

Gross Domestic Product

Second quarter 2001

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Embargo: 11:30
Date: 28 August 2001

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The data in this statistical release adheres to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which sets out standards on coverage, periodicity and timeliness of data; access by the public; integrity; and quality of the disseminated data.

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KEY FINDINGS

Real GDP at market prices increased by 2,3% during the second quarter of 2001

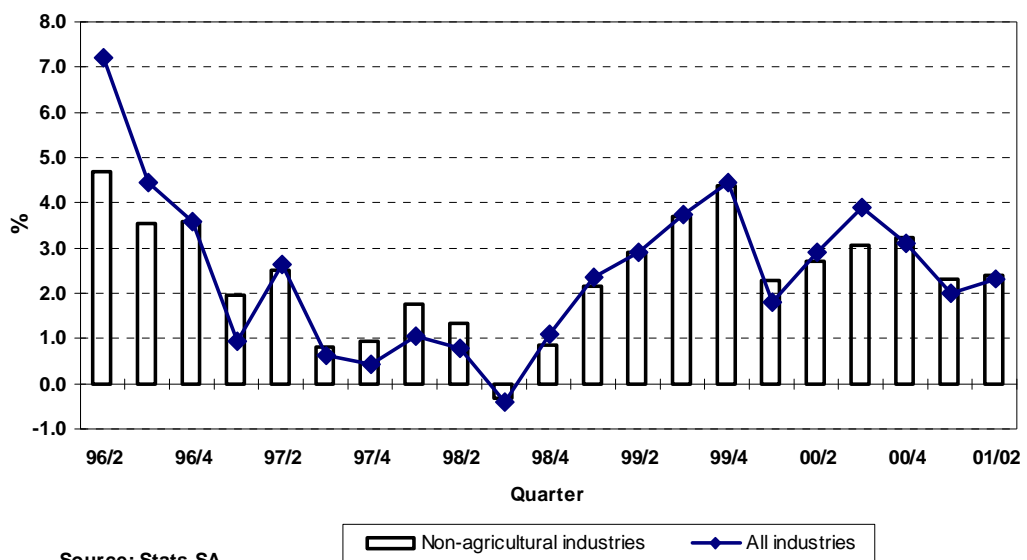
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices for the second quarter of 2001 increased by an annualised rate of 2,3 percent compared with the first quarter of 2001, following a real annualised economic growth rate of 2,0 percent for the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. The real annualised economic growth rates for the four quarters of 2000 were 1,9 percent, 2,9 percent, 3,9 percent and 3,2 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 – increased by an annualised rate of 2,2 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 1,9 percent for the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000 (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 2,3 percent and 2,4 percent during the first and second quarters of 2001 respectively (cf. figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 2,7 percent and 2,5 percent during the first and second quarters of 2001 compared with the first and second quarters of 2000 (cf. table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first six months of 2001 increased by 2,6 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

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



Real value added by industry

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 1999 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. Therefore, the 2,3 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the second quarter of 2001 was mainly due to increases in the real value added by finance, real estate and business services (0,7 of a percentage point), wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (0,5 of a percentage point), transport and communication (0,4 of a percentage point) and manufacturing (0,2 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. agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (-0,1 of a percentage point) (cf. table A, last column).

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

Industry	Relative size 2001 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/}						
		1999		2000			2001		1999		2000			2001	
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,9	6,4	-8,6	7,5	24,1	0,8	-5,8	-1,5	0,2	-0,3	0,3	0,9	0,0	-0,2	-0,1
Mining and quarrying	5,4	-0,2	-2,8	-3,6	-2,4	0,5	0,9	1,9	0,0	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Manufacturing	18,1	6,0	2,7	2,3	3,9	4,6	1,1	1,3	1,1	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,8	0,2	0,2
Electricity and water	3,3	12,1	0,4	2,5	2,0	2,8	2,0	0,9	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Construction	2,6	-3,5	-0,8	1,5	2,8	3,5	1,7	2,4	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	12,8	4,4	5,4	5,8	5,3	4,5	2,9	3,6	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,5
Transport and communication	10,3	5,7	4,6	7,1	5,9	6,5	4,7	4,3	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4
Finance, real estate and business services	17,5	9,1	3,1	3,5	4,3	3,3	4,4	3,8	1,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,7
Community, social and personal services	2,4	2,6	1,8	2,2	3,3	3,6	3,1	3,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
General government services	12,8	-2,1	-0,6	-0,9	-1,2	-1,4	-0,8	-0,2	-0,3	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	0,0
Other producers	2,5	2,0	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,5	3,2	3,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91,5</i>	<i>4,4</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>2,9</i>	<i>3,9</i>	<i>3,1</i>	<i>1,9</i>	<i>2,2</i>	<i>4,1</i>	<i>1,6</i>	<i>2,6</i>	<i>3,6</i>	<i>2,8</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>2,1</i>
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	1,7	2,8	2,8	3,5	3,7	2,9	2,6	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
GDP at market prices	100,0	4,2	1,9	2,9	3,9	3,2	2,0	2,3	4,2	1,9	2,9	3,9	3,2	2,0	2,3

^{1/} The relative size of each industry for the second quarter of 2001 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the first quarter of 2001. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its seasonally adjusted value of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the first quarter of 2001.

^{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 relative size).

Following a decrease of 5,8 percent in the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000, the seasonally adjusted real value added by the *agriculture, forestry and fishing* industry decreased by an annualised rate of 1,5 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001. The seasonally adjusted annualised decrease in real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry reflected in the second quarter of 2001 was mainly due to a lower production of field crops. The unadjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry during the first six months of 2001 decreased by 1,6 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The real value added by the *mining and quarrying* industry increased at a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 1,9 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 0,9 percent during the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. The quarterly increase of 1,9 percent can mainly be attributed to an increase in the production of diamonds and other metal ores. The unadjusted real value added by mining and quarrying industry during the first six months of 2001 decreased by 0,2 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *manufacturing* industry increased at an annualised rate of 1,3 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 1,1 percent during the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter 2000. The 1,1 percent and 1,3 percent annualised growth rates reported for the first quarter and the second quarters of 2001 respectively are the lowest growth rates reflected by this industry since the second quarter of 1999, when a growth rate at 0,7 percent compared with the first quarter of 1999 was reported. The annualised increase reflected during the second quarter of 2001 was mainly due to sustained increases reflected by the food, beverages and tobacco; textiles, clothing and leather goods; and other non-metal mineral products industries. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry for the first six months of 2001 increased by 2,8 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The *electricity and water* industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 0,9 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001 when the growth rate was 2,0 percent. The growth rate for the first quarter of 2001 was revised from 0,2 percent to 2,0 percent due to the availability of more information. The lower annualised increase during the second quarter of 2001 was mainly due to the lower increase in generation of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity and water industry for the first six months of 2001 increased by 2,0 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *construction* industry increased at an annualised growth rate of 2,4 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 1,7 percent during the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. This is the fifth consecutive quarterly annualised increase in the construction industry. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first six months of 2001 increased by 2,5 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants* industry increased at an annualised rate of 3,6 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 2,9 percent during the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. This industry contributed 0,5 of a percentage point to the growth of 2,3 percent in the GDP during the second quarter of 2001. The 3,6 percent annualised increase was mainly due to increases reflected in the seasonally adjusted real value added by the wholesale trade and retail trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry during the first six months of 2001 increased by 4,3 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the *transport and communication* industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,3 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 4,7 percent during the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. The 4,3 percent increase is the lowest quarterly annualised increase reported by the transport and communication industry, since the first quarter of 1996 when an annualised growth rate of 3,2 percent, compared with the fourth quarter of 1995, was reported. The lower quarterly annualised increase during the second quarter of 2001 was mainly due to a slowdown in the transport industry and the inability of the telecommunication industry to sustain the high growth rate in the seasonally adjusted real value added. The unadjusted real value added by the transport and communication industry for the first six months of 2001 increased by 5,5 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The real value added in the *finance, real estate and business services* industry increased at a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 3,8 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001, following an annualised increase of 4,4 percent during the first quarter of 2001 compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. This industry, with a contribution of 0,7 of a percentage point to the growth of 2,3 percent in the GDP, was the main contributor to the growth in the GDP during the second quarter of 2001. The annualised increase in the second quarter of 2001 was mainly due to increased activities in the insurance, pension funding and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation industries. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first six months of 2001 increased by 3,9 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

The real value added by the *community, social and personal services* industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 3,5 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the preceding quarter. The unadjusted real value added of the community, social and personal services industry during the first six months of 2001 increased by 3,2 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

Finally, the seasonally adjusted real value added of the *general government services* sector reflected an annualised decrease of 0,2 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared with the first quarter of 2001. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first six months of 2001 decreased by 0,9 percent compared with the first six months of 2000.

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METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Introduction

This statistical release contains quarterly estimates of the GDP for the years 1993 to 2000, as well as the first and second quarters of 2001, calculated from the production side whereby GDP is derived through the sum of values added of different economic activities or industries. 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 estimates during September 2001.

Annual GDP estimates

Prior to June 1999 (when the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) was implemented), Stats SA only compiled quarterly national accounts estimates. The annual estimates of GDP were derived as the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year.

Stats SA implemented the SNA93 in June 1999 in conjunction with the revision, benchmarking and rebasing (to 1995 levels) of the national accounts. Stats SA revises, benchmarks and re-bases the GDP estimates on a periodic (5-yearly) basis. This is done in order to, inter alia, recalculate the relative weights of industries in the constant price estimates of GDP and to incorporate new data sources and activities that have been identified since the previous benchmarking exercise.

With the implementation of the SNA93, Stats SA for the first time compiled and introduced independent annual national accounts estimates for the period 1993 to 1998, which were published in June 1999. At that stage Stats SA stated that in future independent annual national accounts estimates will be compiled for the latest two years and be published in November of each year. Therefore, in November 2000 independent annual national accounts estimates for 1998 and 1999 were published. The annual national accounts estimates for 1998 were final estimates, while the estimates for 1999 were the second preliminary estimates. Stats SA will publish independent annual estimates for 1999 (final) and 2000 (second preliminary) in November 2001.

The purpose of independent annual estimates is to benchmark the level of GDP-estimates for the specific year by incorporating new data that was not yet available when the preliminary annual and quarterly estimates were compiled. The annual revision of GDP estimates through the independently compiled national accounts should be seen as part of the periodic benchmarking process, as it will assist in smoothing the effect of changing the level-estimates of GDP periodically.

The practise of deriving at a first indication of the annual GDP, through the sum of the GDP for the four quarters of the specific year, as soon as the GDP for fourth quarter of a specific year is estimated, is still widely used. Therefore, Stats SA will still publish a first preliminary annual GDP estimate for a specific year as soon as the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of the relevant year is available, normally on the last Tuesday of February of each year. The sum of the value added of the different industries for the four quarters of the relevant year, e.g. 2000 gives the first indication of the value added for the relevant year e.g. 2000.

Furthermore, according to the revision policy of Stats SA regarding the compilation of National Accounts for South Africa, annual and quarterly national accounts estimates are revised annually when independent annual national accounts estimates for the latest two years and the latest ten quarters are compiled using more comprehensive economic and socio-economic information, e.g. annual reports and financial statements of enterprises and results of household surveys, which became available since the previous independent annual estimates were published. These sources are generally speaking, more reliable than the sources used for the quarterly estimates. Therefore, revisions made to the annual value added of an industry, impact on the quarterly value added of an industry of that year, as well as value added estimates of the following quarters of that specific industry. This practise can result in revised GDP estimates for 1999 and 2000, which will be published in November 2001.

The revision (through benchmarking) of annual estimates of GDP has a direct influence on the quarterly growth patterns of the specific years. Not only are the levels of the annual estimates adjusted, but new data sources indicate different growth patterns throughout the relevant years as well.

**Quarterly GDP
tables 1 to 7**

The results of the quarterly value added and GDP estimates are presented in tables 1 to 7.

Tables 1 to 2

Table 1 and 2 show values added by industry at constant 1995 basic prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the same quarter in the previous year. Table 2 also show the first six months over the first six months growth.

Tables 3 to 4

Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 1995 basic prices by industry, in Rand million and as annualised percentage changes from the previous quarter. Seasonal adjustment is a method for removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the quarterly estimates. Although seasonality is an integral part of the quarterly data it may represent an impediment to effective analysis of the business cycle. However, irregular fluctuations because of events such as strikes can still make it difficult to interpret seasonally adjusted data. The annualised values added are equal to the seasonally quarterly data multiplied by four, while the annualised growth rates are derived by raising the change in a given quarter from the previous quarter to the power of four. The intent of annualisation is to indicate what the real growth would be if the present growth rate were to be sustained for a year.

Tables 5 to 7

Tables 5 to 7 present quarterly estimates at current prices of values added by industry and GDP (table 5) and of compensation of employees (table 6) and gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (table 7) by industry. Seasonally adjusted values added at current prices are available on request.

METHODOLOGY USED TO COMPILE QUARTERLY ESTIMATES FOR THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

Introduction

The revised methodology used to compile the quarterly value added estimates for the agriculture industry, which was published on 27 November 2000, is included in this Statistical Release for reference.

In the revised national accounts presented in June 1999, the estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry were also affected. The recommendations of the 1993 SNA regarding the methodology to be used to estimate the value added by the agriculture industry were considered but not strictly implemented. Other countries e.g. Australia also deviate to some extent from the recommendations of the 1993 SNA regarding the methodology to be used to estimate the value added by the agriculture industry. The reasons are similar to those presented below for South Africa. In particular it is difficult to implement the 1993 SNA recommendations to estimate the value added by the agriculture industry quarterly, and there is no complete international consensus on the most appropriate methodology to follow. Furthermore, agricultural production fluctuates with occasional sharp increases or decreases due to weather conditions. This makes the seasonally adjusted estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry very sensitive to the choice of methodology.

Due to constraints in June 1999, it was not possible to pay the necessary attention to the quarterly estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry or, in other words, to design the best possible methodology for the quarterly distribution of the annual estimates of this industry. Therefore, Stats SA decided to review the quarterly estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry in order to make them more consistent with the definitions adopted for compiling the annual estimates. Furthermore, it was also important to review the seasonal adjustments methodology. This review has resulted in revised quarterly distributions of the value added of agriculture industry for all years since 1993, while the seasonally adjusted estimates were revised only from 1997 in order to create a seamless link to the latest revised annual estimates of total value added from 1998 onwards.

The following paragraphs discuss the definitions and concepts relevant for estimating the value added by the agriculture industry, the data sources and the methods devised in the review.

Concepts/definitions

The contribution of the agriculture industry to the gross domestic product (GDP) is measured by its value added defined and calculated through the production approach as -

Output

Less: Intermediate consumption.

Value added includes -

compensation of employees;

taxes on production *minus*

subsidies; and

operating surplus/mixed income (derived as a balancing item).

Output – in the agriculture industry - is the value of crops, fruits, vegetables and livestock produced for the market or for own final consumption. It also includes construction work carried out by the agricultural establishment

itself, e.g. fencing. The output estimates are compiled separately for detailed products classified according to five main headings -

- field crops;
- horticulture (fruits and vegetables);
- animal products;
- changes in livestock inventories; and
- own construction.

For many products of agriculture, the process of production extends over a number of quarters or even years for certain products. The growth of crops, fruits, vegetables and livestock, which is managed and controlled, constitutes a process of production. Therefore, the value of the output produced in each period should be measured as work-in-progress (changes in inventories), and the value of the harvested crops, fruits and vegetables, slaughtered animals, etc., should be distributed over the period of production as an increase in work-in-progress. The 1993 SNA prescribes that this should be done by distributing the value of harvested crops, etc., in proportion to the costs (intermediate consumption and labour costs) incurred in each period. For example, the period of production for maize starts with the planting during the fourth quarter and ends the following year with the harvest in the second and third quarter. The harvest of maize in 1999 should be recorded as work-in-progress in the fourth quarter of 1998 and the first, second and third quarters of 1999. Hence, the harvest of maize in 1999 would partly be recorded as output in 1998.

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of goods and services that are used as inputs in the production process of agriculture. It excludes the use of fixed assets. A general criterion is that goods with an economic life span of more than one year should be treated as fixed assets. Intermediate consumption should be recorded in the year and quarter when it is actually used, not when it is purchased.

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to permanent and casual employees for work done by them during the accounting period. It includes wages and salaries in cash, wages and salaries in kind, and employers' social contributions (if any). Remuneration in kind is of particular importance in the agriculture industry of South Africa. In contrast to employees, workers who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprise where they work are classified as self-employed. Workers engaged in production for own final consumption and unpaid family workers are also classified in this category. The remuneration for the labour of these categories of workers should be included in mixed income, the balancing item calculated as a residual.

Taxes on production include motor vehicle licenses, assessment rates and the land tax levied in the Western Cape. A similar tax is considered for introduction countrywide.

Subsidies comprise support from government to producers. The agricultural subsidies that existed previously have largely been dismantled and the annual amounts are decreasing.

industry. In the annual estimates, output is allocated to the year when the crops are harvested, the animals slaughtered, etc. This method has now also been implemented in the quarterly estimates. It has resulted in time series that are lumpier than the previous estimates. This lumpiness is the valid and necessary result of the output concept adopted in conjunction with the inherent limitations of breaking up an annual process into quarters. Any mathematical smoothing of this lumpiness would be artificial and will remove the estimates from the original data. Smoothing should instead be achieved by appropriate seasonal adjustment techniques.

The reasons for not adopting the recommendations of the 1993 SNA are the following:

- Lack of reliable and comprehensive data on the quarterly distribution of costs for different agricultural products. Although it is possible to estimate quarterly output for the various agricultural products separately, intermediate consumption and compensation of employees are estimated only for the total agriculture industry and not per agriculture product. An alternative – actually applied by other countries – would be to distribute the value of the harvests evenly over the period from planting to harvesting it (the “divide-by-four” method).
- Difficulties related to estimating the harvest in advance. Estimates of work-in-progress would require forecasts of harvests at an early stage. Thus, substantial revisions of preliminary annual estimates would be a likely consequence of the recommendation of the 1993 SNA.
- Unlike other producers, farmers do not usually record their own work-in-progress. This can be explained by uncertainty in what the final output will be; the farmers themselves react to this uncertainty by behaving as the work-in-progress were not output – and thus not generating income. Hence, estimates of work-in-progress may not help in understanding economic developments.

Sources/methods

The estimates of the value added by the agriculture industry are done by Stats SA, based on estimates from the National Department of Agriculture (NDA). (cf. sources and methods, page 34)

Quarterly data collected by the NDA consists mainly of the volume of agricultural products delivered to marketing organisations, payments made by these organisations to producers and prices received by producers. Thus, these quarterly data refer to gross income rather than value of output. However, the NDA estimates the quarterly distributions of the harvest of field crops and fruit. For vegetables and animal products the quarterly gross income data are taken as approximations of output.

The NDA provides separate estimates of annual output. These annual estimates sets a restriction to the quarterly estimates in that the latter must be adjusted to agree with the annual totals.

The NDA compiles quarterly data regarding intermediate consumption and wages and salaries.

Estimates at constant prices of the value added by the agriculture industry are made through double deflation, i.e. output and intermediate consumption are each deflated by separate price indices. This is the case for both the annual and quarterly estimates although less detail are used in the latter.

Seasonal adjustment Seasonal adjustment intends to remove the effects of regular seasonal fluctuations – caused by weather, habits, legislation, etc. – from time series so that changes in trends and business cycles can be more clearly recognised. A seasonally adjusted time series still includes irregular variations. Stats SA applies a method known as X11. However, this method, tested with different options, produces erratic time series for the agriculture industry with occasional huge changes from one quarter to another. It can be argued that the irregular component is frequently too big for a meaningful seasonal adjustment of the value added by the agriculture industry. Furthermore, the production of many agricultural products is an annual process and, as stated above, there are inherent limitations in breaking this up into quarters. Instead of seasonal adjustment of a lumpy quarterly time series, Stats SA has chosen to use a numerical smoothing technique for constructing synthetic quarterly data based on past trends in annual data.

Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Annual estimates 1993 to 2000 and third quarter of 2001	27 November 2001
	Fourth quarter of 2001	26 February 2002
	First quarter 2002	28 May 2002
Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)	<p>South Africa's data dissemination practices are assessed against the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). A detailed description of the SDDS can be found on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board on the internet at http://dsbb.imf.org. This is a "best practice" standard. It covers four sectors of the economy i.e. the real, fiscal, financial and external sectors, as well as population and identifies four dimensions i.e. data, access, integrity and quality, of data dissemination. For each of these dimensions, the SDDS prescribes two to four monitorable elements or good practices that can be observed, or monitored, by users of statistics. However, the IMF's monitoring of the SDDS as authorised by the IMF's Board of Executive Directors is limited to the dimensions of data i.e. coverage, periodicity and timeliness, and access i.e. advanced release calendar. It should also be noted that the SDDS is a disclosure standard, i.e. it focuses on encouraging the authorities to provide information to users, including information that will enable users to assess the data.</p> <p>The four institutions responsible for the compilation and dissemination of the SDDS prescribed data categories are National Treasury, the South African Revenue Services (SARS), the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).</p> <p>National Treasury is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the national budget (budgetary central government operations). SARS is responsible for compiling and disseminating of data on international merchandise trade.</p> <p>The SARB is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on national accounts, the analytical accounts of the banking sector, the analytical accounts of the central bank, general government operations, consolidated government operations, central government debt, interest rate, exchange rates, share price indices, balance of payments, the international investment position, international reserves and foreign currency liquidity.</p> <p>Stats SA is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the production index, national accounts, the production price index, consumer price index, labour market and population.</p> <p>South Africa has subscribed to the SDDS since 2 August 1996 and started posting its metadata on 27 September 1996. South Africa met the SDDS specifications for the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data, and for the dissemination of advanced release calendars on 18 September 2000. The National Summary Data Page has been hyperlinked since 24 April 1997 and the Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity was disseminated on 1 September 2000.</p> <p>South Africa is the only subscriber to the SDDS from the African continent.</p>	
Reports on Observance of	The IMF has been working actively on producing Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) as a step to strengthen the architecture of the	

Standards and Codes (ROSC) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

international financial system. The objectives of the ROSC include the promotion of increased transparency and encouragement of implementation of internationally accepted standards and codes. One of the ROSC components is the data dissemination module, which falls under the responsibility of the IMF's Statistics Department (STA). In this module, a country is assessed according to the SDDS.

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

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

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

An IMF delegation visited South Africa from 7 to 18 May 2001 and produced a draft data ROSC for South Africa that will be finalised during the third quarter of 2001. This ROSC will indicate to which extent South Africa has observed the IMF's requirements.

Changes in this issue

This statistical release contains the change in the estimates of value added for the first quarter of the electricity and water industry. The change was due to the availability of more information.

Changes in the next issue

The statistical release will include the quarterly estimates as from 1993 up to the third quarter of 2001 as well as the full set of independent annual estimates from 1993 up to 2000.

**Table 1 - 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		24 314	35 118	110 248	19 206	16 571	74 749	50 885
1998		22 538	34 845	108 447	19 316	16 772	73 704	54 442
1999		23 305	34 499	108 283	19 688	16 130	74 675	58 558
2000		24 200	33 876	112 198	20 599	15 986	78 499	62 356
1993	1	4 210	8 790	23 427	3 929	3 770	15 587	9 487
	2	7 681	8 921	23 380	4 041	3 799	15 472	9 218
	3	6 172	9 048	25 051	4 158	3 708	16 446	9 816
	4	4 303	9 023	25 256	4 006	3 528	18 617	9 986
1994	1	4 115	8 869	23 568	4 147	3 802	15 800	9 788
	2	9 771	8 935	23 793	4 298	3 878	15 925	9 603
	3	6 373	9 086	25 753	4 411	3 819	16 800	10 339
	4	3 867	9 056	26 592	4 212	3 735	19 254	10 550
1995	1	3 703	8 706	25 348	4 313	3 970	16 394	10 619
	2	5 381	8 646	25 833	4 397	4 024	16 818	10 644
	3	5 771	8 779	27 661	4 469	3 979	17 937	11 518
	4	4 462	8 699	27 338	4 229	3 800	20 619	11 757
1996	1	4 067	8 602	25 917	4 446	4 047	17 330	11 448
	2	9 058	8 543	26 118	4 560	4 095	17 600	11 339
	3	6 487	8 699	27 770	4 747	4 060	18 454	12 186
	4	4 338	8 698	27 843	4 650	3 890	21 031	12 395
1997	1	4 519	8 566	26 633	4 741	4 160	17 704	12 086
	2	8 935	8 736	26 757	4 863	4 213	17 819	12 139
	3	6 476	8 922	28 477	4 859	4 181	18 493	13 156
	4	4 383	8 893	28 382	4 743	4 018	20 732	13 503
1998	1	4 478	8 718	26 799	4 753	4 259	17 604	13 029
	2	8 510	8 704	26 529	4 891	4 303	17 711	13 025
	3	6 013	8 728	27 622	4 878	4 230	18 217	13 998
	4	3 538	8 696	27 497	4 795	3 985	20 172	14 391
1999	1	4 611	8 540	26 092	4 708	4 161	17 260	13 845
	2	9 242	8 600	26 062	4 892	4 135	17 720	13 995
	3	6 178	8 685	27 868	5 016	4 038	18 597	15 186
	4	3 273	8 674	28 260	5 072	3 801	21 099	15 532
2000	1	3 887	8 457	26 996	5 008	4 015	18 101	14 886
	2	7 754	8 439	27 050	5 184	4 062	18 641	14 932
	3	8 586	8 480	28 906	5 219	4 038	19 578	16 074
	4	3 973	8 499	29 246	5 187	3 872	22 179	16 463
2001	1	3 826	8 408	27 800	5 124	4 110	18 921	15 750
	2	7 632	8 454	27 748	5 274	4 168	19 405	15 711

**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	80 831	13 855	500 352	47 746	548 099	481 035
1996		87 668	14 210	82 422	14 066	520 785	50 070	570 855	496 836
1997		91 454	13 971	82 860	14 298	533 674	51 429	585 103	509 361
1998		96 601	13 902	82 458	14 626	537 652	51 458	589 110	515 114
1999		102 721	14 186	81 879	14 919	548 843	51 315	600 159	525 539
2000		107 679	14 517	80 930	15 280	566 119	52 547	618 666	541 919
1993	1	18 652	2 740	19 785	3 371	113 746	10 481	124 227	109 537
	2	18 844	2 792	19 839	3 380	117 367	10 737	128 105	109 686
	3	19 358	2 912	19 863	3 398	119 929	10 900	130 828	113 756
	4	19 725	2 898	19 879	3 407	120 627	11 099	131 727	116 324
1994	1	19 043	2 862	19 978	3 409	115 382	11 073	126 455	111 267
	2	19 493	3 040	20 015	3 418	122 168	11 367	133 535	112 397
	3	20 161	3 210	20 124	3 426	123 502	11 542	135 044	117 130
	4	20 680	3 308	20 040	3 434	124 729	11 773	136 502	120 862
1995	1	20 012	3 238	20 146	3 448	119 898	11 780	131 678	116 195
	2	20 208	3 416	20 178	3 458	123 003	11 890	134 893	117 622
	3	20 804	3 526	20 241	3 469	128 153	12 011	140 164	122 382
	4	21 138	3 510	20 267	3 480	129 299	12 066	141 364	124 837
1996	1	20 865	3 575	20 544	3 497	124 337	12 427	136 764	120 270
	2	21 477	3 532	20 564	3 510	130 397	12 451	142 848	121 339
	3	22 377	3 555	20 634	3 523	132 491	12 529	145 020	126 004
	4	22 949	3 549	20 680	3 537	133 560	12 663	146 224	129 222
1997	1	22 368	3 452	20 678	3 553	128 460	12 811	141 270	123 941
	2	22 630	3 516	20 676	3 567	133 852	12 854	146 706	124 917
	3	23 121	3 563	20 744	3 582	135 574	12 878	148 452	129 098
	4	23 335	3 440	20 762	3 596	135 787	12 886	148 674	131 404
1998	1	22 917	3 388	20 665	3 626	130 236	12 851	143 087	125 758
	2	23 727	3 471	20 600	3 648	135 117	12 879	147 995	126 607
	3	24 673	3 548	20 625	3 667	136 198	12 853	149 052	130 186
	4	25 285	3 496	20 568	3 685	136 107	12 875	148 982	132 569
1999	1	24 660	3 456	20 553	3 702	131 589	12 756	144 345	126 978
	2	25 202	3 538	20 495	3 720	137 602	12 793	150 395	128 360
	3	26 022	3 620	20 468	3 739	139 418	12 853	152 271	133 239
	4	26 837	3 572	20 363	3 757	140 241	12 913	153 154	136 968
2000	1	26 036	3 525	20 309	3 782	135 003	12 977	147 980	131 116
	2	26 519	3 614	20 234	3 807	140 236	13 104	153 340	132 482
	3	27 330	3 711	20 226	3 834	145 983	13 173	159 156	137 397
	4	27 794	3 667	20 161	3 858	144 898	13 293	158 191	140 925
2001	1	27 050	3 634	20 098	3 888	138 608	13 395	152 003	134 781
	2	27 554	3 735	20 063	3 907	143 652	13 510	157 162	136 020

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		1,5	1,7	2,4	4,4	3,0	0,4	7,4
1998		-7,3	-0,8	-1,6	0,6	1,2	-1,4	7,0
1999		3,4	-1,0	-0,2	1,9	-3,8	1,3	7,6
2000		3,8	-1,8	3,6	4,6	-0,9	5,1	6,5
1994	1	-2,3	0,9	0,6	5,6	0,8	1,4	3,2
	2	27,2	0,2	1,8	6,4	2,1	2,9	4,2
	3	3,2	0,4	2,8	6,1	3,0	2,2	5,3
	4	-10,1	0,4	5,3	5,1	5,9	3,4	5,6
1995	1	-10,0	-1,8	7,6	4,0	4,4	3,8	8,5
	2	-44,9	-3,2	8,6	2,3	3,8	5,6	10,8
	3	-9,4	-3,4	7,4	1,3	4,2	6,8	11,4
	4	15,4	-3,9	2,8	0,4	1,8	7,1	11,4
1996	1	9,8	-1,2	2,2	3,1	1,9	5,7	7,8
	2	68,3	-1,2	1,1	3,7	1,8	4,7	6,5
	3	12,4	-0,9	0,4	6,2	2,0	2,9	5,8
	4	-2,8	0,0	1,8	10,0	2,3	2,0	5,4
1997	1	11,1	-0,4	2,8	6,6	2,8	2,2	5,6
	2	-1,4	2,3	2,4	6,6	2,9	1,2	7,1
	3	-0,2	2,6	2,5	2,4	3,0	0,2	8,0
	4	1,0	2,2	1,9	2,0	3,3	-1,4	8,9
1998	1	-0,9	1,8	0,6	0,2	2,4	-0,6	7,8
	2	-4,8	-0,4	-0,9	0,6	2,1	-0,6	7,3
	3	-7,2	-2,2	-3,0	0,4	1,2	-1,5	6,4
	4	-19,3	-2,2	-3,1	1,1	-0,8	-2,7	6,6
1999	1	3,0	-2,0	-2,6	-0,9	-2,3	-2,0	6,3
	2	8,6	-1,2	-1,8	0,0	-3,9	0,0	7,4
	3	2,8	-0,5	0,9	2,8	-4,5	2,1	8,5
	4	-7,5	-0,3	2,8	5,8	-4,6	4,6	7,9
2000	1	-15,7	-1,0	3,5	6,4	-3,5	4,9	7,5
	2	-16,1	-1,9	3,8	6,0	-1,8	5,2	6,7
	3	39,0	-2,4	3,7	4,1	0,0	5,3	5,8
	4	21,4	-2,0	3,5	2,3	1,9	5,1	6,0
2001	1	-1,6	-0,6	3,0	2,3	2,4	4,5	5,8
	2	-1,6	0,2	2,6	1,7	2,6	4,1	5,2
	1-2 ^{3/}	-1,6	-0,2	2,8	2,0	2,5	4,3	5,5

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

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

3/ The percentage change is the growth rate for the first 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	2,7	2,5	2,5
1998		5,6	-0,5	-0,5	2,3	0,7	0,1	0,7	1,1
1999		6,3	2,0	-0,7	2,0	2,1	-0,3	1,9	2,0
2000		4,8	2,3	-1,2	2,4	3,1	2,4	3,1	3,1
1994	1	2,1	4,5	1,0	1,1	1,4	5,7	1,8	1,6
	2	3,4	8,9	0,9	1,1	4,1	5,9	4,2	2,5
	3	4,2	10,2	1,3	0,8	3,0	5,9	3,2	3,0
	4	4,8	14,2	0,8	0,8	3,4	6,1	3,6	3,9
1995	1	5,1	13,2	0,8	1,1	3,9	6,4	4,1	4,4
	2	3,7	12,4	0,8	1,2	0,7	4,6	1,0	4,6
	3	3,2	9,8	0,6	1,3	3,8	4,1	3,8	4,5
	4	2,2	6,1	1,1	1,3	3,7	2,5	3,6	3,3
1996	1	4,3	10,4	2,0	1,4	3,7	5,5	3,9	3,5
	2	6,3	3,4	1,9	1,5	6,0	4,7	5,9	3,2
	3	7,6	0,8	1,9	1,6	3,4	4,3	3,5	3,0
	4	8,6	1,1	2,0	1,6	3,3	5,0	3,4	3,5
1997	1	7,2	-3,4	0,7	1,6	3,3	3,1	3,3	3,1
	2	5,4	-0,4	0,5	1,6	2,6	3,2	2,7	2,9
	3	3,3	0,2	0,5	1,7	2,3	2,8	2,4	2,5
	4	1,7	-3,1	0,4	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,7
1998	1	2,5	-1,9	-0,1	2,1	1,4	0,3	1,3	1,5
	2	4,8	-1,3	-0,4	2,3	0,9	0,2	0,9	1,4
	3	6,7	-0,4	-0,6	2,4	0,5	-0,2	0,4	0,8
	4	8,4	1,6	-0,9	2,5	0,2	-0,1	0,2	0,9
1999	1	7,6	2,0	-0,5	2,1	1,0	-0,7	0,9	1,0
	2	6,2	2,0	-0,5	2,0	1,8	-0,7	1,6	1,4
	3	5,5	2,0	-0,8	2,0	2,4	0,0	2,2	2,3
	4	6,1	2,2	-1,0	2,0	3,0	0,3	2,8	3,3
2000	1	5,6	2,0	-1,2	2,1	2,6	1,7	2,5	3,3
	2	5,2	2,1	-1,3	2,3	1,9	2,4	2,0	3,2
	3	5,0	2,5	-1,2	2,5	4,7	2,5	4,5	3,1
	4	3,6	2,7	-1,0	2,7	3,3	2,9	3,3	2,9
2001	1	3,9	3,1	-1,0	2,8	2,7	3,2	2,7	2,8
	2	3,9	3,4	-0,8	2,6	2,4	3,1	2,5	2,7
	1-2 ^{3/}	3,9	3,2	-0,9	2,7	2,6	3,2	2,6	2,7

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		24 314	35 118	110 248	19 206	16 571	74 749	50 885
1998		22 538	34 845	108 447	19 316	16 772	73 704	54 442
1999		23 305	34 499	108 283	19 688	16 130	74 675	58 558
2000		24 200	33 875	112 198	20 599	15 986	78 499	62 355
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	24 357	34 543	109 558	19 196	16 372	74 733	49 198
	2	24 623	35 030	110 574	19 247	16 544	74 980	50 288
	3	24 447	35 416	110 444	19 143	16 646	74 743	51 435
	4	23 828	35 482	110 415	19 238	16 722	74 541	52 619
1998	1	22 991	35 273	110 094	19 303	16 804	74 703	53 205
	2	22 338	34 968	109 148	19 366	16 858	74 215	54 024
	3	22 212	34 608	107 421	19 264	16 797	73 479	54 737
	4	22 612	34 535	107 126	19 331	16 650	72 419	55 803
1999	1	22 974	34 542	107 140	19 162	16 429	73 330	56 642
	2	23 123	34 539	107 321	19 369	16 204	74 275	58 040
	3	23 379	34 465	108 537	19 823	16 026	75 142	59 359
	4	23 742	34 450	110 131	20 398	15 884	75 954	60 187
2000	1	23 213	34 204	110 874	20 417	15 851	76 953	60 869
	2	23 639	33 888	111 502	20 545	15 912	78 047	61 929
	3	24 949	33 683	112 567	20 645	16 023	79 057	62 816
	4	25 000	33 726	113 849	20 788	16 160	79 938	63 806
2001	1	24 630	33 804	114 158	20 893	16 229	80 519	64 546
	2	24 537	33 960	114 515	20 940	16 324	81 233	65 233

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	80 831	13 855	500 352	47 746	548 099	481 035
1996		87 668	14 210	82 422	14 066	520 785	50 070	570 855	496 836
1997		91 454	13 971	82 860	14 298	533 674	51 429	585 103	509 361
1998		96 601	13 902	82 458	14 626	537 652	51 458	589 110	515 114
1999		102 721	14 186	81 879	14 919	548 843	51 315	600 159	525 539
2000		107 679	14 517	80 930	15 280	566 119	52 547	618 665	541 918
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	530 523	51 236	581 759	506 166
	2	91 408	14 057	82 947	14 267	533 966	51 420	585 386	509 343
	3	91 536	13 909	82 762	14 332	534 811	51 511	586 322	510 364
	4	91 784	13 745	82 631	14 390	535 395	51 549	586 944	511 568
1998	1	93 436	13 820	82 659	14 506	536 792	51 564	588 356	513 802
	2	95 870	13 873	82 570	14 591	537 821	51 537	589 358	515 483
	3	97 783	13 933	82 361	14 669	537 263	51 327	588 590	515 051
	4	99 319	13 984	82 242	14 739	538 760	51 404	590 164	516 148
1999	1	100 573	14 088	82 217	14 808	541 905	51 182	593 087	518 931
	2	101 795	14 145	82 103	14 881	545 794	51 133	596 927	522 671
	3	103 124	14 210	81 818	14 955	550 837	51 367	602 204	527 458
	4	105 393	14 302	81 378	15 030	556 848	51 582	608 430	533 106
2000	1	106 198	14 366	81 255	15 126	559 328	51 935	611 263	536 115
	2	107 121	14 445	81 076	15 228	563 331	52 290	615 621	539 693
	3	108 252	14 563	80 835	15 335	568 726	52 739	621 465	543 777
	4	109 145	14 693	80 554	15 431	573 089	53 223	626 312	548 089
2001	1	110 326	14 807	80 390	15 551	575 854	53 610	629 464	551 224
	2	111 353	14 935	80 350	15 680	579 061	53 950	633 011	554 524

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		1,5	1,7	2,4	4,4	3,0	0,4	7,4
1998		-7,3	-0,8	-1,6	0,6	1,2	-1,4	7,0
1999		3,4	-1,0	-0,2	1,9	-3,8	1,3	7,6
2000		3,8	-1,8	3,6	4,6	-0,9	5,1	6,5
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	-18,3	1,0	5,1	0,5	4,0	-0,7	6,0
	2	4,5	5,8	3,8	1,1	4,3	1,3	9,2
	3	-2,8	4,5	-0,5	-2,1	2,5	-1,3	9,4
	4	-9,8	0,8	-0,1	2,0	1,9	-1,1	9,5
1998	1	-13,3	-2,3	-1,2	1,4	2,0	0,9	4,5
	2	-10,9	-3,4	-3,4	1,3	1,3	-2,6	6,3
	3	-2,2	-4,1	-6,2	-2,1	-1,4	-3,9	5,4
	4	7,4	-0,8	-1,1	1,4	-3,4	-5,6	8,0
1999	1	6,6	0,1	0,1	-3,5	-5,2	5,1	6,2
	2	2,6	0,0	0,7	4,4	-5,4	5,3	10,2
	3	4,5	-0,9	4,6	9,7	-4,3	4,8	9,4
	4	6,4	-0,2	6,0	12,1	-3,5	4,4	5,7
2000	1	-8,6	-2,8	2,7	0,4	-0,8	5,4	4,6
	2	7,5	-3,6	2,3	2,5	1,5	5,8	7,1
	3	24,1	-2,4	3,9	2,0	2,8	5,3	5,9
	4	0,8	0,5	4,6	2,8	3,5	4,5	6,5
2001	1	-5,8	0,9	1,1	2,0	1,7	2,9	4,7
	2	-1,5	1,9	1,3	0,9	2,4	3,6	4,3

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	2,7	2,5	2,5
1998		5,6	-0,5	-0,5	2,3	0,7	0,1	0,7	1,1
1999		6,3	2,0	-0,7	2,0	2,1	-0,3	1,9	2,0
2000		4,8	2,3	-1,2	2,4	3,1	2,4	3,1	3,1
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	0,9	2,3	1,0	2,0
	2	1,4	-3,2	-0,7	1,9	2,6	1,4	2,5	2,5
	3	0,6	-4,1	-0,9	1,8	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8
	4	1,1	-4,6	-0,6	1,6	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,9
1998	1	7,4	2,2	0,1	3,3	1,0	0,1	1,0	1,8
	2	10,8	1,5	-0,4	2,4	0,8	-0,2	0,7	1,3
	3	8,2	1,8	-1,0	2,1	-0,4	-1,6	-0,5	-0,3
	4	6,4	1,5	-0,6	1,9	1,1	0,6	1,1	0,9
1999	1	5,1	3,0	-0,1	1,9	2,4	-1,7	2,0	2,2
	2	4,9	1,6	-0,6	2,0	2,9	-0,4	2,6	2,9
	3	5,3	1,9	-1,4	2,0	3,7	1,8	3,6	3,7
	4	9,1	2,6	-2,1	2,0	4,4	1,7	4,2	4,4
2000	1	3,1	1,8	-0,6	2,6	1,8	2,8	1,9	2,3
	2	3,5	2,2	-0,9	2,7	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,7
	3	4,3	3,3	-1,2	2,8	3,9	3,5	3,9	3,1
	4	3,3	3,6	-1,4	2,5	3,1	3,7	3,2	3,2
2001	1	4,4	3,1	-0,8	3,2	1,9	2,9	2,0	2,3
	2	3,8	3,5	-0,2	3,4	2,2	2,6	2,3	2,4

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

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

Table 5 - Quarterly 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		25 325	40 524	124 604	20 387	19 386	85 858	57 765
1998		24 452	43 445	129 057	20 965	20 674	89 222	63 498
1999		24 555	44 186	135 952	21 408	21 263	95 159	71 340
2000		25 375	51 561	148 874	22 995	22 152	103 923	80 063
1993	1	2 818	6 684	19 346	3 329	3 015	13 279	8 221
	2	5 506	7 621	19 802	3 471	3 133	13 108	8 091
	3	4 429	8 101	21 539	3 706	2 998	13 977	8 711
	4	3 530	7 646	21 955	3 423	3 172	16 104	8 950
1994	1	3 381	7 572	21 418	3 586	3 547	14 580	9 865
	2	7 083	8 372	21 893	3 941	3 534	14 432	9 382
	3	5 440	8 466	24 125	4 358	3 321	15 431	9 480
	4	4 349	7 701	24 632	4 090	3 394	18 032	9 569
1995	1	3 842	7 929	24 312	4 177	3 929	16 512	9 987
	2	5 526	8 888	25 513	4 345	4 046	16 711	10 672
	3	5 569	9 385	27 939	4 619	3 867	17 804	11 624
	4	4 380	8 628	28 415	4 268	3 931	20 741	12 256
1996	1	4 070	8 868	26 831	4 314	4 497	18 662	12 210
	2	8 701	10 061	27 628	4 528	4 546	18 507	12 404
	3	6 256	10 339	29 558	4 851	4 255	19 514	13 304
	4	4 693	9 500	30 110	4 435	4 333	22 780	13 869
1997	1	4 942	9 517	29 218	4 714	4 798	20 014	13 505
	2	9 406	10 358	30 703	5 215	4 897	20 414	14 004
	3	6 441	10 726	32 240	5 395	4 881	21 277	15 014
	4	4 536	9 923	32 443	5 062	4 810	24 154	15 242
1998	1	5 288	9 487	30 937	4 946	5 111	20 866	14 511
	2	9 014	11 143	31 572	5 447	5 241	21 582	15 532
	3	6 404	11 830	33 217	5 455	5 222	22 069	16 331
	4	3 747	10 985	33 330	5 116	5 108	24 705	17 125
1999	1	4 858	10 225	31 819	4 895	5 357	21 783	16 240
	2	9 619	11 201	32 661	5 392	5 367	22 447	17 360
	3	6 528	11 461	35 316	5 923	5 329	23 574	18 446
	4	3 550	11 300	36 156	5 198	5 210	27 355	19 295
2000	1	4 371	11 878	34 603	5 287	5 505	23 632	18 172
	2	8 485	13 430	35 608	5 818	5 524	24 462	19 478
	3	8 453	13 016	38 827	6 210	5 616	25 880	20 673
	4	4 066	13 237	39 837	5 680	5 507	29 949	21 740
2001	1	4 725	14 182	38 312	5 655	5 878	25 812	20 439
	2	9 539	15 420	39 334	6 150	6 222	26 512	21 343

**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	426 132
1994		70 491	11 349	71 278	12 054	440 144	41 974	482 119
1995		82 162	13 690	80 831	13 855	500 353	47 746	548 099
1996		94 116	15 368	97 196	15 671	565 976	52 438	618 415
1997		109 601	17 374	106 792	17 803	625 420	58 326	683 746
1998		123 369	19 093	116 443	20 154	670 374	64 700	735 082
1999		141 928	21 119	123 809	22 527	723 247	72 328	795 575
2000		160 955	23 537	129 735	24 826	793 996	78 548	872 544
1993	1	15 037	2 208	14 571	2 504	91 010	6 805	97 815
	2	15 422	2 316	15 520	2 578	96 569	8 149	104 718
	3	16 061	2 458	15 894	2 671	100 546	10 001	110 547
	4	16 342	2 453	16 390	2 751	102 715	10 336	113 051
1994	1	17 027	2 667	16 963	2 880	103 486	10 281	113 767
	2	17 297	2 783	17 660	2 967	109 343	9 339	118 682
	3	17 919	2 952	18 058	3 061	112 612	9 644	122 255
	4	18 248	2 947	18 597	3 145	114 703	12 711	127 414
1995	1	19 826	3 220	19 773	3 299	116 805	12 013	128 818
	2	20 264	3 371	20 105	3 409	122 850	11 229	134 078
	3	20 957	3 564	20 340	3 532	129 199	12 211	141 410
	4	21 115	3 536	20 614	3 615	131 500	12 294	143 794
1996	1	22 506	3 607	22 431	3 721	131 718	12 898	144 616
	2	23 325	3 800	24 864	3 854	142 217	12 308	154 525
	3	24 070	3 994	24 921	3 996	145 060	13 800	158 860
	4	24 214	3 967	24 980	4 100	146 981	13 432	160 414
1997	1	25 868	4 091	25 172	4 263	146 102	14 520	160 623
	2	27 224	4 296	26 411	4 388	157 317	13 067	170 384
	3	28 091	4 512	27 156	4 522	160 255	14 969	175 224
	4	28 418	4 474	28 053	4 630	161 745	15 770	177 515
1998	1	29 925	4 553	28 575	4 776	158 975	16 033	175 008
	2	30 905	4 715	29 021	4 911	169 085	15 107	184 192
	3	31 752	4 962	29 258	5 146	171 644	16 455	188 099
	4	30 788	4 864	29 589	5 321	170 677	17 104	187 782
1999	1	34 641	5 010	30 467	5 452	170 747	18 166	188 913
	2	34 826	5 156	30 855	5 560	180 444	15 940	196 384
	3	35 924	5 550	31 084	5 685	184 818	18 531	203 349
	4	36 538	5 403	31 403	5 830	187 238	19 691	206 929
2000	1	38 526	5 548	31 901	5 968	185 391	19 828	205 219
	2	39 608	5 758	32 105	6 165	196 439	17 876	214 315
	3	41 310	6 193	32 695	6 261	205 134	20 575	225 709
	4	41 510	6 039	33 034	6 432	207 032	20 269	227 301
2001	1	44 008	6 216	33 712	6 594	205 534	22 510	228 044
	2	44 557	6 378	33 971	6 689	216 115	19 591	235 706

Table 6 - Quarterly compensation of employees (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		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	25 338
1997		7 419	22 061	63 532	6 355	11 995	42 132	27 479
1998		7 911	22 622	70 678	6 910	13 073	45 067	30 696
1999		8 387	23 203	74 404	7 741	13 269	48 243	32 288
2000		8 704	24 478	78 568	8 459	13 517	51 359	34 543
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	5 880
	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	6 398
	4	1 648	5 307	16 518	1 596	3 088	10 708	6 773
1997	1	1 795	5 364	14 916	1 409	2 801	9 771	6 586
	2	1 932	5 254	15 179	1 574	2 926	10 000	6 742
	3	1 923	5 554	15 851	1 640	2 983	10 400	6 884
	4	1 769	5 889	17 586	1 732	3 285	11 962	7 266
1998	1	1 914	5 654	16 468	1 524	3 052	10 409	7 225
	2	2 060	5 475	16 873	1 701	3 195	10 389	7 663
	3	2 051	5 583	17 477	1 781	3 277	11 121	7 710
	4	1 887	5 909	19 859	1 905	3 549	13 148	8 098
1999	1	2 082	5 663	17 583	1 813	3 209	11 052	7 632
	2	2 220	5 650	17 967	1 850	3 232	11 781	8 012
	3	2 138	5 763	18 330	1 873	3 251	11 949	8 144
	4	1 946	6 126	20 524	2 205	3 577	13 461	8 501
2000	1	2 140	5 947	18 424	1 975	3 224	11 697	8 110
	2	2 328	5 943	18 910	2 017	3 234	12 436	8 570
	3	2 178	6 083	19 409	2 094	3 354	12 647	8 700
	4	2 057	6 505	21 826	2 373	3 705	14 579	9 163
2001	1	2 284	6 344	19 566	2 087	3 348	12 539	8 759
	2	2 475	6 455	20 024	2 145	3 279	12 983	9 147

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

Year	Quarter	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	218 159
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	309 065
1997		36 689	7 772	95 845	17 496	338 775
1998		41 915	8 538	104 533	19 819	371 762
1999		48 580	9 469	110 830	22 168	398 582
2000		53 600	10 630	115 425	24 430	423 712
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	5 873	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	6 430	1 435	17 657	3 240	64 480
	2	6 953	1 502	17 928	3 348	66 802
	3	7 160	1 588	18 107	3 469	69 150
	4	7 587	1 576	18 329	3 550	74 238
1996	1	7 207	1 613	20 073	3 655	72 416
	2	7 843	1 699	22 415	3 786	76 085
	3	8 075	1 785	22 410	3 926	78 169
	4	8 551	1 773	22 403	4 028	82 395
1997	1	8 418	1 830	22 521	4 190	79 601
	2	9 160	1 922	23 695	4 312	82 696
	3	9 246	2 019	24 386	4 444	85 330
	4	9 864	2 001	25 243	4 551	91 147
1998	1	9 813	2 036	25 706	4 697	88 498
	2	10 445	2 108	26 096	4 829	90 835
	3	10 729	2 219	26 220	5 061	93 228
	4	10 928	2 175	26 511	5 233	99 201
1999	1	11 570	2 246	27 341	5 365	95 558
	2	12 088	2 312	27 665	5 472	98 248
	3	12 353	2 488	27 775	5 594	99 659
	4	12 569	2 423	28 049	5 737	105 118
2000	1	12 745	2 503	28 460	5 873	101 098
	2	13 340	2 601	28 578	6 068	104 026
	3	13 577	2 803	29 067	6 160	106 071
	4	13 938	2 723	29 320	6 329	112 518
2001	1	14 104	2 815	29 883	6 489	108 217
	2	14 458	2 900	30 103	6 586	110 555

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	36 531	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	26 449
1997		17 906	18 463	61 072	14 032	7 392	43 726	30 286
1998		16 541	20 823	58 379	14 054	7 609	44 155	32 803
1999		16 168	20 983	61 548	13 667	7 994	46 916	39 052
2000		16 671	27 083	70 306	14 535	8 635	52 564	45 520
1993	1	1 586	2 756	8 346	2 455	723	6 572	4 060
	2	4 194	3 732	9 136	2 508	789	6 129	3 710
	3	3 122	4 084	10 194	2 694	658	6 882	4 204
	4	2 313	3 652	8 855	2 367	571	7 710	4 188
1994	1	2 004	3 589	9 574	2 644	1 124	7 381	5 331
	2	5 607	4 388	10 267	2 874	1 108	7 007	4 621
	3	3 971	4 254	11 442	3 235	907	7 694	4 563
	4	2 991	3 363	10 024	2 905	703	9 019	4 417
1995	1	2 292	3 615	11 189	3 091	1 329	8 514	4 941
	2	3 859	4 496	12 356	3 123	1 371	8 278	5 147
	3	3 908	4 673	13 884	3 334	1 188	9 048	5 946
	4	2 852	3 594	12 267	2 918	977	10 586	6 229
1996	1	2 398	3 988	12 557	3 034	1 771	9 506	6 330
	2	6 903	5 280	13 486	3 100	1 777	9 370	6 117
	3	4 467	5 337	14 527	3 345	1 425	10 099	6 907
	4	3 045	4 193	13 592	2 839	1 245	12 071	7 095
1997	1	3 147	4 154	14 302	3 305	1 997	10 243	6 918
	2	7 475	5 104	15 523	3 642	1 972	10 414	7 262
	3	4 518	5 172	16 388	3 755	1 898	10 877	8 130
	4	2 767	4 034	14 858	3 330	1 525	12 193	7 976
1998	1	3 374	3 833	14 469	3 423	2 059	10 457	7 286
	2	6 954	5 668	14 699	3 747	2 046	11 194	7 869
	3	4 353	6 246	15 740	3 674	1 945	10 947	8 621
	4	1 860	5 076	13 471	3 211	1 559	11 558	9 027
1999	1	2 776	4 561	14 236	3 082	2 148	10 731	8 608
	2	7 399	5 550	14 695	3 541	2 135	10 666	9 348
	3	4 389	5 698	16 985	4 050	2 079	11 625	10 302
	4	1 604	5 174	15 633	2 994	1 632	13 894	10 794
2000	1	2 231	5 931	16 179	3 311	2 280	11 935	10 062
	2	6 156	7 487	16 698	3 801	2 290	12 026	10 908
	3	6 275	6 933	19 418	4 116	2 262	13 233	11 973
	4	2 009	6 732	18 011	3 307	1 802	15 370	12 577
2001	1	2 441	7 838	18 746	3 568	2 531	13 273	11 681
	2	7 063	8 965	19 310	4 005	2 943	13 530	12 197

^{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		41 826	5 349	7 120	199	172 682
1994		46 559	6 348	7 843	221	197 979
1995		54 032	7 590	8 810	248	225 682
1996		62 440	8 498	9 895	276	256 911
1997		72 912	9 602	10 947	307	286 645
1998		81 455	10 555	11 910	335	298 619
1999		93 348	11 650	12 979	359	324 665
2000		107 355	12 908	14 310	396	370 283
1993	1	10 206	1 252	1 716	47	39 719
	2	10 286	1 313	1 767	49	43 613
	3	10 700	1 393	1 802	51	45 783
	4	10 635	1 390	1 835	52	43 567
1994	1	11 561	1 492	1 878	53	46 631
	2	11 424	1 557	1 934	54	50 842
	3	11 834	1 651	2 002	56	51 608
	4	11 740	1 649	2 029	58	48 897
1995	1	13 396	1 785	2 116	59	52 325
	2	13 311	1 869	2 177	61	56 047
	3	13 797	1 976	2 233	63	60 049
	4	13 528	1 960	2 285	65	57 262
1996	1	15 300	1 995	2 358	66	59 301
	2	15 482	2 101	2 449	68	66 133
	3	15 995	2 209	2 511	70	66 890
	4	15 664	2 193	2 577	72	64 587
1997	1	17 450	2 261	2 651	74	66 501
	2	18 063	2 374	2 716	76	74 621
	3	18 845	2 494	2 770	78	74 925
	4	18 554	2 473	2 810	80	70 598
1998	1	20 112	2 517	2 869	79	70 477
	2	20 460	2 606	2 925	82	78 250
	3	21 023	2 743	3 038	86	78 416
	4	19 860	2 689	3 078	88	71 477
1999	1	23 071	2 764	3 126	87	75 189
	2	22 739	2 844	3 190	89	82 195
	3	23 570	3 061	3 309	91	85 160
	4	23 968	2 980	3 354	93	82 120
2000	1	25 782	3 044	3 441	95	84 292
	2	26 268	3 157	3 527	96	92 413
	3	27 733	3 390	3 628	101	99 063
	4	27 572	3 316	3 714	104	94 514
2001	1	29 904	3 401	3 829	105	97 317
	2	30 099	3 477	3 868	103	105 560

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 quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1993 to the second quarter of 2001. The estimates are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) 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.
- 2 Revised estimates of GDP for the years 1993 to 1998 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

- 3 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.
- 4 Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (cf. Statistical sources and methods, p34). 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

- 5 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

- 6 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 | <p>7 Revisions 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.</p> <p>8 Revisions were made to first quarter (electricity and water industry) as published in the August 2001 publication.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Related publications | <p>9 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulletin of Statistics; and • SA Statistics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unpublished Statistics | <p>10 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.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-release policy | <p>11 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.</p> <p>12 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.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Symbols and abbreviations | <p>13</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>SARB</td> <td>South African Reserve Bank</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SNA</td> <td>System of National Accounts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>not applicable</td> </tr> </table> | SARB | South African Reserve Bank | SIC | Standard Industrial Classification | SNA | System of National Accounts | Stats SA | Statistics South Africa | - | not applicable |
| 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	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 co-operation 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>
Fishing	<p>Benchmark and other years: Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.</p>	<p>Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs and technical periodicals.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the quantity (volume) of fish caught.</p>

Table D - 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
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>	<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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
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>	<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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Electricity and water	<p>Benchmark and other years: Annual statistics and financial statements obtained from ESKOM, the water boards and local authorities.</p>	<p>Monthly survey regarding generation and consumption of electricity conducted by Stats SA as well as monthly surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities (units of electricity generated and kilo litre water).</p>

Table D - 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
Construction	<p>Benchmark years: Periodic Censuses of Construction conducted by Stats SA. Results from the 1994 construction census are included.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Wholesale, retail and motor trade	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Base year estimates are extrapolated using indices for the volume of wholesale, retail and motor trade sales.</p>

Table D - 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
Catering and accommodation	<p>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.</p> <p>Other years: Extrapolation according to the trend of retail trade sales and trading statistics for hotels published by Stats SA.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>Supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and the internet service providers.</p>	<p>Financial information from Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office; annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Supplemented by surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	Base year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the volume of services rendered by the various institutions.

Table D - 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
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) analysis. Other years: Annual Main Budget of South Africa as published in the Budget Review and annual statistics on the provincial governments and local authorities and extra-budgetary accounts.	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	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

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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