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KEY FINDINGS

Real GDP at market prices increased by 1,6% during the second quarter of 2000

According to preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted real GDP at market prices for the second quarter of 2000 increased by an annualised rate of 1,6 percent compared with the first quarter of 2000, following a real annualised growth rate of 0,8 (revised from 0,9) percent in the first quarter of 2000 compared with the fourth quarter of 1999. The real annualised growth rates for the four quarters of 1999 were 1,1 percent, 2,1 percent, 3,2 percent and 3,6 percent respectively (cf. table 4).

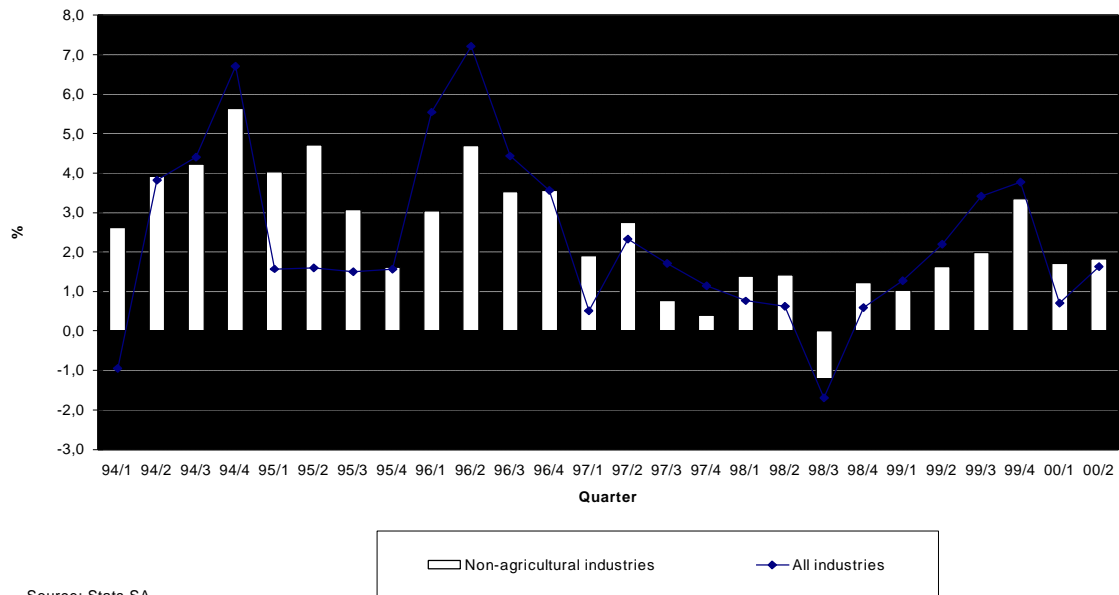
The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for all industries – which is equal to GDP minus taxes on products plus subsidies on products – also increased by an annualised rate of 1,6 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000, following a annualised increase of 0,7 (revised from 0,9) percent in the first quarter of 2000 compared with the fourth quarter of 1999 (cf. figure 1).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 1,7

(revised from 1,9) percent and 1,8 percent during the first and second quarters of 2000 respectively (cf. figure 1).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 2,5 percent and 2,4 percent during the first and second quarters of 2000 compared with the first and second quarter of 1999 (cf. table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first six months of 2000 increased by 2,4 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

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



The last column of table A shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annualised change in the seasonally adjusted real GDP for the seven quarters from the fourth quarter of 1998 onwards. The impact of an industry on the change in real GDP depends on two factors: the increase or decrease in the real value added of the industry and its relative size measured as its share of GDP in the previous quarter. Thus, the 1,6 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the second quarter of 2000 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (0,6 of a percentage point), finance, real estate and business services (0,5 of a percentage point) and transport and communication (0,5 of a percentage point) industries. The contributions to the increase in real GDP by all other industries were either lower than the aforementioned, or negative, e.g. mining and quarrying (-0,2 of a percentage point) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (-0,1 of a percentage point) industries.

Table A - Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised percentage changes in real GDP

Industry	Weights 2000 Q2 ^{1/} (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percent)							Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) ^{2/}						
		1998	1999				2000		1998	1999				2000	
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,2	-12,6	6,8	15,9	38,5	12,4	-17,7	-2,3	-0,5	0,3	0,6	1,4	0,5	-0,8	-0,1
Mining and quarrying	5,7	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-2,0	0,0	-2,1	-4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,2
Manufacturing	18,3	0,7	1,1	1,9	4,0	6,9	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,7	1,2	0,1	0,0
Electricity and water	3,3	1,4	-4,2	1,3	2,8	5,1	0,5	3,5	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1
Construction	2,7	-2,9	-1,2	-2,4	-1,8	0,2	-0,3	1,5	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	12,4	-3,0	1,5	1,9	2,2	1,6	4,4	4,6	-0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,6
Transport and communication	9,9	11,2	3,5	4,8	4,2	3,6	4,3	5,4	1,0	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Finance, real estate and business services	16,5	2,0	2,0	2,7	2,9	7,0	2,9	3,1	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	1,1	0,5	0,5
Community, social and personal services	2,5	4,2	2,4	2,0	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
General government services	13,4	-0,6	-0,1	-0,6	-1,4	-2,1	-0,5	-0,9	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	-0,1	-0,1
Other producers	2,4	0,6	0,6	1,0	2,2	1,8	2,7	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,4</i>	<i>0,6</i>	<i>1,3</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>3,8</i>	<i>0,7</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>0,5</i>	<i>1,2</i>	<i>2,0</i>	<i>3,1</i>	<i>3,4</i>	<i>0,7</i>	<i>1,5</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,6	0,6	-0,4	0,9	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
GDP at market prices	100,0	0,6	1,1	2,1	3,2	3,6	0,8	1,6	0,6	1,1	2,1	3,2	3,6	0,8	1,6

1/ The weight of each industry for the second quarter of 2000 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the first quarter 2000. Similarly, the weight of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its seasonally adjusted value of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the first quarter 2000.

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

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry decreased at an annualised rate of 2,3 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000, following an annualised decrease of 17,7 percent in the first quarter of 2000 compared with the fourth quarter of 1999. (If these rates were not annualised, the rate of change would have been -4,8 percent and -0,6 percent respectively.) The decrease in the second quarter of 2000 was mainly due to the effects of extreme weather conditions which occurred during the first quarter of 2000 e.g. high rainfall and floods. This, *inter alia*, resulted in a later than usual maize crop. Notwithstanding the seasonally adjusted annualised decreases of the first two quarters compared with the preceding quarters respectively, the unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first six months of 2000 increased by 7,9 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The *mining and quarrying* industry decreased at a seasonally adjusted annualised growth rate of 4,0 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000, following an annualised decrease of

2,1 percent in the first quarter of 2000 compared with the fourth quarter of 1999. This decrease can mainly be attributed to decreases in the production of coal and gold. The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first six months of 2000 decreased by 1,7 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *manufacturing* industry increased by an annualised rate of 0,2 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the preceding quarter, following an annualised growth rate of 0,6 percent during the first quarter of 2000. The increase reflected during the second quarter of 2000 was mainly due to the coke, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, rubber and plastic products industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry during the first six months of 2000 increased by 3,2 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The *electricity and water* industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 3,5 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000. The annualised increase during the second quarter of 2000 was mainly due to increased production of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity and water industry during the first six months of 2000 increased by 2,7 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1999.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *construction* industry increased at an annualised growth rate of 1,5 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000. Except for the fourth quarter of 1999, this is the first positive growth rate since the third quarter of 1998. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first six months of 2000 decreased by 0,6 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The positive growth rates in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry were sustained during the first two quarters of 2000. The annualised increases during the first and second quarters of 2000 compared with the fourth quarter of 1999 and the first quarter of 2000 were 4,4 and 4,6 percent, respectively. This industry with a contribution of 0,6 of a percentage point, was the main contributor to the GDP during the second quarter of 2000. The annualised increase of 4,6 percent was mainly due to increased activities by diamond and miscellaneous wholesalers. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first six months of 2000 increased by 3,1 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *transport and communication* industry increased at an annualised rate of 5,4 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000. This is the highest growth rate since the fourth quarter of 1998. The annualised increase reflected by this industry during the second quarter of 2000 was mainly due to buoyancy in activities related to the further expansion of communication services. This industry contributed 0,5 of a percentage point to the GDP in the second quarter of 2000. The unadjusted real value added by the transport and communication industry during the first six months of 2000 increased by 4,4 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The real value added in the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 3,1 during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000. The annualised increase in the second quarter of 2000 was mainly due to increased activities in real estate and business services. This industry contributed 0,5 of a percentage point to the GDP in the second quarter of 2000. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first six months of 2000 increased by 3,9 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

The real value added by the *community, social and personal services* industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 3,4 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the preceding quarter. The unadjusted real value added of the community, social and personal services industry during the first six months of 2000 increased by 3,2 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added of the *general government services* sector reflected an annualised decrease of 0,9 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 2000. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first six months of 2000 decreased by 1,2 percent compared with the first six months of 1999.

Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Annual estimates 1993-1999 and the third quarter of 2000	27 November 2000
Changes in this issue	The estimates for the value added by both the mining and quarrying and the manufacturing industries for the first quarter of 2000, as published in the May 2000 statistical release, have been revised due to the availability of more information and revised indicators.	
Changes in the next issue	The statistical release containing the GDP estimates for the third quarter of 2000, which will be published on 27 November 2000, will include revised annual and quarterly estimates as from 1998 onwards.	
	Currently, Stats SA is revising the methodology used to estimate the value added of the agriculture industry. A change in the methodology used may influence the quarterly patterns of this industry as well as the total GDP at market prices.	

Table 1 - Quarterly gross domestic product

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	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	34 542	107 648	18 403	16 092	74 416	47 368
1997		24 504	35 118	110 248	19 206	16 571	74 749	50 820
1998		23 739	34 953	108 269	19 444	16 774	73 731	54 912
1999		24 758	34 611	108 470	19 463	16 499	73 742	58 535
1993	1	6 114	8 790	23 427	3 929	3 770	15 587	9 487
	2	6 920	8 921	23 380	4 041	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	3 528	18 617	9 986
1994	1	7 504	8 869	23 568	4 147	3 802	15 800	9 788
	2	7 814	8 935	23 793	4 298	3 878	15 925	9 603
	3	4 408	9 086	25 753	4 411	3 819	16 800	10 339
	4	4 399	9 056	26 592	4 212	3 735	19 254	10 550
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	3 800	20 619	11 757
1996	1	6 180	8 602	25 917	4 446	4 047	17 330	11 448
	2	8 002	8 543	26 118	4 560	4 095	17 600	11 339
	3	4 788	8 699	27 770	4 747	4 060	18 454	12 186
	4	4 979	8 698	27 843	4 650	3 890	21 031	12 395
1997	1	6 994	8 566	26 633	4 741	4 160	17 704	12 079
	2	7 815	8 736	26 757	4 863	4 213	17 819	12 374
	3	4 674	8 922	28 477	4 859	4 181	18 493	13 142
	4	5 021	8 893	28 381	4 743	4 018	20 732	13 224
1998	1	7 122	8 639	26 357	4 795	4 269	17 593	12 737
	2	8 032	8 747	26 758	4 905	4 282	17 572	13 540
	3	4 355	8 721	27 760	5 009	4 217	18 269	14 019
	4	4 230	8 846	27 394	4 735	4 006	20 298	14 616
1999	1	6 725	8 567	25 563	4 766	4 226	17 322	13 912
	2	7 975	8 693	26 504	4 897	4 194	17 561	14 573
	3	4 972	8 547	28 293	5 021	4 119	18 381	14 822
	4	5 086	8 804	28 110	4 779	3 960	20 478	15 229
2000	1	7 413	8 461	26 466	4 875	4 177	17 773	14 498
	2	8 447	8 511	27 247	5 052	4 194	18 180	15 228

by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million)

**Table 1 - Quarterly gross domestic product
by industry at constant 1995 prices(R million) (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	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		76 580	11 341	79 366	13 556	471 670	43 217	514 887	449 304
1994		79 378	12 420	80 157	13 687	485 782	45 755	531 537	461 657
1995		82 162	13 690	80 832	13 855	500 354	47 746	548 100	481 036
1996		87 668	14 210	82 422	14 066	520 786	50 070	570 855	496 837
1997		91 454	13 971	82 860	14 298	533 800	51 465	585 265	509 296
1998		94 707	14 110	82 454	14 436	537 529	51 403	588 932	513 790
1999		97 553	14 561	81 879	14 580	544 652	51 526	596 178	519 894
1993	1	18 652	2 740	19 785	3 371	115 651	10 481	126 132	109 537
	2	18 844	2 792	19 840	3 380	116 606	10 737	127 343	109 686
	3	19 358	2 912	19 863	3 398	118 415	10 900	129 314	113 757
	4	19 725	2 898	19 879	3 407	120 998	11 099	132 097	116 324
1994	1	19 043	2 862	19 978	3 409	118 771	11 073	129 845	111 267
	2	19 493	3 040	20 015	3 418	120 211	11 367	131 578	112 397
	3	20 161	3 210	20 124	3 426	121 539	11 542	133 080	117 130
	4	20 680	3 308	20 040	3 434	125 261	11 773	137 034	120 862
1995	1	20 012	3 238	20 146	3 448	123 268	11 780	135 048	116 195
	2	20 208	3 416	20 178	3 458	123 899	11 890	135 789	117 622
	3	20 804	3 526	20 241	3 469	125 504	12 011	137 515	122 382
	4	21 138	3 510	20 267	3 480	127 683	12 066	139 748	124 837
1996	1	20 865	3 575	20 544	3 497	126 450	12 427	138 877	120 270
	2	21 477	3 532	20 564	3 510	129 341	12 451	141 792	121 340
	3	22 377	3 555	20 634	3 523	130 793	12 529	143 322	126 005
	4	22 949	3 549	20 680	3 537	134 201	12 663	146 865	129 222
1997	1	22 368	3 452	20 678	3 553	130 928	12 819	143 747	123 934
	2	22 630	3 516	20 676	3 567	132 967	12 863	145 830	125 152
	3	23 121	3 563	20 744	3 582	133 757	12 887	146 644	129 083
	4	23 335	3 440	20 762	3 596	136 146	12 895	149 042	131 125
1998	1	22 863	3 520	20 664	3 596	132 155	12 836	144 991	125 033
	2	23 307	3 547	20 599	3 605	134 894	12 860	147 754	126 862
	3	24 144	3 576	20 624	3 613	134 307	12 846	147 153	129 952
	4	24 393	3 466	20 567	3 622	136 175	12 861	149 036	131 944
1999	1	23 658	3 633	20 552	3 624	132 546	12 758	145 304	125 821
	2	23 965	3 653	20 494	3 633	136 143	12 926	149 069	128 168
	3	24 799	3 684	20 469	3 653	136 760	12 857	149 617	131 788
	4	25 132	3 591	20 364	3 670	139 203	12 985	152 188	134 117
2000	1	24 580	3 746	20 309	3 696	135 994	12 923	148 917	128 581
	2	24 896	3 773	20 234	3 718	139 481	13 103	152 583	131 034

Table 2 - Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	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		2,3	1,7	2,4	4,4	3,0	0,4	7,3
1998		-3,1	-0,5	-1,8	1,2	1,2	-1,4	8,1
1999		4,3	-1,0	0,2	0,1	-1,6	0,0	6,6
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	5,6
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	4,7	6,5
	3	53,4	-0,9	0,4	6,2	2,0	2,9	5,8
	4	75,0	0,0	1,8	10,0	2,3	2,0	5,4
1997	1	13,2	-0,4	2,8	6,6	2,8	2,2	5,5
	2	-2,3	2,3	2,4	6,6	2,9	1,2	9,1
	3	-2,4	2,6	2,5	2,4	3,0	0,2	7,8
	4	0,8	2,2	1,9	2,0	3,3	-1,4	6,7
1998	1	1,8	0,9	-1,0	1,1	2,6	-0,6	5,4
	2	2,8	0,1	0,0	0,9	1,6	-1,4	9,4
	3	-6,8	-2,3	-2,5	3,1	0,9	-1,2	6,7
	4	-15,8	-0,5	-3,5	-0,2	-0,3	-2,1	10,5
1999	1	-5,6	-0,8	-3,0	-0,6	-1,0	-1,5	9,2
	2	-0,7	-0,6	-0,9	-0,2	-2,0	-0,1	7,6
	3	14,2	-2,0	1,9	0,3	-2,3	0,6	5,7
	4	20,2	-0,5	2,6	0,9	-1,2	0,9	4,2
2000	1	10,2	-1,2	3,5	2,3	-1,2	2,6	4,2
	2	5,9	-2,1	2,8	3,2	0,0	3,5	4,5
	1-2 ^{3/}	7,9	-1,7	3,2	2,7	-0,6	3,1	4,4

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

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

^{3/} The percentage change is the growth rate for the first six months of the year compared with the first six months of the previous year.

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	9,5	1,0	1,0	3,0	5,9	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	10,2	0,8	1,2	3,0	4,4	3,1	4,2
1996		6,7	3,8	2,0	1,5	4,1	4,9	4,2	3,3
1997		4,3	-1,7	0,5	1,6	2,5	2,8	2,5	2,5
1998		3,6	1,0	-0,5	1,0	0,7	-0,1	0,6	0,9
1999		3,0	3,2	-0,7	1,0	1,3	0,2	1,2	1,2
1994	1	2,1	4,5	1,0	1,1	2,7	5,7	2,9	1,6
	2	3,4	8,9	0,9	1,1	3,1	5,9	3,3	2,5
	3	4,1	10,2	1,3	0,8	2,6	5,9	2,9	3,0
	4	4,8	14,2	0,8	0,8	3,5	6,1	3,7	3,9
1995	1	5,1	13,2	0,8	1,1	3,8	6,4	4,0	4,4
	2	3,7	12,4	0,8	1,2	3,1	4,6	3,2	4,6
	3	3,2	9,8	0,6	1,3	3,3	4,1	3,3	4,5
	4	2,2	6,1	1,1	1,3	1,9	2,5	2,0	3,3
1996	1	4,3	10,4	2,0	1,4	2,6	5,5	2,8	3,5
	2	6,3	3,4	1,9	1,5	4,4	4,7	4,4	3,2
	3	7,6	0,8	1,9	1,6	4,2	4,3	4,2	3,0
	4	8,6	1,1	2,0	1,6	5,1	5,0	5,1	3,5
1997	1	7,2	-3,4	0,7	1,6	3,5	3,2	3,5	3,0
	2	5,4	-0,4	0,5	1,6	2,8	3,3	2,8	3,1
	3	3,3	0,2	0,5	1,7	2,3	2,9	2,3	2,4
	4	1,7	-3,1	0,4	1,7	1,4	1,8	1,5	1,5
1998	1	2,2	2,0	-0,1	1,2	0,9	0,1	0,9	0,9
	2	3,0	0,9	-0,4	1,1	1,4	0,0	1,3	1,4
	3	4,4	0,4	-0,6	0,9	0,4	-0,3	0,3	0,7
	4	4,5	0,8	-0,9	0,7	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,6
1999	1	3,5	3,2	-0,5	0,8	0,3	-0,6	0,2	0,6
	2	2,8	3,0	-0,5	0,8	0,9	0,5	0,9	1,0
	3	2,7	3,0	-0,7	1,1	1,8	0,1	1,7	1,4
	4	3,0	3,6	-1,0	1,3	2,2	1,0	2,1	1,6
2000	1	3,9	3,1	-1,2	2,0	2,6	1,3	2,5	2,2
	2	3,9	3,3	-1,3	2,3	2,5	1,4	2,4	2,2
	1-2 ^{3/}	3,9	3,2	-1,2	2,2	2,5	1,3	2,4	2,2

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

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

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

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	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	34 542	107 648	18 403	16 092	74 416	47 368
1997		24 504	35 118	110 248	19 206	16 571	74 749	50 820
1998		23 739	34 953	108 269	19 444	16 774	73 731	54 912
1999		24 758	34 611	108 470	19 463	16 499	73 743	58 538
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	23 906	34 543	109 558	19 196	16 372	74 733	49 118
	2	23 516	35 030	110 574	19 247	16 544	74 980	50 479
	3	24 796	35 416	110 444	19 143	16 646	74 743	51 593
	4	25 799	35 482	110 415	19 238	16 722	74 541	52 091
1998	1	25 042	35 252	110 210	19 392	16 804	74 483	52 798
	2	24 063	35 027	109 403	19 467	16 850	74 012	54 133
	3	23 313	34 790	106 637	19 423	16 783	73 492	55 608
	4	22 538	34 745	106 825	19 493	16 660	72 939	57 108
1999	1	22 915	34 713	107 105	19 287	16 611	73 214	57 600
	2	23 774	34 690	107 598	19 351	16 510	73 553	58 273
	3	25 790	34 518	108 671	19 485	16 434	73 956	58 877
	4	26 552	34 522	110 506	19 729	16 442	74 247	59 400
2000	1	25 288	34 337	110 671	19 753	16 431	75 044	60 027
	2	25 142	33 985	110 722	19 924	16 494	75 898	60 826

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly gross domestic product by industry at constant 1995 prices (R million) (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	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		76 580	11 341	79 366	13 556	471 670	43 217	514 887	449 304
1994		79 378	12 420	80 157	13 687	485 782	45 755	531 537	461 657
1995		82 162	13 690	80 832	13 855	500 354	47 746	548 100	481 036
1996		87 668	14 210	82 422	14 066	520 786	50 070	570 855	496 837
1997		91 454	13 971	82 860	14 298	533 800	51 465	585 265	509 296
1998		94 707	14 110	82 454	14 436	537 529	51 403	588 932	513 790
1999		97 554	14 561	81 879	14 580	544 654	51 526	596 181	519 896
1993	1	76 388	11 293	79 411	13 528	463 459	42 621	506 080	447 495
	2	76 576	11 329	79 412	13 544	468 684	42 947	511 631	448 120
	3	76 632	11 357	79 436	13 564	475 597	43 398	518 995	450 157
	4	76 724	11 385	79 205	13 588	478 940	43 900	522 840	451 444
1994	1	77 689	11 745	79 596	13 616	477 803	44 293	522 096	454 371
	2	78 970	12 190	79 935	13 656	482 297	45 463	527 760	458 765
	3	79 982	12 634	80 302	13 708	487 525	46 170	533 695	463 545
	4	80 871	13 111	80 795	13 768	495 503	47 097	542 600	469 947
1995	1	81 337	13 356	80 734	13 804	497 443	47 121	544 564	474 607
	2	81 837	13 585	80 807	13 840	499 428	47 554	546 982	480 104
	3	82 509	13 809	80 865	13 876	501 299	48 044	549 343	483 747
	4	82 965	14 010	80 922	13 900	503 246	48 265	551 511	485 690
1996	1	84 644	14 117	81 623	13 960	510 084	48 907	558 991	489 352
	2	86 609	14 177	82 241	14 036	519 048	50 006	569 054	495 000
	3	88 685	14 245	82 736	14 108	524 702	50 416	575 118	499 302
	4	90 738	14 301	83 088	14 160	529 310	50 951	580 261	503 694
1997	1	91 092	14 173	83 100	14 201	529 992	51 272	581 265	506 086
	2	91 408	14 057	82 947	14 267	533 050	51 456	584 507	509 534
	3	91 536	13 909	82 762	14 332	535 318	51 547	586 865	510 523
	4	91 784	13 745	82 631	14 390	536 838	51 584	588 422	511 039
1998	1	92 934	13 889	82 659	14 395	537 859	51 518	589 377	512 816
	2	94 721	14 033	82 570	14 418	538 697	51 471	590 168	514 634
	3	95 349	14 185	82 361	14 455	536 395	51 271	587 666	513 083
	4	95 824	14 333	82 242	14 475	537 184	51 352	588 536	514 645
1999	1	96 308	14 418	82 217	14 496	538 884	51 303	590 187	515 969
	2	96 958	14 490	82 103	14 532	541 833	51 424	593 257	518 058
	3	97 643	14 608	81 818	14 612	546 413	51 598	598 011	520 623
	4	99 307	14 727	81 378	14 678	551 488	51 780	603 268	524 935
2000	1	100 010	14 855	81 276	14 775	552 467	51 953	604 420	527 179
	2	100 769	14 978	81 099	14 875	554 712	52 120	606 832	529 570

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

Year_ ^{1/}	Quarter_ ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	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		2,3	1,7	2,4	4,4	3,0	0,4	7,3
1998		-3,1	-0,5	-1,8	1,2	1,2	-1,4	8,1
1999		4,3	-1,0	0,2	0,1	-1,6	0,0	6,6
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	-24,1	1,0	5,1	0,5	4,0	-0,7	5,3
	2	-6,4	5,8	3,8	1,1	4,3	1,3	11,6
	3	23,6	4,5	-0,5	-2,1	2,5	-1,3	9,1
	4	17,2	0,8	-0,1	2,0	1,9	-1,1	3,9
1998	1	-11,2	-2,6	-0,7	3,2	2,0	-0,3	5,5
	2	-14,7	-2,5	-2,9	1,6	1,1	-2,5	10,5
	3	-11,9	-2,7	-9,7	-0,9	-1,6	-2,8	11,3
	4	-12,6	-0,5	0,7	1,4	-2,9	-3,0	11,2
1999	1	6,8	-0,4	1,1	-4,2	-1,2	1,5	3,5
	2	15,9	-0,3	1,9	1,3	-2,4	1,9	4,8
	3	38,5	-2,0	4,0	2,8	-1,8	2,2	4,2
	4	12,4	0,0	6,9	5,1	0,2	1,6	3,6
2000	1	-17,7	-2,1	0,6	0,5	-0,3	4,4	4,3
	2	-2,3	-4,0	0,2	3,5	1,5	4,6	5,4

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

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

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	9,5	1,0	1,0	3,0	5,9	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	10,2	0,8	1,2	3,0	4,4	3,1	4,2
1996		6,7	3,8	2,0	1,5	4,1	4,9	4,2	3,3
1997		4,3	-1,7	0,5	1,6	2,5	2,8	2,5	2,5
1998		3,6	1,0	-0,5	1,0	0,7	-0,1	0,6	0,9
1999		3,0	3,2	-0,7	1,0	1,3	0,2	1,2	1,2
1993	2	1,0	1,3	0,0	0,5	4,6	3,1	4,5	0,6
	3	0,3	1,0	0,1	0,6	6,0	4,3	5,9	1,8
	4	0,5	1,0	-1,2	0,7	2,8	4,7	3,0	1,1
1994	1	5,1	13,3	2,0	0,8	-0,9	3,6	-0,6	2,6
	2	6,8	16,0	1,7	1,2	3,8	11,0	4,4	3,9
	3	5,2	15,4	1,8	1,5	4,4	6,4	4,6	4,2
	4	4,5	16,0	2,5	1,8	6,7	8,3	6,8	5,6
1995	1	2,3	7,7	-0,3	1,1	1,6	0,2	1,5	4,0
	2	2,5	7,0	0,4	1,0	1,6	3,7	1,8	4,7
	3	3,3	6,8	0,3	1,0	1,5	4,2	1,7	3,1
	4	2,2	6,0	0,3	0,7	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,6
1996	1	8,3	3,1	3,5	1,7	5,5	5,4	5,5	3,1
	2	9,6	1,7	3,1	2,2	7,2	9,3	7,4	4,7
	3	9,9	1,9	2,4	2,1	4,4	3,3	4,3	3,5
	4	9,6	1,6	1,7	1,5	3,6	4,3	3,6	3,6
1997	1	1,6	-3,5	0,1	1,2	0,5	2,5	0,7	1,9
	2	1,4	-3,2	-0,7	1,9	2,3	1,4	2,2	2,8
	3	0,6	-4,1	-0,9	1,8	1,7	0,7	1,6	0,8
	4	1,1	-4,6	-0,6	1,6	1,1	0,3	1,1	0,4
1998	1	5,1	4,3	0,1	0,1	0,8	-0,5	0,7	1,4
	2	7,9	4,2	-0,4	0,6	0,6	-0,4	0,5	1,4
	3	2,7	4,4	-1,0	1,0	-1,7	-1,5	-1,7	-1,2
	4	2,0	4,2	-0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,2
1999	1	2,0	2,4	-0,1	0,6	1,3	-0,4	1,1	1,0
	2	2,7	2,0	-0,6	1,0	2,2	0,9	2,1	1,6
	3	2,9	3,3	-1,4	2,2	3,4	1,4	3,2	2,0
	4	7,0	3,3	-2,1	1,8	3,8	1,4	3,6	3,4
2000	1	2,9	3,5	-0,5	2,7	0,7	1,3	0,8	1,7
	2	3,1	3,4	-0,9	2,7	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,8

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

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

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	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	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 180	17 408	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 127	18 128	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 279	40 524	124 604	20 387	19 386	85 858	57 733
1998		25 648	44 244	128 561	22 479	20 681	89 267	64 995
1999		26 633	47 139	132 639	23 786	20 917	95 211	73 146
1993	1	2 556	6 684	19 346	3 329	3 015	13 279	8 221
	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	3 999	7 646	21 955	3 423	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	9 480
	4	4 980	7 701	24 632	4 090	3 394	18 032	9 569
1995	1	3 915	7 929	24 312	4 177	3 929	16 512	9 987
	2	5 741	8 888	25 513	4 345	4 046	16 711	10 672
	3	4 958	9 385	27 939	4 619	3 867	17 804	11 624
	4	4 703	8 628	28 415	4 268	3 931	20 741	12 256
1996	1	4 300	8 868	26 831	4 314	4 497	18 662	12 210
	2	7 555	10 061	27 628	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	30 110	4 435	4 333	22 780	13 869
1997	1	4 543	9 517	29 218	4 714	4 798	20 014	13 498
	2	7 724	10 357	30 703	5 215	4 897	20 414	13 996
	3	6 756	10 726	32 240	5 395	4 881	21 277	15 006
	4	6 257	9 925	32 443	5 062	4 810	24 154	15 232
1998	1	4 914	9 878	30 769	5 348	5 145	20 850	14 853
	2	8 014	11 356	31 516	5 755	5 206	21 126	15 898
	3	6 658	11 961	32 931	5 963	5 213	22 229	16 716
	4	6 062	11 048	33 345	5 413	5 117	25 061	17 527
1999	1	5 259	11 054	31 791	5 617	5 304	21 885	16 763
	2	8 144	11 904	32 476	6 059	5 248	22 546	17 886
	3	6 951	12 222	33 967	6 303	5 246	23 866	18 769
	4	6 280	11 959	34 405	5 806	5 120	26 914	19 728
2000	1	5 653	12 487	33 484	5 940	5 332	23 758	18 834
	2	8 724	13 613	34 535	6 456	5 408	24 585	20 127

**Table 5 - Quarterly gross domestic product
by industry at current prices (R million) (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	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62 861	9 435	62 375	10 505	390 841	35 291	426 131
1994		70 491	11 349	71 279	12 054	440 144	41 974	482 119
1995		82 162	13 690	80 832	13 855	500 354	47 746	548 100
1996		94 116	15 368	97 197	15 671	565 977	52 438	618 416
1997		109 601	17 374	106 792	17 803	625 341	58 326	683 666
1998		124 295	19 394	116 435	19 879	675 879	64 703	740 579
1999		140 632	22 109	123 782	22 060	728 054	73 061	801 114
1993	1	15 037	2 208	14 571	2 504	90 748	6 805	97 553
	2	15 422	2 316	15 520	2 578	96 397	8 149	104 546
	3	16 060	2 458	15 894	2 671	100 511	10 001	110 512
	4	16 342	2 453	16 390	2 751	103 184	10 336	113 520
1994	1	17 027	2 667	16 963	2 880	103 361	10 281	113 641
	2	17 297	2 783	17 660	2 967	108 898	9 339	118 237
	3	17 919	2 952	18 058	3 061	112 551	9 644	122 195
	4	18 248	2 947	18 597	3 145	115 335	12 711	128 045
1995	1	19 826	3 220	19 773	3 299	116 878	12 013	128 890
	2	20 264	3 371	20 105	3 409	123 064	11 229	134 293
	3	20 957	3 564	20 340	3 532	128 588	12 211	140 799
	4	21 115	3 536	20 614	3 615	131 823	12 294	144 117
1996	1	22 506	3 607	22 431	3 721	131 948	12 898	144 845
	2	23 325	3 800	24 864	3 854	141 072	12 308	153 380
	3	24 070	3 994	24 921	3 996	145 034	13 800	158 834
	4	24 214	3 967	24 980	4 100	147 924	13 432	161 357
1997	1	25 868	4 091	25 172	4 263	145 696	14 520	160 216
	2	27 224	4 296	26 411	4 388	155 626	13 067	168 693
	3	28 091	4 512	27 156	4 522	160 562	14 969	175 531
	4	28 418	4 474	28 053	4 630	163 458	15 770	179 228
1998	1	30 040	4 565	28 592	4 734	159 687	16 154	175 840
	2	30 786	4 786	29 046	4 851	168 341	15 068	183 409
	3	31 358	5 031	29 227	5 068	172 355	16 416	188 771
	4	32 111	5 012	29 570	5 227	175 493	17 065	192 558
1999	1	34 478	5 207	30 485	5 362	173 205	18 250	191 455
	2	34 619	5 385	30 886	5 453	180 605	16 182	196 788
	3	35 248	5 759	31 049	5 560	184 940	18 729	203 669
	4	36 287	5 757	31 362	5 685	189 303	19 899	209 202
2000	1	37 868	5 928	31 902	5 833	187 020	19 999	207 019
	2	37 890	6 095	32 114	5 946	195 494	17 985	213 479

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees (R million)

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		5 069	15 827	46 111	3 906	9 577	29 174	17 811
1994		5 680	16 516	50 761	4 317	9 954	31 373	19 364
1995		6 406	18 452	56 484	4 943	10 909	35 343	22 275
1996		6 908	19 969	59 965	5 811	11 414	38 417	25 336
1997		7 467	22 061	63 532	6 355	11 995	42 136	27 399
1998		7 962	22 653	70 893	6 881	13 377	44 278	30 348
1999		8 381	23 366	74 528	7 281	13 496	48 546	33 537
1993	1	1 232	3 927	11 000	874	2 291	6 707	4 160
	2	1 312	3 889	10 666	963	2 344	6 979	4 381
	3	1 307	4 017	11 345	1 013	2 340	7 096	4 508
	4	1 217	3 994	13 100	1 056	2 602	8 393	4 762
1994	1	1 377	3 983	11 844	942	2 423	7 199	4 534
	2	1 476	3 984	11 626	1 066	2 426	7 424	4 761
	3	1 469	4 212	12 683	1 123	2 414	7 737	4 918
	4	1 358	4 337	14 608	1 185	2 691	9 013	5 152
1995	1	1 550	4 314	13 123	1 086	2 600	7 998	5 046
	2	1 667	4 392	13 157	1 222	2 675	8 433	5 525
	3	1 660	4 712	14 055	1 285	2 680	8 756	5 678
	4	1 528	5 034	16 148	1 350	2 954	10 155	6 026
1996	1	1 672	4 880	14 274	1 280	2 727	9 157	5 879
	2	1 798	4 780	14 142	1 428	2 769	9 137	6 287
	3	1 790	5 002	15 031	1 507	2 830	9 415	6 397
	4	1 648	5 307	16 518	1 596	3 088	10 708	6 773
1997	1	1 807	5 364	14 916	1 409	2 801	9 772	6 566
	2	1 943	5 254	15 179	1 574	2 926	10 001	6 722
	3	1 935	5 554	15 851	1 640	2 983	10 401	6 864
	4	1 781	5 889	17 586	1 732	3 285	11 963	7 246
1998	1	1 927	5 862	16 529	1 516	3 142	10 230	7 198
	2	2 072	5 483	16 921	1 692	3 218	10 215	7 556
	3	2 063	5 541	17 522	1 775	3 336	10 924	7 603
	4	1 899	5 767	19 922	1 897	3 681	12 911	7 991
1999	1	2 090	5 644	17 619	1 612	3 298	11 148	7 944
	2	2 224	5 689	17 968	1 797	3 257	11 182	8 324
	3	2 132	5 896	18 162	1 880	3 313	12 006	8 421
	4	1 936	6 137	20 779	1 992	3 627	14 211	8 848
2000	1	2 136	6 020	18 363	1 698	3 262	12 310	8 805
	2	2 302	6 080	18 745	1 887	3 297	12 240	9 290

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees (R million) (concluded)

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total compensation of employees
1993		21 035	4 087	55 255	10 306	218 158
1994		23 931	5 001	63 435	11 833	242 166
1995		28 136	6 100	72 021	13 607	274 676
1996		31 676	6 870	87 301	15 395	309 064
1997		36 689	7 772	95 845	17 496	338 748
1998		42 211	8 684	104 533	19 544	371 363
1999		48 403	9 899	110 830	21 688	399 956
1993	1	4 831	957	12 855	2 456	51 291
	2	5 137	1 003	13 753	2 530	52 956
	3	5 360	1 065	14 092	2 621	54 763
	4	5 707	1 062	14 555	2 699	59 148
1994	1	5 466	1 175	15 085	2 827	56 855
	2	5 872	1 226	15 726	2 913	58 501
	3	6 085	1 301	16 056	3 005	61 003
	4	6 508	1 299	16 568	3 087	65 807
1995	1	6 432	1 435	17 657	3 240	64 482
	2	6 954	1 502	17 928	3 348	66 803
	3	7 161	1 588	18 107	3 469	69 151
	4	7 589	1 576	18 329	3 550	74 240
1996	1	7 207	1 613	20 073	3 655	72 416
	2	7 843	1 699	22 415	3 786	76 084
	3	8 075	1 786	22 410	3 926	78 169
	4	8 551	1 773	22 403	4 028	82 394
1997	1	8 418	1 830	22 521	4 190	79 594
	2	9 160	1 922	23 695	4 312	82 689
	3	9 246	2 019	24 386	4 444	85 323
	4	9 864	2 001	25 243	4 551	91 141
1998	1	9 993	2 044	25 706	4 654	88 801
	2	10 477	2 143	26 096	4 769	90 644
	3	10 761	2 253	26 220	4 983	92 980
	4	10 980	2 244	26 511	5 139	98 942
1999	1	11 554	2 332	27 341	5 271	95 853
	2	12 032	2 411	27 665	5 361	97 909
	3	12 288	2 579	27 775	5 466	99 918
	4	12 529	2 578	28 049	5 589	106 275
2000	1	12 937	2 644	28 460	5 735	102 369
	2	13 370	2 680	28 578	5 845	104 314

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production^{1/} (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
1993		11 215	14 224	36 530	10 023	2 741	27 294	16 161
1994		14 572	15 594	41 307	11 658	3 842	31 101	18 932
1995		12 911	16 378	49 695	12 465	4 865	36 425	22 263
1996		16 813	18 799	54 162	12 316	6 217	41 046	26 451
1997		17 812	18 463	61 072	14 032	7 392	43 722	30 333
1998		17 687	21 591	57 668	15 599	7 305	44 989	34 647
1999		18 251	23 773	58 111	16 505	7 421	46 665	39 609
1993	1	1 323	2 756	8 346	2 455	723	6 572	4 060
	2	4 022	3 732	9 136	2 508	789	6 129	3 710
	3	3 087	4 084	10 194	2 694	658	6 882	4 204
	4	2 782	3 652	8 855	2 367	571	7 710	4 188
1994	1	1 879	3 589	9 574	2 644	1 124	7 381	5 331
	2	5 162	4 388	10 267	2 874	1 108	7 007	4 621
	3	3 910	4 254	11 442	3 235	907	7 694	4 563
	4	3 621	3 363	10 024	2 905	703	9 019	4 417
1995	1	2 364	3 615	11 189	3 091	1 329	8 514	4 941
	2	4 073	4 496	12 356	3 123	1 371	8 278	5 147
	3	3 298	4 673	13 884	3 334	1 188	9 048	5 946
	4	3 175	3 594	12 267	2 918	977	10 586	6 229
1996	1	2 628	3 988	12 557	3 034	1 771	9 506	6 331
	2	5 757	5 280	13 486	3 100	1 777	9 370	6 117
	3	4 440	5 337	14 527	3 345	1 425	10 099	6 907
	4	3 988	4 193	13 592	2 839	1 245	12 071	7 096
1997	1	2 736	4 153	14 302	3 305	1 997	10 242	6 931
	2	5 781	5 103	15 523	3 642	1 972	10 413	7 274
	3	4 821	5 172	16 388	3 755	1 898	10 876	8 142
	4	4 475	4 036	14 858	3 330	1 525	12 192	7 986
1998	1	2 987	4 016	14 240	3 832	2 002	10 621	7 655
	2	5 942	5 873	14 595	4 063	1 988	10 911	8 342
	3	4 595	6 420	15 409	4 189	1 876	11 305	9 113
	4	4 163	5 281	13 422	3 517	1 437	12 149	9 536
1999	1	3 169	5 410	14 172	4 005	2 006	10 737	8 819
	2	5 919	6 215	14 508	4 262	1 991	11 364	9 562
	3	4 819	6 326	15 805	4 423	1 932	11 861	10 348
	4	4 344	5 823	13 627	3 815	1 492	12 703	10 880
2000	1	3 516	6 467	15 121	4 242	2 070	11 448	10 029
	2	6 422	7 533	15 790	4 569	2 111	12 345	10 837

^{1/} Net other taxes on production *equals* other taxes on production *minus* other subsidies on production

Table 7 - Quarterly gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production^{1/} (R million)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	General government services	Other producers	Total gross operating surplus
1993		41 827	5 348	7 120	199	172 682
1994		46 560	6 348	7 844	221	197 979
1995		54 026	7 590	8 811	248	225 677
1996		62 440	8 498	9 896	276	256 914
1997		72 912	9 602	10 947	307	286 593
1998		82 085	10 710	11 902	335	304 516
1999		92 229	12 209	12 952	372	328 098
1993	1	10 206	1 252	1 716	47	39 457
	2	10 286	1 313	1 767	49	43 441
	3	10 700	1 393	1 802	51	45 748
	4	10 635	1 390	1 835	52	44 037
1994	1	11 561	1 492	1 878	53	46 506
	2	11 424	1 557	1 934	54	50 397
	3	11 834	1 651	2 002	56	51 548
	4	11 740	1 648	2 029	58	49 528
1995	1	13 394	1 785	2 116	59	52 395
	2	13 310	1 869	2 177	61	56 261
	3	13 796	1 976	2 233	63	59 438
	4	13 526	1 960	2 285	65	57 583
1996	1	15 299	1 995	2 358	66	59 532
	2	15 482	2 101	2 449	68	64 988
	3	15 995	2 209	2 511	70	66 864
	4	15 664	2 193	2 577	72	65 530
1997	1	17 450	2 261	2 651	74	66 101
	2	18 063	2 374	2 716	76	72 937
	3	18 845	2 494	2 770	78	75 239
	4	18 554	2 472	2 810	80	72 317
1998	1	20 047	2 521	2 886	80	70 886
	2	20 309	2 643	2 950	82	77 697
	3	20 598	2 778	3 007	85	79 375
	4	21 131	2 768	3 059	88	76 551
1999	1	22 924	2 876	3 144	90	77 352
	2	22 587	2 974	3 221	92	82 696
	3	22 960	3 181	3 274	94	85 022
	4	23 758	3 179	3 313	96	83 028
2000	1	24 931	3 284	3 442	98	84 648
	2	24 521	3 415	3 536	101	91 180

^{1/} Net other taxes on production *equals* other taxes on production *minus* other subsidies on production.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to 1999. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to the second quarter of 2000. The estimates are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) published by the United Nations in co-operation with other international organisations. 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.

Revised estimates of GDP for the years 1993-98 in accordance with the new SNA were published for the first time in the June 1999 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1990 to 1995 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 1995 constant prices in this publication.

Methodology

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

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (cf. Statistical sources and methods, p26). However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used. Therefore, the quarterly estimates must be adapted to the independent annual estimates when such estimates become available.

Classifications

- 3 The estimates of value added by industry are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), fifth edition. SIC is based on the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for South African conditions.

Seasonal adjustment

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

Reliability of estimates

- 5** Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts are usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates. Due to the availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are also made of estimates for the latest quarters and, once a year, for the two latest years.

No revisions were made to quarterly or annual estimates as published in the February 2000 publication.

Related publications

- 6** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -
- Bulletin of Statistics; and
 - SA Statistics

Unpublished Statistics

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

Pre-release policy

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

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

- 9**
- | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| SARB | South African Reserve Bank |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| - | not applicable |

Classification of Industries

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

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

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

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

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, e.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 C - 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 C - 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 D 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 D - Statistical sources and methods used in estimating annual and quarterly value added and GDP at current and at constant prices

Industry	Quarterly estimates at current prices	Estimates at constant prices
Agriculture	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.	Nominal values (current prices) of production and intermediate inputs are deflated by appropriate price indices compiled by the National Department of Agriculture.
Forestry	Judgmental trend.	Base year estimates are extrapolated using volumes of harvested timber and changes in standing timber inventories.
Fishing	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	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	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.
Electricity and water	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).

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

Construction	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 and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants	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.
Hotels and restaurants	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	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 and by surveys conducted by the SARB	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the volume of services rendered by the various institutions.
Financial intermediation and insurance	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	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.

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

Other private services	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	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.
Other producers	Judgmental.	Nominal values (current prices) deflated by relevant components of the CPI and verified by the GDP deflator.

Glossary

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.
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. It also includes employers' social contributions to pensions, unemployment insurance and other social insurance schemes.
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.
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 – recorded as compensation of employees and operating surplus/mixed income respectively. Values added and GDP at factor cost are no longer compiled in South Africa's national accounts.
GDP at market prices	GDP at market prices equals the sum of gross value added by all industries at basic prices <i>plus</i> taxes on products <i>minus</i> subsidies on products.

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.
Net other taxes on production	Other taxes on production <i>minus</i> other subsidies on production.
Operating surplus / mixed income	Operating surplus or mixed income is the balancing item in the generation of income account, i.e. value added <i>minus</i> compensation of employees payable <i>minus</i> taxes on production payable <i>plus</i> subsidies receivable. The term mixed income refers to unincorporated enterprises where part of the surplus accrues to working owners as remuneration for his/her input of labour
Other subsidies on production	Subsidies are transfers from the government to the business sector toward current cost of production. These transfers represent additions to the income of producers from current production.
Other taxes on production	Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important South African examples are assessment rates, the service and establishment levies paid to district councils, motor vehicle licenses, and business or professional licenses.
Output	Output consists 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. However, for seasonally adjusted quarterly data the percentage change is the growth rate of a given quarter compared with the previous quarter. In this publication, these rates are annualised.
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. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates. Due to the availability of definite basic data, revisions are also made of estimates for the latest quarters and, once a year, for the two latest years

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.
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. There are two categories, subsidies on products and other subsidies on production. These categories are defined in a similar way as taxes on products and other taxes on 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, which was implemented in South Africa in June 1999.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports are taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production. They are recorded as being payable out of the value added of producers or, if not being attributed to a specific producer, as payable on the level of the total economy. There are two categories, 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).
Value added	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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