (units of electricity generated and kilo litre water).
Construction	Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Construction conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1994 construction census are included. Other years: Extrapolation of the benchmark year estimates according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB. Verified with the monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA. Labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.	Extrapolation of the benchmark year estimates according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB. Verified with the monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA. Labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using the trend in real gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as well as the monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA. Verified by cement sales.
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Wholesale Trade, Commercial Agents and Allied Services; Retail Trade; and Motor Trade and Repair Services, conducted by Stats SA. Annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA. The results of the above-mentioned censuses for 1993 are included.	Monthly surveys of financial (turnover) statistics of wholesale, retail and motor trade and the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using indices for the volume of wholesale, retail and motor trade sales.

Table I - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Wholesale, retail and motor trade (concluded)	Other years: Monthly surveys of financial (turnover) statistics of wholesale, retail and motor trade and the quarterly survey of total employment and earnings conducted by Stats, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.		
Catering and accommodation	Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Catering and Accommodation Services and Licensed Restaurants, conducted by Stats SA. The results of the 1995 census of accommodation services and the 1992 census of restaurants are included. Other years: Extrapolation according to the trend of retail trade sales and trading statistics for hotels published by Stats SA.	Extrapolation according to the trend of retail trade sales and trading statistics for hotels published by Stats SA.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using changes in indices for room and bed nights sales.
Transport and communication	Benchmark and other years: Financial reports of Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office; annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA. Private transport benchmark estimates are obtained from Censuses of Transport and Allied Services conducted by Stats SA. Estimates for in-between years of private transport are extrapolated according to the monthly survey of transport of goods and passengers by road and rail conducted by Stats SA.	Financial information from Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office; annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA. The monthly survey of transport of goods and passengers by road and rail conducted by Stats SA. Supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and the internet service providers. Supplemented by surveys conducted by the SARB.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the volume of services rendered by the various institutions.

Table 1 - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (continued)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Transport and communication (concluded)	Supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and the internet service providers.		
Financial intermediation and insurance	Benchmark and other years: Annual and quarterly surveys conducted by the SARB among the various institutions in the private sector and information reported by public authorities and public corporations.	Annual and quarterly surveys conducted by the SARB among the various institutions in the private sector and information reported by public authorities and public corporations.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices, verified by nominal transactions deflated by appropriate price indices.
Real estate (including imputed rent on residential buildings) and business services	Benchmark and other years: Censuses of Business Services and the 1996 Population Census. Supplemented by individual studies such as for car rentals and the security industry.	The monthly survey of building statistics conducted by Stats SA and monthly price indices of rent. Judgemental estimates for business services.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using an index of the estimated number of houses. For business services various volume indicators as well as price indices are used supplemented by judgemental estimates.
Other private services	Benchmark years: Censuses of Social Services. Results from the 1994 Censuses of Health are included. Other years: Extrapolated by relevant items of private consumption expenditure estimated by the SARB.	Extrapolated by relevant items of private consumption expenditure estimated by the SARB.	Nominal values (current prices) deflated by relevant components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
General government services	Benchmark years: Government Financial Statistics (GFS) analyses.	Quarterly survey of total employment and earnings of the public sector conducted by Stats SA.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using an index of employment by general government.

Table I - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices (concluded)

Industry	Annual estimates at current prices	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
General government services (concluded)	Other years: Annual Main Budget of South Africa as published in the Budget Review and annual statistics regarding the provincial governments and local authorities and extra-budgetary accounts.		
Other producers	Benchmark and other years: Censuses of relevant Social Services, such as Welfare Organisations, supplemented by the 1996 Population Census and annual reports of relevant non-profit institutions.	Judgmental.	Nominal values (current prices) deflated by relevant components of the CPI and verified by the GDP deflator.

Glossary

Accrual accounting	Accrual accounting records flows at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished. This means that flows which imply a change of ownership are entered when ownership passes; services are recorded when provided; output is recorded when products are created; and intermediate consumption is recorded when materials and supplies are being used.
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 <i>minus</i> any tax payable <i>plus</i> 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.
Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It is recorded on a gross basis, before any deduction for income taxes, pensions, unemployment insurance and other social insurance schemes. It also includes other forms of compensation, namely commissions, tips, bonuses, directors' fees and allowances such as these for holidays and sick leave, as well as military pay and allowances. It excludes employers' social contributions.
Constant prices	Constant prices is a valuation concept expressed at the prices prevailing during a fixed reference period or base period. Currently, the base period for national accounts estimates at constant prices is 1995, which means that they have been restated at 1995 prices.
Current prices	A valuation at current prices is expressed at the prices prevailing during the period being referred to.
Current taxes on income and wealth	Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory payments levied by government on the income and wealth of institutional units. These taxes include taxes on individual or household income, taxes on the income or profits of corporations, etc.
Economic flows	Economic flows reflect the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value. They involve changes in volume, composition, or value of an institutional unit's assets and liabilities.

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.
Financial services indirectly measured	Financial services indirectly measured (FSIM) is measured in the SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds. Therefore, income does not arise from financial intermediation.
GDP at market prices	GDP at market prices equals total gross value added at basic prices <i>plus</i> taxes on products <i>minus</i> subsidies on products.
GDP for the economy as a whole	GDP for the economy as a whole is the same as 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 capacities 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.
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.
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.
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.

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 <i>minus</i> compensation of employees payable <i>minus</i> taxes on production payable <i>plus</i> subsidies receivable.
Other taxes on production	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, stamp duties, business or professional licenses, etc.
Output	Output is defined in the context of a production account. Production accounts are compiled for establishments or enterprises, and not for processes of production. Therefore, output consists only of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment.
Percentage change	When using annual data, the percentage change is the growth rate from one year to the next year. For quarterly data, the percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.
Premium supplements	Premium supplements are defined as property income receivable on policy holders' funds.
Primary incomes	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.
Primary industries	The primary industries include the agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying industries.
Production	The general production boundary is defined as an economic activity (or production) carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce output of goods and services. The production boundary in the 1993 SNA is more restricted than the general production boundary due to the production accounts not being compiled for household activities that produce domestic or personal services for own final consumption within the same household, except for services produced by paid domestic staff.
Production account for the total economy	The production account is the first in the sequence of accounts compiled for institutional sectors, industries and the total economy. The production account contains three items apart from the balancing item namely output, intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products. The output is recorded under resources on the right-hand side of the account. Intermediate consumption and taxes less subsidies on products is recorded under uses on the left-hand side of the account.

Purchaser's price	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible value added tax (VAT) or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Revision of estimates	Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices apart from the revision of estimates for the latest quarters. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates.
Seasonal adjustment	Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular quarter. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret.
Secondary industries	The secondary industries include the manufacturing, electricity, water and construction industries.
Subsidies	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production. These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
System of National Accounts	System of National Accounts (SNA), refers to an internationally-agreed standard system for macro-economic accounts. The latest version is described in the System of National Accounts 1993.
Taxes on income	Taxes on income consist of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains. They are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of individuals, households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPIsH) or corporations. They include taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes which add to the cost of production which and are likely to be reflected in market prices paid by the purchaser, such as sales and excise taxes, import duties and property taxes. Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production.
Taxes on products	Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT).
Tertiary industries	Tertiary industries include wholesale-, retail- and motor trade; catering and accommodation, transport and communication, finance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, general government services, and other producers.

**Value added by
industry**

Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before or after deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit or sector, or establishment or industry.

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(012) 310 8927/508/305 (technical enquiries)
(012) 310 8161 (publishing)

Fax number: (012) 310 8304

E-mail address: mariethag@statssa.pwv.gov.za
lizettevh@statssa.pwv.gov.za

Postal address: Private bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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