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KEY FINDINGS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2007

Real gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices increases by 4,7 percent during the third quarter of 2007.

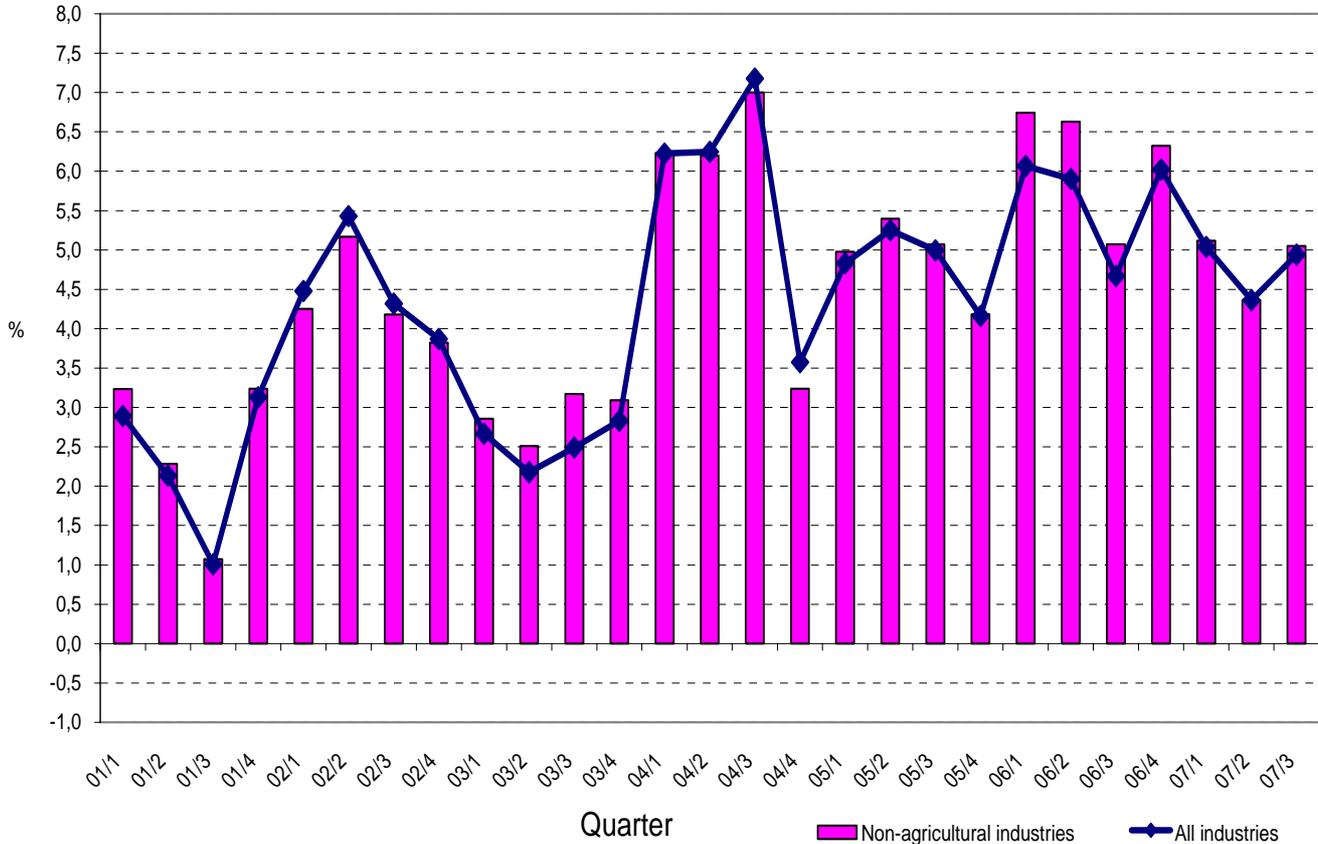
According to the latest preliminary indicators, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the real GDP at market prices for the third quarter of 2007 increased by an annualised rate of 4,7 percent compared with the second quarter of 2007, following real annualised economic growth rates of 5,0 (revised from 4,7) and 4,4 (revised from 4,5) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively (see table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added at basic prices for all industries – which is equal to GDP minus taxes on products plus subsidies on products – increased by an annualised rate of 4,9 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 5,0 (revised from 4,7) and 4,4 (revised from 4,5) per cent in the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The seasonally adjusted real value added by non-agricultural industries (excluding the impact of the volatile agriculture industry) increased by 5,1 (revised from 4,6), 4,4 and 5,1 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2007, compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first and second quarters of 2007 respectively (see figure 1 and table 4).

The unadjusted real GDP at market prices increased by 5,7 (revised from 5,4), 5,0, and 5,1 per cent during the first, second and third quarters of 2007 compared with the first, second and third quarters of 2006 respectively (see table 2). The unadjusted real GDP at market prices for the first nine months of 2007 increased by 5,3 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

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



Quarterly real value added by industry

Table A shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annualised percentage change in the seasonally adjusted real GDP for the eleven quarters from the first quarter of 2005 onwards. The impact of an industry on the change in real GDP depends on two factors: the increase or decrease in the real value added of the industry and its relative size, measured as its share of GDP in the previous quarter. Thus, the 4,7 percent annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real GDP during the third quarter of 2007 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services industry (2,5 percentage points); the wholesale, retail and motor trade, hotels and restaurants industry (0,6 of a percentage point); the construction industry (0,5 of a percentage point) and the transport, storage and communication industry and general government sector (each industry contributing 0,4 of a percentage point).(see table A last column).

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

Industry	Relative size 2007Q3 ¹ (percent)	Seasonally adjusted real annualised change from the previous quarter (percentages)												Contributions to the seasonally adjusted annualised changes in real GDP (percentage points) ²											
		2005				2006				2007				2005				2006				2007			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.2	0.1	0.5	2.5	3.5	-14.8	-17.5	-9.8	-5.3	2.0	4.4	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Mining and quarrying	5.5	18.8	-2.8	-2.6	-1.7	-2.4	4.3	-0.2	9.1	-8.8	-3.1	4.0		1.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	
Manufacturing	16.2	-1.3	12.7	5.5	-0.3	5.2	6.8	6.0	7.6	4.5	-0.1	-2.5		-0.2	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	-0.4	
Electricity, gas and water	2.1	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.2	5.3	5.9	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.8	3.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Construction	3.4	13.5	12.4	12.3	10.2	15.6	18.0	17.9	14.6	29.1	11.8	14.7		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	14.1	7.5	8.4	8.2	10.9	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.5		1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Transport, storage and communication	9.8	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.8	6.0	6.1	4.4		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	
Finance, real estate and business services	20.1	5.7	1.8	5.6	5.2	15.6	10.7	4.9	6.4	7.4	10.4	12.1		1.1	0.3	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	
General government services	12.5	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.6	3.2	1.6	3.3	4.9	4.1	1.2	3.3		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	
Personal services	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	2.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	3.7	2.8	4.3	5.1		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	
<i>Total value added</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>		<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	
Taxes less subsidies on products	9.0	1.3	7.8	4.6	2.5	7.5	8.8	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.7	2.6		0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	
GDP at market prices	100.0	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.0	6.2	6.2	4.8	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.7		4.5	5.5	5.0	4.0	6.2	6.2	4.8	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.7	

¹ The relative size of each industry for the third quarter of 2007 is the share of its seasonally adjusted real value added of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2007. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its seasonally adjusted value of the seasonally adjusted GDP for the second quarter 2007.

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

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increased at an annualised rate of 0,5 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following an annualised increases of 2,0 percent (revised from 6,1 percent) and 4,4 percent (revised from 10,5 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The increase of 0,5 percent can be attributed to an improved performance of horticulture. The unadjusted real value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing during the first nine months of 2007 decreased by 3,1 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,0 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised decreases of 8,8 percent (revised from a decrease of 7,8 percent) and 3,1 percent (revised from a decrease 0,1 percent) in the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The increase of 4,0 was mainly due to an increase in the production of mining of other metal ores (including platinum) and other mining and quarrying (including diamonds). The unadjusted real value added by the mining and quarrying industry during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 0,5 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry decreased by an annualised rate of 2,5 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following an annualised increase of 4,5 percent (revised from 4,7 percent) and a decrease of 0,1 percent (revised from an increase of 0,5 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The annualised decrease of 2,5 was mainly due to decreases reflected by the food, beverages and tobacco division; wood and paper, publishing and printing division; other non-metal mineral products division; basic iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products and machinery division; motor vehicle, parts and accessories and other transport equipment division and furniture and "other" manufacturing division. The unadjusted real value added by the manufacturing industry increased by 4,2 percent during the first nine months of 2007 compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The electricity, gas and water industry reflected an annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added of 3,0 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 3,4 percent (revised from 3,6 percent) and 2,8 percent (revised from 3,0 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The annualised increase in the seasonally adjusted real value added during the third quarter was mainly due to an increase in the production of electricity. The unadjusted real value added by the electricity, gas and water industry during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 3,3 percent compared with the corresponding period of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the construction industry increased at an annualised rate of 14,7 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 29,1 percent (revised from 21,3 percent) and 11,8 percent (revised from 14,4 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The increase of 14,7 percent was mainly due to increase in non residential buildings and the construction works. The unadjusted real value added by the construction industry during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 18,6 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry reflected an annualised increase of 4,5 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 5,1 percent (revised from 5,0 percent) and 4,7 percent (revised from 4,4 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The seasonally adjusted annualised increase in real value added was due to an increase reflected by the wholesale trade and retail trade industries. The unadjusted real value added by wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 5,7 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry increased at an annualised rate of 4,4 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 6,0 percent (revised from 5,8 percent) and 6,1 percent (revised from 5,9 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The seasonally adjusted annualised increase in real value added was due to increased activities related to land transport services, transport support services and communication services. The unadjusted real value added by the transport, storage and communication industry during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 5,2 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry increased at an annualised rate of 12,1 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 7,4 percent (revised from 5,7 percent) and 10,4 percent (revised from 7,6 percent) during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. This was mainly due to increased activities in the finance and insurance services. The unadjusted real value added by the finance, real estate and business services industry during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 7,9 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

The seasonally adjusted real value added of the general government services sector reflected an annualised increase of 3,3 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 4,1 percent (revised from 4,4 percent) and 1,2 (revised from 3,6 percent) percent during the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the general government services sector during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 3,4 percent compared with the first nine months of 2007.

Finally, the real value added by the personal services industry increased by a seasonally adjusted annualised rate of 5,1 percent during the third quarter of 2007 compared with the second quarter of 2007, following annualised increases of 2,8 percent (revised from 3,1 percent) and 4,3 percent (revised from 3,5 percent) in the first and second quarters of 2007 compared with the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 respectively. The unadjusted real value added of the personal services industry during the first nine months of 2007 increased by 4,6 percent compared with the first nine months of 2006.

KEY FINDINGS FOR ANNUAL ESTIMATES 1999 TO 2006

Revised level of GDP

The level of nominal GDP has been revised by between - 0,2 percent and 0,8 percent for the period 2004 to 2006. These revisions are listed in Table B.

Table B - Gross domestic product at current prices

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Previous GDP (Rand billion)	814	922	1 020	1 169	1 261	1 398	1 539	1 727
<i>Revised GDP (Rand billion)</i>	814	922	1 020	1 169	1 261	1 395	1 541	1 741
Difference (Rand billion)	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	2	14
Difference (percentage)	0	0	0	0	0	- 0,2	0,1	0,8

The level of GDP at current prices for the year 1998 to 2003 stayed unchanged as revisions were done from the year 2004 onwards only. In monetary terms, the adjustments varied between negative R3 billion and R14 billion. The estimate of the level of GDP at current prices for the year 2006 is 0,8 percent higher than the previous estimate.

Revised growth in real GDP.

The revised estimates of the level of GDP necessitate a revision of the annual rates of growth of GDP as well. The growth rates for 1998 to 2003 remained unchanged. The revised growth rate for the year 2004 is 4,9 percent (revised from 4,8 percent) for 2005 it is 5,0 percent (revised from 5,1 percent) and for 2006 it is 5,4 percent (revised from 5,0 percent). The annual growth in real GDP between 1999 and 2006 are indicated in table C.

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Previous annual percentage growth rate	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,8	5,1	5,0
<i>Revised annual percentage growth rate</i>	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,4

Annual real value added by industry

Table D shows the contribution of the different industries, and taxes less subsidies on products, to the annual percentage change in the real GDP for the four years from 2003 onwards.

Table D – Contribution of the percentage change in real value added by industry to the total real annual economic growth rate (real GDP at market prices)

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

¹ The relative size of each industry for the year of 2006 is the share of its real value added of the GDP for the year 2005. Similarly, the relative size of taxes less subsidies on products is the share of its value of the real GDP for the year 2005.

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

The impact of an industry on the change in real GDP depends on two factors: the increase or decrease in the real value added of the industry and its relative size, measured as its share of GDP in the previous year. Thus, the 5,4 percent real annual GDP in 2006 was mainly due to increases in the finance, real estate and business services industry (1,7 percentage point); the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (1,0 percentage point); manufacturing industry (0,8 percentage point), the transport, storage and the communication industry (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) and the general government service and the construction industry (each contributing 0,4 of a percentage point) (see. table D last column).

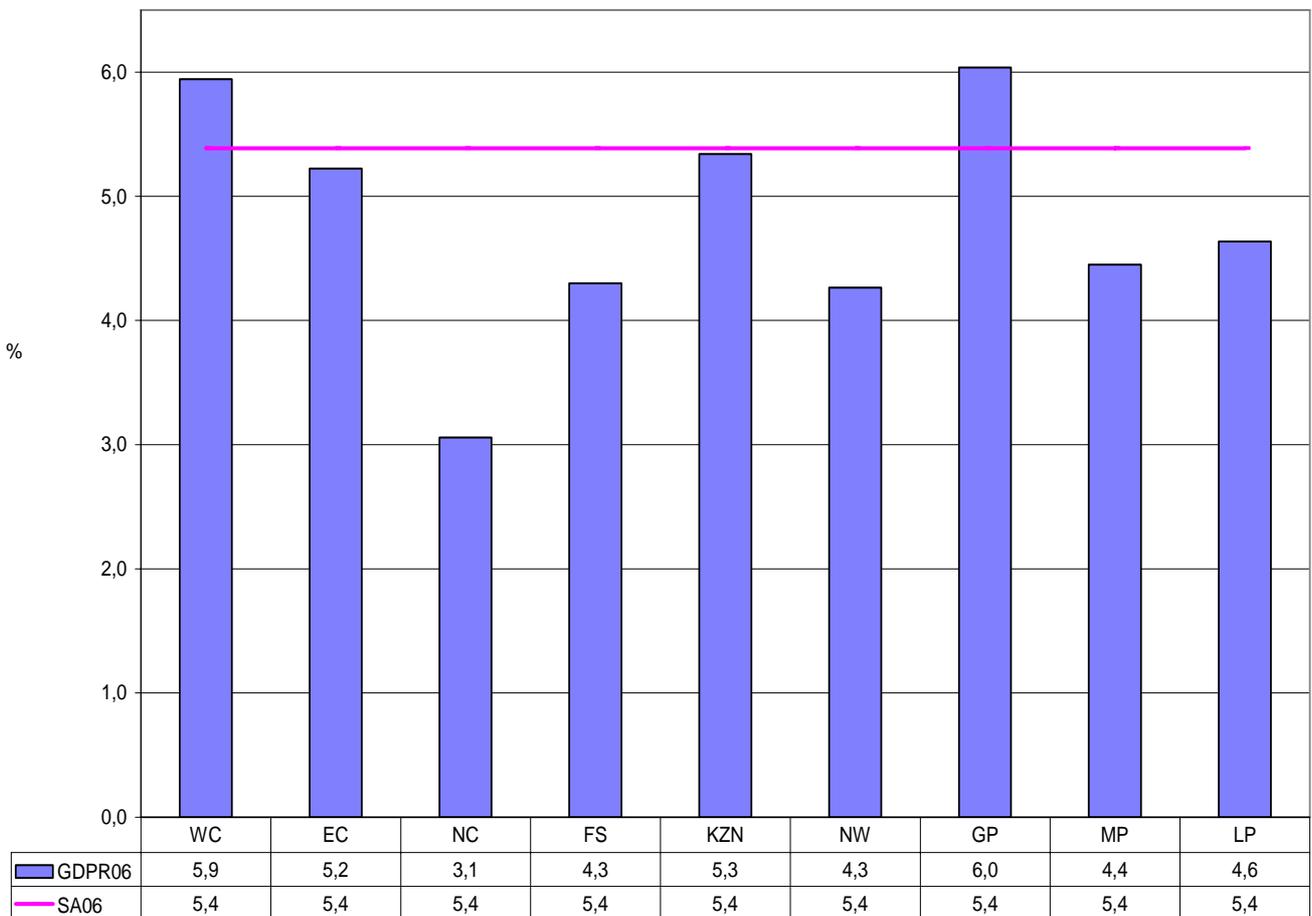
REGIONAL GDP

Gross domestic product per region for 2006

Preliminary estimates indicated that the highest real annual economic growth rate per region - as measured by the gross domestic product per region (GDPR) at market prices - for 2006 compared with 2005, was recorded in Gauteng with 6,0 percent, followed by Western Cape with 5,9 percent, KwaZulu- Natal with 5,3 percent and Eastern Cape with 5,2 percent.

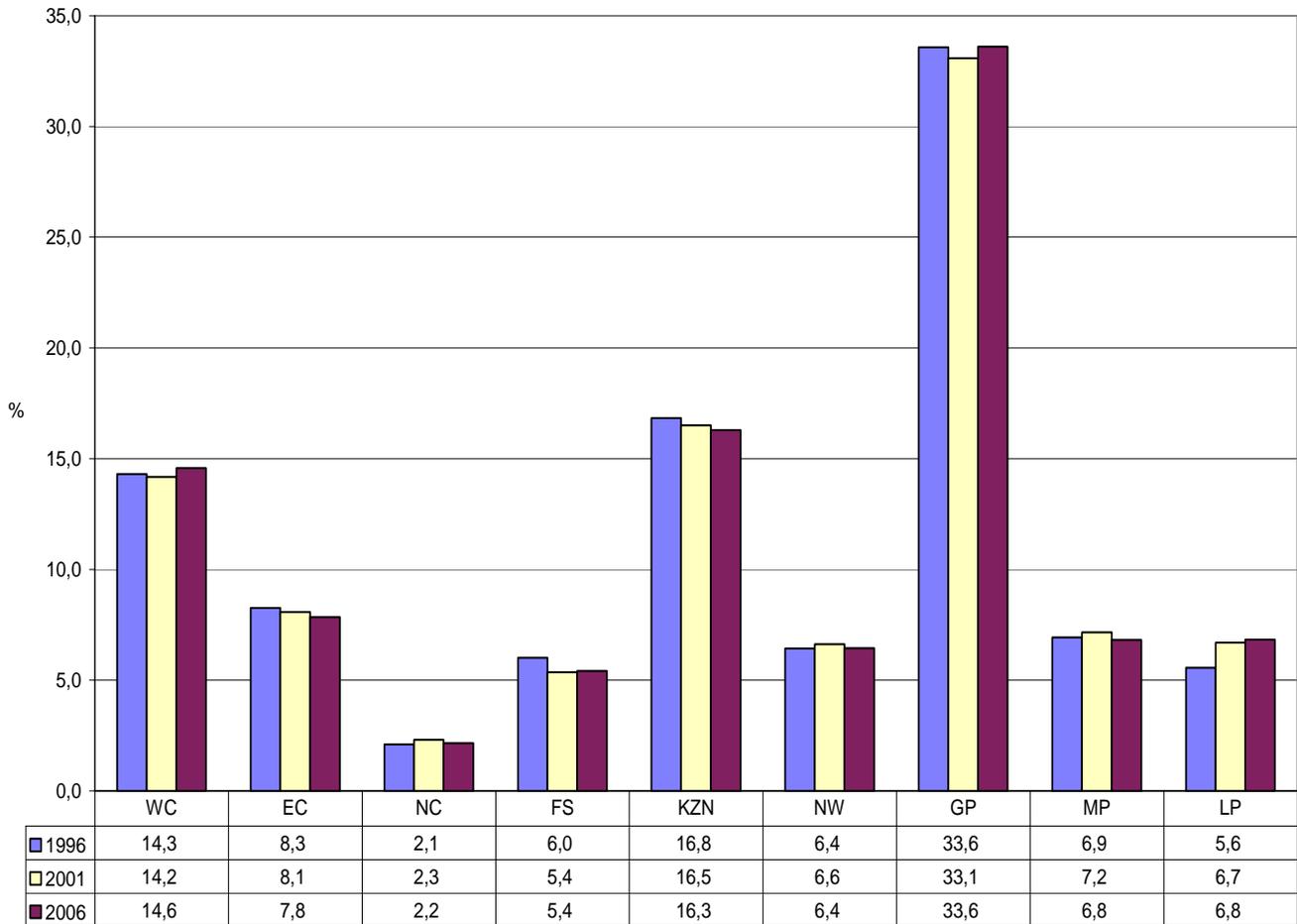
The economic performance of Gauteng is attributed to growth in construction (19,0 percent), finance, real estate and business services (8,5 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (7,4 percent). Northern Cape recorded the lowest growth rate (3,1 percent) of the nine provinces in 2006. In comparison, the real annual economic growth rate for South Africa increased by 5,4 percent in 2006 (see tables 16 and figure 2).

Figure 2 - Real annual economic growth rate per region for 2006



In 2006, Gauteng contributed 33,6 percent to the economy of South Africa, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 16,3 percent and Western Cape with 14,6 percent. Northern Cape made the smallest contribution of 2,2 percent to the economy of South Africa in 2006 (see table 16 and figure 3).

Figure 3 – GDP contribution to the economy of South Africa in 1996, 2001 and 2006

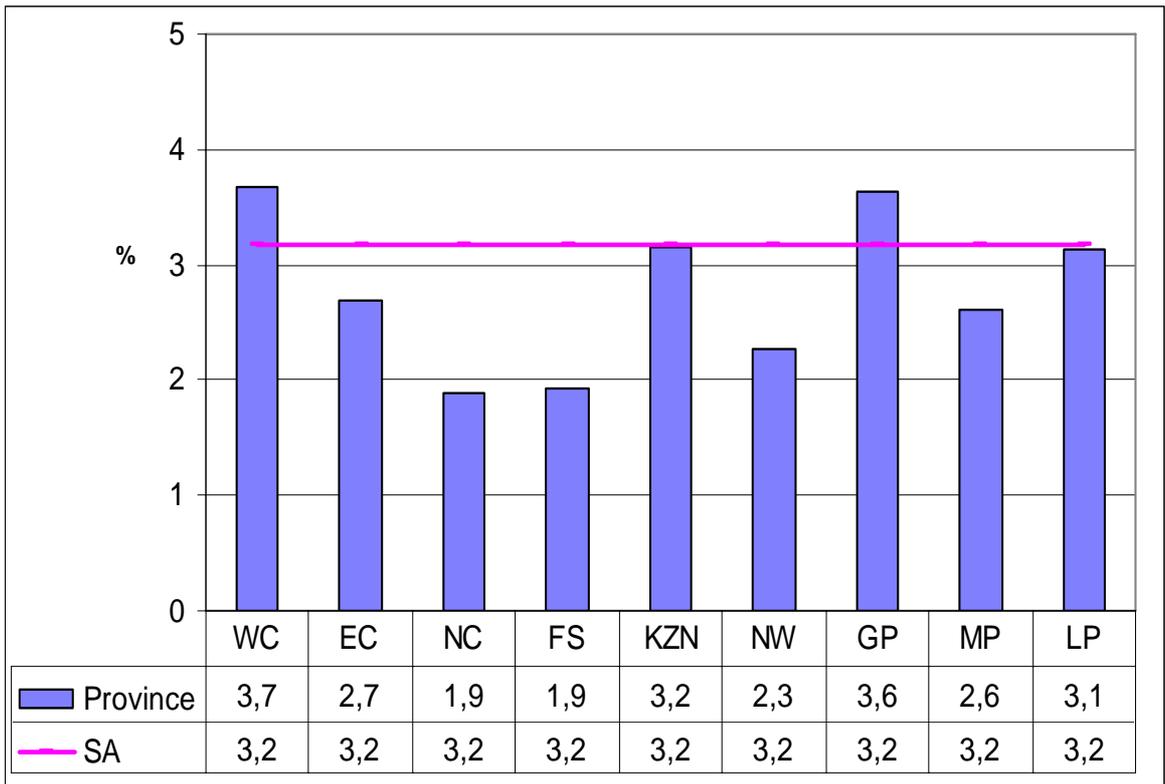


Average real annual economic growth

The highest average real annual economic growth rate recorded in the nine provinces over the period 1996 to 2006, was that of Western Cape, with an average real annual economic growth rate of 3,7 percent. Northern Cape and Free State recorded the lowest average real annual economic growth rate over the period with an average real annual economic growth rate of 1,9 percent.

The average real annual economic growth rate of South Africa for the period 1996 to 2006 is 3,2 percent (see figure 4).

Figure 4 – Average annual economic growth: 1996 – 2006



Western Cape

Western Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 5,9 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 5,7 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (26,3 percent), the manufacturing industry (16,2 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (15,5 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Western Cape. The mining and quarrying industry made the lowest contribution (0,2 percent) to GDP at market prices of Western Cape (see table 17).

Eastern Cape

Eastern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 5,2 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 4,6 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were finance, real estate and business services industry (20,2 percent), general government services sector (18,5 percent) and the manufacturing industry (16,6 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Eastern Cape. The mining and quarrying industry had the lowest contribution (0,2 percent) to the GDP of Eastern Cape (see table 18).

Northern Cape

Northern Cape recorded an economic growth rate of 3,1 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 3,3 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest contributors to the GDP of the region were the mining and quarrying industry (23,5 percent), the finance, real estate and business services industry (13,0 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants industry (11,3 percent). The construction industry contributed only (1,3 percent) to the GDP of Northern Cape (see table 19).

Free State

Free State recorded an economic growth rate of 4,3 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 3,9 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were the finance, real estate and business services industry (16,4 percent), the general government services sector (13,0 percent) and the manufacturing industry (12,4 percent). The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,3 percent) to GDP at market prices of Free State (see table 20).

KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal recorded an economic growth rate of 5,3 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 5,3 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were the manufacturing industry (21,5 percent), the finance, real estate and business services industry (16,7 percent) and the wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants industry (12,8 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of KwaZulu-Natal. The mining and quarrying industry made the lowest contribution of 1,5 percent (see table 21).

North West

The North West recorded an economic growth rate of 4,3 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 4,9 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (25,8 percent), the finance, real estate and business services (13,7 percent) and the general government services sector (11,3 percent) in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of North West. The electricity, gas and water industry had the lowest contribution (1,0 percent) to the GDP of North West (see table 22).

Gauteng

Gauteng recorded an economic growth rate of 6,0 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 5,3 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy of Gauteng were the finance, real estate and business services industry (21,3 percent) and the manufacturing industry (19,6 percent). The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the lowest contribution (0,5 percent) to GDP at market prices of Gauteng (see table 23).

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga recorded an economic growth rate of 4,4 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 4,2 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (19,4 percent); manufacturing industry (17,7 percent); and the finance, real estate and business services industry (11,4 percent). The construction industry made the lowest contribution (1,8 percent) to GDP at market prices of Mpumalanga (see table 24).

Limpopo

Limpopo recorded an economic growth rate of 4,6 percent during 2006. This follows a growth rate of 4,1 percent in 2005.

In 2006, the largest industries in the economy were the mining and quarrying industry (22,9 percent), the finance, real estate and business services (16,5 percent) and the general government services sector (16,4 percent); and in terms of their contribution to GDP at market prices of Limpopo. The construction industry had the lowest contribution (1,5 percent) to GDP at market prices of Limpopo (see table 25).

P J Lehohla
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR GDP COMPILATION

National accounting structure

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

The 1993 SNA partitions the production account with the balancing item "value added" and a generation of income account with the balancing item "operating surplus/mixed income". The 1993 SNA recommends that the production and generation of income accounts be compiled for all institutional sectors (e.g. financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households).

The creation of new "balancing" items by the 1993 SNA introduced a significant extension to the accounting structure of the 1968 SNA. Balancing items are more than simply a method to ensure that accounts balance. They also represent important economic variables. For example, the balancing item of the production account is "value added". Likewise, the balancing item of the generation of income account is described as the "operating surplus" or "mixed income" of households. Mixed income of households is a new concept, which has been introduced for purposes of making a distinction between the operating surplus of certain unincorporated enterprises owned by households and the operating surplus of other enterprises. The "mixed income of households" concept was introduced due to the surplus generated by unincorporated household enterprises implicitly containing an element of remuneration for work done by the owner that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur. However, the surplus generated by owner-occupied dwellings is not regarded as mixed income but operating surplus; no remuneration of employees is included in mixed income. The new concept will have practical implications only if the production and generation of income accounts are compiled for the household sector.

Apart from many new aspects, the 1993 SNA includes a consistent and integrated set of supply and use tables (SU-tables) which - among other features - provide a detailed analysis of the process of production, the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production. In other words, its role in the 1993 SNA is primarily related to the production account and to the goods and services and generation of income accounts. This ensures that the information contained in the SU-tables and the other components of the national accounts, such as the GDP and the expenditure on the GDP, is reconciled.

Extended production boundary

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

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

With regard to own-account production of goods by households, the 1993 SNA recommends that all goods produced for purposes of own use are to be included in the production boundary.

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

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

Valuation concepts

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

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

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

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

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

Classification and terminology of taxes	<p>In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendation, South Africa has adopted the revised classification and terminology of taxes. The 1968 SNA term “indirect taxes” has been replaced by the term “taxes on production and imports” and the 1968 SNA term “direct taxes” has been changed to “current taxes on income and wealth”. Furthermore, the distinction between “commodity taxes” and “other indirect taxes and imports” has been replaced by the terms “taxes on products” and “other taxes on production”.</p> <p>Taxes on production and imports include taxes on products and other taxes on production. Taxes on products consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Furthermore, they are payable per unit of a good or service produced. Important examples of taxes on products are excise and import duties and value added tax (VAT). Other taxes on production consist of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on labour employed, etc. Important examples of other taxes on production are taxes on payroll or work force, stamp duties, business or professional licenses, etc.</p> <p>Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory payments levied by government on the income and wealth of institutional units. These taxes include taxes on individual or household income, taxes on the income or profits of corporations, etc.</p>
Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)	<p>Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions’ output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This “hidden” charge (known as imputed banking service in the 1968 SNA) is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the system as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.</p>
Methodology for annual GDP estimates	<p>Statistics South Africa used the input output framework for the derivation of the estimates of GDP. This framework allows for the comparison and confrontation of all relevant datasets in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It combines the results from all three different approaches to GDP compilation, notable the production-, income- and expenditure approaches. In addition, the framework ensures that there is a balance, on a detailed economic activity basis, between output, intermediate expenditure and value added. It further allows for the comparison of the total supply of a specific commodity in the economy with the eventual use of that economy, whether in the production environment or as part of final consumption.</p>
Nominal annual estimates	<p>The input output framework is embodied within the sets of supply and use tables that were developed for each year from 1997 onwards. This publication contains tables for the years 2004 and 2006 (see tables 36 and 38). These tables provided the nominal estimates of GDP for the relevant years on a detailed industry and commodity level.</p> <p>As the role of SU-tables is primarily related to the goods and services (see table E), production (see table F) and generation of income (see table G) accounts, these accounts are briefly discussed before attention is given to the structure of the SU-tables.</p>
Goods and services account	<p>The goods and services account shows, for the total economy, how the total amount of product available (resources) is equal to the total amount used. Resources are shown on the left-hand side and uses are shown on the right-hand side of the goods and services account.</p>

Table E - Goods and services account: 2000

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

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

Production account

The production account (see table F) emphasises the concept of GDP or value added as one of the main balancing items in the 1993 SNA. The 1993 SNA recommends the calculation of GDP for the entire economy and the calculation of value added for the various industries. The GDP is essentially a production measure as it is obtained through the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units, in their capacities as producers, plus the values of any taxes, less subsidies, on production or imports not already included in the values of the outputs and values added by resident producers.

Value added measures the value created by production and may be calculated either before (gross) or after (net) deducting the consumption of fixed capital on the fixed assets used. Gross value added is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Gross/Net value added is the balancing item in the production account for an institutional unit, sector, establishment or industry, while gross/net domestic product is the balancing item in the production accounts for the total economy.

It is important to note that value added does not cover all transactions linked to the production process, but only to the result of production, i.e. output and the utilisation of goods and services when producing this output, i.e. intermediate consumption. In other words it includes output as a resource (see right-hand side of the production account) and intermediate consumption as a use (see left-hand side of production account). As the consumption of fixed capital is not shown separately, the resulting balancing item is gross domestic product.

Table F - Production account: 2000

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Intermediate consumption	1 055 468	Output	1 893 686
		Taxes on products	87 816
		Subsidies on products	-3 886
<i>Gross domestic product</i>	<i>922 148</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

Generation of income account The generation of income account (see table G) records distributive transactions resulting from the production process. Distributive transactions consist of transactions by which the value added generated by production is distributed to labour, capital and government, and transactions involving the redistribution of income and wealth (taxes on income and other transfers).

Thus, the resources include gross domestic product and the uses refer to compensation of employees as well as taxes less subsidies on production and imports. The balancing item is gross operating surplus/mixed income. The mixed income refers to the balancing item in the generation of income account for the household sector. The reason is that the surplus generated by un-incorporated household enterprises includes both remuneration for the labour of the owner as well as a return to the entrepreneurship and capital employed.

Table G - Generation of income account: 2000

Uses	R million	Resources	R million
Compensation of employees	442 302	Gross domestic product	922 148
Taxes on production and imports	107 954		
Taxes on products	87 816		
Other taxes on production	20 138		
Subsidies	-5 877		
Subsidies on products	-3 886		
Other subsidies on production	-1 991		
<i>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</i>	<i>377 769</i>		

Stats SA: Statistical Release P0441 Gross Domestic Product, 30 November 2004

Concepts and definitions applicable to SU-tables The 1993 SNA clarifies, inter alia, the concepts and definitions used for the valuation of output of goods and services, intermediate consumption, and value added. The concepts and definitions applicable to the SU-tables are briefly discussed below.

Output of goods and services

Output consists only of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment and that become available for use outside that establishment and for own final use in that establishment. Output may be valued in various ways. The 1993 SNA prescribes three ways in which output of goods and services may be measured, namely at basic prices, producers' prices or purchasers' prices.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any tax payable (e.g. excise duties and value added tax (VAT)) *plus* any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices *exclude* any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Producers' price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output *minus* any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It *excludes* any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Purchasers' price is the amount paid by the purchaser, *excluding* any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good *includes* any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

The relationship between the above-mentioned concepts can be expressed as follows:
Output at basic prices

<i>plus</i>	taxes on products (excluding VAT)
<i>less</i>	subsidies on products
=	Output at producers' prices
<i>plus</i>	trade and transport margins
<i>plus</i>	non-deductible VAT
=	Output at purchasers' prices

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

Intermediate consumption

With regard to the valuation of intermediate consumption, i.e. expenditure by enterprises on goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, the 1993 SNA recommends that it should be valued at purchasers' price. Intermediate inputs purchased and/or transferred from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise, should be valued at the same prices as used to value them as outputs of those establishments, plus any additional transport charges not included in the output values.

Gross value added

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross value added by the various industries be valued at basic prices, both at current and constant prices. It is important to note that gross value added at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products. As the basic price measures the amount retained by the producer it is, therefore, the price most relevant for the producer's decision-taking. Gross value added at basic prices is also the measure preferred and adopted by Stats SA.

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

The classification and terminology of taxes

In accordance with the 1993 SNA recommendations, South Africa distinguishes between “taxes on products” and “other taxes on production”, collectively known as “taxes on production and imports”.

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

Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM)

Banks and other financial institutions provide a variety of services. Those that are specifically charged for include currency exchange, handling of cheques, etc., and the corresponding revenues form part of the institutions' output. An additional, and very significant part of their income comes from charging higher interest rates to borrowers and paying lower interest rates to depositors than they would need to if they charged explicitly for all their services. This “hidden” charge is called Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FSIM) in the 1993 SNA. The total value of FSIM is measured in the 1993 SNA as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds, as such, income does not arise from financial intermediation.

According to the 1993 SNA, the total output should be allocated among the various recipient industries or users e.g. households of the services for which no explicit charges are made. (The introduction of the allocation of FISIM increased the level of GDP due to the fact that a smaller part is deducted as costs compared to the previous method)

Trade margins

The output of wholesalers and retailers is measured by the value of the trade margins realised on the goods they sell i.e. the difference between the sale value of products sold and the cost of purchasing these products. The reason for measuring the output of the wholesale and retail trade by the trade margins is because the productive activity associated with distribution is construed to be the provision of services for displaying the goods in an informative and attractive way. Included in the trade margins are estimates regarding the informal sector, i.e. goods sold by stalls, street hawkers and other itinerant merchants.

Transport margins

Transport margins constitute part of the output of transport of goods. Basically, there are two methods of treating transport margins in a SU-table.

When transport is arranged in such a way that the purchaser has to pay separately for the transport costs, in other words if the transport costs are billed separately, these costs is identified as transport margins. This implies that customers not only buy the goods, but also transport services from producers.

If the producer transports the goods, or arranges for them to be transported without extra cost to the purchaser, transportation will appear as intermediate consumption to the producer, and at the same time it will be included in the basic price.

The output of passenger transport is not part of transport margins.

Secondary and ancillary production

Establishments often produce products that are not typical of the industries in which they are classified for statistical censuses or surveys. According to the standard industrial classification (SIC) used by Stats SA, the establishment is the statistical unit according to which all economic activities are classified. A business at a particular address is classified in its entirety according to its principal activity in a certain industry, and both principal and secondary products of that establishment then form part of the output of the particular industry. The major output of such a business, which determines its classification, is called its principal output, and its other outputs, typically produced by another industry, are called its secondary output.

From the above, it is clear that a secondary activity may be defined as an activity carried out within an establishment in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the establishment. In the supply table secondary products are shown as *off diagonal entries*. The value added of a secondary activity must be less than that of the principal activity.

Ancillary products, in contrast to principal and secondary products, are not intended for use outside the establishment and are also not explicitly recognised and recorded separately in the SU-tables. They are merely supporting activities undertaken within the establishment for purposes of creating the necessary conditions within which the principal and secondary activities can take place.

The following kinds of activities are typical examples of ancillary products -

- keeping records or files;
- purchasing and storing of materials or equipment;
- cleaning and maintenance of buildings;
- provision of security; and
- reparation and servicing activities

Gross capital formation

The 1993 SNA recommends that gross capital formation be measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Due to data constraints, it is not possible to include any estimates for the acquisition less disposals of valuables in the SU-tables.

However, since the previous benchmarking of national accounts, data has become available to implement further recommendations of the 1993 SNA. This include estimates of gross fixed capital formation in areas such as –

- mineral exploration; and
- computer software.

User should keep the SNA93 recommendation pertaining to expenditure by the defence force on fixed assets that could be used for production purposes by both military and civilian users in mind. In principle, Expenditure on, inter alia, military hospitals and other military buildings were treated as gross fixed capital formation.

Import data

Import data is adjusted for the difference between cost of insurance and freight (c.i.f.) and free on board (f.o.b.). The adjustment is necessitated by the 1993 SNA recommendation to value imported commodities at c.i.f. prices, but total imports at f.o.b. prices. The difference between the f.o.b. price and the c.i.f. price represents the costs of transportation and insurance between the frontier of the exporting country and the frontier of the importing country.

Structure of SU-tables The structure of the SU-tables is explained by means of an aggregated set of tables (see tables H and I). In order to simplify references to these SU-tables, the columns of the supply table have been numbered SC and the rows of the supply table have been numbered SR, while the columns of the use table have been numbered UC and the rows of the use table have been numbered UR. The intersection of a row and a column is denoted by a colon separating the two applicable numbers e.g. SC1:SR1. Furthermore, the economy is divided into three industries, primary, secondary and tertiary, as shown in columns SC5 to SC7 and UC4 to UC6. The sum of these three industries is found in columns SC8 and UC7.

Supply table

The supply table (cf. table H) shows the origin of the resources of goods and services, depicting products in rows (SR) and industries in columns (SC). In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table M). An additional row is added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad. In the columns, information on the output of each industry according to an industrial classification (cf. table K), imports, taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins are shown. Furthermore, in the supply table, goods and services produced in the economy are measured at basic prices. Basic price is the preferred method of valuing output in the 1993 SNA. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. Basic prices exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to import data is shown in column SC10 and row SR4.

Use table

The use table (cf. table I) shows the uses of goods and services and supplies information on the cost structures of the various industries. In the rows, the various types of products are presented according to a product classification (cf. table N). Additional rows are added for the adjustment of direct purchases by South African residents abroad and direct purchases in the domestic market by non South Africans residents. The table is divided into three different sections, each with its own characteristics.

The *first section* shows the goods and services used as intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices by industry in columns (UC4-UC6)) and by product in rows (UR1-UR5). The total row (UR6) shows intermediate consumption by industries at purchasers' prices.

The *second section* shows the components of final demand (column UC9), namely, exports, household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

The *third section* elaborates on the production costs of producers other than intermediate consumption expenditure (columns UC2-UC7 and row UR7) namely, compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports, consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus/mixed income.

The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

Uses of SU-tables

The SU-tables, often regarded as the cornerstone of the 1993 SNA, have both statistical and analytical functions.

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

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

Derivation of GDP

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

Table H - Framework of the supply of products at basic prices: 2000 (R million)

Column no.	SC1 (SC2+SC3+SC4)	SC2	SC3	SC4 (SC8+SC9+SC10)	SC5	SC6	SC7	SC8 (SC5+SC6+SC7)	SC9	SC10	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Output of industries			Total industry	Imports	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment on imports
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry				
SR1	Primary products	218 915	1 172	11 385	206 358	172 126	133	0	172 259	34 099	
SR2	Secondary products	1 134 934	60 520	193 032	881 382	4 516	719 741	0	724 257	157 126	
SR3	Tertiary products	838 506	22 238	-204 417	1 020 685	340	38 538	958 294	997 170	40 106	(16 592)
SR4	c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment on imports									(16 592)	16 592
SR5	Direct purchases residents	15 018								15 018	
SR6	Total output at basic prices	2 207 373	83 930	0	2 123 443	176 982	758 412	958 294	1 893 686	229 757	0

Table I - Framework of the use of products at purchasers' prices: 2000 (R million)

Column no.	UC1 (UC7+UC9)	UC2	UC3	UC4	UC5	UC6	UC7 (UC4+UC5+UC6)	UC8 (UC2+UC3+UC7)	UC9	
Row no.	Supply of products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Intermediate consumption by industries			Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
					Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry			
UR1	Primary products	218 915			3 042	93 637	1 866	98 546		120 369
UR2	Secondary products	1 134 934			47 602	383 208	154 741	585 551		549 383
UR3	Tertiary products	838 506			35 497	78 558	257 289	371 344		467 161
UR4	Direct purchases residents	15 018								15 018
UR5	Direct purchases non residents									
UR6	Total uses at purchasers' prices	2 207 373			86 140	555 404	413 925	1 055 468		1 151 905
UR7	Gross value added/ GDP		87 816	-3 886	90 842	203 010	544 366	838 218	922 148	
UR8	Total output at basic prices				176 982	758 412	958 291	1 893 686		

The *production approach* derives GDP at market prices by deducting intermediate consumption expenditure (uses) at purchasers' prices from total output at basic prices after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products as well as trade and transport margins. The corresponding entries for 2000 in tables J and K are:

Output at basic prices	SC8:SR6 or UC7:UR8	R	1 893 686
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	SC2:SR6	R	83 930
+ Trade and transport margins	SC3:SR6	R	0
- Intermediate consumption (at purchaser's prices)	UC7:UR6	R	1 055 468
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148

The *income approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails summing all the components of value added i.e. remuneration of employees and gross operating surplus after making provision for taxes and subsidies on products. In table K it is shown as column UC8.

= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148
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The *expenditure approach* to estimate the GDP at market prices entails the summation of the components of final demand i.e. household consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, change in the value of inventories and exports, in the use table (cf. table J) and subtracting imports as obtained from the supply table (cf. table K):

Components of final demand	UC9:UR6	R	1 151 905
- Imports	SC9:SR6	R	229 757
= GDP at market prices	UC8:UR7	R	922 148

Other derivations

Apart from deriving the GDP according to the various approaches, a number of different valuations regarding goods and services, output, etc., can also be deduced from SU-tables as is illustrated in tables J and K. The columns on the left of the SU-tables (SC1 and UC1) show the total supply of goods and services at purchasers' prices i.e. including taxes less subsidies on products and trade and transport margins. Total supply of goods and services at basic prices is shown in column SC4. The columns for trade and transport margins (SC3) and taxes less subsidies on products (SC2+UC2+UC3) are used to derive total supply of products at purchasers' prices from the valuation at basic prices.

Column SC9 refers to imported goods and services. The c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment to imports is shown in column SC10 and row SR4. The GDP at market prices is shown in column UC8, while the components of final demand (final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation, exports and the residual item), also valued at market prices, are shown in column UC9.

The products available in the economy are classified in rows SR1 to SR3 and UR1 to UR3. For each product, total supply and total use in purchasers' prices are equal. The rows SR5 and UR4 refer to direct purchases by South African residents abroad, which are treated as both imports and household expenditures. The expenditure by non-residents in the domestic market is shown in UR5. As it is included in both the exports (as a positive entry) and final consumption expenditure by households (as a negative entry), the net value in UC9 is nil.

The total output at basic prices for the different industries is shown in rows SR6 and UR8. Row UR6 includes total uses at purchasers' prices and UR7 shows gross value added for all industries and GDP at market prices for the total economy.

The off-diagonal production by a particular industry, or group of industries can also be easily deduced from a supply and use table. For example, the intersection SC6:SR1 shows that the secondary industries produced R133 million of primary products. Furthermore, the secondary industry produced R38 538 million of tertiary products (SC6:SR3). The value of the secondary industries' principal output (secondary products SC6:SR2) was R719 741 million. The negative value (R204 417 million) in SC3:SR3 reflects the total margins that are deducted from tertiary products as they are distributed throughout SC3 to convert the supply at basic prices to the supply at purchasers' prices.

Details regarding intermediate and final consumption can also be directly obtained from a SU-table, for example the first row of the use table (UR1) shows that primary products were used as intermediate consumption expenditure by the primary industry (R3 042 million), secondary industry (R93 637 million) and tertiary industry (R1 866 million) and as final consumption expenditure (R120 369 million).

Real annual estimates

The nominal estimates were used to derive real annual estimates of value added and GDP (estimates at constant 2000 prices). This was done according to the recommended "double-deflation" technique.

Value added is derived in the production accounts as the balancing item between output and intermediate consumption. The development of production accounts in real terms (2000 prices) requires the deflation of both sets of values (output and intermediate consumption) to the price levels of the new base year with suitable price indices. As this is done on both "sides" of the account, it is referred to as "double –deflation". An alternative technique is to calculate real estimates in the base year and to use volume indicators to extrapolate the values for the other periods.

Stats SA has applied the double-deflation technique in all industries where the required price indices information were available. This approach was not incorporated previously in the estimates of the real production accounts. The nominal estimate of value added was previously deflated with a single price index, mostly linked to the specific type of output of the industry. In addition, the extrapolation through volume indices was applied as well.

The development of a series of supply and use tables made it possible to introduce double-deflation, as accurate information on the composition of intermediate consumption and output for each industry was derived. Based on the structure of intermediate consumption (and output), specific price indices could be linked to corresponding commodity groups, enabling the derivation of a weighted intermediate consumption (and output) price indices for each industry.

The advantage of double-deflation is that it allows for independent estimates of both output and intermediate consumption of an industry. This is in contrast to the single indicator method where either an input or an output indicator is applied, assuming a fixed relationship between value added and output or intermediate consumption.

The development of real annual estimates was done from 1997 to date, although the revisions are only done from 1998 onwards. This was done in order to create an "overlap" with the previous time-series, with the estimates for 1997 available in prices of both 1995 and 2000. This link was used to derive the real annual estimates for the years prior to 1997.

Quarterly estimates

Quarterly estimates of value added in nominal and real terms were based on the annual nominal and real estimates referred to earlier. The development of quarterly estimates of GDP, and the accompanying growth rates, has as its principle objective, the preservation of as much of the short-term series movements as possible, given the constraints of new annual estimates. It is important to preserve as much as possible of the short-term movements in the new series, as it is of central interest in quarterly national accounts.

To this extent use was made of the Proportional Denton Method. It is a technique that implicitly constructs, from the revised annual ratios between estimates of value added and the underlying indicators, a quarterly series of ratios between value added and the underlying indicators. It operates under the constraints that the quarterly ratio averages to the annual ratios for each year that has a revised annual estimate of GDP.

Level of detail

The benchmarked estimates (within the supply and use tables), were done on a more detailed level than what is published.

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

An added advantage is that the annual GDP estimates contain more details on industries and variables (see tables 8 to 15).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR COMPILATION OF GDPR ESTIMATES

Annual GDPR estimates Annual estimates of Gross Domestic Product per region include estimates of value added by industry and region. A region is defined as a province.

Prior to the implementation of SNA93, Stats SA compiled and released estimates of GDP, (gross geographic product – GGP), for magisterial districts on a periodic basis. The last publication was released in November 1995, containing final and preliminary estimates for 1993 and 1994 respectively. The publication, like its predecessors, provided estimates of GDP at current prices and remuneration of employees by magisterial district disaggregated by eleven different industries. The compilation and publication of regional estimates were suspended due to limited resources caused by the implementation of the 1993 SNA, the benchmarking of estimates of National Accounts and the change of base year to 1995.

The demand for information on economic activity on a regional basis was identified and the development and publication of annual estimates of GDPR was resumed with the publication of official estimates in November 2003.

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

231	municipalities
6	metropolitan municipalities (MM)
46	district municipalities (DM)
9	provinces

To a large extent – but not entirely – this is a hierarchical structure.

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

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

The units and classifications

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

- a) The institutional unit for the analysis of flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions.

There are four kinds of institutional units:

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

Institutional units are classified into institutional sectors: non-financial corporations, financial corporations, general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households¹.

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

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

Gross domestic product per region - GDPR

GDPR² through the production approach is derived from the production and generation of income accounts as explained earlier.

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

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

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

¹ Other non-profit institutions are classified together with the sectors they serve.

² The term gross geographic product (GGP) was previously used. GDPR is more exact and is preferred.

Regional household accounts

The household sector is the only institutional sector, for which it is possible to compile institutional accounts at a regional level. It might be possible to compile such accounts in South Africa, at least on an intermittent basis. All households are uni-regional units meaning that their centre of economic interest is in one region. All other types of institutional units – corporations, central and provincial governments, and non-profit institutions – may be uni-regional or multi-regional. A multi-regional institutional unit has its centre of economic interest in more than one region or in the whole country. Examples of the latter are central government, ESKOM, Transnet, some large private corporations and many non-profit institutions. Some transactions of multi-regional units cannot, strictly speaking, be regionalised. This is the case for transfers and financial transactions. Hence, balancing items like disposable income, saving and net lending cannot be derived on a regional level for multi-regional units.

Current and constant prices

Regional estimates of production and generation of income accounts and GDP are often done only at current prices. For example, the countries of the European Union are required to provide regional estimates at current prices only. Strictly speaking, regional price and volume indices would be needed for regional estimates at constant prices. However, there is a demand from key stakeholders for information on the growth rates of GDP in order to make comparisons with national GDP growth rates possible. Simplified estimates at constant prices were derived by using the national (national accounts) deflators, assuming that price developments are the same for similar activities all over the country.

Frequency and timeliness

Only annual GDP estimates are available at this stage. Most short-term indicators used for the quarterly estimates are not available on a regional basis. As the first independent annual national accounts estimates – i.e. not derived as the sum of four quarters – are published in November, regional estimates will be available 11 months after the reference year as well.

Regional estimates of value added and GDP are available from 1995 to 2006.

Sources and methods

Regional accounts require data from institutional units and establishments that are resident in a region (cf. Statistical sources).

Three methods were used for the regionalisation of estimates of GDP and its components, namely bottom-up methods, top-down methods and mixed methods.

Bottom-up methods involve the use of information on units resident in the region, e.g. survey data added up for all units in the region included in the survey. In the case of a sample survey, the sample must be designed to allow regional estimates. Census data, e.g. from the manufacturing census or the census of local authorities, can by their nature be added up by region. The regional values must then add up to the national total. An advantage of these methods is that they use relevant data sources at the required regional level.

Top-down methods involve the distribution of a national figure among regions by means of a distribution key. An example is household survey data on employment by region for a specific industry. An advantage of these methods is that they guarantee consistency between national and regional estimates.

Mixed methods include elements of both bottom-up and top-down methods. It is rarely possible to employ bottom-up methods in their pure form. Manufacturing for example can probably be estimated by the bottom-up method as far as the formal sector is concerned. Top-down methods will have to be used for the informal sector as well as for specific variables like taxes on production.

**GGP and
GDPR
estimates**

Users are advised to be cautious when attempting to link the previously published GGP data (statistical release P0401 – Gross Geographic product) and the GDPR estimates. Various factors compromise the comparability of the two time series. These include the use of different Systems of National Accounts (1968 SNA compared with 1993 SNA), the differences in the definition of the concept of a “region” as well as the benchmarking and revision of estimates of National Accounts (published in 1999 as well as in 2004).

**Annual GDP
estimates
and GDPR**

The compilation of independent annual estimates in Stats SA takes the form of preliminary estimates that are published 11 months after the reference year, followed by improved estimates after 23 months. These estimates are based on new data sources that were not available when quarterly GDP estimates were made. It follows that the independent annual estimates differ from the annual estimates that can be calculated within 60 days after the reference year through the sum-of-four-quarters approach.

By definition, the annual estimates of GDP for South Africa should equal the aggregate of the various GDPR estimates. The estimates of GDPR will therefore also be preliminary when published eleven months after the reference period. Improved estimates will then be made available 23 months after the reference year, or as annual GDP estimates for South Africa is revised.

THE TABLES

- Tables layout** This publication contains both national and regional estimates. Tables 1 to 15 contain national value added- and GDP estimates, whereas tables 16 to 35 contain regional value added- and GDP estimates. Tables 36 to 38 contain summarised supply and use tables.
- Tables 1 to 2** Table 1 and 2 show values added by industry at constant 2000 basic prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the same quarter in the previous year. Table 2 also includes the percentage increase in the first three quarters in 2006 added together compared to the corresponding quarters in 2005.
- Tables 3 to 4** Table 3 and 4 contain seasonally adjusted and annualised values added at constant 2000 basic prices by industry, in Rand million and as annualised percentage changes from the previous quarter. Seasonal adjustment is a method for removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the quarterly estimates. Although seasonality is an integral part of the quarterly data it may represent an impediment to effective analysis of the business cycle. However, irregular fluctuations because of events such as strikes can still make it difficult to interpret seasonally adjusted data. The annualised values added are equal to the seasonally quarterly data multiplied by four, while the annualised growth rates are derived by raising the change in a given quarter from the previous quarter to the power of four. The intent of annualisation is to indicate what the real growth would be if the present growth rate were to be sustained for a year.
- Tables 5 to 7** Tables 5 to 7 present quarterly estimates at current prices of values added by industry and GDP (table 5) and of compensation of employees (table 6) and gross operating surplus and net other taxes on production (table 7) by industry. Seasonally adjusted values added at current prices are available on request.
- Tables 8 to 9** Tables 8 and 9 show values added at current basic prices for detailed industries in Rand million and as percentages of the total value added of all industries. The latter is the preferred measurement of the relative contributions by the different industries to GDP. The measurement of the contribution to GDP entails the contribution of productive activities.
- Tables 10 to 11** Tables 10 and 11 present values added at constant 2000 basic prices for detailed industries, in Rand million and as annual percentage changes. The stronger annual real growth of the tertiary industries compared to the primary and secondary industries is illustrated in figure 5.

Figure 5 - Annual real growth in the primary, secondary and tertiary industries - (1993=100)

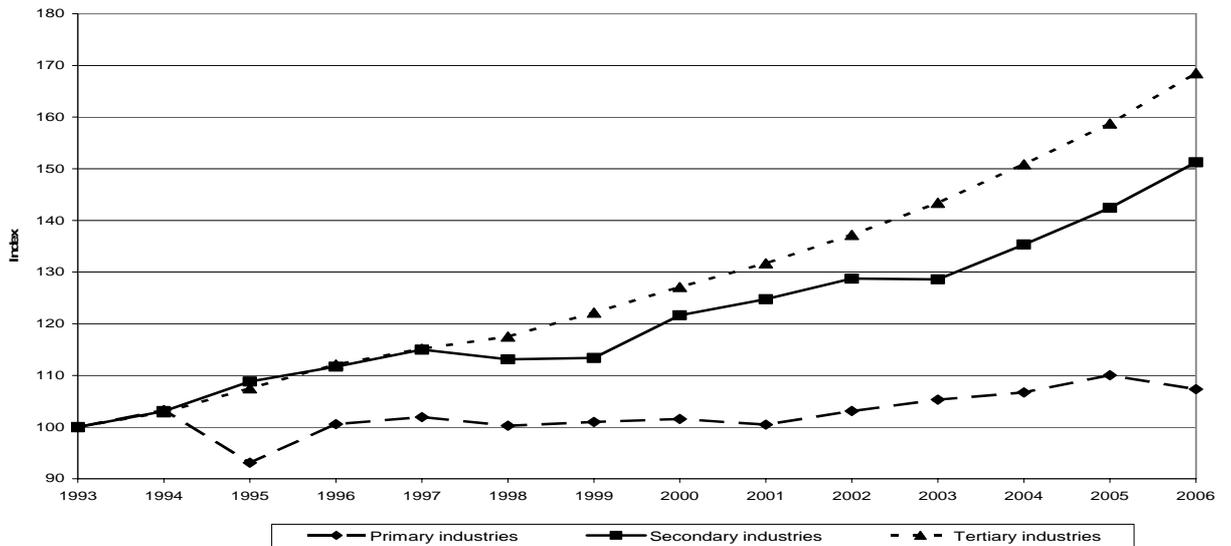


Table 12

Table 12 contains production accounts at current prices for aggregate industries. The total – the production account for the sum of all industries – does not add up to GDP at market prices. Taxes on products must be added and subsidies on products deducted as presented in table 8.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Output at basic prices} \\
 \text{Minus} & \quad \text{Intermediate consumption} \\
 = & \quad \text{Gross value added at basic prices} \\
 \text{minus} & \quad \text{Other taxes on production} \\
 \text{plus} & \quad \text{Other subsidies} \\
 = & \quad \text{Value added at factor cost} \\
 \text{plus} & \quad \text{Compensation of employees} \\
 = & \quad \text{Gross operating surplus/mixed income}
 \end{aligned}$$

Value added and operating surplus are derived gross of consumption of fixed capital. Consumption of fixed capital is a cost of production reflecting the wear and tear of capital assets used in the production process.

According to the production method, data on output and intermediate consumption are used to derive value added. In practice, estimates must in many cases rely on single indicators for output and the estimate of intermediate consumption must rely on assumptions that can be checked when, for instance, results from an intermittent economic survey or census become available.

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

The concept of mixed income indicates that working proprietors and self-employed persons do not, by definition, receive wages and salaries. The surplus of their activities – the residual after deducting all costs from their income – must provide for both remuneration for their labour and a return on their capital. Hence, the term mixed income does not appear in table 12 for general government services and other producers. There are no self-employed persons in these activities.

Table 13 Table 13 contains production accounts at constant 2000 prices for aggregate industries. In order to measure a transaction at constant prices, it must be possible, at least in principle, to factor it into a price and a volume component and keep the former component constant. This can be done either by using price indices for deflation of the current prices or volume indicators in order to extrapolate the base year value. Note that the volume component must reflect both changes in quantity and quality.

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

Table 14 Table 14 indicates an alternative way of presenting value added and GDP estimates at constant prices, i.e. as index numbers by industry with the base year (2000) equal to 100.

Table 15 Table 15 presents annual implied deflators for the main industries. The implied deflator is equal to the value added at current prices divided by the value added at constant prices. The GDP-deflator is sometimes used as an alternative measure of inflation. For comparison, table J includes the GDP-deflator, the consumer price index (CPI) and the production price index (PPI).

Table J - GDP-deflator, consumer and production price index - (2000 = 100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP-deflator	91,9	100,0	107,7	119,0	124,5	131,4	138,2	148,1
CPI	94,9	100,0	105,7	115,9	122,1	123,8	128,1	134,0
PPI	93,8	100,0	107,6	122,1	124,8	127,7	132,4	142,6

Tables 16 to 25 Tables 16 to 25 contain GDP per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to GDP, at constant 2000 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.

Tables 26 to 35 Tables 26 to 35 contain value added per industry per region in current prices – Rand million and percentage contributions to total value added of the specific industry at constant 2000 prices, in Rand million and as percentage changes from the previous year.

Tables 36 to 38 Tables 36 to 38 contain summarised sets of supply and use tables for 2004 to 2006.

NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected date of publication
	Fourth quarter of 2007	26 February 2008
	First quarter of 2008	27 May 2008
	Second quarter of 2008	26 August 2008
	Third quarter of 2008	25 November 2008

Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

South Africa's data dissemination practices are assessed against the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). A detailed description of the SDDS can be found on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board on the internet at <http://dsbb.imf.org>. This is a 'best practice' standard. It covers four sectors of the economy i.e. the real, fiscal, financial and external sectors, as well as population and identifies four dimensions i.e. data, access, integrity and quality, of data dissemination. For each of these dimensions, the SDDS prescribes two to four monitorable elements or good practices that can be observed, or monitored, by users of statistics. However, the IMF's monitoring of the SDDS as authorised by the IMF's Board of Executive Directors is limited to the dimensions of data i.e. coverage, periodicity and timeliness, and access i.e. advanced release calendar.

It should also be noted that the SDDS is a disclosure standard, i.e. it focuses on encouraging the authorities to provide information to users, including information that will enable users to assess the data.

The four institutions responsible for the compilation and dissemination of the SDDS prescribed data categories are National Treasury, the South African Revenue Services (SARS), the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

National Treasury is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the national budget (budgetary central government operations). SARS is responsible for compiling and disseminating of data on international merchandise trade.

The SARB is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on national accounts, the analytical accounts of the banking sector, the analytical accounts of the central bank, general government operations, consolidated government operations, central government debt, interest rate, exchange rates, share price indices, balance of payments, the international investment position, international reserves and foreign currency liquidity.

Stats SA is responsible for compiling and disseminating data on the production index, national accounts, the production price index, consumer price index, labour market and population.

South Africa has subscribed to the SDDS since 2 August 1996 and started posting its metadata on 27 September 1996. South Africa met the SDDS specifications for the coverage, periodicity and timeliness of the data, and for the dissemination of advanced release calendars on 18 September 2000.

The National Summary Data Page has been hyperlinked since 24 April 1997 and the Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity was disseminated on 1 September 2000.

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

The IMF has been working actively on producing Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) as a step to strengthen the architecture of the international financial system. The objectives of the ROSC include the promotion of increased transparency and encouragement of implementation of internationally accepted standards and codes. One of the ROSC components is the data dissemination module, which falls under the responsibility of the IMF's Statistics Department (STA). In this module, a country is assessed according to the SDDS.

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

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

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

An IMF delegation visited South Africa from 7 to 18 May 2001 and produced a ROSC for South Africa. This ROSC indicates to which extent South Africa has observed the IMF's requirements and is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/rosc/rosc.asp>

Changes in the next issue

The statistical release containing the GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2007, which will be published on Tuesday, 26 February 2008, will only include the quarterly estimates, i.e. tables 1 to 7, as from 1997 onwards and not the annual accounts, i.e. tables 8 to 43 as published in this statistical release.

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 018	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		28 083	67 363	174 197	23 835	27 830	144 111	103 500
2005		29 614	68 818	182 219	24 252	31 268	154 606	109 036
2006		27 284	68 726	191 629	24 985	35 862	165 425	114 455
1997	1	4 843	15 882	34 967	5 765	5 332	24 656	16 050
	2	9 579	16 200	36 168	5 979	5 368	24 816	16 201
	3	6 948	16 540	37 920	6 055	5 306	25 770	17 319
	4	4 700	16 479	37 636	5 899	5 523	28 905	17 741
1998	1	4 687	16 248	35 635	5 457	5 181	24 672	17 335
	2	9 249	16 249	36 245	5 590	5 051	25 214	17 405
	3	6 708	16 298	37 349	5 630	4 911	26 146	18 018
	4	4 043	16 215	37 108	5 529	5 116	29 487	18 225
1999	1	5 142	15 886	34 874	5 237	4 978	25 766	17 730
	2	10 221	15 966	35 787	5 515	4 972	26 761	18 134
	3	7 149	16 123	37 826	5 677	4 894	28 301	19 200
	4	3 701	16 141	38 692	5 667	5 140	32 726	19 641
2000	1	4 370	15 706	37 340	5 450	5 063	28 203	19 291
	2	8 760	15 897	38 666	5 723	5 179	29 261	19 784
	3	9 766	15 888	41 032	5 915	5 239	30 498	20 763
	4	4 556	15 901	42 068	5 700	5 633	34 744	21 034
2001	1	4 825	15 608	39 721	5 337	5 465	29 344	20 378
	2	10 067	15 963	40 520	5 482	5 510	29 946	20 765
	3	7 789	15 973	41 671	5 652	5 429	30 771	21 909
	4	3 878	15 780	42 218	5 485	5 750	34 956	22 595
2002	1	5 536	15 523	39 910	5 419	5 704	29 707	22 192
	2	11 532	15 949	41 443	5 679	5 790	30 441	22 789
	3	7 151	16 183	43 652	5 872	5 784	31 603	23 929
	4	4 073	16 272	43 725	5 751	6 163	36 119	24 480
2003	1	5 062	16 057	40 740	5 570	6 084	31 276	23 728
	2	11 936	16 583	40 863	5 766	6 164	32 195	24 165
	3	7 280	16 964	42 499	5 969	6 197	33 855	25 140
	4	3 423	16 897	42 304	5 847	6 608	38 812	25 831
2004	1	4 723	16 830	41 254	5 714	6 602	32 811	24 678
	2	10 879	16 713	42 548	5 932	6 819	33 780	25 181
	3	8 309	17 333	45 093	6 171	6 975	35 244	26 516
	4	4 172	16 487	45 302	6 018	7 434	42 277	27 126
2005	1	5 645	17 667	42 541	5 846	7 431	35 365	26 104
	2	10 412	17 380	44 910	6 046	7 689	36 198	26 636
	3	9 297	17 194	47 455	6 182	7 834	37 855	27 866
	4	4 260	16 578	47 313	6 178	8 314	45 187	28 431
2006	1	5 548	16 763	44 782	5 956	8 360	37 618	27 466
	2	9 178	17 072	46 814	6 218	8 740	38 820	27 956
	3	8 177	17 183	49 546	6 363	8 995	40 810	29 300
	4	4 381	17 708	50 488	6 449	9 767	48 177	29 733
2007	1	5 294	16 971	47 521	6 153	9 972	40 056	28 896
	2	8 905	16 996	49 002	6 405	10 370	40 991	29 475
	3	7 998	17 327	50 608	6 581	10 600	42 828	30 778

Table 1 - Quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	750 729
1998		144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148	810 767
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 254	85 120	947 374	835 696
2002		179 623	132 859	53 852	894 706	87 416	982 122	866 414
2003		187 062	136 018	56 074	922 966	89 797	1 012 763	895 267
2004		201 821	139 530	57 183	967 454	94 574	1 062 028	939 371
2005		212 313	144 236	59 705	1 016 068	99 068	1 115 136	986 454
2006		230 591	148 735	62 399	1 070 091	105 125	1 175 216	1 042 806
1997	1	34 467	34 062	11 013	187 036	20 954	207 990	182 291
	2	35 085	34 074	11 138	194 609	21 024	215 633	185 129
	3	35 437	34 199	11 229	196 723	21 063	217 786	189 877
	4	35 844	34 247	11 054	198 029	21 076	219 105	193 432
1998	1	34 990	33 860	11 366	189 430	20 660	210 090	184 743
	2	35 989	33 895	11 697	196 583	20 453	217 036	187 334
	3	36 503	33 890	12 051	197 504	20 868	218 372	190 796
	4	36 592	33 915	12 080	198 312	21 159	219 471	194 268
1999	1	36 805	33 590	12 019	192 026	20 263	212 289	186 884
	2	37 698	33 646	12 173	200 874	20 226	221 100	190 653
	3	38 335	33 627	12 437	203 569	20 872	224 441	196 420
	4	38 599	33 540	12 391	206 239	21 296	227 535	202 538
2000	1	38 127	33 282	12 483	199 315	20 514	219 829	194 945
	2	38 712	33 330	12 710	208 022	20 546	228 568	199 262
	3	39 377	33 316	13 103	214 897	21 222	236 119	205 131
	4	40 037	33 231	13 086	215 989	21 648	237 637	211 433
2001	1	40 528	33 080	12 987	207 272	20 843	228 115	202 447
	2	41 876	33 036	13 050	216 216	20 862	237 078	206 149
	3	42 867	32 920	13 305	218 287	21 478	239 765	210 498
	4	43 743	32 878	13 195	220 479	21 937	242 416	216 601
2002	1	43 438	32 801	13 151	213 381	21 041	234 422	207 845
	2	44 865	33 159	13 312	224 959	21 733	246 692	213 427
	3	45 380	33 379	13 681	226 613	22 162	248 775	219 462
	4	45 940	33 520	13 708	229 753	22 480	252 233	225 680
2003	1	45 488	33 534	13 750	221 290	21 679	242 969	216 228
	2	46 597	33 992	13 977	232 237	22 410	254 647	220 302
	3	47 294	34 188	14 307	233 692	22 583	256 275	226 412
	4	47 684	34 304	14 039	235 748	23 125	258 873	232 325
2004	1	48 200	34 164	14 101	229 077	22 367	251 444	224 354
	2	50 472	34 787	14 160	241 271	23 508	264 779	230 392
	3	51 271	35 149	14 470	246 531	24 017	270 548	238 222
	4	51 878	35 430	14 452	250 575	24 682	275 257	246 403
2005	1	51 585	35 403	14 659	242 247	23 633	265 880	236 602
	2	52 575	35 938	14 833	252 616	24 681	277 297	242 204
	3	53 592	36 345	15 134	258 754	25 129	283 883	249 457
	4	54 561	36 550	15 079	262 450	25 625	288 075	258 191
2006	1	55 464	36 580	15 438	253 975	24 957	278 932	248 427
	2	57 646	37 037	15 475	264 955	26 067	291 022	255 776
	3	57 991	37 394	15 747	271 506	26 605	298 111	263 329
	4	59 490	37 724	15 740	279 655	27 496	307 151	275 274
2007	1	59 502	37 860	16 116	268 342	26 564	294 906	263 048
	2	61 615	38 266	16 236	278 260	27 432	305 692	269 355
	3	63 499	38 669	16 471	285 359	27 807	313 166	277 361

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
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	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7
2005		5,4	2,2	4,6	1,7	12,4	7,3	5,3
2006		-7,9	-0,1	5,2	3,0	14,7	7,0	5,0
1997	1	10,4	-0,4	1,7	10,9	1,9	2,2	5,9
	2	-2,0	2,3	4,3	7,9	1,3	1,2	7,4
	3	-0,8	2,6	2,9	0,9	1,0	0,2	7,5
	4	0,4	2,2	2,0	-2,9	9,8	-1,4	9,5
1998	1	-3,2	2,3	1,9	-5,3	-2,8	0,1	8,0
	2	-3,4	0,3	0,2	-6,5	-5,9	1,6	7,4
	3	-3,5	-1,5	-1,5	-7,0	-7,4	1,5	4,0
	4	-14,0	-1,6	-1,4	-6,3	-7,4	2,0	2,7
1999	1	9,7	-2,2	-2,1	-4,0	-3,9	4,4	2,3
	2	10,5	-1,7	-1,3	-1,3	-1,6	6,1	4,2
	3	6,6	-1,1	1,3	0,8	-0,3	8,2	6,6
	4	-8,5	-0,5	4,3	2,5	0,5	11,0	7,8
2000	1	-15,0	-1,1	7,1	4,1	1,7	9,5	8,8
	2	-14,3	-0,4	8,0	3,8	4,2	9,3	9,1
	3	36,6	-1,5	8,5	4,2	7,0	7,8	8,1
	4	23,1	-1,5	8,7	0,6	9,6	6,2	7,1
2001	1	10,4	-0,6	6,4	-2,1	7,9	4,0	5,6
	2	14,9	0,4	4,8	-4,2	6,4	2,3	5,0
	3	-20,2	0,5	1,6	-4,4	3,6	0,9	5,5
	4	-14,9	-0,8	0,4	-3,8	2,1	0,6	7,4
2002	1	14,7	-0,5	0,5	1,6	4,4	1,2	8,9
	2	14,6	-0,1	2,3	3,6	5,1	1,7	9,7
	3	-8,2	1,3	4,8	3,9	6,5	2,7	9,2
	4	5,0	3,1	3,6	4,9	7,2	3,3	8,3
2003	1	-8,6	3,4	2,1	2,8	6,7	5,3	6,9
	2	3,5	4,0	-1,4	1,5	6,5	5,8	6,0
	3	1,8	4,8	-2,6	1,6	7,1	7,1	5,1
	4	-16,0	3,8	-3,3	1,7	7,2	7,5	5,5
2004	1	-6,7	4,8	1,3	2,6	8,5	4,9	4,0
	2	-8,8	0,8	4,1	2,9	10,6	4,9	4,2
	3	14,1	2,2	6,1	3,4	12,6	4,1	5,5
	4	21,9	-2,4	7,1	2,9	12,5	8,9	5,0
2005	1	19,5	5,0	3,1	2,3	12,6	7,8	5,8
	2	-4,3	4,0	5,6	1,9	12,8	7,2	5,8
	3	11,9	-0,8	5,2	0,2	12,3	7,4	5,1
	4	2,1	0,6	4,4	2,7	11,8	6,9	4,8
2006	1	-1,7	-5,1	5,3	1,9	12,5	6,4	5,2
	2	-11,8	-1,8	4,2	2,8	13,7	7,2	5,0
	3	-12,0	-0,1	4,4	2,9	14,8	7,8	5,1
	4	2,8	6,8	6,7	4,4	17,5	6,6	4,6
2007	1	-4,6	1,2	6,1	3,3	19,3	6,5	5,2
	2	-3,0	-0,4	4,7	3,0	18,7	5,6	5,4
	3	-2,2	0,8	2,1	3,4	17,8	4,9	5,0
	1-3 ^{3/}	-3,1	0,5	4,2	3,3	18,6	5,7	5,2

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

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

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

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		7,9	2,6	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,9	4,9
2005		5,2	3,4	4,4	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0
2006		8,6	3,1	4,5	5,3	6,1	5,4	5,7
1997	1	7,6	0,9	-0,9	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,0
	2	6,2	0,8	0,6	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,5
	3	3,5	0,8	0,9	2,3	3,0	2,4	2,4
	4	1,8	0,7	-0,7	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,8
1998	1	1,5	-0,6	3,2	1,3	-1,4	1,0	1,3
	2	2,6	-0,5	5,0	1,0	-2,7	0,7	1,2
	3	3,0	-0,9	7,3	0,4	-0,9	0,3	0,5
	4	2,1	-1,0	9,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,4
1999	1	5,2	-0,8	5,7	1,4	-1,9	1,0	1,2
	2	4,8	-0,7	4,1	2,2	-1,1	1,9	1,8
	3	5,0	-0,8	3,2	3,1	0,0	2,8	2,9
	4	5,5	-1,1	2,6	4,0	0,6	3,7	4,3
2000	1	3,6	-0,9	3,9	3,8	1,2	3,6	4,3
	2	2,7	-0,9	4,4	3,6	1,6	3,4	4,5
	3	2,7	-0,9	5,4	5,6	1,7	5,2	4,4
	4	3,7	-0,9	5,6	4,7	1,7	4,4	4,4
2001	1	6,3	-0,6	4,0	4,0	1,6	3,8	3,8
	2	8,2	-0,9	2,7	3,9	1,5	3,7	3,5
	3	8,9	-1,2	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	2,6
	4	9,3	-1,1	0,8	2,1	1,3	2,0	2,4
2002	1	7,2	-0,8	1,3	2,9	0,9	2,8	2,7
	2	7,1	0,4	2,0	4,0	4,2	4,1	3,5
	3	5,9	1,4	2,8	3,8	3,2	3,8	4,3
	4	5,0	2,0	3,9	4,2	2,5	4,0	4,2
2003	1	4,7	2,2	4,6	3,7	3,0	3,6	4,0
	2	3,9	2,5	5,0	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2
	3	4,2	2,4	4,6	3,1	1,9	3,0	3,2
	4	3,8	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,9
2004	1	6,0	1,9	2,5	3,5	3,2	3,5	3,8
	2	8,3	2,3	1,3	3,9	4,9	4,0	4,6
	3	8,4	2,8	1,1	5,5	6,3	5,6	5,2
	4	8,8	3,3	2,9	6,3	6,7	6,3	6,1
2005	1	7,0	3,6	4,0	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,5
	2	4,2	3,3	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	5,1
	3	4,5	3,4	4,6	5,0	4,6	4,9	4,7
	4	5,2	3,2	4,3	4,7	3,8	4,7	4,8
2006	1	7,5	3,3	5,3	4,8	5,6	4,9	5,0
	2	9,6	3,1	4,3	4,9	5,6	4,9	5,6
	3	8,2	2,9	4,1	4,9	5,9	5,0	5,6
	4	9,0	3,2	4,4	6,6	7,3	6,6	6,6
2007	1	7,3	3,5	4,4	5,7	6,4	5,7	5,9
	2	6,9	3,3	4,9	5,0	5,2	5,0	5,3
	3	9,5	3,4	4,6	5,1	4,5	5,1	5,3
	1-3 ^{3/}	7,9	3,4	4,6	5,3	5,4	5,3	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 nine months of the year compared with the first nine months of the previous year.

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		24 141	66 331	128 849	19 084	19 148	92 126	50 944
1994		26 040	66 636	132 287	20 191	19 701	94 437	53 290
1995		20 850	64 567	140 877	20 592	20 401	99 994	58 923
1996		25 850	64 034	142 824	22 814	20 813	103 682	62 538
1997		26 070	65 100	146 692	23 699	21 529	104 147	67 312
1998		24 686	65 011	146 336	22 206	20 260	105 518	70 983
1999		26 213	64 116	147 179	22 097	19 985	113 553	74 705
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		26 558	63 325	164 131	21 956	22 154	125 018	85 646
2002		28 292	63 927	168 729	22 722	23 441	127 870	93 390
2003		27 700	66 502	166 405	23 151	25 053	136 138	98 864
2004		28 083	67 363	174 197	23 835	27 830	144 111	103 500
2005		29 614	68 818	182 219	24 252	31 268	154 606	109 036
2006		27 284	68 726	191 629	24 985	35 862	165 425	114 455
1997	1	26 097	64 227	144 869	24 040	21 165	105 469	65 146
	2	26 181	65 029	147 573	24 103	21 366	104 781	66 505
	3	26 111	65 531	147 341	23 616	21 505	104 153	68 006
	4	25 891	65 614	146 985	23 036	22 080	102 186	69 591
1998	1	25 027	65 816	147 559	22 600	20 673	104 640	70 550
	2	24 440	65 187	147 444	22 297	20 193	105 535	71 138
	3	24 370	64 607	145 558	21 972	20 009	105 934	70 802
	4	24 907	64 433	144 784	21 955	20 164	105 964	71 441
1999	1	25 563	64 398	144 462	21 788	19 941	109 518	72 319
	2	25 901	63 933	145 518	22 008	19 924	112 060	73 952
	3	26 354	63 962	147 849	22 116	19 987	114 962	75 547
	4	27 034	64 172	150 886	22 476	20 088	117 673	77 002
2000	1	27 385	63 748	154 763	22 711	20 320	120 015	78 790
	2	27 581	63 545	157 295	22 876	20 782	122 292	80 545
	3	27 617	63 012	160 584	22 964	21 411	123 876	81 731
	4	27 221	63 260	163 782	22 602	21 943	124 638	82 426
2001	1	26 719	63 431	164 669	22 242	21 928	124 852	83 264
	2	26 556	63 736	164 671	21 930	22 114	124 983	84 518
	3	26 485	63 308	162 911	21 891	22 182	124 967	86 309
	4	26 472	62 825	164 273	21 762	22 392	125 267	88 493
2002	1	27 225	63 164	165 602	22 099	22 862	126 188	90 678
	2	28 127	63 634	168 496	22 613	23 259	127 232	92 747
	3	28 720	64 222	170 388	22 895	23 629	127 991	94 335
	4	29 096	64 688	170 430	23 281	24 013	130 070	95 800
2003	1	28 882	65 182	168 951	23 186	24 433	131 911	97 299
	2	28 307	66 132	166 920	23 140	24 818	134 541	98 299
	3	27 000	67 184	165 320	23 117	25 296	137 555	99 285
	4	26 611	67 512	164 429	23 162	25 665	140 546	100 573
2004	1	26 996	67 720	169 071	23 420	26 551	141 580	101 593
	2	27 520	66 716	172 911	23 661	27 468	143 043	102 647
	3	28 393	68 451	177 209	24 001	28 282	144 733	104 144
	4	29 424	66 565	177 596	24 259	29 019	147 087	105 616
2005	1	29 431	69 492	177 003	24 267	29 952	149 787	106 855
	2	29 468	68 998	182 361	24 270	30 841	152 821	108 357
	3	29 649	68 542	184 824	24 230	31 748	155 865	109 773
	4	29 908	68 241	184 688	24 240	32 531	159 953	111 161
2006	1	28 735	67 829	187 026	24 553	33 735	161 857	112 384
	2	27 384	68 542	190 113	24 908	35 161	164 272	113 783
	3	26 690	68 514	192 895	25 114	36 641	166 663	115 147
	4	26 329	70 016	196 481	25 368	37 911	168 908	116 504
2007	1	26 460	68 429	198 674	25 578	40 411	171 007	118 213
	2	26 744	67 884	198 639	25 756	41 551	172 973	119 967
	3	26 776	68 554	197 395	25 945	43 000	174 897	121 266

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted and annualised quarterly value added by industry and gross domestic product at constant 2000 prices (R million) (concluded)

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1993		117 397	130 535	39 128	684 083	70 393	755 009	659 992
1994		121 688	131 835	41 034	704 550	74 480	779 424	678 110
1995		125 955	132 945	43 298	725 682	77 928	803 710	706 532
1996		134 502	135 513	44 449	756 515	81 738	838 326	731 335
1997		140 832	136 582	44 434	776 398	84 117	860 515	750 729
1998		144 074	135 560	47 194	781 828	83 140	864 968	757 142
1999		151 437	134 403	49 020	802 708	82 657	885 365	776 495
2000		156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148	810 767
2001		169 015	131 914	52 537	862 254	85 120	947 374	835 696
2002		179 623	132 859	53 852	894 706	87 416	982 122	866 414
2003		187 062	136 018	56 074	922 966	89 797	1 012 763	895 267
2004		201 821	139 530	57 183	967 454	94 574	1 062 028	939 371
2005		212 313	144 236	59 705	1 016 068	99 068	1 115 136	986 454
2006		230 591	148 735	62 399	1 070 091	105 125	1 175 216	1 042 806
1997	1	140 076	136 893	44 245	772 228	83 802	856 030	746 528
	2	140 699	136 697	44 364	777 298	84 102	861 400	751 518
	3	140 758	136 442	44 543	778 006	84 251	862 257	752 296
	4	141 795	136 296	44 588	778 063	84 313	862 376	752 573
1998	1	142 031	136 099	45 892	780 887	83 904	864 791	755 860
	2	144 032	135 757	46 850	782 873	83 141	866 014	758 433
	3	145 088	135 317	47 711	781 368	82 749	864 117	756 999
	4	145 145	135 067	48 323	782 183	82 766	864 949	757 276
1999	1	149 122	134 977	48 507	790 595	82 310	872 905	765 032
	2	150 768	134 737	48 812	797 614	82 239	879 853	771 713
	3	152 439	134 270	49 194	806 679	82 781	889 460	780 325
	4	153 419	133 628	49 567	815 946	83 298	899 244	788 911
2000	1	154 212	133 698	50 389	826 033	83 329	909 362	798 648
	2	154 790	133 457	51 023	834 187	83 541	917 728	806 606
	3	156 662	133 019	51 767	842 643	84 173	926 816	815 027
	4	159 348	132 458	52 349	850 026	84 677	934 703	822 805
2001	1	163 758	132 839	52 401	856 103	84 665	940 768	829 384
	2	167 443	132 266	52 422	860 637	84 832	945 469	834 081
	3	170 739	131 451	52 556	862 798	85 183	947 981	836 313
	4	174 121	131 100	52 770	869 474	85 800	955 274	843 003
2002	1	176 200	131 990	53 042	879 051	86 296	965 347	851 826
	2	178 680	132 467	53 494	890 750	86 845	977 595	862 623
	3	180 885	133 100	54 052	900 218	88 442	988 660	871 498
	4	182 727	133 879	54 819	908 805	88 081	996 886	879 709
2003	1	184 519	135 003	55 440	914 806	88 928	1 003 734	885 924
	2	185 789	135 686	56 112	919 743	89 575	1 009 318	891 437
	3	187 968	136 280	56 414	925 419	90 014	1 015 433	898 419
	4	189 972	137 103	56 326	931 898	90 671	1 022 569	905 287
2004	1	195 165	137 549	56 427	946 073	91 840	1 037 913	919 076
	2	200 960	138 861	56 729	960 516	94 012	1 054 528	932 996
	3	204 558	140 082	57 450	977 305	95 775	1 073 080	948 912
	4	206 601	141 628	58 127	985 923	96 669	1 082 592	956 499
2005	1	209 478	142 549	58 806	997 620	96 973	1 094 593	968 189
	2	210 424	143 472	59 450	1 010 461	98 816	1 109 277	980 994
	3	213 325	144 817	60 079	1 022 852	99 926	1 122 778	993 203
	4	216 025	146 106	60 485	1 033 337	100 557	1 133 894	1 003 429
2006	1	224 010	147 260	61 276	1 048 665	102 380	1 151 045	1 019 930
	2	229 750	147 833	62 067	1 063 813	104 551	1 168 364	1 036 429
	3	232 494	149 021	62 841	1 076 019	105 980	1 181 999	1 049 329
	4	236 110	150 826	63 414	1 091 866	107 589	1 199 455	1 065 537
2007	1	240 383	152 365	63 852	1 105 373	108 862	1 214 235	1 078 912
	2	246 377	152 816	64 529	1 117 236	110 112	1 227 348	1 090 492
	3	253 535	154 080	65 337	1 130 785	110 811	1 241 596	1 104 009

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

Year ^{1/}	Quarter ^{2/}	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
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	10,8	2,0	3,7	6,1
1997		0,9	1,7	2,7	3,9	3,4	0,4	7,6
1998		-5,3	-0,1	-0,2	-6,3	-5,9	1,3	5,5
1999		6,2	-1,4	0,6	-0,5	-1,4	7,6	5,2
2000		4,7	-1,1	8,1	3,1	5,6	8,1	8,3
2001		-3,3	-0,1	3,2	-3,7	4,9	1,9	5,9
2002		6,5	1,0	2,8	3,5	5,8	2,3	9,0
2003		-2,1	4,0	-1,4	1,9	6,9	6,5	5,9
2004		1,4	1,3	4,7	3,0	11,1	5,9	4,7
2005		5,4	2,2	4,6	1,7	12,4	7,3	5,3
2006		-7,9	-0,1	5,2	3,0	14,7	7,0	5,0
1997	1	-21,8	1,5	2,6	-8,3	14,9	1,3	10,6
	2	1,3	5,1	7,7	1,1	3,9	-2,6	8,6
	3	-1,1	3,1	-0,6	-7,9	2,6	-2,4	9,3
	4	-3,3	0,5	-1,0	-9,5	11,1	-7,3	9,7
1998	1	-12,7	1,2	1,6	-7,4	-23,2	10,0	5,6
	2	-9,1	-3,8	-0,3	-5,3	-9,0	3,5	3,4
	3	-1,1	-3,5	-5,0	-5,7	-3,6	1,5	-1,9
	4	9,1	-1,1	-2,1	-0,3	3,1	0,1	3,7
1999	1	11,0	-0,2	-0,9	-3,0	-4,4	14,1	5,0
	2	5,4	-2,9	3,0	4,1	-0,3	9,6	9,3
	3	7,2	0,2	6,6	2,0	1,3	10,8	8,9
	4	10,7	1,3	8,5	6,7	2,0	9,8	7,9
2000	1	5,3	-2,6	10,7	4,3	4,7	8,2	9,6
	2	2,9	-1,3	6,7	2,9	9,4	7,8	9,2
	3	0,5	-3,3	8,6	1,5	12,7	5,3	6,0
	4	-5,6	1,6	8,2	-6,2	10,3	2,5	3,4
2001	1	-7,2	1,1	2,2	-6,2	-0,3	0,7	4,1
	2	-2,4	1,9	0,0	-5,5	3,4	0,4	6,2
	3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,2	-0,7	1,3	-0,1	8,8
	4	-0,2	-3,0	3,4	-2,3	3,8	1,0	10,5
2002	1	11,9	2,2	3,3	6,3	8,7	3,0	10,2
	2	13,9	3,0	7,2	9,6	7,1	3,4	9,4
	3	8,7	3,7	4,6	5,1	6,5	2,4	7,0
	4	5,3	2,9	0,1	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4
2003	1	-2,9	3,1	-3,4	-1,6	7,2	5,8	6,4
	2	-7,7	6,0	-4,7	-0,8	6,5	8,2	4,2
	3	-17,2	6,5	-3,8	-0,4	7,9	9,3	4,1
	4	-5,6	2,0	-2,1	0,8	6,0	9,0	5,3
2004	1	5,9	1,2	11,8	4,5	14,5	3,0	4,1
	2	8,0	-5,8	9,4	4,2	14,5	4,2	4,2
	3	13,3	10,8	10,3	5,9	12,4	4,8	6,0
	4	15,3	-10,6	0,9	4,4	10,8	6,7	5,8
2005	1	0,1	18,8	-1,3	0,1	13,5	7,5	4,8
	2	0,5	-2,8	12,7	0,0	12,4	8,4	5,7
	3	2,5	-2,6	5,5	-0,7	12,3	8,2	5,3
	4	3,5	-1,7	-0,3	0,2	10,2	10,9	5,2
2006	1	-14,8	-2,4	5,2	5,3	15,6	4,8	4,5
	2	-17,5	4,3	6,8	5,9	18,0	6,1	5,1
	3	-9,8	-0,2	6,0	3,3	17,9	6,0	4,9
	4	-5,3	9,1	7,6	4,1	14,6	5,5	4,8
2007	1	2,0	-8,8	4,5	3,4	29,1	5,1	6,0
	2	4,4	-3,1	-0,1	2,8	11,8	4,7	6,1
	3	0,5	4,0	-2,5	3,0	14,7	4,5	4,4

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

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

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

Year ^{1/}	Quar- ter ^{2/}	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices	Total value added at basic prices excluding agriculture
1994		3,7	1,0	4,9	3,0	5,8	3,2	2,7
1995		3,5	0,8	5,5	3,0	4,6	3,1	4,2
1996		6,8	1,9	2,7	4,2	4,9	4,3	3,5
1997		4,7	0,8	0,0	2,6	2,9	2,6	2,7
1998		2,3	-0,7	6,2	0,7	-1,2	0,5	0,9
1999		5,1	-0,9	3,9	2,7	-0,6	2,4	2,6
2000		3,2	-0,9	4,8	4,4	1,5	4,2	4,4
2001		8,2	-0,9	2,2	2,9	1,4	2,7	3,1
2002		6,3	0,7	2,5	3,8	2,7	3,7	3,7
2003		4,1	2,4	4,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,3
2004		7,9	2,6	2,0	4,8	5,3	4,9	4,9
2005		5,2	3,4	4,4	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,0
2006		8,6	3,1	4,5	5,3	6,1	5,4	5,7
1997	1	4,2	0,7	-0,7	2,0	3,0	2,1	2,8
	2	1,8	-0,6	1,1	2,7	1,4	2,5	2,7
	3	0,2	-0,7	1,6	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,4
	4	3,0	-0,4	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1
1998	1	0,7	-0,6	12,2	1,5	-1,9	1,1	1,8
	2	5,8	-1,0	8,6	1,0	-3,6	0,6	1,4
	3	3,0	-1,3	7,6	-0,8	-1,9	-0,9	-0,8
	4	0,2	-0,7	5,2	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,1
1999	1	11,4	-0,3	1,5	4,4	-2,2	3,7	4,2
	2	4,5	-0,7	2,5	3,6	-0,3	3,2	3,5
	3	4,5	-1,4	3,2	4,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
	4	2,6	-1,9	3,1	4,7	2,5	4,5	4,5
2000	1	2,1	0,2	6,8	5,0	0,1	4,6	5,0
	2	1,5	-0,7	5,1	4,0	1,0	3,7	4,0
	3	4,9	-1,3	6,0	4,1	3,1	4,0	4,2
	4	7,0	-1,7	4,6	3,6	2,4	3,4	3,9
2001	1	11,5	1,2	0,4	2,9	-0,1	2,6	3,2
	2	9,3	-1,7	0,2	2,1	0,8	2,0	2,3
	3	8,1	-2,4	1,0	1,0	1,7	1,1	1,1
	4	8,2	-1,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2
2002	1	4,9	2,7	2,1	4,5	2,3	4,3	4,3
	2	5,7	1,5	3,5	5,4	2,6	5,2	5,2
	3	5,0	1,9	4,2	4,3	7,6	4,6	4,2
	4	4,1	2,4	5,8	3,9	-1,6	3,4	3,8
2003	1	4,0	3,4	4,6	2,7	3,9	2,8	2,9
	2	2,8	2,0	4,9	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,5
	3	4,8	1,8	2,2	2,5	2,0	2,4	3,2
	4	4,3	2,4	-0,6	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,1
2004	1	11,4	1,3	0,7	6,2	5,3	6,1	6,2
	2	12,4	3,9	2,2	6,2	9,8	6,6	6,2
	3	7,4	3,6	5,2	7,2	7,7	7,2	7,0
	4	4,1	4,5	4,8	3,6	3,8	3,6	3,2
2005	1	5,7	2,6	4,8	4,8	1,3	4,5	5,0
	2	1,8	2,6	4,5	5,2	7,8	5,5	5,4
	3	5,6	3,8	4,3	5,0	4,6	5,0	5,1
	4	5,2	3,6	2,7	4,2	2,5	4,0	4,2
2006	1	15,6	3,2	5,3	6,1	7,5	6,2	6,7
	2	10,7	1,6	5,3	5,9	8,8	6,2	6,6
	3	4,9	3,3	5,1	4,7	5,6	4,8	5,1
	4	6,4	4,9	3,7	6,0	6,2	6,0	6,3
2007	1	7,4	4,1	2,8	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,1
	2	10,4	1,2	4,3	4,4	4,7	4,4	4,4
	3	12,1	3,3	5,1	4,9	2,6	4,7	5,1

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

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

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		16 284	30 052	82 642	13 930	12 318	56 468	33 972
1994		20 252	32 111	92 069	15 975	13 797	62 474	38 296
1995		19 317	34 830	106 179	17 409	15 774	71 768	44 538
1996		23 721	38 768	114 126	18 602	17 631	79 463	51 787
1997		25 140	40 524	124 603	19 929	19 829	85 859	57 874
1998		25 434	45 879	130 897	20 461	19 953	90 936	63 606
1999		26 179	52 173	137 035	21 200	20 240	103 193	70 071
2000		27 451	63 391	159 107	22 789	21 114	122 702	80 872
2001		32 588	77 214	176 907	23 023	22 416	130 387	89 511
2002		44 179	92 113	209 605	26 046	24 119	143 095	100 034
2003		40 889	84 258	221 652	28 316	26 947	157 728	110 439
2004		39 432	89 290	237 100	29 645	29 838	175 738	122 240
2005		37 243	103 012	254 368	32 204	33 738	192 820	134 055
2006		43 043	119 365	284 554	37 453	40 624	219 047	145 846
1997	1	4 903	9 517	29 218	4 608	4 931	20 014	13 531
	2	9 323	10 358	30 703	5 097	5 013	20 414	14 031
	3	6 389	10 726	32 240	5 274	4 918	21 277	15 041
	4	4 525	9 923	32 443	4 950	4 967	24 154	15 271
1998	1	5 526	9 869	31 505	4 754	5 028	21 020	14 601
	2	9 313	11 654	32 105	5 267	5 083	21 836	15 603
	3	6 683	12 518	33 666	5 340	4 957	22 526	16 349
	4	3 912	11 838	33 621	5 100	4 886	25 553	17 053
1999	1	5 193	11 757	31 851	4 720	5 223	22 896	16 001
	2	10 094	13 160	32 691	5 302	5 145	24 043	17 030
	3	7 095	13 677	35 577	5 920	4 965	25 754	18 080
	4	3 796	13 580	36 916	5 257	4 906	30 500	18 960
2000	1	5 066	14 467	36 399	5 219	5 371	27 607	18 239
	2	9 056	16 566	37 973	5 786	5 311	28 900	19 640
	3	8 841	16 060	41 834	6 203	5 235	30 841	20 954
	4	4 487	16 298	42 900	5 581	5 197	35 358	22 038
2001	1	5 822	18 042	41 942	5 332	5 668	30 711	20 799
	2	11 918	20 248	42 659	5 786	5 679	30 909	21 855
	3	9 041	19 881	45 104	6 190	5 553	31 912	22 494
	4	5 807	19 043	47 201	5 714	5 515	36 856	24 362
2002	1	7 322	20 822	47 626	5 775	6 084	32 682	23 279
	2	16 853	24 105	50 811	6 546	6 036	33 636	24 216
	3	12 709	25 018	54 621	7 089	5 979	35 278	25 127
	4	7 296	22 169	56 546	6 638	6 020	41 500	27 412
2003	1	7 213	20 422	53 472	6 540	6 910	36 634	25 979
	2	16 072	21 220	53 726	7 190	6 790	37 020	26 775
	3	11 839	22 644	56 478	7 600	6 709	38 985	27 622
	4	5 767	19 970	57 976	6 985	6 538	45 089	30 061
2004	1	6 987	20 464	56 278	6 748	7 596	40 156	28 503
	2	14 149	22 942	56 940	7 441	7 476	40 653	29 529
	3	12 719	24 017	61 042	8 013	7 524	44 197	31 033
	4	5 577	21 867	62 839	7 443	7 242	50 732	33 175
2005	1	7 842	21 965	58 636	7 291	8 417	44 124	31 226
	2	11 515	26 948	62 072	8 171	8 355	44 608	32 422
	3	11 659	27 678	66 552	8 637	8 650	48 333	34 052
	4	6 227	26 422	67 109	8 105	8 316	55 755	36 356
2006	1	8 009	25 777	65 841	8 518	9 781	49 851	33 519
	2	12 587	30 275	68 314	9 648	9 995	50 989	35 292
	3	14 341	33 013	74 458	10 000	10 549	54 866	37 337
	4	8 106	30 298	75 940	9 286	10 299	63 340	39 698
2007	1	11 031	31 467	77 309	9 936	12 620	56 605	36 581
	2	18 367	36 332	75 991	11 456	12 850	57 626	38 716
	3	17 915	34 818	81 539	11 698	13 260	61 320	41 234

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total value added at basic prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
1993		62 861	62 375	19 940	390 841	35 291	426 132
1994		70 491	71 278	23 403	440 145	41 974	482 120
1995		82 162	80 831	27 545	500 353	48 162	548 514
1996		94 122	96 214	31 040	565 475	52 484	617 959
1997		110 488	107 744	35 177	627 168	58 563	685 732
1998		122 227	116 495	38 986	674 874	67 550	742 424
1999		140 673	124 107	44 002	738 874	74 810	813 684
2000		156 252	133 158	51 382	838 218	83 930	922 148
2001		177 531	142 325	56 313	928 216	91 792	1 020 008
2002		204 667	157 312	62 631	1 063 801	104 898	1 168 699
2003		229 007	174 548	69 895	1 143 679	117 014	1 260 693
2004		260 232	190 440	76 998	1 250 953	144 416	1 395 369
2005		293 598	207 969	83 367	1 372 374	168 693	1 541 067
2006		335 093	226 151	92 762	1 543 937	197 123	1 741 060
1997	1	26 076	26 183	8 355	147 335	14 771	162 106
	2	27 444	26 526	8 684	157 593	13 082	170 675
	3	28 319	27 301	9 034	160 519	15 009	175 528
	4	28 649	27 734	9 104	161 721	15 701	177 422
1998	1	29 652	28 532	9 350	159 838	16 364	176 202
	2	30 754	28 996	9 570	170 182	15 977	186 159
	3	30 679	29 303	10 020	172 041	17 097	189 138
	4	31 143	29 664	10 046	172 815	18 112	190 927
1999	1	33 815	30 546	10 491	172 494	18 368	190 862
	2	34 158	30 904	10 755	183 283	15 664	198 947
	3	36 013	31 177	11 373	189 632	20 403	210 035
	4	36 686	31 480	11 383	193 464	20 375	213 839
2000	1	36 803	32 760	12 218	194 150	20 270	214 420
	2	37 827	32 927	12 751	206 738	19 115	225 853
	3	40 422	33 534	13 242	217 166	21 966	239 132
	4	41 200	33 937	13 171	220 166	22 579	242 745
2001	1	42 323	35 364	14 026	220 030	23 923	243 953
	2	43 431	35 231	14 050	231 768	20 334	252 102
	3	45 345	35 559	14 171	235 251	23 138	258 389
	4	46 432	36 171	14 066	241 167	24 397	265 564
2002	1	48 632	38 539	15 272	246 033	26 667	272 700
	2	49 612	38 917	15 625	266 357	24 816	291 173
	3	51 431	40 565	15 844	273 660	26 453	300 113
	4	54 992	39 291	15 889	277 751	26 962	304 713
2003	1	56 674	42 722	16 933	273 498	28 959	302 457
	2	57 473	43 441	17 374	287 082	25 467	312 549
	3	57 950	44 073	17 656	291 557	29 886	321 443
	4	56 910	44 312	17 932	291 541	32 702	324 243
2004	1	62 319	47 791	18 792	295 634	35 110	330 744
	2	63 662	47 131	19 095	309 018	33 527	342 545
	3	66 998	46 536	19 290	321 369	35 976	357 345
	4	67 253	48 982	19 821	324 931	39 801	364 732
2005	1	70 924	50 744	20 164	321 333	41 487	362 820
	2	71 022	52 570	20 672	338 354	37 508	375 862
	3	74 328	51 840	21 067	352 796	43 142	395 938
	4	77 324	52 815	21 463	359 893	46 556	406 449
2006	1	78 681	55 852	21 981	357 810	48 686	406 496
	2	81 380	55 510	23 155	377 146	43 210	420 356
	3	85 158	57 069	23 591	400 383	52 088	452 471
	4	89 874	57 720	24 035	408 597	53 139	461 736
2007	1	92 013	61 340	24 815	413 718	59 034	472 752
	2	93 774	61 945	26 496	433 552	50 545	484 097
	3	99 842	65 512	27 067	454 205	54 997	509 202

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
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	6 098	11 414	38 417	25 295
1997		7 405	22 061	63 532	6 663	12 285	42 132	27 536
1998		8 314	23 496	72 150	6 724	12 408	46 056	29 722
1999		8 812	26 020	75 682	7 760	12 513	54 460	31 092
2000		9 409	28 258	82 994	8 166	12 797	61 515	33 626
2001		9 978	31 282	88 728	8 208	13 056	62 013	36 234
2002		10 730	34 057	97 316	9 615	13 608	66 471	39 147
2003		11 218	34 389	104 682	10 886	15 427	73 116	43 822
2004		11 529	36 833	112 062	11 365	16 952	82 248	45 861
2005		12 143	39 537	120 171	12 240	19 440	90 839	49 945
2006		12 867	43 029	130 465	13 606	23 431	105 267	54 527
1997	1	1 792	5 364	14 916	1 477	2 869	9 771	6 600
	2	1 928	5 254	15 180	1 651	2 997	10 000	6 756
	3	1 920	5 553	15 852	1 720	3 055	10 400	6 899
	4	1 766	5 889	17 586	1 816	3 364	11 962	7 282
1998	1	2 012	5 786	16 835	1 470	2 908	10 405	6 985
	2	2 165	5 636	17 275	1 646	3 041	10 446	7 413
	3	2 155	5 814	17 880	1 734	3 091	11 373	7 467
	4	1 982	6 260	20 160	1 873	3 369	13 832	7 858
1999	1	2 185	6 155	17 773	1 768	3 036	11 925	7 309
	2	2 330	6 335	18 164	1 833	3 046	13 086	7 696
	3	2 247	6 691	18 639	1 889	3 060	13 619	7 854
	4	2 049	6 839	21 106	2 269	3 370	15 830	8 233
2000	1	2 289	6 850	19 319	1 860	3 064	13 809	7 907
	2	2 484	6 836	20 020	1 946	3 072	14 936	8 367
	3	2 424	7 097	20 602	2 062	3 176	15 241	8 484
	4	2 212	7 475	23 053	2 298	3 485	17 529	8 868
2001	1	2 468	7 509	20 900	1 920	3 130	14 547	8 598
	2	2 643	7 516	21 377	1 974	3 131	14 986	8 979
	3	2 547	7 885	21 871	2 053	3 234	15 198	9 047
	4	2 320	8 372	24 579	2 260	3 561	17 282	9 610
2002	1	2 604	8 147	22 667	2 181	3 159	15 182	9 019
	2	2 821	8 118	23 558	2 364	3 226	15 867	9 634
	3	2 775	8 680	24 137	2 375	3 396	16 385	9 803
	4	2 530	9 112	26 954	2 695	3 827	19 037	10 691
2003	1	2 783	8 627	24 580	2 494	3 526	16 529	10 085
	2	2 944	8 207	25 352	2 668	3 667	17 429	10 820
	3	2 857	8 609	25 814	2 670	3 892	18 082	10 974
	4	2 634	8 946	28 936	3 054	4 342	21 076	11 943
2004	1	2 913	8 977	26 168	2 568	3 826	18 123	10 120
	2	3 007	9 014	27 286	2 843	4 039	19 513	10 811
	3	2 919	9 227	27 694	2 743	4 294	20 221	11 559
	4	2 690	9 614	30 915	3 211	4 793	24 391	13 371
2005	1	3 022	9 320	28 297	2 770	4 155	20 066	10 950
	2	3 162	9 354	29 028	3 058	4 711	21 222	12 423
	3	3 114	10 167	29 459	2 951	4 979	22 916	13 004
	4	2 845	10 696	33 386	3 461	5 595	26 635	13 567
2006	1	3 178	10 181	30 436	3 050	5 331	23 222	12 355
	2	3 319	10 220	31 670	3 417	5 696	24 855	13 287
	3	3 291	10 986	31 909	3 315	6 021	26 164	13 896
	4	3 079	11 642	36 450	3 823	6 383	31 026	14 989
2007	1	3 316	11 131	33 009	3 382	6 066	26 184	13 624
	2	3 469	11 339	34 415	3 817	6 626	28 138	14 525
	3	3 442	12 055	34 853	3 791	6 950	29 688	15 262

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total compensation of employees
1993		21 035	55 255	14 392	218 159
1994		23 931	63 435	16 834	242 166
1995		28 136	72 021	19 707	274 676
1996		31 676	86 292	22 086	308 120
1997		36 689	96 416	25 360	340 078
1998		42 385	103 527	27 760	372 542
1999		47 558	109 398	31 122	404 417
2000		53 287	116 447	35 803	442 302
2001		62 490	123 704	39 303	474 996
2002		70 910	136 004	43 753	521 612
2003		79 539	151 318	48 848	573 245
2004		89 747	165 609	52 219	624 425
2005		102 084	180 458	55 840	682 696
2006		114 849	195 114	62 155	755 310
1997	1	8 418	23 530	6 042	80 777
	2	9 160	23 752	6 257	82 933
	3	9 246	24 339	6 486	85 469
	4	9 864	24 795	6 575	90 898
1998	1	9 983	25 552	6 637	88 572
	2	10 571	25 813	6 801	90 808
	3	10 829	25 937	7 117	93 397
	4	11 002	26 225	7 205	99 766
1999	1	11 404	27 049	7 466	96 070
	2	11 851	27 309	7 631	99 282
	3	12 041	27 386	7 972	101 398
	4	12 262	27 654	8 053	107 667
2000	1	12 584	28 826	8 561	105 068
	2	13 160	28 856	8 912	108 589
	3	13 541	29 204	9 162	110 992
	4	14 002	29 561	9 169	117 653
2001	1	14 487	30 819	9 749	114 128
	2	15 231	30 683	9 844	116 364
	3	16 207	30 874	9 909	118 826
	4	16 565	31 328	9 800	125 678
2002	1	16 608	33 408	10 717	123 693
	2	17 502	33 706	10 948	127 743
	3	18 347	35 155	11 044	132 098
	4	18 453	33 735	11 045	138 078
2003	1	18 449	37 029	11 813	135 914
	2	19 411	37 680	12 131	140 309
	3	20 689	38 222	12 307	144 116
	4	20 990	38 387	12 598	152 905
2004	1	20 572	41 710	12 889	147 866
	2	21 589	41 115	13 022	152 239
	3	23 311	40 230	13 055	155 254
	4	24 275	42 554	13 254	169 068
2005	1	22 967	44 181	13 720	159 448
	2	25 044	45 852	14 012	167 866
	3	26 191	44 828	14 116	171 725
	4	27 882	45 597	13 992	183 657
2006	1	26 563	48 472	15 156	177 945
	2	27 688	47 901	15 643	183 696
	3	29 557	49 179	15 748	190 066
	4	31 041	49 562	15 608	203 603
2007	1	30 381	52 918	16 759	196 770
	2	32 219	53 208	17 310	205 066
	3	32 727	56 460	17 479	212 707

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

Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication
1993		11 215	14 224	36 531	10 024	2 741	27 294	16 161
1994		14 572	15 594	41 308	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	54 160	12 504	6 217	41 046	26 492
1997		17 735	18 464	61 071	13 266	7 544	43 727	30 338
1998		17 120	22 383	58 747	13 737	7 545	44 880	33 884
1999		17 367	26 153	61 353	13 440	7 727	48 733	38 979
2000		18 042	35 133	76 112	14 622	8 317	61 190	47 247
2001		22 610	45 932	88 179	14 815	9 360	68 374	53 277
2002		33 449	58 056	112 289	16 430	10 511	76 624	60 886
2003		29 671	49 869	116 970	17 430	11 520	84 612	66 617
2004		27 903	52 457	125 037	18 280	12 886	93 489	76 378
2005		25 100	63 475	134 198	19 964	14 298	101 981	84 110
2006		30 176	76 336	154 089	23 847	17 193	113 779	91 319
1997	1	3 111	4 154	14 302	3 131	2 062	10 243	6 931
	2	7 395	5 104	15 523	3 447	2 017	10 414	7 275
	3	4 469	5 172	16 388	3 555	1 863	10 877	8 142
	4	2 759	4 034	14 858	3 134	1 603	12 193	7 990
1998	1	3 514	4 084	14 670	3 283	2 120	10 615	7 616
	2	7 148	6 018	14 830	3 621	2 043	11 390	8 191
	3	4 528	6 704	15 786	3 606	1 865	11 153	8 882
	4	1 930	5 578	13 461	3 227	1 517	11 721	9 195
1999	1	3 008	5 602	14 079	2 952	2 187	10 971	8 693
	2	7 764	6 825	14 526	3 469	2 099	10 957	9 334
	3	4 847	6 986	16 939	4 031	1 905	12 135	10 226
	4	1 747	6 741	15 809	2 988	1 535	14 670	10 727
2000	1	2 778	7 617	17 080	3 359	2 308	13 798	10 332
	2	6 573	9 730	17 953	3 840	2 238	13 964	11 274
	3	6 417	8 963	21 233	4 141	2 060	15 600	12 471
	4	2 275	8 823	19 847	3 283	1 712	17 829	13 170
2001	1	3 355	10 532	21 042	3 413	2 539	16 164	12 201
	2	9 275	12 732	21 282	3 812	2 548	15 923	12 876
	3	6 494	11 997	23 233	4 136	2 319	16 714	13 447
	4	3 487	10 672	22 622	3 454	1 954	19 574	14 753
2002	1	4 718	12 675	24 959	3 593	2 925	17 500	14 260
	2	14 031	15 987	27 253	4 182	2 811	17 769	14 582
	3	9 934	16 337	30 484	4 713	2 583	18 893	15 324
	4	4 766	13 057	29 591	3 943	2 193	22 463	16 720
2003	1	4 430	11 796	28 892	4 046	3 384	20 104	15 894
	2	13 128	13 013	28 374	4 522	3 123	19 591	15 955
	3	8 981	14 036	30 664	4 930	2 817	20 903	16 648
	4	3 133	11 024	29 040	3 932	2 196	24 013	18 118
2004	1	4 073	11 487	30 110	4 181	3 770	22 033	18 383
	2	11 141	13 928	29 655	4 598	3 437	21 140	18 718
	3	9 800	14 790	33 347	5 270	3 230	23 976	19 474
	4	2 888	12 253	31 925	4 231	2 449	26 341	19 804
2005	1	4 820	12 645	30 339	4 520	4 262	24 058	20 276
	2	8 353	17 594	33 044	5 113	3 644	23 386	19 998
	3	8 545	17 511	37 092	5 687	3 671	25 417	21 047
	4	3 382	15 726	33 722	4 644	2 721	29 120	22 789
2006	1	4 831	15 596	35 405	5 468	4 450	26 629	21 164
	2	9 268	20 056	36 645	6 231	4 299	26 134	22 005
	3	11 050	22 028	42 550	6 685	4 528	28 703	23 442
	4	5 027	18 656	39 490	5 463	3 916	32 314	24 709
2007	1	7 715	20 336	44 300	6 553	6 554	30 421	22 958
	2	14 898	24 993	41 576	7 639	6 224	29 488	24 191
	3	14 473	22 763	46 686	7 908	6 310	31 632	25 972

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

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

Year	Quarter	Finance, real estate and business services	General government services	Personal services	Total gross operating surplus
1993		41 826	7 120	5 548	172 682
1994		46 559	7 843	6 569	197 979
1995		54 026	8 810	7 838	225 676
1996		62 446	9 923	8 954	257 353
1997		73 799	11 328	9 817	287 090
1998		79 843	12 968	11 226	302 332
1999		93 115	14 709	12 880	334 457
2000		102 966	16 711	15 579	395 918
2001		115 041	18 621	17 010	453 220
2002		133 757	21 308	18 878	542 188
2003		149 468	23 230	21 047	570 433
2004		170 485	24 831	24 779	626 525
2005		191 514	27 511	27 527	689 679
2006		220 244	31 037	30 607	788 627
1997	1	17 658	2 653	2 313	66 558
	2	18 284	2 774	2 427	74 660
	3	19 073	2 962	2 548	75 049
	4	18 785	2 939	2 529	70 823
1998	1	19 669	2 980	2 713	71 266
	2	20 183	3 183	2 769	79 374
	3	19 850	3 366	2 903	78 644
	4	20 141	3 439	2 841	73 049
1999	1	22 411	3 497	3 025	76 424
	2	22 307	3 595	3 124	84 001
	3	23 972	3 791	3 401	88 234
	4	24 424	3 826	3 330	85 797
2000	1	24 219	3 934	3 658	89 082
	2	24 667	4 071	3 840	98 150
	3	26 881	4 330	4 080	106 174
	4	27 198	4 376	4 001	102 513
2001	1	27 836	4 545	4 276	105 902
	2	28 200	4 548	4 207	115 403
	3	29 138	4 685	4 262	116 426
	4	29 867	4 843	4 265	115 489
2002	1	32 024	5 131	4 555	122 341
	2	32 110	5 211	4 677	138 614
	3	33 084	5 410	4 801	141 562
	4	36 539	5 556	4 845	139 673
2003	1	38 225	5 693	5 120	137 584
	2	38 062	5 761	5 243	146 773
	3	37 261	5 851	5 350	147 441
	4	35 920	5 925	5 334	138 636
2004	1	41 747	6 081	5 904	147 768
	2	42 073	6 016	6 073	156 779
	3	43 687	6 306	6 235	166 115
	4	42 978	6 428	6 568	155 863
2005	1	47 957	6 563	6 445	161 885
	2	45 978	6 718	6 660	170 487
	3	48 137	7 012	6 952	181 071
	4	49 442	7 218	7 471	176 235
2006	1	52 118	7 380	6 825	179 865
	2	53 692	7 609	7 512	193 450
	3	55 601	7 890	7 843	210 318
	4	58 833	8 158	8 427	204 994
2007	1	61 632	8 422	8 056	216 947
	2	61 555	8 737	9 186	228 486
	3	67 115	9 052	9 588	241 497

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

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 243	43 043
Agriculture	22 412	27 005	37 705	34 353	32 705	29 994	35 580
Forestry	4 406	4 853	5 600	5 564	5 735	6 159	6 174
Fishing	633	730	874	972	992	1 090	1 289
Mining and quarrying	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	103 012	119 365
Coal	12 069	16 068	17 464	15 841	16 675	18 173	21 249
Gold	16 949	18 346	26 916	22 628	20 629	21 672	25 996
Platinum group metals	15 681	20 904	21 349	21 567	24 285	29 689	32 656
Other metal ores	12 639	14 237	17 605	15 229	17 027	21 673	26 119
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	6 053	7 659	8 779	8 993	10 675	11 806	13 345
Primary industries	90 842	109 802	136 292	125 147	128 722	140 256	162 408
Manufacturing	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 368	284 554
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	27 177	32 132	35 442	39 457	42 628	50 240
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 813	9 663	10 259	10 608	9 959	10 389
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	17 920	20 745	21 451	21 728	22 258	23 707
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	43 255	49 803	52 827	55 662	60 631	66 029
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	5 546	7 185	7 972	8 919	9 942	10 687
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	32 882	42 784	44 218	48 328	52 836	62 391
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 572	6 312	6 478	6 354	6 928	7 299
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	2 044	2 950	3 166	3 347	3 638	4 388
Transport equipment	14 381	18 324	19 911	20 604	22 225	24 009	25 252
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	14 743	16 374	18 120	19 234	20 472	21 540	24 173
Electricity, gas and water	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	32 204	37 453
Electricity and gas	19 431	19 264	21 482	23 577	24 523	26 526	31 085
Water	3 358	3 759	4 564	4 739	5 122	5 679	6 367
Construction	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 738	40 624
Secondary industries	203 010	222 346	259 770	276 915	296 583	320 311	362 630
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	192 820	219 047
Wholesale trade	39 610	42 377	46 829	51 461	57 135	61 765	69 599
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	59 113	61 956	67 384	74 000	81 817	90 017	102 410
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	17 071	18 385	20 645	23 984	27 017	31 512
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 983	10 497	11 622	12 802	14 021	15 526
Transport and communication	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	134 055	145 846
Transport ^{1/}	50 003	54 041	59 318	66 156	72 131	78 539	85 675
Communication	30 869	35 470	40 716	44 284	50 109	55 516	60 171
Finance, real estate and business services	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 232	293 598	335 093
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 648	86 655	96 091	111 356	121 987	139 611
Real estate	51 693	57 381	67 418	74 389	83 139	97 510	112 334
Business services ^{1/}	35 911	42 502	50 594	58 528	65 737	74 101	83 147
General government services	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	190 440	207 969	226 151
Central government	47 303	51 346	57 133	64 108	68 101	76 167	82 383
Provincial government	67 560	71 572	78 655	84 961	93 767	101 349	110 400
Local government	18 295	19 407	21 524	25 479	28 572	30 453	33 368
Personal services ^{1/}	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	83 367	92 762
Tertiary industries	544 366	596 067	667 739	741 617	825 648	911 808	1 018 899
All industries at basic prices	838 218	928 216	1 063 801	1 143 679	1 250 953	1 372 374	1 543 937
Taxes on products	87 816	96 363	109 660	121 070	147 579	175 975	204 185
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	4 571	4 762	4 056	3 163	7 282	7 062
GDP at market prices	922 148	1 020 008	1 168 699	1 260 693	1 395 369	1 541 067	1 741 060

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

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

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

1/ Includes estimates of the informal sector.

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 614	27 284
Agriculture	22 412	21 469	23 187	22 643	22 928	24 406	22 077
Forestry	4 406	4 430	4 435	4 331	4 409	4 439	4 383
Fishing	633	659	670	726	746	768	824
Mining and quarrying	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 818	68 726
Coal	12 069	11 962	11 776	12 554	13 016	13 122	13 153
Gold	16 949	15 616	15 674	14 784	13 570	11 801	10 904
Platinum group metals	15 681	17 348	17 946	19 979	20 962	22 977	23 322
Other metal ores	12 639	12 407	12 489	12 622	12 375	12 862	13 169
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	6 053	5 993	6 043	6 563	7 441	8 056	8 178
Primary industries	90 842	89 883	92 219	94 202	95 447	98 432	96 010
Manufacturing	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 219	191 629
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 613	25 582	26 094	24 990	25 847	27 575	28 931
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	7 794	7 503	8 108	7 919	8 599	8 279	8 275
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	16 838	16 605	16 614	16 381	17 447	18 725	20 769
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	38 223	40 140	39 550	39 478	40 675	41 553	43 255
Other non-metal mineral products	4 900	4 989	5 470	5 446	5 576	5 806	6 021
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	30 313	30 875	34 777	34 456	36 086	37 832	39 521
Electrical machinery and apparatus	5 204	5 133	5 079	5 084	5 104	5 636	6 226
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2 098	1 822	2 020	2 116	2 204	2 256	2 324
Transport equipment	14 381	16 134	15 925	15 271	16 337	17 469	18 358
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	14 743	15 348	15 092	15 264	16 322	17 088	17 948
Electricity, gas and water	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 252	24 985
Electricity and gas	19 431	18 730	19 514	19 960	20 775	21 180	21 980
Water	3 358	3 226	3 208	3 191	3 060	3 072	3 005
Construction	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 268	35 862
Secondary industries	203 010	208 241	214 892	214 609	225 862	237 739	252 476
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	122 702	125 017	127 870	136 138	144 111	154 606	165 425
Wholesale trade	39 610	40 299	40 329	41 885	43 524	45 850	47 966
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	59 113	59 988	62 033	66 720	70 040	75 429	80 667
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	15 490	16 121	16 306	17 890	20 153	22 365	25 466
Hotels and restaurants	8 489	8 609	9 201	9 642	10 394	10 962	11 326
Transport and communication	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 036	114 455
Transport ^{1/}	50 003	52 024	54 082	57 783	60 966	64 323	67 274
Communication	30 869	33 622	39 308	41 081	42 535	44 713	47 181
Finance, real estate and business services	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 821	212 313	230 591
Finance and insurance	68 648	77 354	83 818	87 530	99 575	106 096	121 990
Real estate	51 693	51 699	53 153	53 233	52 659	53 445	53 041
Business services ^{1/}	35 911	39 962	42 652	46 299	49 587	52 772	55 560
General government services	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 530	144 236	148 735
Central government	47 303	46 093	46 582	48 024	49 932	51 770	53 494
Provincial government	67 560	67 189	68 719	68 661	69 843	72 298	74 801
Local government	18 295	18 632	17 558	19 333	19 754	20 168	20 440
Personal services ^{1/}	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	59 705	62 399
Tertiary industries	544 366	564 129	587 593	614 156	646 145	679 897	721 605
All industries at basic prices	838 218	862 253	894 704	922 966	967 454	1 016 068	1 070 091
Taxes on products	87 816	89 119	91 564	94 078	99 059	103 779	110 086
Less: Subsidies on products	3 886	3 999	4 148	4 281	4 485	4 711	4 961
GDP at market prices	922 148	947 373	982 120	1 012 763	1 062 028	1 115 136	1 175 216

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

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,7	-3,3	6,5	-2,1	1,4	5,4	-7,9
Agriculture	5,0	-4,2	8,0	-2,3	1,3	6,4	-9,5
Forestry	3,5	0,5	0,1	-2,3	1,8	0,7	-1,3
Fishing	4,5	4,1	1,7	8,3	2,9	3,0	7,3
Mining and quarrying	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	4,0	1,3	2,2	-0,1
Coal	1,0	-0,9	-1,6	6,6	3,7	0,8	0,2
Gold	-4,8	-7,9	0,4	-5,7	-8,2	-13,0	-7,6
Platinum group metals	-4,5	10,6	3,5	11,3	4,9	9,6	1,5
Other metal ores	4,3	-1,8	0,7	1,1	-2,0	3,9	2,4
Other mining and quarrying ^{1/}	-0,8	5,1	2,3	7,1	2,3	7,5	1,8
Primary industries	4,0	-1,0	0,8	8,6	13,4	8,3	1,5
Manufacturing	8,1	3,2	2,8	-1,4	4,7	4,6	5,2
Food, beverages and tobacco	6,1	3,9	2,0	-4,2	3,4	6,7	4,9
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	3,2	-3,7	8,1	-2,3	8,6	-3,7	0,0
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	5,8	-1,4	0,1	-1,4	6,5	7,3	10,9
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	13,4	5,0	-1,5	-0,2	3,0	2,2	4,1
Other non-metal mineral products	0,6	1,8	9,6	-0,4	2,4	4,1	3,7
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	4,1	1,9	12,6	-0,9	4,7	4,8	4,5
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7,4	-1,4	-1,1	0,1	0,4	10,4	10,5
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks	2,7	-13,2	10,9	4,8	4,2	2,4	3,0
Transport equipment	17,9	12,2	-1,3	-4,1	7,0	6,9	5,1
Furniture; other manufacturing ^{1/}	7,3	4,1	-1,7	1,1	6,9	4,7	5,0
Electricity, gas and water	3,1	-3,7	3,5	1,9	3,0	1,7	3,0
Electricity and gas	3,7	-3,6	4,2	2,3	4,1	1,9	3,8
Water	-0,1	-3,9	-0,6	-0,5	-4,1	0,4	-2,2
Construction	5,6	4,9	5,8	6,9	11,1	12,4	14,7
Secondary industries	7,3	2,6	3,2	-0,1	5,2	5,3	6,2
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	8,1	1,9	2,3	6,5	5,9	7,3	7,0
Wholesale trade	7,3	1,7	0,1	3,9	3,9	5,3	4,6
Retail trade; repairs of household goods ^{1/}	9,2	1,5	3,4	7,6	5,0	7,7	6,9
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles	8,5	4,1	1,1	9,7	12,6	11,0	13,9
Hotels and restaurants	3,2	1,4	6,9	4,8	7,8	5,5	3,3
Transport and communication	8,3	5,9	9,0	5,9	4,7	5,3	5,0
Transport ^{1/}	6,2	4,0	4,0	6,8	5,5	5,5	4,6
Communication	11,7	8,9	16,9	4,5	3,5	5,1	5,5
Finance, real estate and business services	3,2	8,2	6,3	4,1	7,9	5,2	8,6
Finance and insurance	5,3	12,7	8,4	4,4	13,8	6,5	15,0
Real estate	-1,2	0,0	2,8	0,2	-1,1	1,5	-0,8
Business services ^{1/}	5,7	11,3	6,7	8,6	7,1	6,4	5,3
General government services	-0,9	-0,9	0,7	2,4	2,6	3,4	3,1
Central government	-2,4	-2,6	1,1	3,1	4,0	3,7	3,3
Provincial government	-0,6	-0,5	2,3	-0,1	1,7	3,5	3,5
Local government	1,6	1,8	-5,8	10,1	2,2	2,1	1,3
Personal services ^{1/}	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	2,0	4,4	4,5
Tertiary industries	4,1	3,6	4,2	4,5	5,2	5,2	6,1
All industries at basic prices	4,4	2,9	3,8	3,2	4,8	5,0	5,3
Taxes on products	1,7	1,5	2,7	2,7	5,3	4,8	6,1
Less: Subsidies on products	4,5	2,9	3,7	3,2	4,8	5,0	5,3
GDP at market prices	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,4

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

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

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing							
Output at basic prices	57 606	66 221	85 995	84 661	85 653	85 830	98 222
Intermediate consumption	30 155	33 633	41 817	43 772	46 221	48 587	55 179
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 243	43 043
Other taxes on production	295	319	367	403	399	414	412
Other subsidies	-593	-764	-985	-1 508	-1 227	-1 835	-2 296
Value added at factor cost	27 749	33 034	44 796	41 994	40 260	38 664	44 927
Compensation of employees	9 409	9 978	10 730	11 218	11 529	12 143	12 867
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	18 340	23 056	34 066	30 775	28 731	26 522	32 060
Mining and quarrying							
Output at basic prices	119 376	142 952	168 426	151 066	159 053	180 752	214 109
Intermediate consumption	55 985	65 737	76 312	66 808	69 763	77 739	94 744
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	103 012	119 365
Other taxes on production	1 049	1 141	1 264	1 495	1 383	1 547	1 466
Other subsidies	-22	-25	-21	-30	-18	-29	-35
Value added at factor cost	62 364	76 098	90 870	82 793	87 926	101 494	117 934
Compensation of employees	28 258	31 282	34 057	34 389	36 833	39 537	43 029
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	34 106	44 816	56 813	48 404	51 092	61 957	74 905
Manufacturing							
Output at basic prices	633 517	721 474	862 837	901 889	961 558	1 022 762	1 129 432
Intermediate consumption	474 410	544 566	653 232	680 237	724 458	768 394	844 878
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 368	284 554
Other taxes on production	2 535	2 602	3 203	3 514	3 640	3 941	3 879
Other subsidies	-646	-754	-962	-1 421	-884	-1 402	-1 716
Value added at factor cost	157 218	175 059	207 364	219 560	234 344	251 828	282 391
Compensation of employees	82 994	88 728	97 316	104 682	112 062	120 171	130 465
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	74 224	86 331	110 048	114 878	122 281	131 658	151 926
Electricity and water							
Output at basic prices	44 621	46 128	52 326	58 649	60 924	66 716	77 815
Intermediate consumption	21 832	23 106	26 280	30 333	31 279	34 512	40 363
Gross value added at basic prices	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	32 204	37 453
Other taxes on production	295	272	329	375	383	414	410
Other subsidies	-103	-120	-148	-218	-129	-207	-253
Value added at factor cost	22 597	22 871	25 865	28 159	29 391	31 998	37 296
Compensation of employees	8 166	8 208	9 615	10 886	11 365	12 240	13 606
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	14 431	14 663	16 250	17 273	18 026	19 758	23 690
Construction							
Output at basic prices	80 275	89 228	99 980	116 096	124 277	140 893	169 359
Intermediate consumption	59 161	66 812	75 861	89 149	94 439	107 155	128 736
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 738	40 624
Other taxes on production	319	338	429	514	550	639	677
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	20 795	22 078	23 690	26 433	29 288	33 098	39 946
Compensation of employees	12 797	13 056	13 608	15 427	16 952	19 440	23 431
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	7 998	9 022	10 082	11 006	12 337	13 659	16 515
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants							
Output at basic prices	227 900	247 300	279 402	303 924	332 529	365 012	416 570
Intermediate consumption	105 198	116 913	136 306	146 196	156 791	172 192	197 523
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	192 820	219 047
Other taxes on production	2 837	2 728	3 208	3 542	3 809	4 283	4 256
Other subsidies	-3	-4	-2	-3	-1	-2	-3
Value added at factor cost	119 868	127 663	139 889	154 188	171 930	188 539	214 793
Compensation of employees	61 515	62 013	66 471	73 116	82 248	90 839	105 267
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	58 353	65 650	73 418	81 072	89 683	97 700	109 526

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Transport and communication							
Output at basic prices	175 935	201 004	240 433	263 496	281 119	300 352	327 547
Intermediate consumption	95 063	111 493	140 399	153 057	158 879	166 297	181 700
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	134 055	145 846
Other taxes on production	1 272	1 377	1 842	2 203	2 322	2 631	2 826
Other subsidies	-268	-322	-156	-237	-176	-268	-332
Value added at factor cost	79 868	88 456	98 348	108 473	120 093	131 691	143 353
Compensation of employees	33 626	36 234	39 147	43 822	45 861	49 945	54 527
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	46 242	52 222	59 201	64 652	74 232	81 746	88 826
Finance, real estate and business services							
Output at basic prices	275 675	314 685	366 781	414 086	459 402	529 594	608 345
Intermediate consumption	119 423	137 154	162 114	185 079	199 170	235 995	273 252
Gross value added at basic prices	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 232	293 598	335 093
Other taxes on production	9 147	8 615	10 497	11 464	12 749	14 961	15 875
Other subsidies	-337	-396	-479	-730	-578	-869	-1 085
Value added at factor cost	147 442	169 312	194 649	218 273	248 060	279 507	320 303
Compensation of employees	53 287	62 490	70 910	79 539	89 747	102 084	114 849
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	94 155	106 822	123 738	138 734	158 314	177 423	205 454
General government services							
Output at basic prices	185 270	206 629	239 870	269 554	304 895	333 145	373 706
Intermediate consumption	52 112	64 304	82 558	95 006	114 455	125 176	147 555
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	190 440	207 969	226 151
Other taxes on production	1 450	1 818	2 262	2 657	2 896	3 257	3 283
Other subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value added at factor cost	131 708	140 507	155 050	171 891	187 544	204 712	222 868
Compensation of employees	116 447	123 704	136 004	151 318	165 609	180 458	195 114
Gross operating surplus	15 261	16 803	19 046	20 573	21 935	24 254	27 754
Personal services							
Output at basic prices	93 511	105 062	121 538	137 896	148 423	162 124	183 973
Intermediate consumption	42 129	48 749	58 907	68 001	71 424	78 757	91 211
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	83 367	92 762
Other taxes on production	939	1 059	1 627	1 983	2 101	2 410	2 607
Other subsidies	-37	-44	-12	-17	-10	-17	-20
Value added at factor cost	50 480	55 298	61 016	67 929	74 907	80 974	90 175
Compensation of employees	35 803	39 303	43 753	48 848	52 219	55 840	62 155
Gross operating surplus	14 677	15 995	17 263	19 081	22 688	25 134	28 019
Sum of all industries							
Output at basic prices	1 893 686	2 140 683	2 517 587	2 701 316	2 917 832	3 187 180	3 599 078
Intermediate consumption	1 055 468	1 212 467	1 453 787	1 557 637	1 666 880	1 814 806	2 055 141
Gross value added at basic prices	838 218	928 216	1 063 801	1 143 679	1 250 953	1 372 374	1 543 937
Other taxes on production	20 138	20 269	25 028	28 150	30 232	34 497	35 691
Other subsidies	-2 010	-2 429	-2 764	-4 164	-3 023	-4 629	-5 740
Value added at factor cost	820 089	910 376	1 041 537	1 119 693	1 223 743	1 342 506	1 513 986
Compensation of employees	442 302	474 996	521 612	573 245	624 425	682 696	755 311
Gross operating surplus/mixed income	377 787	435 380	519 925	546 448	599 319	659 810	758 675

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing							
Output at basic prices	57 606	58 009	63 588	63 056	64 493	66 672	65 094
Intermediate consumption	30 155	31 451	35 296	35 356	36 409	37 058	37 809
Gross value added at basic prices	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 614	27 284
Mining and quarrying							
Output at basic prices	119 376	119 567	120 703	125 977	127 967	131 161	131 270
Intermediate consumption	55 985	56 242	56 776	59 475	60 604	62 343	62 545
Gross value added at basic prices	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 818	68 726
Manufacturing							
Output at basic prices	633 517	670 356	709 292	719 865	750 541	765 026	790 845
Intermediate consumption	474 411	506 225	540 563	553 460	576 344	582 806	599 217
Gross value added at basic prices	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 219	191 629
Electricity and water							
Output at basic prices	44 620	43 405	44 762	48 057	48 923	49 749	51 191
Intermediate consumption	21 832	21 449	22 040	24 906	25 088	25 497	26 206
Gross value added at basic prices	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 252	24 985
Construction							
Output at basic prices	80 275	84 367	86 263	94 689	99 581	104 591	118 372
Intermediate consumption	59 161	62 213	62 822	69 636	71 751	73 323	82 510
Gross value added at basic prices	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 268	35 862
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants							
Output at basic prices	227 900	235 401	245 216	255 486	272 925	291 433	317 176
Intermediate consumption	105 198	110 384	117 347	119 348	128 815	136 827	151 751
Gross value added at basic prices	122 702	125 018	127 870	136 138	144 111	154 606	165 425
Transport and communication							
Output at basic prices	175 935	190 626	214 805	228 687	237 759	244 835	257 120
Intermediate consumption	95 063	104 980	121 415	129 823	134 259	135 799	142 665
Gross value added at basic prices	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 036	114 455
Finance, real estate and business services							
Output at basic prices	275 675	299 949	321 945	341 429	368 740	405 435	445 313
Intermediate consumption	119 423	130 934	142 322	154 367	166 919	193 122	214 722
Gross value added at basic prices	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 821	212 313	230 591
General government services							
Output at basic prices	185 270	191 421	201 011	212 444	229 665	238 274	251 892
Intermediate consumption	52 112	59 507	68 152	76 426	90 136	94 038	103 157
Gross value added at basic prices	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 530	144 236	148 735
Personal services							
Output at basic prices	93 511	98 465	104 528	112 594	116 737	123 747	134 000
Intermediate consumption	42 129	45 928	50 676	56 520	59 554	64 042	71 600
Gross value added at basic prices	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	59 705	62 399
Sum of all industries							
Output at basic prices	1 893 685	1 991 566	2 112 113	2 202 282	2 317 331	2 420 923	2 562 273
Intermediate consumption	1 055 469	1 129 313	1 217 409	1 279 316	1 349 877	1 404 855	1 492 182
Gross value added at basic prices	838 218	862 254	894 706	922 966	967 454	1 016 068	1 070 091

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	96,7	103,1	100,9	102,3	107,9	99,4
Mining and quarrying	100,0	99,9	100,8	104,9	106,3	108,6	108,4
Manufacturing	100,0	103,2	106,0	104,6	109,5	114,5	120,4
Electricity and water	100,0	96,3	99,7	101,6	104,6	106,4	109,6
Construction	100,0	104,9	111,0	118,7	131,8	148,1	169,8
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	101,9	104,2	110,9	117,4	126,0	134,8
Transport and communication	100,0	105,9	115,5	122,2	128,0	134,8	141,5
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	108,2	115,0	119,7	129,2	135,9	147,6
Community, social and personal services	100,0	101,5	103,8	110,3	113,9	119,6	124,7
General government services	100,0	99,1	99,8	102,1	104,8	108,3	111,7
Other producers	100,0	103,2	106,0	107,8	108,1	112,1	117,5
Personal services	100,0	102,2	104,8	109,1	111,3	116,2	121,4
Total values added at basic prices	100,0	102,9	106,7	110,1	115,4	121,2	127,7
Taxes on products	100,0	101,5	104,3	107,1	112,8	118,2	125,4
Subsidies on products	100,0	102,9	106,7	110,2	115,4	121,2	127,7
GDP at market prices	100,0	102,7	106,5	109,8	115,2	120,9	127,4

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	122,7	156,2	147,6	140,4	125,8	157,8
Mining and quarrying	100,0	121,9	144,1	126,7	132,5	149,7	173,7
Manufacturing	100,0	107,8	124,2	133,2	136,1	139,6	148,5
Electricity and water	100,0	104,9	114,6	122,3	124,4	132,8	149,9
Construction	100,0	101,2	102,9	107,6	107,2	107,9	113,3
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	100,0	104,3	111,9	115,9	121,9	124,7	132,4
Transport and communication	100,0	104,5	107,1	111,7	118,1	122,9	127,4
Finance, real estate and business services	100,0	105,0	113,9	122,4	128,9	138,3	145,3
Community, social and personal services	100,0	107,6	118,9	128,1	139,1	146,5	160,5
General government services	100,0	107,9	118,4	128,3	136,5	144,2	152,0
Other producers	100,0	106,7	113,2	120,4	129,0	130,7	133,4
Personal services	100,0	107,2	116,3	124,6	134,7	139,6	148,7
Total values added at basic prices	100,0	107,6	118,9	123,9	129,3	135,1	144,3
Taxes on products	100,0	108,1	119,8	128,7	149,0	169,6	185,5
Subsidies on products	100,0	114,3	114,8	94,7	70,5	154,6	142,4
GDP deflator	100,0	107,7	119,0	124,5	131,4	138,2	148,1

Table 16 - Gross domestic product by region: Summary

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	80 080	88 363	98 670	104 906	116 270	130 983	144 586	164 925	181 970	202 994	225 168	253 815
Eastern Cape	45 367	51 066	56 501	60 985	66 853	75 418	82 412	90 900	100 879	111 427	122 053	136 668
Northern Cape	12 547	12 996	14 257	15 914	18 925	21 443	23 510	25 617	27 905	30 203	32 884	37 613
Free State	31 163	37 102	40 249	41 168	45 536	49 650	54 690	65 562	68 707	75 978	84 175	94 269
KwaZulu-Natal	92 088	104 081	114 645	123 882	132 784	150 910	168 412	191 338	207 346	230 391	251 453	283 655
North West	33 530	39 730	42 805	46 844	51 426	59 898	67 533	76 686	79 204	87 330	98 800	112 234
Gauteng	185 674	207 449	231 223	250 999	273 163	311 992	337 479	392 499	424 547	470 467	517 976	585 114
Mpumalanga	36 981	42 831	47 292	51 292	56 970	62 901	73 088	83 015	86 496	93 550	104 100	118 825
Limpopo	31 085	34 342	40 091	46 434	51 756	58 954	68 297	78 157	83 639	93 029	104 458	118 865
GDP at market prices	548 515	617 959	685 731	742 424	813 684	922 148	1 020 008	1 168 699	1 260 693	1 395 369	1 541 067	1 741 060

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	14,6	14,3	14,4	14,1	14,3	14,2	14,2	14,1	14,4	14,5	14,6	14,6
Eastern Cape	8,3	8,3	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,2	8,1	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9	7,8
Northern Cape	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,2
Free State	5,7	6,0	5,9	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,5	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,8	16,8	16,7	16,7	16,3	16,4	16,5	16,4	16,4	16,5	16,3	16,3
North West	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,5	6,6	6,6	6,3	6,3	6,4	6,4
Gauteng	33,9	33,6	33,7	33,8	33,6	33,8	33,1	33,6	33,7	33,7	33,6	33,6
Mpumalanga	6,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,0	6,8	7,2	7,1	6,9	6,7	6,8	6,8
Limpopo	5,7	5,6	5,8	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,7	6,8	6,8
GDP at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	114 002	117 737	121 471	120 994	125 678	130 983	135 864	141 659	146 738	155 637	164 525	174 303
Eastern Cape	67 452	69 674	70 900	70 589	72 284	75 418	77 447	78 734	80 883	84 127	87 955	92 551
Northern Cape	18 800	19 288	20 128	20 474	21 026	21 443	21 086	21 391	22 179	22 797	23 555	24 275
Free State	45 276	47 673	48 583	46 735	48 615	49 649	49 102	50 998	52 136	54 328	56 424	58 849
KwaZulu-Natal	132 048	137 979	141 548	142 773	144 183	150 910	157 578	161 642	166 295	174 195	183 362	193 153
North West	55 163	58 327	58 151	58 242	59 003	59 898	60 413	61 425	64 104	66 518	69 786	72 762
Gauteng	269 124	275 723	285 226	288 045	294 747	311 992	319 211	335 202	345 888	364 918	384 213	407 407
Mpumalanga	53 541	56 814	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 901	63 700	65 297	67 054	69 789	72 754	75 991
Limpopo	50 924	51 922	55 778	57 834	58 832	58 955	62 973	65 773	67 488	69 720	72 562	75 926
GDP at market prices	803 710	838 326	860 516	864 968	885 365	922 148	947 373	982 120	1 012 763	1 062 028	1 115 136	1 175 216

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		3,3	3,2	-0,4	3,9	4,2	3,7	4,3	3,6	6,1	5,7	5,9
Eastern Cape		3,3	1,8	-0,4	2,4	4,3	2,7	1,7	2,7	4,0	4,6	5,2
Northern Cape		2,6	4,4	1,7	2,7	2,0	-1,7	1,4	3,7	2,8	3,3	3,1
Free State		5,3	1,9	-3,8	4,0	2,1	-1,1	3,9	2,2	4,2	3,9	4,3
KwaZulu-Natal		4,5	2,6	0,9	1,0	4,7	4,4	2,6	2,9	4,8	5,3	5,3
North West		5,7	-0,3	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,7	4,4	3,8	4,9	4,3
Gauteng		2,5	3,4	1,0	2,3	5,9	2,3	5,0	3,2	5,5	5,3	6,0
Mpumalanga		6,1	3,4	0,9	2,9	3,1	1,3	2,5	2,7	4,1	4,2	4,4
Limpopo		2,0	7,4	3,7	1,7	0,2	6,8	4,4	2,6	3,3	4,1	4,6
GDPR at market prices		4,3	2,6	0,5	2,4	4,2	2,7	3,7	3,1	4,9	5,0	5,4

Table 17 - Gross domestic product by region: Western Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	5 288	5 593	5 930	6 186	6 266	6 354	7 542	9 999	9 180	9 482	8 935	10 362
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 745	9 063	8 480	9 889
Mining and quarrying	471	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	435	419	455	473
Secondary Industries	21 288	22 621	24 765	25 746	27 194	30 497	32 157	38 341	41 144	43 777	47 241	53 029
Manufacturing	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 871	35 158	37 277	41 089
Electricity and water	1 670	1 715	1 749	1 898	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 436	2 959	3 127	3 336	3 887
Construction	2 986	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 314	5 492	6 628	8 052
Tertiary Industries	46 514	52 676	59 579	63 509	72 173	82 247	91 916	101 826	114 782	128 744	144 447	161 757
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 152	31 289	34 965	39 368
Transport and communication	6 430	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 558	18 079	20 045	21 846
Finance, real estate and business services	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 360	36 435	40 374	46 261	51 212	58 687	66 879
Community, social and other personal services	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 690	9 594	10 412	11 615
General government services	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	15 315	17 121	18 571	20 340	22 049
All industries at basic prices	73 090	80 890	90 274	95 441	105 633	119 098	131 615	150 166	165 106	182 003	200 623	225 148
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 990	7 473	8 397	9 465	10 636	11 885	12 972	14 759	16 864	20 991	24 545	28 667
GDPR at market prices	80 080	88 363	98 670	104 906	116 270	130 983	144 586	164 925	181 970	202 994	225 168	253 815

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	6,6	6,3	6,0	5,9	5,4	4,9	5,2	6,1	5,0	4,7	4,0	4,1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,0	5,8	5,8	5,6	5,2	4,6	5,0	5,8	4,8	4,5	3,8	3,9
Mining and quarrying	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Secondary Industries	26,6	25,6	25,1	24,5	23,4	23,3	22,2	23,2	22,6	21,6	21,0	20,9
Manufacturing	20,8	20,2	19,7	19,2	18,0	18,3	18,2	18,7	18,1	17,3	16,6	16,2
Electricity and water	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5
Construction	3,7	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,3	2,6	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,9	3,2
Tertiary Industries	58,1	59,6	60,4	60,5	62,1	62,8	63,6	61,7	63,1	63,4	64,2	63,7
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,1	13,3	12,9	13,1	13,7	14,7	14,7	14,1	14,4	15,4	15,5	15,5
Transport and communication	8,0	8,4	8,5	9,1	9,1	9,3	9,3	9,1	9,1	8,9	8,9	8,6
Finance, real estate and business services	21,7	21,6	22,8	22,4	24,0	23,9	25,2	24,5	25,4	25,2	26,1	26,3
Community, social and other personal services	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,6	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,8	4,7	4,6	4,6
General government services	11,0	12,0	11,7	11,3	10,7	10,0	9,6	9,3	9,4	9,1	9,0	8,7
All industries at basic prices	91,3	91,5	91,5	91,0	90,9	90,9	91,0	91,1	90,7	89,7	89,1	88,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,5	8,5	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,0	8,9	9,3	10,3	10,9	11,3
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	6 145	6 346	6 336	6 179	6 475	6 354	6 356	6 785	6 558	6 747	7 155	6 820
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 228	5 582	5 862	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 507	6 274	6 461	6 867	6 529
Mining and quarrying	916	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	283	286	288	291
Secondary Industries	28 054	28 048	28 929	28 549	28 943	30 497	30 462	32 030	31 758	33 806	35 885	38 003
Manufacturing	22 412	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 699	24 959	24 407	25 789	27 114	28 195
Electricity and water	1 781	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 165	2 410	2 494	2 544	2 637
Construction	3 861	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 941	5 523	6 226	7 171
Tertiary Industries	68 914	72 536	74 369	74 677	78 559	82 248	87 230	90 318	95 407	101 421	107 215	114 336
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14 689	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 570	21 979	23 244	25 015	26 821
Transport and communication	8 542	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 549	15 323	16 314	17 249
Finance, real estate and business services	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 360	34 469	36 307	38 459	41 797	44 128	47 797
Community, social and other personal services	5 378	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 939	7 081	7 376	7 714
General government services	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 189	13 480	13 975	14 382	14 755
All industries at basic prices	103 113	106 931	109 635	109 405	113 978	119 098	124 048	129 133	133 723	141 975	150 255	159 159
Taxes less subsidies on products	10 889	10 806	11 836	11 589	11 700	11 885	11 816	12 525	13 015	13 663	14 270	15 144
GDPR at market prices	114 002	117 737	121 471	120 994	125 678	130 983	135 864	141 659	146 738	155 637	164 525	174 303

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		3,3	-0,1	-2,5	4,8	-1,9	0,0	6,7	-3,3	2,9	6,0	-4,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		6,8	5,0	-1,3	6,7	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-3,6	3,0	6,3	-4,9
Mining and quarrying		-16,7	-37,9	-17,3	-22,8	7,5	-13,4	-1,3	1,8	1,1	0,6	1,0
Secondary Industries		0,0	3,1	-1,3	1,4	5,4	-0,1	5,1	-0,8	6,4	6,1	5,9
Manufacturing		0,2	2,4	-0,5	-0,7	5,7	2,9	1,1	-2,2	5,7	5,1	4,0
Electricity and water		11,1	2,6	-5,0	8,3	2,8	-1,9	2,8	11,3	3,5	2,0	3,6
Construction		-6,5	8,2	-4,2	10,5	5,0	-15,8	34,1	0,7	11,8	12,7	15,2
Tertiary Industries		5,3	2,5	0,4	5,2	4,7	6,1	3,5	5,6	6,3	5,7	6,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,6	0,9	2,6	9,8	9,9	5,7	1,3	6,9	5,8	7,6	7,2
Transport and communication		5,6	8,9	8,0	6,3	7,9	5,8	5,6	7,1	5,3	6,5	5,7
Finance, real estate and business services		6,5	3,4	-1,3	6,2	4,0	9,9	5,3	5,9	8,7	5,6	8,3
Community, social and other personal services		2,6	-0,2	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,1	2,1	4,2	4,6
General government services		4,3	-0,3	-5,8	-2,4	-3,2	-0,5	0,8	2,2	3,7	2,9	2,6
All industries at basic prices		3,7	2,5	-0,2	4,2	4,5	4,2	4,1	3,6	6,2	5,8	5,9
Taxes less subsidies on products		-0,8	9,5	-2,1	1,0	1,6	-0,6	6,0	3,9	5,0	4,4	6,1
GDPR at market prices		3,3	3,2	-0,4	3,9	4,2	3,7	4,3	3,6	6,1	5,7	5,9

Table 18 - Gross Domestic product by region: Eastern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	1 472	1 360	1 527	1 633	1 817	1 821	2 232	2 208	2 522	2 473	2 260	2 647
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 342	2 248	2 023	2 378
Mining and quarrying	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	226	237	269
Secondary Industries	9 956	10 476	11 192	12 074	12 896	14 992	17 281	18 909	20 511	21 853	23 508	26 401
Manufacturing	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 615	20 221	22 669
Electricity and water	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 264	1 372	1 621
Construction	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 975	1 915	2 111
Tertiary industries	29 931	34 867	38 930	41 688	45 964	51 717	55 457	61 609	68 462	75 550	82 881	92 121
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	13 402	14 562	16 605
Transport and communication	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 986	9 719	10 593
Finance, real estate and business services	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 826	24 350	27 552
Community, social and other personal services	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 100	10 916	12 123
General government services	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 760	19 487	21 237	23 335	25 249
All industries at basic prices	41 359	46 703	51 649	55 394	60 677	68 531	74 969	82 727	91 496	99 877	108 650	121 169
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 007	4 363	4 852	5 590	6 176	6 887	7 443	8 173	9 383	11 550	13 404	15 499
GDPR at market prices	45 367	51 066	56 501	60 985	66 853	75 418	82 412	90 900	100 879	111 427	122 053	136 668

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,2	1,9	1,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,1	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,3	2,0	1,7	1,7
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Secondary Industries	21,9	20,5	19,8	19,8	19,3	19,9	21,0	20,8	20,3	19,6	19,3	19,3
Manufacturing	18,2	16,9	16,3	16,4	15,9	16,8	17,8	18,4	17,4	16,7	16,6	16,6
Electricity and water	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2
Construction	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,4	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,5
Tertiary industries	66,0	68,3	68,9	68,4	68,8	68,6	67,3	67,8	67,9	67,8	67,9	67,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	15,0	14,8	14,4	14,1	14,5	15,0	13,5	13,2	13,2	12,0	11,9	12,1
Transport and communication	7,8	8,0	8,0	7,9	8,0	8,0	7,8	7,9	7,9	8,1	8,0	7,8
Finance, real estate and business services	15,7	16,4	17,1	17,2	17,1	16,4	17,7	18,0	18,3	19,6	20,0	20,2
Community, social and other personal services	8,0	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,7	9,0	9,0	9,1	9,1	9,1	8,9	8,9
General government services	19,5	21,1	21,1	20,7	20,5	20,2	19,3	19,5	19,3	19,1	19,1	18,5
All industries at basic prices	91,2	91,5	91,4	90,8	90,8	90,9	91,0	91,0	90,7	89,6	89,0	88,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	9,2	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,4	11,0	11,3
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	1 853	1 826	1 913	1 835	1 937	1 822	2 246	2 006	1 929	1 952	2 061	1 900
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 844	1 951	1 792
Mining and quarrying	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108	109	108
Secondary Industries	13 279	13 243	13 363	13 133	13 482	14 992	15 902	15 712	15 891	16 550	17 207	18 182
Manufacturing	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	13 787	14 238	15 049
Electricity and water	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	961	965	1 001
Construction	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 802	2 003	2 133
Tertiary industries	45 788	47 876	48 685	48 829	50 117	51 717	52 239	53 993	55 736	58 119	60 812	64 005
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	11 911	12 602	13 243
Transport and communication	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 308	7 607	7 838
Finance, real estate and business services	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	15 965	16 781	18 207
Community, social and other personal services	5 689	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 501	7 788	8 118
General government services	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 981	15 103	15 434	16 035	16 600
All industries at basic prices	60 920	62 944	63 961	63 797	65 535	68 531	70 387	71 711	73 556	76 621	80 080	84 087
Taxes less subsidies on products	6 533	6 729	6 939	6 791	6 749	6 887	7 060	7 024	7 327	7 506	7 876	8 463
GDPR at market prices	67 452	69 674	70 900	70 589	72 284	75 418	77 447	78 734	80 883	84 127	87 955	92 551

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		-1,5	4,8	-4,1	5,6	-5,9	23,3	-10,7	-3,8	1,2	5,5	-7,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-1,7	4,9	-5,7	7,2	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-4,3	1,2	5,8	-8,2
Mining and quarrying		2,2	3,0	23,9	-16,1	-11,8	7,3	0,7	5,1	1,0	0,8	-1,4
Secondary Industries		-0,3	0,9	-1,7	2,7	11,2	6,1	-1,2	1,1	4,1	4,0	5,7
Manufacturing		-1,5	0,9	-1,7	2,1	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,2	3,7	3,3	5,7
Electricity and water		9,0	0,7	-2,4	4,6	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	11,5	2,1	0,4	3,7
Construction		4,4	1,1	-1,4	6,6	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,0	8,7	11,2	6,5
Tertiary industries		4,6	1,7	0,3	2,6	3,2	1,0	3,4	3,2	4,3	4,6	5,3
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,7	0,0	1,4	6,6	6,7	-6,0	2,1	4,4	4,8	5,8	5,1
Transport and communication		6,9	6,3	2,4	4,9	5,2	4,7	10,9	1,6	2,8	4,1	3,0
Finance, real estate and business services		6,0	2,9	-1,0	-0,8	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,3	7,9	5,1	8,5
Community, social and other personal services		2,9	0,1	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,1	2,5	4,0	1,8	3,8	4,2
General government services		3,8	0,9	-2,4	1,5	2,7	-2,6	1,2	0,8	2,2	3,9	3,5
All industries at basic prices		3,3	1,6	-0,3	2,7	4,6	2,7	1,9	2,6	4,2	4,5	5,0
Taxes less subsidies on products		3,0	3,1	-2,1	-0,6	2,0	2,5	-0,5	4,3	2,4	4,9	7,5
GDPR at market prices		3,3	1,8	-0,4	2,4	4,3	2,7	1,7	2,7	4,0	4,6	5,2

Table 19 - Gross domestic product by region: Northern Cape

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	3 718	3 219	3 521	4 188	5 887	7 139	8 138	8 863	9 335	9 712	9 896	11 484
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 521	2 272	2 637
Mining and quarrying	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 191	7 624	8 847
Secondary Industries	1 220	1 348	1 404	1 502	1 470	1 542	1 653	1 689	1 827	2 014	2 131	2 512
Manufacturing	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	992	1 087	1 202
Electricity and water	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	657	695	823
Construction	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	365	349	487
Tertiary industries	6 470	7 316	8 113	8 755	9 802	10 801	11 588	12 736	14 130	15 294	17 137	19 266
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	3 283	3 809	4 241
Transport and communication	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 498	2 624	3 117
Finance, real estate and business services	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 342	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 581	4 388	4 886
Community, social and other personal services	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 478	2 685	2 990
General government services	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 148	3 534	3 454	3 631	4 032
All industries at basic prices	11 408	11 882	13 039	14 445	17 159	19 482	21 379	23 288	25 292	27 021	29 163	33 262
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 139	1 113	1 217	1 469	1 766	1 961	2 131	2 329	2 613	3 182	3 721	4 350
GDPR at market prices	12 547	12 996	14 257	15 914	18 925	21 443	23 510	25 617	27 905	30 203	32 884	37 613

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	29,6	24,8	24,7	26,3	31,1	33,3	34,6	34,6	33,5	32,2	30,1	30,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,3	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,3	6,0	6,0	5,6	8,9	8,3	6,9	7,0
Mining and quarrying	24,4	19,0	19,0	20,6	25,8	27,3	28,6	29,0	24,6	23,8	23,2	23,5
Secondary Industries	9,7	10,4	9,9	9,4	7,8	7,2	7,0	6,6	6,5	6,7	6,5	6,7
Manufacturing	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,7	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,2
Electricity and water	3,8	4,1	3,8	3,5	2,9	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,1	2,2
Construction	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,3
Tertiary industries	51,6	56,3	56,9	55,0	51,8	50,4	49,3	49,7	50,6	50,6	52,1	51,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,6	11,2	10,8	10,3	9,9	10,6	9,3	9,2	10,5	10,9	11,6	11,3
Transport and communication	10,4	11,5	10,9	10,5	9,3	8,6	8,6	8,6	8,5	8,3	8,0	8,3
Finance, real estate and business services	11,6	12,1	12,7	12,3	12,3	10,9	11,5	11,8	10,9	11,9	13,3	13,0
Community, social and other personal services	7,0	7,7	7,9	7,9	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,9	8,1	8,2	8,2	8,0
General government services	11,9	13,9	14,6	14,1	12,8	12,6	12,2	12,3	12,7	11,4	11,0	10,7
All industries at basic prices	90,9	91,4	91,5	90,8	90,7	90,9	90,9	90,9	90,6	89,5	88,7	88,4
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	8,6	8,5	9,2	9,3	9,1	9,1	9,1	9,4	10,5	11,3	11,6
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	5 873	5 965	6 543	6 757	6 925	7 138	6 758	6 855	7 127	7 137	7 236	6 982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	931	1 056	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 391	1 377	1 452	1 351
Mining and quarrying	4 942	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 736	5 759	5 784	5 631
Secondary Industries	1 542	1 652	1 630	1 641	1 571	1 542	1 607	1 491	1 421	1 447	1 472	1 545
Manufacturing	677	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	683	693	704	747
Electricity and water	575	651	641	612	588	559	522	452	444	449	439	448
Construction	290	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	294	305	329	350
Tertiary industries	9 562	9 816	9 988	10 105	10 568	10 801	10 816	11 138	11 658	12 147	12 712	13 458
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	1 857	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 531	2 647	2 814	3 002
Transport and communication	1 573	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 039	2 124	2 243	2 357
Finance, real estate and business services	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 595	2 501	2 719	2 825	3 041
Community, social and other personal services	1 389	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 797	1 829	1 917	2 050
General government services	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 765	2 791	2 828	2 912	3 009
All industries at basic prices	16 977	17 433	18 161	18 503	19 063	19 481	19 181	19 484	20 205	20 730	21 420	21 985
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 823	1 854	1 966	1 972	1 963	1 961	1 906	1 907	1 974	2 066	2 135	2 290
GDPR at market prices	18 800	19 288	20 128	20 474	21 026	21 443	21 086	21 391	22 179	22 797	23 555	24 275

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		1,6	9,7	3,3	2,5	3,1	-5,3	1,4	4,0	0,1	1,4	-3,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		13,4	14,9	-11,0	16,9	1,4	-0,2	6,3	2,4	-1,0	5,5	-7,0
Mining and quarrying		-0,7	8,6	6,5	-0,2	3,5	-6,4	0,3	4,4	0,4	0,4	-2,6
Secondary Industries		7,1	-1,3	0,7	-4,3	-1,8	4,2	-7,2	-4,7	1,9	1,7	5,0
Manufacturing		0,1	0,3	-0,8	-1,0	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,7	1,4	1,6	6,2
Electricity and water		13,3	-1,5	-4,6	-3,9	-5,0	-6,5	-13,5	-1,9	1,3	-2,2	2,0
Construction		11,5	-4,3	14,9	-11,3	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-1,8	3,8	8,0	6,3
Tertiary industries		2,7	1,7	1,2	4,6	2,2	0,1	3,0	4,7	4,2	4,7	5,9
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,0	-1,1	1,2	8,3	10,5	-7,3	0,4	19,8	4,6	6,3	6,7
Transport and communication		6,7	0,4	2,1	2,3	4,2	-4,0	9,9	5,3	4,2	5,6	5,1
Finance, real estate and business services		-1,8	2,3	-0,3	8,7	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,7	8,7	3,9	7,6
Community, social and other personal services		2,7	-0,2	6,5	3,8	4,9	2,2	2,5	3,9	1,8	4,8	6,9
General government services		4,8	5,3	-1,0	0,2	1,9	-0,2	2,5	0,9	1,3	3,0	3,3
All industries at basic prices		2,7	4,2	1,9	3,0	2,2	-1,5	1,6	3,7	2,6	3,3	2,6
Taxes less subsidies on products		1,7	6,0	0,3	-0,4	-0,1	-2,8	0,1	3,5	4,7	3,3	7,3
GDPR at market prices		2,6	4,4	1,7	2,7	2,0	-1,7	1,4	3,7	2,8	3,3	3,1

Table 20 - Gross domestic product by region: Free State

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	5 665	8 141	8 050	6 477	7 064	7 465	8 267	13 702	12 139	11 791	12 638	13 865
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 659	3 465	4 022
Mining and quarrying	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 583	8 131	9 173	9 843
Secondary Industries	5 371	6 034	6 695	6 913	7 612	8 069	9 907	11 070	11 856	12 478	13 597	15 544
Manufacturing	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 373	10 227	11 715
Electricity and water	1 182	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 162	2 294	2 623
Construction	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	942	1 077	1 206
Tertiary industries	17 322	19 716	22 038	23 988	26 639	29 509	31 578	34 864	38 306	43 815	48 624	54 125
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	8 074	9 041	10 220
Transport and communication	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 115	5 578	6 201	6 717
Finance, real estate and business services	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	12 033	13 639	15 427
Community, social and other personal services	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 875	8 519	9 472
General government services	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 196	8 976	10 256	11 224	12 290
All industries at basic prices	28 358	33 892	36 784	37 378	41 316	45 044	49 752	59 635	62 301	68 083	74 859	83 535
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 805	3 210	3 466	3 790	4 221	4 606	4 938	5 927	6 406	7 895	9 315	10 734
GDPR at market prices	31 163	37 102	40 249	41 168	45 536	49 650	54 690	65 562	68 707	75 978	84 175	94 269

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	18,2	21,9	20,0	15,7	15,5	15,0	15,1	20,9	17,7	15,5	15,0	14,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	7,8	7,4	4,7	5,8	5,7	6,1	8,4	6,6	4,8	4,1	4,3
Mining and quarrying	14,6	14,2	12,6	11,0	9,7	9,3	9,0	12,5	11,0	10,7	10,9	10,4
Secondary Industries	17,2	16,3	16,6	16,8	16,7	16,3	18,1	16,9	17,3	16,4	16,2	16,5
Manufacturing	10,9	10,7	10,8	11,2	11,4	11,4	13,5	12,8	13,1	12,3	12,1	12,4
Electricity and water	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,8
Construction	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3
Tertiary industries	55,6	53,1	54,8	58,3	58,5	59,4	57,7	53,2	55,8	57,7	57,8	57,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11,9	10,9	10,9	11,2	11,4	12,2	10,6	9,7	10,4	10,6	10,7	10,8
Transport and communication	8,2	7,9	8,1	8,6	8,3	8,6	8,2	7,0	7,4	7,3	7,4	7,1
Finance, real estate and business services	13,0	12,1	13,0	14,1	14,6	14,2	15,0	14,2	14,5	15,8	16,2	16,4
Community, social and other personal services	9,1	8,6	9,0	9,7	9,9	10,6	10,6	9,8	10,4	10,4	10,1	10,0
General government services	13,4	13,6	13,8	14,7	14,3	13,9	13,4	12,5	13,1	13,5	13,3	13,0
All industries at basic prices	91,0	91,3	91,4	90,8	90,7	90,7	91,0	91,0	90,7	89,6	88,9	88,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,0	8,7	8,6	9,2	9,3	9,3	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,4	11,1	11,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	7 634	8 779	8 749	6 812	7 333	7 465	6 495	7 334	7 354	7 454	7 574	7 085
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 178	2 260	1 964
Mining and quarrying	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 276	5 314	5 121
Secondary Industries	6 964	7 352	7 656	7 406	7 688	8 069	8 209	8 365	8 374	8 734	9 011	9 507
Manufacturing	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 916	6 138	6 290	6 656
Electricity and water	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 651	1 675	1 704
Construction	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	944	1 046	1 147
Tertiary industries	26 235	26 912	27 343	27 963	28 983	29 509	29 894	30 750	31 792	33 290	34 756	36 796
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 511	6 929	7 349
Transport and communication	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 839	5 041	5 150
Finance, real estate and business services	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 818	9 228	10 191
Community, social and other personal services	4 445	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 735	5 848	6 068	6 341
General government services	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 836	7 063	7 274	7 490	7 765
All industries at basic prices	40 833	43 043	43 747	42 181	44 004	45 043	44 597	46 449	47 520	49 478	51 341	53 388
Taxes less subsidies on products	4 443	4 630	4 835	4 554	4 611	4 606	4 504	4 549	4 616	4 850	5 083	5 461
GDPR at market prices	45 276	47 673	48 583	46 735	48 615	49 648	49 102	50 998	52 136	54 328	56 424	58 849

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		15,0	-0,3	-22,1	7,6	1,8	-13,0	12,9	0,3	1,4	1,6	-6,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		178,9	2,4	-34,8	33,8	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-9,8	1,0	3,8	-13,1
Mining and quarrying		-7,5	-1,5	-16,7	-1,2	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	5,1	1,5	0,7	-3,6
Secondary Industries		5,6	4,1	-3,3	3,8	5,0	1,7	1,9	0,1	4,3	3,2	5,5
Manufacturing		7,8	2,1	0,6	5,0	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,8	3,8	2,5	5,8
Electricity and water		9,6	8,2	-6,7	-3,5	0,8	-2,9	3,5	1,0	4,0	1,4	1,7
Construction		-9,9	7,7	-16,5	10,5	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	5,2	8,6	10,8	9,7
Tertiary industries		2,6	1,6	2,3	3,6	1,8	1,3	2,9	3,4	4,7	4,4	5,9
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,5	0,8	0,8	6,8	5,4	-7,8	3,4	6,8	5,9	6,4	6,1
Transport and communication		4,9	6,7	3,5	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,7	1,6	2,2	4,2	2,2
Finance, real estate and business services		0,7	3,2	1,6	4,7	-2,3	9,5	3,4	1,5	8,7	4,7	10,4
Community, social and other personal services		2,7	0,0	6,1	3,7	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	2,0	3,7	4,5
General government services		3,2	-0,8	0,8	0,9	-1,5	-1,1	0,3	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,7
All industries at basic prices		5,4	1,6	-3,6	4,3	2,4	-1,0	4,2	2,3	4,1	3,8	4,0
Taxes less subsidies on products		4,2	4,4	-5,8	1,3	-0,1	-2,2	1,0	1,5	5,1	4,8	7,4
GDPR at market prices		5,3	1,9	-3,8	4,0	2,1	-1,1	3,9	2,2	4,2	3,9	4,3

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	6 547	8 074	8 746	9 916	9 281	10 453	12 197	14 076	13 485	13 512	13 274	15 457
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 400	9 673	11 121
Mining and quarrying	1 263	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 112	3 602	4 336
Secondary Industries	28 539	30 785	33 601	34 618	36 034	41 670	46 333	53 672	55 970	60 577	64 893	73 013
Manufacturing	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 415	54 214	60 993
Electricity and water	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 173	5 654	6 386
Construction	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 933	4 989	5 026	5 634
Tertiary industries	49 193	56 676	62 770	68 414	75 552	85 274	94 956	106 659	118 845	132 588	146 071	163 431
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	28 807	31 602	36 171
Transport and communication	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 479	26 763	29 456	31 993
Finance, real estate and business services	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 523	24 432	28 085	32 267	36 731	41 264	47 394
Community, social and other personal services	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 880	13 966	15 564
General government services	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 788	23 993	27 406	29 782	32 309
All industries at basic prices	84 279	95 535	105 117	112 948	120 867	137 396	153 486	174 407	188 300	206 676	224 238	251 900
Taxes less subsidies on products	7 809	8 546	9 528	10 933	11 918	13 514	14 926	16 930	19 045	23 715	27 215	31 755
GDPR at market prices	92 088	104 081	114 645	123 882	132 784	150 910	168 412	191 338	207 346	230 391	251 453	283 655

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	7,1	7,8	7,6	8,0	7,0	6,9	7,2	7,4	6,5	5,9	5,3	5,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,7	6,0	5,9	6,2	5,3	5,1	5,4	5,7	5,0	4,5	3,8	3,9
Mining and quarrying	1,4	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,5
Secondary Industries	31,0	29,6	29,3	27,9	27,1	27,6	27,5	28,1	27,0	26,3	25,8	25,7
Manufacturing	24,6	23,5	23,2	22,4	21,9	22,7	22,3	23,5	22,8	21,9	21,6	21,5
Electricity and water	3,3	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,3
Construction	3,1	2,9	3,1	2,7	2,4	2,2	2,7	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,0	2,0
Tertiary industries	53,4	54,5	54,8	55,2	56,9	56,5	56,4	55,7	57,3	57,5	58,1	57,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	12,6	12,2	12,0	11,7	12,3	12,9	13,0	12,6	12,7	12,5	12,6	12,8
Transport and communication	11,4	11,6	11,6	11,5	11,7	11,7	11,7	11,6	11,8	11,6	11,7	11,3
Finance, real estate and business services	12,2	12,5	13,2	13,6	14,7	14,3	14,5	14,7	15,6	15,9	16,4	16,7
Community, social and other personal services	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,5	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,5
General government services	12,2	13,2	12,8	13,2	12,6	12,0	11,6	11,4	11,6	11,9	11,8	11,4
All industries at basic prices	91,5	91,8	91,7	91,2	91,0	91,0	91,1	91,2	90,8	89,7	89,2	88,8
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,5	8,2	8,3	8,8	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,8	9,2	10,3	10,8	11,2
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	9 330	11 499	11 511	11 523	10 247	10 453	10 292	10 372	10 719	10 822	11 279	10 515
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6 509	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 278	8 731	8 019
Mining and quarrying	2 821	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 543	2 548	2 496
Secondary Industries	37 131	37 978	39 149	38 315	38 608	41 670	43 778	44 145	43 445	45 616	48 289	51 217
Manufacturing	29 873	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 481	39 511	41 852
Electricity and water	3 582	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 062	4 180	4 282
Construction	3 676	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 074	4 598	5 083
Tertiary industries	73 071	76 121	77 361	79 488	82 145	85 274	89 141	92 484	97 614	102 506	107 885	114 551
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	16 178	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 041	24 393	26 039	27 936
Transport and communication	13 904	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 604	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 436	23 534	24 773
Finance, real estate and business services	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 121	28 696	31 208
Community, social and other personal services	7 244	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 527	9 909	10 337
General government services	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 299	18 651	19 030	19 708	20 298
All industries at basic prices	119 532	125 599	128 021	129 326	130 999	137 396	143 211	147 365	151 778	158 944	167 453	176 283
Taxes less subsidies on products	12 516	12 380	13 527	13 447	13 184	13 514	14 366	14 276	14 517	15 250	15 909	16 870
GDPR at market prices	132 048	137 979	141 548	142 773	144 183	150 910	157 578	161 642	166 295	174 195	183 362	193 153

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		23,3	0,1	0,1	-11,1	2,0	-1,5	0,8	3,3	1,0	4,2	-6,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		16,3	-0,4	0,9	-2,6	3,8	-0,3	4,7	2,4	0,7	5,5	-8,2
Mining and quarrying		39,3	1,1	-1,4	-27,5	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	6,5	1,8	0,2	-2,0
Secondary Industries		2,3	3,1	-2,1	0,8	7,9	5,1	0,8	-1,6	5,0	5,9	6,1
Manufacturing		1,7	2,7	-0,5	1,6	8,6	2,9	2,6	-0,8	4,5	5,4	5,9
Electricity and water		11,1	3,4	-6,1	0,1	5,9	-0,1	9,7	-12,6	3,5	2,9	2,4
Construction		-1,7	5,7	-11,3	-5,7	3,9	34,1	-21,0	3,9	11,4	12,9	10,6
Tertiary industries		4,2	1,6	2,7	3,3	3,8	4,5	4,2	5,1	5,0	5,2	6,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		2,2	0,6	0,9	7,2	8,2	7,8	2,4	7,3	5,9	6,7	7,3
Transport and communication		4,5	5,6	4,5	3,6	6,5	4,3	9,4	6,5	4,3	4,9	5,3
Finance, real estate and business services		6,8	4,2	2,4	6,1	1,2	5,7	5,1	4,9	8,1	5,8	8,8
Community, social and other personal services		2,6	-0,1	6,2	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,4	4,1	2,0	4,0	4,3
General government services		3,8	-2,4	1,9	-3,5	-0,3	0,9	0,4	1,9	2,0	3,6	3,0
All industries at basic prices		5,1	1,9	1,0	1,3	4,9	4,2	2,9	3,0	4,7	5,4	5,3
Taxes less subsidies on products		-1,1	9,3	-0,6	-2,0	2,5	6,3	-0,6	1,7	5,1	4,3	6,0
GDPR at market prices		4,5	2,6	0,9	1,0	4,7	4,4	2,6	2,9	4,8	5,3	5,3

Table 22 - Gross domestic product by region: North West

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	8 083	10 622	11 103	11 698	13 721	17 744	21 813	24 905	22 166	23 675	27 533	31 906
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 332	2 754	2 981
Mining and quarrying	6 906	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 343	24 779	28 925
Secondary Industries	4 226	4 623	4 959	5 343	5 060	5 784	6 243	7 485	7 947	8 828	9 280	10 607
Manufacturing	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 498	6 606	7 447
Electricity and water	575	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	878	948	1 067
Construction	821	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 452	1 725	2 093
Tertiary industries	18 181	21 032	23 049	25 450	27 834	30 879	33 348	37 333	41 680	45 717	51 043	56 846
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 616	10 813	12 226
Transport and communication	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 759	7 088	7 934	8 506
Finance, real estate and business services	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 625	13 431	15 348
Community, social and other personal services	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 793	7 319	8 100
General government services	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 043	9 931	10 595	11 546	12 666
All industries at basic prices	30 490	36 277	39 111	42 490	46 616	54 407	61 404	69 724	71 793	78 221	87 856	99 359
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 040	3 453	3 694	4 353	4 810	5 490	6 129	6 962	7 411	9 109	10 944	12 875
GDPR at market prices	33 530	39 730	42 805	46 844	51 426	59 898	67 533	76 686	79 204	87 330	98 800	112 234

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	24,1	26,7	25,9	25,0	26,7	29,6	32,3	32,5	28,0	27,1	27,9	28,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,5	6,7	6,1	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,8	6,3	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,7
Mining and quarrying	20,6	20,1	19,8	20,9	23,2	26,2	28,5	26,2	25,1	24,4	25,1	25,8
Secondary Industries	12,6	11,6	11,6	11,4	9,8	9,7	9,2	9,8	10,0	10,1	9,4	9,5
Manufacturing	8,4	7,6	7,7	7,2	6,7	6,8	6,6	6,9	7,2	7,4	6,7	6,6
Electricity and water	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0
Construction	2,4	2,4	2,4	3,0	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,9
Tertiary industries	54,2	52,9	53,8	54,3	54,1	51,6	49,4	48,7	52,6	52,4	51,7	50,6
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,1	12,3	12,3	12,1	12,0	12,1	10,5	10,3	10,9	11,0	10,9	10,9
Transport and communication	8,3	8,3	8,5	8,4	8,0	7,8	8,0	7,8	8,5	8,1	8,0	7,6
Finance, real estate and business services	11,8	11,3	12,0	12,2	12,7	11,3	11,4	11,4	12,9	13,3	13,6	13,7
Community, social and other personal services	7,4	7,0	7,4	7,5	7,7	7,7	7,5	7,3	7,8	7,8	7,4	7,2
General government services	13,6	13,9	13,7	14,0	13,7	12,7	12,0	11,8	12,5	12,1	11,7	11,3
All industries at basic prices	90,9	91,3	91,4	90,7	90,6	90,8	90,9	90,9	90,6	89,6	88,9	88,5
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,1	8,7	8,6	9,3	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,4	10,4	11,1	11,5
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	16 838	18 488	18 103	17 057	17 715	17 745	17 735	17 147	18 525	18 831	19 660	19 860
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	951	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 934	2 030	1 850
Mining and quarrying	15 887	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	16 897	17 630	18 010
Secondary Industries	5 422	5 628	5 698	5 836	5 383	5 784	6 008	6 428	6 239	6 580	6 903	7 328
Manufacturing	3 680	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 502	4 684	4 954
Electricity and water	680	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	684	701	712
Construction	1 063	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 394	1 517	1 663
Tertiary industries	27 481	28 507	28 574	29 672	30 318	30 879	31 151	32 322	33 667	35 138	36 962	38 958
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 174	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 373	7 809	8 391	8 848
Transport and communication	3 619	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 065	6 483	6 797
Finance, real estate and business services	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 357	8 696	9 370
Community, social and other personal services	3 838	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 080	5 298	5 566
General government services	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 633	7 705	7 828	8 094	8 378
All industries at basic prices	49 741	52 622	52 375	52 566	53 416	54 408	54 894	55 896	58 430	60 549	63 524	66 147
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 421	5 705	5 776	5 676	5 588	5 490	5 519	5 529	5 673	5 969	6 262	6 615
GDPR at market prices	55 163	58 327	58 151	58 242	59 003	59 898	60 413	61 425	64 104	66 518	69 786	72 762

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		9,8	-2,1	-5,8	3,9	0,2	-0,1	-3,3	8,0	1,7	4,4	1,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		145,5	-3,9	-26,4	-8,2	35,9	-22,1	20,7	-2,4	2,3	5,0	-8,9
Mining and quarrying		1,7	-1,8	-2,9	5,1	-3,2	2,8	-5,7	9,4	1,6	4,3	2,2
Secondary Industries		3,8	1,2	2,4	-7,8	7,4	3,9	7,0	-2,9	5,5	4,9	6,2
Manufacturing		1,1	2,3	-1,7	-0,2	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,6	5,5	4,0	5,8
Electricity and water		11,8	2,1	-11,0	-13,1	-0,4	-3,8	11,4	5,3	1,2	2,5	1,6
Construction		8,1	-2,8	25,6	-25,3	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,7	7,4	8,8	9,6
Tertiary industries		3,7	0,2	3,8	2,2	1,9	0,9	3,8	4,2	4,4	5,2	5,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,8	-0,7	2,9	3,2	7,6	-6,4	3,4	4,7	5,9	7,5	5,4
Transport and communication		8,5	7,5	6,6	-1,1	5,3	4,6	11,8	7,8	2,5	6,9	4,8
Finance, real estate and business services		1,6	1,5	1,8	4,0	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,3	8,8	4,1	7,7
Community, social and other personal services		3,0	0,3	6,3	3,8	4,9	2,3	2,4	4,0	1,7	4,3	5,1
General government services		3,6	-3,9	3,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,5	1,0	0,9	1,6	3,4	3,5
All industries at basic prices		5,8	-0,5	0,4	1,6	1,9	0,9	1,8	4,5	3,6	4,9	4,1
Taxes less subsidies on products		5,2	1,2	-1,7	-1,6	-1,7	0,5	0,2	2,6	5,2	4,9	5,6
GDPR at market prices		5,7	-0,3	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,7	4,4	3,8	4,9	4,3

Table 23 - Gross domestic product by region: Gauteng

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	8 694	9 575	9 595	10 769	9 931	11 153	11 691	17 589	14 670	14 949	16 519	19 045
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 763	2 529	2 358	2 694
Mining and quarrying	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 906	12 420	14 161	16 350
Secondary Industries	54 985	59 142	64 751	67 107	69 591	79 785	85 913	102 136	109 157	116 954	126 421	143 894
Manufacturing	43 332	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 853	95 304	102 156	114 464
Electricity and water	6 124	6 338	6 736	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 881	9 529	9 645	10 480	12 348
Construction	5 529	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 775	12 005	13 784	17 083
Tertiary industries	105 753	121 092	137 031	150 242	168 489	192 675	209 443	237 548	261 308	289 866	318 157	355 823
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	24 898	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 059	61 714	66 736	76 031
Transport and communication	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	33 428	37 928	41 760	45 225
Finance, real estate and business services	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 226	87 076	97 966	108 708	124 419
Community, social and other personal services	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 702	18 447	20 029	22 355
General government services	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 381	56 374	61 475	69 043	73 811	80 925	87 793
All industries at basic prices	169 433	189 809	211 377	228 118	248 011	283 612	307 046	357 274	385 134	421 769	461 098	518 762
Taxes less subsidies on products	16 241	17 640	19 846	22 882	25 152	28 380	30 433	35 225	39 413	48 698	56 878	66 353
GDPR at market prices	185 674	207 449	231 223	250 999	273 163	311 992	337 479	392 499	424 547	470 467	517 976	585 114

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	4,7	4,6	4,1	4,3	3,6	3,6	3,5	4,5	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5
Mining and quarrying	3,7	4,0	3,5	3,7	3,0	3,1	2,9	3,7	2,8	2,6	2,7	2,8
Secondary Industries	29,6	28,5	28,0	26,7	25,5	25,6	25,5	26,0	25,7	24,9	24,4	24,6
Manufacturing	23,3	22,3	22,0	21,3	20,3	20,6	20,8	21,5	20,9	20,3	19,7	19,6
Electricity and water	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,1
Construction	3,0	3,2	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,9
Tertiary industries	57,0	58,4	59,3	59,9	61,7	61,8	62,1	60,5	61,5	61,6	61,4	60,8
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	13,4	13,3	12,9	12,5	13,1	13,7	13,5	12,8	13,0	13,1	12,9	13,0
Transport and communication	6,9	7,1	7,2	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,0	7,8	7,9	8,1	8,1	7,7
Finance, real estate and business services	15,4	16,1	17,1	18,0	19,2	19,4	19,8	20,4	20,5	20,8	21,0	21,3
Community, social and other personal services	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,8	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,8
General government services	17,7	18,3	18,5	18,3	18,0	16,8	16,7	15,7	16,3	15,7	15,6	15,0
All industries at basic prices	91,3	91,5	91,4	90,9	90,8	90,9	91,0	91,0	90,7	89,6	89,0	88,7
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,7	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,1	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,4	11,0	11,3
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	12 021	11 217	11 135	11 787	11 174	11 152	9 949	10 246	9 679	9 621	9 584	9 336
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 731	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 563	1 568	1 615	1 478
Mining and quarrying	10 289	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 116	8 052	7 969	7 858
Secondary Industries	71 645	73 663	75 849	74 402	74 209	79 785	81 336	84 755	85 395	90 103	95 194	101 657
Manufacturing	57 211	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 384	67 569	70 734	74 146	77 933
Electricity and water	7 286	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 578	7 807	8 062	8 213	8 453
Construction	7 148	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	10 018	11 307	12 836	15 270
Tertiary industries	159 436	165 582	170 367	174 160	181 834	192 674	199 585	210 302	220 073	232 429	244 963	260 130
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	34 781	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 845	48 235	51 284	55 429	59 556
Transport and communication	16 899	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 446	32 454	34 132	35 836
Finance, real estate and business services	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 810	74 130	79 548	83 599	90 675
Community, social and other personal services	10 319	10 560	10 541	11 194	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 418	13 715	14 459	15 037
General government services	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 044	53 845	55 429	57 343	59 026
All industries at basic prices	243 101	250 463	257 351	260 349	267 218	283 611	290 870	305 303	315 147	332 153	349 741	371 122
Taxes less subsidies on products	26 023	25 260	27 875	27 696	27 529	28 380	28 341	29 899	30 741	32 765	34 472	36 284
GDPR at market prices	269 124	275 723	285 226	288 045	294 747	311 992	319 211	335 202	345 888	364 918	384 213	407 407

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		-6,7	-0,7	5,9	-5,2	-0,2	-10,8	3,0	-5,5	-0,6	-0,4	-2,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		-14,3	-4,8	-1,0	13,5	1,8	-6,5	9,7	-5,7	0,3	3,0	-8,5
Mining and quarrying		-5,4	-0,1	6,8	-7,7	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-5,5	-0,8	-1,0	-1,4
Secondary Industries		2,8	3,0	-1,9	-0,3	7,5	1,9	4,2	0,8	5,5	5,7	6,8
Manufacturing		1,4	3,3	-0,1	-0,3	7,6	3,0	3,4	-1,2	4,7	4,8	5,1
Electricity and water		8,5	2,8	-7,8	2,2	0,3	-5,0	4,0	3,0	3,3	1,9	2,9
Construction		8,3	0,9	-9,9	-2,5	15,2	-0,3	11,4	13,9	12,9	13,5	19,0
Tertiary industries		3,9	2,9	2,2	4,4	6,0	3,6	5,4	4,6	5,6	5,4	6,2
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,1	0,1	0,6	8,3	8,4	1,8	2,8	7,6	6,3	8,1	7,4
Transport and communication		6,0	8,9	5,3	6,8	12,9	6,6	8,9	5,9	6,6	5,2	5,0
Finance, real estate and business services		9,1	7,3	5,9	6,9	9,3	8,1	9,9	3,2	7,3	5,1	8,5
Community, social and other personal services		2,3	-0,2	6,2	4,2	4,9	2,4	2,6	4,5	2,2	5,4	4,0
General government services		-0,6	-0,3	-1,8	-1,5	-1,9	-1,4	0,7	3,5	2,9	3,5	2,9
All industries at basic prices		3,0	2,8	1,2	2,6	6,1	2,6	5,0	3,2	5,4	5,3	6,1
Taxes less subsidies on products		-2,9	10,4	-0,6	-0,6	3,1	-0,1	5,5	2,8	6,6	5,2	5,3
GDPR at market prices		2,5	3,4	1,0	2,3	5,9	2,3	5,0	3,2	5,5	5,3	6,0

Table 24 - Gross domestic product by region: Mpumalanga

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	8 426	10 059	10 719	11 498	13 480	14 990	19 505	22 707	19 851	20 437	23 242	27 191
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 695	3 507	4 105
Mining and quarrying	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 743	19 736	23 086
Secondary Industries	10 261	11 407	12 706	13 502	14 100	15 526	17 531	20 384	21 866	23 127	25 538	28 697
Manufacturing	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 478	19 013	20 981
Electricity and water	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 343	4 800	5 601
Construction	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 305	1 725	2 115
Tertiary industries	15 037	17 708	19 815	21 613	24 144	26 596	29 460	32 467	36 756	40 332	44 039	49 580
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	8 738	9 598	11 121
Transport and communication	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 566	8 305	9 065
Finance, real estate and business services	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 745	11 734	13 560
Personal services	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 637	4 998	5 534
General government services	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 013	7 689	8 647	9 404	10 300
All industries at basic prices	33 724	39 173	43 239	46 613	51 724	57 112	66 496	75 558	78 473	83 896	92 819	105 468
Taxes less subsidies on products	3 257	3 657	4 053	4 679	5 246	5 789	6 592	7 456	8 022	9 653	11 281	13 357
GDPR at market prices	36 981	42 831	47 292	51 292	56 970	62 901	73 088	83 015	86 496	93 550	104 100	118 825

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	22,8	23,5	22,7	22,4	23,7	23,8	26,7	27,4	23,0	21,8	22,3	22,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,2	5,6	5,0	5,0	5,1	4,4	4,5	5,8	4,7	3,9	3,4	3,5
Mining and quarrying	17,6	17,9	17,7	17,4	18,6	19,5	22,2	21,6	18,3	17,9	19,0	19,4
Secondary Industries	27,7	26,6	26,9	26,3	24,7	24,7	24,0	24,6	25,3	24,7	24,5	24,2
Manufacturing	19,0	18,1	18,1	18,0	17,3	17,9	18,0	18,7	19,0	18,7	18,3	17,7
Electricity and water	6,4	6,3	6,4	6,0	5,3	5,4	4,5	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,6	4,7
Construction	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,7	1,8
Tertiary industries	40,7	41,3	41,9	42,1	42,4	42,3	40,3	39,1	42,5	43,1	42,3	41,7
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	10,9	10,4	10,3	10,0	10,2	10,8	9,9	9,4	9,9	9,3	9,2	9,4
Transport and communication	7,5	7,7	7,8	7,9	7,9	7,8	8,0	7,7	8,3	8,1	8,0	7,6
Finance, real estate and business services	8,5	9,1	9,6	9,9	10,1	9,4	9,1	9,0	10,5	11,5	11,3	11,4
Personal services	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,7	5,0	4,7	4,6	4,9	5,0	4,8	4,7
General government services	9,3	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,4	9,3	8,6	8,4	8,9	9,2	9,0	8,7
All industries at basic prices	91,2	91,5	91,4	90,9	90,8	90,8	91,0	91,0	90,7	89,7	89,2	88,8
Taxes less subsidies on products	8,8	8,5	8,6	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,0	9,0	9,3	10,3	10,8	11,2
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	12 719	13 454	13 920	13 924	14 544	14 990	14 628	14 864	15 202	15 553	16 164	15 975
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 746	2 912	2 638
Mining and quarrying	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 807	13 251	13 337
Secondary Industries	13 333	14 090	14 715	14 641	14 587	15 526	15 791	16 585	16 648	17 354	17 889	18 796
Manufacturing	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616	13 010	13 594
Electricity and water	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 470	3 497	3 637
Construction	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 267	1 382	1 565
Tertiary industries	22 215	23 638	24 256	24 927	26 079	26 596	27 386	28 022	29 254	30 681	32 197	34 258
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 671	8 128	8 745
Transport and communication	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 227	6 576	6 929
Finance, real estate and business services	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 212	7 608	8 310
Community, social and other personal services	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 462	3 610	3 775
General government services	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 825	5 987	6 110	6 274	6 499
All industries at basic prices	48 266	51 183	52 891	53 492	55 210	57 112	57 804	59 471	61 104	63 588	66 249	69 029
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 275	5 632	5 841	5 791	5 787	5 789	5 895	5 826	5 950	6 201	6 505	6 962
GDPR at market prices	53 541	56 814	58 732	59 283	60 997	62 901	63 700	65 297	67 054	69 789	72 754	75 991

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		5,8	3,5	0,0	4,5	3,1	-2,4	1,6	2,3	2,3	3,9	-1,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		37,6	-6,3	4,9	12,0	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-4,1	1,8	6,0	-9,4
Mining and quarrying		0,8	5,6	-0,9	2,9	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,8	2,4	3,5	0,6
Secondary Industries		5,7	4,4	-0,5	-0,4	6,4	1,7	5,0	0,4	4,2	3,1	5,1
Manufacturing		3,5	2,8	2,0	2,1	9,4	3,0	4,9	-0,7	4,6	3,1	4,5
Electricity and water		15,0	7,5	-7,7	-7,7	8,6	-6,3	4,8	3,2	1,7	0,8	4,0
Construction		-1,2	9,2	0,7	-0,4	-23,9	15,2	7,0	3,6	7,8	9,1	13,3
Tertiary industries		6,4	2,6	2,8	4,6	2,0	3,0	2,3	4,4	4,9	4,9	6,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		4,0	1,1	1,4	7,5	5,9	2,9	2,1	2,4	5,4	6,0	7,6
Transport and communication		8,8	8,7	6,8	6,7	5,6	3,9	6,7	9,8	4,0	5,6	5,4
Finance, real estate and business services		12,3	4,3	2,1	4,0	-5,9	6,0	1,6	3,8	9,3	5,5	9,2
Community, social and other personal services		3,0	0,0	6,7	3,8	4,8	2,2	2,4	3,9	1,8	4,3	4,6
General government services		3,6	-0,4	0,1	1,2	1,8	-0,4	-0,4	2,8	2,1	2,7	3,6
All industries at basic prices		6,0	3,3	1,1	3,2	3,4	1,2	2,9	2,7	4,1	4,2	4,2
Taxes less subsidies on products		6,8	3,7	-0,8	-0,1	0,0	1,8	-1,2	2,1	4,2	4,9	7,0
GDPR at market prices		6,1	3,4	0,9	2,9	3,1	1,3	2,5	2,7	4,1	4,2	4,4

Table 25 - Gross domestic product by region: Limpopo

a. Current prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	6 253	5 846	6 474	8 949	10 905	13 723	18 418	22 242	21 799	22 691	25 958	30 450
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 119	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 250	2 986	2 712	3 216
Mining and quarrying	5 134	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	18 549	19 705	23 246	27 234
Secondary Industries	3 516	3 923	4 288	4 506	4 517	5 145	5 328	6 082	6 636	6 974	7 702	8 934
Manufacturing	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	3 031	3 266	3 567	3 995
Electricity and water	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 899	2 375	2 395	2 626	3 097
Construction	858	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 231	1 313	1 510	1 842
Tertiary industries	18 442	21 544	25 817	28 591	31 448	34 668	38 322	42 696	47 349	53 742	59 409	65 949
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 602	10 815	11 694	13 062
Transport and communication	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	6 516	7 756	8 012	8 785
Finance, real estate and business services	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 035	12 633	14 513	17 398	19 629
Community, social and other personal services	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 828	3 104	3 440	3 823	4 195	4 523	5 008
General government services	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 575	14 774	16 463	17 782	19 464
All industries at basic prices	28 212	31 313	36 579	42 046	46 871	53 537	62 069	71 021	75 784	83 407	93 069	105 333
Taxes less subsidies on products	2 873	3 029	3 511	4 388	4 885	5 418	6 228	7 136	7 855	9 622	11 389	13 533
GDPR at market prices	31 085	34 342	40 091	46 434	51 756	58 954	68 297	78 157	83 639	93 029	104 458	118 865

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	20,1	17,0	16,1	19,3	21,1	23,3	27,0	28,5	26,1	24,4	24,9	25,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,6	2,9	2,3	3,3	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,4	3,9	3,2	2,6	2,7
Mining and quarrying	16,5	14,2	13,8	16,0	18,4	20,8	24,4	26,0	22,2	21,2	22,3	22,9
Secondary Industries	11,3	11,4	10,7	9,7	8,7	8,7	7,8	7,8	7,9	7,5	7,4	7,5
Manufacturing	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,4
Electricity and water	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,3	2,9	2,9	2,5	2,4	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,6
Construction	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,5
Tertiary industries	59,3	62,7	64,4	61,6	60,8	58,8	56,1	54,6	56,6	57,8	56,9	55,5
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	14,2	14,2	13,4	12,4	12,3	12,7	12,2	11,3	11,5	11,6	11,2	11,0
Transport and communication	6,4	7,0	7,0	6,8	7,1	7,7	7,3	7,5	7,8	8,3	7,7	7,4
Finance, real estate and business services	16,5	17,4	17,3	16,4	15,9	14,4	14,4	14,1	15,1	15,6	16,7	16,5
Community, social and other personal services	4,9	5,0	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,5	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,2
General government services	17,3	19,1	21,8	21,3	20,8	19,2	17,7	17,4	17,7	17,7	17,0	16,4
All industries at basic prices	90,8	91,2	91,2	90,6	90,6	90,8	90,9	90,9	90,6	89,7	89,1	88,6
Taxes less subsidies on products	9,2	8,8	8,8	9,4	9,4	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,4	10,3	10,9	11,4
GDPR at market prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries	13 005	12 310	12 961	13 823	13 980	13 724	15 424	16 612	17 111	17 330	17 719	17 537
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 083	1 134	1 116	1 386	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 686	1 696	1 794	1 663
Mining and quarrying	11 922	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 424	15 634	15 925	15 874
Secondary Industries	4 501	4 798	4 931	4 877	4 790	5 145	5 147	5 381	5 439	5 673	5 891	6 240
Manufacturing	2 037	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 345	2 457	2 523	2 649
Electricity and water	1 353	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 689	1 615	1 677	1 949	2 001	2 037	2 112
Construction	1 110	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 144	1 215	1 331	1 479
Tertiary industries	28 412	29 695	32 365	33 509	34 516	34 668	36 689	37 900	38 955	40 413	42 395	45 113
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	6 102	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 187	8 641	9 259	9 924
Transport and communication	2 847	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 573	6 725	7 106	7 528
Finance, real estate and business services	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 257	9 718	10 284	10 752	11 792
Community, social and other personal services	2 376	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 828	2 894	2 968	3 086	3 141	3 281	3 463
General government services	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 286	11 391	11 622	11 997	12 406
All industries at basic prices	45 918	46 803	50 257	52 210	53 286	53 537	57 259	59 893	61 504	63 416	66 005	68 890
Taxes less subsidies on products	5 006	5 119	5 521	5 624	5 546	5 418	5 713	5 880	5 984	6 304	6 557	7 035
GDPR at market prices	50 924	51 922	55 778	57 834	58 832	58 955	62 973	65 773	67 488	69 720	72 562	75 926

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Primary Industries		-5,3	5,3	6,7	1,1	-1,8	12,4	7,7	3,0	1,3	2,2	-1,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		4,7	-1,5	24,1	8,8	-2,3	4,0	11,0	-0,8	0,6	5,8	-7,3
Mining and quarrying		-6,3	6,0	5,0	0,3	-1,8	13,4	7,3	3,4	1,4	1,9	-0,3
Secondary Industries		6,6	2,8	-1,1	-1,8	7,4	0,0	4,5	1,1	4,3	3,8	5,9
Manufacturing		1,5	2,7	-0,8	1,4	6,1	3,4	1,6	-1,4	4,8	2,7	5,0
Electricity and water		14,0	5,0	1,7	-3,0	5,8	-4,4	3,8	16,2	2,7	1,8	3,7
Construction		7,1	0,1	-5,4	-6,0	12,5	-0,1	11,4	-13,7	6,1	9,6	11,1
Tertiary industries		4,5	9,0	3,5	3,0	0,4	5,8	3,3	2,8	3,7	4,9	6,4
Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants		3,9	2,3	1,9	5,7	7,1	7,0	0,8	1,5	5,6	7,2	7,2
Transport and communication		10,2	12,0	9,1	11,3	6,3	19,8	16,4	3,9	2,3	5,7	5,9
Finance, real estate and business services		4,8	3,2	0,3	-1,3	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,0	5,8	4,6	9,7
Community, social and other personal services		2,9	0,2	6,3	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,5	4,0	1,8	4,5	5,6
General government services		3,3	20,9	4,8	1,9	-1,6	-0,9	0,6	0,9	2,0	3,2	3,4
All industries at basic prices		1,9	7,4	3,9	2,1	0,5	7,0	4,6	2,7	3,1	4,1	4,4
Taxes less subsidies on products		2,3	7,9	1,9	-1,4	-2,3	5,5	2,9	1,8	5,4	4,0	7,3
GDPR at market prices		2,0	7,4	3,7	1,7	0,2	6,8	4,4	2,6	3,3	4,1	4,6

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	4 817	5 144	5 684	5 913	6 000	6 028	7 211	9 608	8 745	9 063	8 480	9 889
Eastern Cape	1 420	1 295	1 453	1 531	1 719	1 727	2 116	2 074	2 342	2 248	2 023	2 378
Northern Cape	659	754	819	908	1 009	1 280	1 412	1 446	2 471	2 521	2 272	2 637
Free State	1 125	2 884	2 967	1 940	2 632	2 829	3 320	5 529	4 555	3 659	3 465	4 022
KwaZulu-Natal	5 284	6 235	6 816	7 642	7 052	7 687	9 154	10 909	10 446	10 400	9 673	11 121
North West	1 176	2 655	2 625	1 896	1 812	2 059	2 539	4 793	2 282	2 332	2 754	2 981
Gauteng	1 807	1 366	1 497	1 497	1 656	1 617	1 805	3 128	2 763	2 529	2 358	2 694
Mpumalanga	1 909	2 407	2 355	2 566	2 906	2 751	3 259	4 798	4 035	3 695	3 507	4 105
Limpopo	1 119	980	924	1 542	1 392	1 473	1 771	1 894	3 250	2 986	2 712	3 216
Value added at basic prices	19 317	23 721	25 140	25 434	26 179	27 451	32 588	44 179	40 889	39 432	37 243	43 043

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	24,9	21,7	22,6	23,2	22,9	22,0	22,1	21,7	21,4	23,0	22,8	23,0
Eastern Cape	7,4	5,5	5,8	6,0	6,6	6,3	6,5	4,7	5,7	5,7	5,4	5,5
Northern Cape	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,6	3,9	4,7	4,3	3,3	6,0	6,4	6,1	6,1
Free State	5,8	12,2	11,8	7,6	10,1	10,3	10,2	12,5	11,1	9,3	9,3	9,3
KwaZulu-Natal	27,4	26,3	27,1	30,0	26,9	28,0	28,1	24,7	25,5	26,4	26,0	25,8
North West	6,1	11,2	10,4	7,5	6,9	7,5	7,8	10,8	5,6	5,9	7,4	6,9
Gauteng	9,4	5,8	6,0	5,9	6,3	5,9	5,5	7,1	6,8	6,4	6,3	6,3
Mpumalanga	9,9	10,1	9,4	10,1	11,1	10,0	10,0	10,9	9,9	9,4	9,4	9,5
Limpopo	5,8	4,1	3,7	6,1	5,3	5,4	5,4	4,3	7,9	7,6	7,3	7,5
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	5 228	5 582	5 862	5 787	6 173	6 028	6 074	6 507	6 274	6 461	6 867	6 529
Eastern Cape	1 755	1 726	1 809	1 707	1 830	1 727	2 145	1 904	1 822	1 844	1 951	1 792
Northern Cape	931	1 066	1 213	1 080	1 262	1 280	1 277	1 358	1 391	1 377	1 452	1 351
Free State	922	2 572	2 634	1 718	2 299	2 829	2 401	2 391	2 156	2 178	2 260	1 964
KwaZulu-Natal	6 509	7 570	7 540	7 609	7 408	7 687	7 667	8 027	8 221	8 278	8 731	8 019
North West	951	2 335	2 243	1 651	1 516	2 059	1 604	1 937	1 890	1 934	2 030	1 850
Gauteng	1 731	1 483	1 412	1 399	1 587	1 617	1 511	1 657	1 563	1 568	1 615	1 478
Mpumalanga	1 738	2 392	2 240	2 351	2 632	2 751	2 347	2 813	2 697	2 746	2 912	2 638
Limpopo	1 083	1 134	1 116	1 386	1 508	1 473	1 532	1 700	1 686	1 696	1 794	1 663
Value added at basic prices	20 850	25 850	26 070	24 686	26 213	27 451	26 558	28 292	27 700	28 083	29 614	27 284

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		6,8	5,0	-1,3	6,7	-2,3	0,8	7,1	-3,6	3,0	6,3	-4,9
Eastern Cape		-1,7	4,9	-5,7	7,2	-5,6	24,2	-11,2	-4,3	1,2	5,8	-8,2
Northern Cape		13,4	14,9	-11,0	16,9	1,4	-0,2	6,3	2,4	-1,0	5,5	-7,0
Free State		178,9	2,4	-34,8	33,8	23,1	-15,1	-0,4	-9,8	1,0	3,8	-13,1
KwaZulu-Natal		16,3	-0,4	0,9	-2,6	3,8	-0,3	4,7	2,4	0,7	5,5	-8,2
North West		145,5	-3,9	-26,4	-8,2	35,9	-22,1	20,7	-2,4	2,3	5,0	-8,9
Gauteng		-14,3	-4,8	-1,0	13,5	1,8	-6,5	9,7	-5,7	0,3	3,0	-8,5
Mpumalanga		37,6	-6,3	4,9	12,0	4,5	-14,7	19,9	-4,1	1,8	6,0	-9,4
Limpopo		4,7	-1,5	24,1	8,8	-2,3	4,0	11,0	-0,8	0,6	5,8	-7,3
Value added at basic prices		24,0	0,9	-5,3	6,2	4,7	-3,3	6,5	-2,1	1,4	5,4	-7,9

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	471	449	246	273	266	326	331	391	435	419	455	473
Eastern Cape	52	66	74	102	98	95	116	134	181	226	237	269
Northern Cape	3 059	2 464	2 702	3 280	4 878	5 858	6 727	7 417	6 864	7 191	7 624	8 847
Free State	4 540	5 258	5 083	4 537	4 432	4 636	4 947	8 173	7 583	8 131	9 173	9 843
KwaZulu-Natal	1 263	1 839	1 929	2 274	2 229	2 766	3 042	3 167	3 039	3 112	3 602	4 336
North West	6 906	7 967	8 478	9 802	11 910	15 686	19 274	20 112	19 884	21 343	24 779	28 925
Gauteng	6 887	8 209	8 099	9 272	8 275	9 535	9 885	14 461	11 906	12 420	14 161	16 350
Mpumalanga	6 517	7 652	8 364	8 933	10 574	12 239	16 246	17 910	15 816	16 743	19 736	23 086
Limpopo	5 134	4 865	5 550	7 407	9 513	12 250	16 647	20 348	18 549	19 705	23 246	27 234
Value added at basic prices	34 830	38 768	40 524	45 879	52 173	63 391	77 214	92 113	84 258	89 290	103 012	119 365

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	1,4	1,2	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4
Eastern Cape	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2
Northern Cape	8,8	6,4	6,7	7,1	9,3	9,2	8,7	8,1	8,1	8,1	7,4	7,4
Free State	13,0	13,6	12,5	9,9	8,5	7,3	6,4	8,9	9,0	9,1	8,9	8,2
KwaZulu-Natal	3,6	4,7	4,8	5,0	4,3	4,4	3,9	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,6
North West	19,8	20,5	20,9	21,4	22,8	24,7	25,0	21,8	23,6	23,9	24,1	24,2
Gauteng	19,8	21,2	20,0	20,2	15,9	15,0	12,8	15,7	14,1	13,9	13,7	13,7
Mpumalanga	18,7	19,7	20,6	19,5	20,3	19,3	21,0	19,4	18,8	18,8	19,2	19,3
Limpopo	14,7	12,6	13,7	16,1	18,2	19,3	21,6	22,1	22,0	22,1	22,6	22,8
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	916	763	474	392	303	326	282	278	283	286	288	291
Eastern Cape	98	100	103	128	107	95	101	102	107	108	109	108
Northern Cape	4 942	4 910	5 330	5 677	5 663	5 858	5 481	5 497	5 736	5 759	5 784	5 631
Free State	6 712	6 207	6 115	5 094	5 035	4 636	4 093	4 944	5 198	5 276	5 314	5 121
KwaZulu-Natal	2 821	3 929	3 971	3 914	2 839	2 766	2 625	2 345	2 498	2 543	2 548	2 496
North West	15 887	16 153	15 859	15 406	16 199	15 686	16 131	15 210	16 635	16 897	17 630	18 010
Gauteng	10 289	9 734	9 723	10 388	9 587	9 535	8 438	8 589	8 116	8 052	7 969	7 858
Mpumalanga	10 980	11 062	11 680	11 573	11 912	12 239	12 281	12 050	12 504	12 807	13 251	13 337
Limpopo	11 922	11 176	11 844	12 438	12 472	12 250	13 892	14 913	15 424	15 634	15 925	15 874
Value added at basic prices	64 567	64 034	65 100	65 011	64 116	63 391	63 325	63 927	66 502	67 363	68 818	68 726

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		-16,7	-37,9	-17,3	-22,8	7,5	-13,4	-1,3	1,8	1,1	0,6	1,0
Eastern Cape		2,2	3,0	23,9	-16,1	-11,8	7,3	0,7	5,1	1,0	0,8	-1,4
Northern Cape		-0,7	8,6	6,5	-0,2	3,5	-6,4	0,3	4,4	0,4	0,4	-2,6
Free State		-7,5	-1,5	-16,7	-1,2	-7,9	-11,7	20,8	5,1	1,5	0,7	-3,6
KwaZulu-Natal		39,3	1,1	-1,4	-27,5	-2,6	-5,1	-10,7	6,5	1,8	0,2	-2,0
North West		1,7	-1,8	-2,9	5,1	-3,2	2,8	-5,7	9,4	1,6	4,3	2,2
Gauteng		-5,4	-0,1	6,8	-7,7	-0,5	-11,5	1,8	-5,5	-0,8	-1,0	-1,4
Mpumalanga		0,8	5,6	-0,9	2,9	2,7	0,3	-1,9	3,8	2,4	3,5	0,6
Limpopo		-6,3	6,0	5,0	0,3	-1,8	13,4	7,3	3,4	1,4	1,9	-0,3
Value added at basic prices		-0,8	1,7	-0,1	-1,4	-1,1	-0,1	1,0	4,0	1,3	2,2	-0,1

Table 28 - Gross domestic product by region: Manufacturing

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	16 632	17 845	19 420	20 162	20 972	24 006	26 275	30 796	32 871	35 158	37 277	41 089
Eastern Cape	8 243	8 609	9 210	9 979	10 638	12 661	14 687	16 707	17 600	18 615	20 221	22 669
Northern Cape	514	546	584	593	602	707	745	892	971	992	1 087	1 202
Free State	3 399	3 977	4 338	4 627	5 211	5 674	7 396	8 419	8 971	9 373	10 227	11 715
KwaZulu-Natal	22 669	24 470	26 604	27 698	29 046	34 255	37 560	44 928	47 217	50 415	54 214	60 993
North West	2 830	3 026	3 275	3 379	3 431	4 101	4 432	5 328	5 678	6 498	6 606	7 447
Gauteng	43 332	46 239	50 814	53 374	55 341	64 197	70 209	84 206	88 853	95 304	102 156	114 464
Mpumalanga	7 028	7 763	8 553	9 222	9 870	11 240	13 169	15 509	16 460	17 478	19 013	20 981
Limpopo	1 534	1 651	1 805	1 862	1 924	2 265	2 433	2 819	3 031	3 266	3 567	3 995
Value added at basic prices	106 179	114 126	124 603	130 897	137 035	159 107	176 907	209 605	221 652	237 100	254 368	284 554

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	15,7	15,6	15,6	15,4	15,3	15,1	14,9	14,7	14,8	14,8	14,7	14,4
Eastern Cape	7,8	7,5	7,4	7,6	7,8	8,0	8,3	8,0	7,9	7,9	7,9	8,0
Northern Cape	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Free State	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,8	3,6	4,2	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,1
KwaZulu-Natal	21,3	21,4	21,4	21,2	21,2	21,5	21,2	21,4	21,3	21,3	21,3	21,4
North West	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,6
Gauteng	40,8	40,5	40,8	40,8	40,4	40,3	39,7	40,2	40,1	40,2	40,2	40,2
Mpumalanga	6,6	6,8	6,9	7,0	7,2	7,1	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,5	7,4
Limpopo	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	22 412	22 460	22 995	22 879	22 720	24 006	24 699	24 959	24 407	25 789	27 114	28 195
Eastern Cape	11 223	11 052	11 153	10 965	11 191	12 661	13 372	13 593	13 294	13 787	14 238	15 049
Northern Cape	677	678	680	674	668	707	733	740	683	693	704	747
Free State	4 488	4 838	4 941	4 969	5 220	5 674	5 786	5 966	5 916	6 138	6 290	6 656
KwaZulu-Natal	29 873	30 386	31 213	31 063	31 546	34 255	35 235	36 141	35 865	37 481	39 511	41 852
North West	3 680	3 719	3 805	3 741	3 734	4 101	4 239	4 425	4 266	4 502	4 684	4 954
Gauteng	57 211	58 019	59 910	59 870	59 688	64 197	66 151	68 384	67 569	70 734	74 146	77 933
Mpumalanga	9 276	9 605	9 873	10 069	10 279	11 240	11 575	12 144	12 059	12 616	13 010	13 594
Limpopo	2 037	2 067	2 123	2 106	2 135	2 265	2 342	2 379	2 345	2 457	2 523	2 649
Value added at basic prices	140 877	142 824	146 692	146 336	147 179	159 107	164 131	168 729	166 405	174 197	182 219	191 629

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		0,2	2,4	-0,5	-0,7	5,7	2,9	1,1	-2,2	5,7	5,1	4,0
Eastern Cape		-1,5	0,9	-1,7	2,1	13,1	5,6	1,7	-2,2	3,7	3,3	5,7
Northern Cape		0,1	0,3	-0,8	-1,0	5,8	3,7	1,0	-7,7	1,4	1,6	6,2
Free State		7,8	2,1	0,6	5,0	8,7	2,0	3,1	-0,8	3,8	2,5	5,8
KwaZulu-Natal		1,7	2,7	-0,5	1,6	8,6	2,9	2,6	-0,8	4,5	5,4	5,9
North West		1,1	2,3	-1,7	-0,2	9,8	3,3	4,4	-3,6	5,5	4,0	5,8
Gauteng		1,4	3,3	-0,1	-0,3	7,6	3,0	3,4	-1,2	4,7	4,8	5,1
Mpumalanga		3,5	2,8	2,0	2,1	9,4	3,0	4,9	-0,7	4,6	3,1	4,5
Limpopo		1,5	2,7	-0,8	1,4	6,1	3,4	1,6	-1,4	4,8	2,7	5,0
Value added at basic prices		1,4	2,7	-0,2	0,6	8,1	3,2	2,8	-1,4	4,7	4,6	5,2

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	1 670	1 715	1 749	1 898	2 033	2 147	2 181	2 436	2 959	3 127	3 336	3 887
Eastern Cape	853	884	899	953	1 007	1 101	1 130	890	1 130	1 264	1 372	1 621
Northern Cape	482	529	536	559	549	559	552	489	541	657	695	823
Free State	1 182	1 278	1 444	1 470	1 474	1 564	1 596	1 801	1 950	2 162	2 294	2 623
KwaZulu-Natal	3 028	3 255	3 477	3 583	3 754	4 095	4 268	5 185	4 820	5 173	5 654	6 386
North West	575	626	659	582	566	599	602	757	872	878	948	1 067
Gauteng	6 124	6 338	6 736	6 796	7 292	7 671	7 713	8 881	9 529	9 645	10 480	12 348
Mpumalanga	2 370	2 710	3 042	3 084	3 004	3 366	3 289	3 707	4 140	4 343	4 800	5 601
Limpopo	1 125	1 266	1 387	1 536	1 521	1 689	1 691	1 899	2 375	2 395	2 626	3 097
Value added at basic prices	17 409	18 602	19 929	20 461	21 200	22 789	23 023	26 046	28 316	29 645	32 204	37 453

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	9,6	9,2	8,8	9,3	9,6	9,4	9,5	9,4	10,4	10,5	10,4	10,4
Eastern Cape	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,9	3,4	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,3
Northern Cape	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,4	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,2
Free State	6,8	6,9	7,2	7,2	7,0	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,3	7,1	7,0
KwaZulu-Natal	17,4	17,5	17,4	17,5	17,7	18,0	18,5	19,9	17,0	17,4	17,6	17,1
North West	3,3	3,4	3,3	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,9	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,8
Gauteng	35,2	34,1	33,8	33,2	34,4	33,7	33,5	34,1	33,7	32,5	32,5	33,0
Mpumalanga	13,6	14,6	15,3	15,1	14,2	14,8	14,3	14,2	14,6	14,7	14,9	15,0
Limpopo	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,5	7,2	7,4	7,3	7,3	8,4	8,1	8,2	8,3
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	1 781	1 978	2 030	1 928	2 087	2 147	2 105	2 165	2 410	2 494	2 544	2 637
Eastern Cape	943	1 028	1 034	1 009	1 055	1 101	1 085	844	941	961	965	1 001
Northern Cape	575	651	641	612	588	559	522	452	444	449	439	448
Free State	1 453	1 592	1 723	1 608	1 551	1 564	1 519	1 572	1 588	1 651	1 675	1 704
KwaZulu-Natal	3 582	3 979	4 115	3 864	3 868	4 095	4 091	4 486	3 923	4 062	4 180	4 282
North West	680	760	776	691	601	599	576	641	676	684	701	712
Gauteng	7 286	7 903	8 125	7 489	7 651	7 671	7 288	7 578	7 807	8 062	8 213	8 453
Mpumalanga	2 940	3 382	3 636	3 358	3 099	3 366	3 154	3 307	3 413	3 470	3 497	3 637
Limpopo	1 353	1 542	1 619	1 646	1 596	1 689	1 615	1 677	1 949	2 001	2 037	2 112
Value added at basic prices	20 592	22 814	23 699	22 206	22 097	22 789	21 956	22 722	23 151	23 835	24 252	24 985

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		11,1	2,6	-5,0	8,3	2,8	-1,9	2,8	11,3	3,5	2,0	3,6
Eastern Cape		9,0	0,7	-2,4	4,6	4,3	-1,5	-22,2	11,5	2,1	0,4	3,7
Northern Cape		13,3	-1,5	-4,6	-3,9	-5,0	-6,5	-13,5	-1,9	1,3	-2,2	2,0
Free State		9,6	8,2	-6,7	-3,5	0,8	-2,9	3,5	1,0	4,0	1,4	1,7
KwaZulu-Natal		11,1	3,4	-6,1	0,1	5,9	-0,1	9,7	-12,6	3,5	2,9	2,4
North West		11,8	2,1	-11,0	-13,1	-0,4	-3,8	11,4	5,3	1,2	2,5	1,6
Gauteng		8,5	2,8	-7,8	2,2	0,3	-5,0	4,0	3,0	3,3	1,9	2,9
Mpumalanga		15,0	7,5	-7,7	-7,7	8,6	-6,3	4,8	3,2	1,7	0,8	4,0
Limpopo		14,0	5,0	1,7	-3,0	5,8	-4,4	3,8	16,2	2,7	1,8	3,7
Value added at basic prices		10,8	3,9	-6,3	-0,5	3,1	-3,7	3,5	1,9	3,0	1,7	3,0

Table 30 - Gross domestic product by region: Construction

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	2 986	3 061	3 596	3 686	4 189	4 344	3 701	5 110	5 314	5 492	6 628	8 052
Eastern Cape	860	983	1 083	1 142	1 252	1 230	1 463	1 312	1 782	1 975	1 915	2 111
Northern Cape	224	273	285	350	319	277	356	308	316	365	349	487
Free State	790	779	914	816	928	831	915	850	935	942	1 077	1 206
KwaZulu-Natal	2 842	3 060	3 519	3 337	3 235	3 320	4 505	3 559	3 933	4 989	5 026	5 634
North West	821	971	1 025	1 382	1 062	1 084	1 208	1 401	1 396	1 452	1 725	2 093
Gauteng	5 529	6 565	7 201	6 937	6 958	7 917	7 991	9 049	10 775	12 005	13 784	17 083
Mpumalanga	863	934	1 110	1 196	1 226	920	1 073	1 167	1 265	1 305	1 725	2 115
Limpopo	858	1 006	1 096	1 108	1 072	1 191	1 204	1 364	1 231	1 313	1 510	1 842
Value added at basic prices	15 774	17 631	19 829	19 953	20 240	21 114	22 416	24 119	26 947	29 838	33 738	40 624

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	18,9	17,4	18,1	18,5	20,7	20,6	16,5	21,2	19,7	18,4	19,6	19,8
Eastern Cape	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,7	6,2	5,8	6,5	5,4	6,6	6,6	5,7	5,2
Northern Cape	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,2
Free State	5,0	4,4	4,6	4,1	4,6	3,9	4,1	3,5	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,0
KwaZulu-Natal	18,0	17,4	17,7	16,7	16,0	15,7	20,1	14,8	14,6	16,7	14,9	13,9
North West	5,2	5,5	5,2	6,9	5,2	5,1	5,4	5,8	5,2	4,9	5,1	5,2
Gauteng	35,1	37,2	36,3	34,8	34,4	37,5	35,6	37,5	40,0	40,2	40,9	42,1
Mpumalanga	5,5	5,3	5,6	6,0	6,1	4,4	4,8	4,8	4,7	4,4	5,1	5,2
Limpopo	5,4	5,7	5,5	5,6	5,3	5,6	5,4	5,7	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,5
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	3 861	3 610	3 905	3 742	4 136	4 344	3 657	4 906	4 941	5 523	6 226	7 171
Eastern Cape	1 113	1 163	1 176	1 159	1 236	1 230	1 446	1 275	1 657	1 802	2 003	2 133
Northern Cape	290	323	309	355	315	277	352	299	294	305	329	350
Free State	1 023	922	992	829	916	831	904	826	869	944	1 046	1 147
KwaZulu-Natal	3 676	3 613	3 821	3 388	3 194	3 320	4 452	3 519	3 657	4 074	4 598	5 083
North West	1 063	1 149	1 117	1 403	1 049	1 084	1 194	1 362	1 298	1 394	1 517	1 663
Gauteng	7 148	7 742	7 814	7 043	6 871	7 917	7 897	8 794	10 018	11 307	12 836	15 270
Mpumalanga	1 117	1 104	1 206	1 215	1 210	920	1 061	1 135	1 176	1 267	1 382	1 565
Limpopo	1 110	1 189	1 190	1 125	1 058	1 191	1 190	1 325	1 144	1 215	1 331	1 479
Value added at basic prices	20 401	20 813	21 529	20 260	19 985	21 114	22 154	23 441	25 053	27 830	31 268	35 862

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		-6,5	8,2	-4,2	10,5	5,0	-15,8	34,1	0,7	11,8	12,7	15,2
Eastern Cape		4,4	1,1	-1,4	6,6	-0,5	17,6	-11,8	30,0	8,7	11,2	6,5
Northern Cape		11,5	-4,3	14,9	-11,3	-12,2	27,1	-15,0	-1,8	3,8	8,0	6,3
Free State		-9,9	7,7	-16,5	10,5	-9,3	8,8	-8,6	5,2	8,6	10,8	9,7
KwaZulu-Natal		-1,7	5,7	-11,3	-5,7	3,9	34,1	-21,0	3,9	11,4	12,9	10,6
North West		8,1	-2,8	25,6	-25,3	3,3	10,2	14,1	-4,7	7,4	8,8	9,6
Gauteng		8,3	0,9	-9,9	-2,5	15,2	-0,3	11,4	13,9	12,9	13,5	19,0
Mpumalanga		-1,2	9,2	0,7	-0,4	-23,9	15,2	7,0	3,6	7,8	9,1	13,3
Limpopo		7,1	0,1	-5,4	-6,0	12,5	-0,1	11,4	-13,7	6,1	9,6	11,1
Value added at basic prices		2,0	3,4	-5,9	-1,4	5,6	4,9	5,8	6,9	11,1	12,4	14,7

Table 31 - Gross domestic product by region: Wholesale and retail trade, repairs and restaurants

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	10 512	11 770	12 777	13 700	15 914	19 216	21 182	23 302	26 152	31 289	34 965	39 368
Eastern Cape	6 815	7 545	8 126	8 626	9 663	11 339	11 103	11 998	13 294	13 402	14 562	16 605
Northern Cape	1 331	1 454	1 546	1 634	1 871	2 270	2 188	2 351	2 926	3 283	3 809	4 241
Free State	3 709	4 052	4 389	4 618	5 201	6 039	5 806	6 358	7 115	8 074	9 041	10 220
KwaZulu-Natal	11 648	12 703	13 750	14 506	16 364	19 454	21 860	24 100	26 430	28 807	31 602	36 171
North West	4 408	4 906	5 258	5 680	6 163	7 275	7 091	7 928	8 615	9 616	10 813	12 226
Gauteng	24 898	27 686	29 773	31 267	35 857	42 858	45 565	50 429	55 059	61 714	66 736	76 031
Mpumalanga	4 030	4 464	4 857	5 153	5 811	6 770	7 257	7 828	8 533	8 738	9 598	11 121
Limpopo	4 415	4 883	5 382	5 751	6 351	7 482	8 334	8 801	9 602	10 815	11 694	13 062
Value added at basic prices	71 768	79 463	85 859	90 936	103 193	122 702	130 387	143 095	157 728	175 738	192 820	219 047

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	14,6	14,8	14,9	15,1	15,4	15,7	16,2	16,3	16,6	17,8	18,1	18,0
Eastern Cape	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,4	9,2	8,5	8,4	8,4	7,6	7,6	7,6
Northern Cape	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,9	1,9	2,0	1,9
Free State	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,0	4,9	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	16,2	16,0	16,0	16,0	15,9	15,9	16,8	16,8	16,8	16,4	16,4	16,5
North West	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,0	5,9	5,4	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,6	5,6
Gauteng	34,7	34,8	34,7	34,4	34,7	34,9	34,9	35,2	34,9	35,1	34,6	34,7
Mpumalanga	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,0	5,0	5,1
Limpopo	6,2	6,1	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,4	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,0
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	14 689	15 368	15 511	15 916	17 480	19 216	20 308	20 570	21 979	23 244	25 015	26 821
Eastern Cape	9 482	9 835	9 832	9 969	10 626	11 339	10 663	10 885	11 364	11 911	12 602	13 243
Northern Cape	1 857	1 895	1 875	1 897	2 055	2 270	2 104	2 113	2 531	2 647	2 814	3 002
Free State	5 150	5 279	5 320	5 362	5 729	6 039	5 568	5 760	6 150	6 511	6 929	7 349
KwaZulu-Natal	16 178	16 532	16 623	16 771	17 985	19 454	20 969	21 481	23 041	24 393	26 039	27 936
North West	6 174	6 411	6 367	6 554	6 764	7 275	6 808	7 040	7 373	7 809	8 391	8 848
Gauteng	34 781	36 219	36 268	36 489	39 533	42 858	43 629	44 845	48 235	51 284	55 429	59 556
Mpumalanga	5 581	5 802	5 865	5 949	6 392	6 770	6 965	7 110	7 278	7 671	8 128	8 745
Limpopo	6 102	6 342	6 486	6 611	6 989	7 482	8 003	8 065	8 187	8 641	9 259	9 924
Value added at basic prices	99 994	103 682	104 147	105 518	113 553	122 702	125 018	127 870	136 138	144 111	154 606	165 425

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		4,6	0,9	2,6	9,8	9,9	5,7	1,3	6,9	5,8	7,6	7,2
Eastern Cape		3,7	0,0	1,4	6,6	6,7	-6,0	2,1	4,4	4,8	5,8	5,1
Northern Cape		2,0	-1,1	1,2	8,3	10,5	-7,3	0,4	19,8	4,6	6,3	6,7
Free State		2,5	0,8	0,8	6,8	5,4	-7,8	3,4	6,8	5,9	6,4	6,1
KwaZulu-Natal		2,2	0,6	0,9	7,2	8,2	7,8	2,4	7,3	5,9	6,7	7,3
North West		3,8	-0,7	2,9	3,2	7,6	-6,4	3,4	4,7	5,9	7,5	5,4
Gauteng		4,1	0,1	0,6	8,3	8,4	1,8	2,8	7,6	6,3	8,1	7,4
Mpumalanga		4,0	1,1	1,4	7,5	5,9	2,9	2,1	2,4	5,4	6,0	7,6
Limpopo		3,9	2,3	1,9	5,7	7,1	7,0	0,8	1,5	5,6	7,2	7,2
Value added at basic prices		3,7	0,4	1,3	7,6	8,1	1,9	2,3	6,5	5,9	7,3	7,0

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	6 430	7 432	8 430	9 595	10 527	12 160	13 399	15 065	16 558	18 079	20 045	21 846
Eastern Cape	3 518	4 103	4 526	4 806	5 343	6 029	6 464	7 225	8 015	8 986	9 719	10 593
Northern Cape	1 301	1 498	1 549	1 664	1 766	1 834	2 017	2 200	2 381	2 498	2 624	3 117
Free State	2 566	2 944	3 266	3 536	3 761	4 257	4 480	4 600	5 115	5 578	6 201	6 717
KwaZulu-Natal	10 467	12 080	13 314	14 249	15 538	17 678	19 758	22 237	24 479	26 763	29 456	31 993
North West	2 776	3 287	3 621	3 956	4 136	4 688	5 420	6 012	6 759	7 088	7 934	8 506
Gauteng	12 728	14 744	16 694	18 582	20 780	24 763	27 135	30 492	33 428	37 928	41 760	45 225
Mpumalanga	2 760	3 283	3 676	4 043	4 522	4 927	5 833	6 357	7 190	7 566	8 305	9 065
Limpopo	1 991	2 416	2 800	3 175	3 698	4 537	5 005	5 846	6 516	7 756	8 012	8 785
Value added at basic prices	44 538	51 787	57 874	63 606	70 071	80 872	89 511	100 034	110 439	122 240	134 055	145 846

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	14,4	14,4	14,6	15,1	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,1	15,0	14,8	15,0	15,0
Eastern Cape	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,6	7,6	7,5	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,4	7,3	7,3
Northern Cape	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,1
Free State	5,8	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,0	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal	23,5	23,3	23,0	22,4	22,2	21,9	22,1	22,2	22,2	21,9	22,0	21,9
North West	6,2	6,3	6,3	6,2	5,9	5,8	6,1	6,0	6,1	5,8	5,9	5,8
Gauteng	28,6	28,5	28,8	29,2	29,7	30,6	30,3	30,5	30,3	31,0	31,2	31,0
Mpumalanga	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,5	6,1	6,5	6,4	6,5	6,2	6,2	6,2
Limpopo	4,5	4,7	4,8	5,0	5,3	5,6	5,6	5,8	5,9	6,3	6,0	6,0
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	8 542	9 019	9 822	10 605	11 272	12 160	12 863	13 589	14 549	15 323	16 314	17 249
Eastern Cape	4 693	5 018	5 336	5 462	5 732	6 029	6 311	6 997	7 112	7 308	7 607	7 838
Northern Cape	1 573	1 678	1 684	1 720	1 759	1 834	1 760	1 935	2 039	2 124	2 243	2 357
Free State	3 383	3 549	3 788	3 920	4 011	4 257	4 406	4 658	4 734	4 839	5 041	5 150
KwaZulu-Natal	13 904	14 531	15 340	16 029	16 604	17 678	18 443	20 184	21 505	22 436	23 534	24 773
North West	3 619	3 927	4 222	4 502	4 452	4 688	4 905	5 486	5 916	6 065	6 483	6 797
Gauteng	16 899	17 913	19 510	20 538	21 941	24 763	26 405	28 758	30 446	32 454	34 132	35 836
Mpumalanga	3 461	3 766	4 095	4 373	4 664	4 927	5 118	5 458	5 990	6 227	6 576	6 929
Limpopo	2 847	3 137	3 514	3 835	4 269	4 537	5 434	6 324	6 573	6 725	7 106	7 528
Value added at basic prices	58 923	62 538	67 312	70 983	74 705	80 872	85 646	93 390	98 864	103 500	109 036	114 455

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		5,6	8,9	8,0	6,3	7,9	5,8	5,6	7,1	5,3	6,5	5,7
Eastern Cape		6,9	6,3	2,4	4,9	5,2	4,7	10,9	1,6	2,8	4,1	3,0
Northern Cape		6,7	0,4	2,1	2,3	4,2	-4,0	9,9	5,3	4,2	5,6	5,1
Free State		4,9	6,7	3,5	2,3	6,1	3,5	5,7	1,6	2,2	4,2	2,2
KwaZulu-Natal		4,5	5,6	4,5	3,6	6,5	4,3	9,4	6,5	4,3	4,9	5,3
North West		8,5	7,5	6,6	-1,1	5,3	4,6	11,8	7,8	2,5	6,9	4,8
Gauteng		6,0	8,9	5,3	6,8	12,9	6,6	8,9	5,9	6,6	5,2	5,0
Mpumalanga		8,8	8,7	6,8	6,7	5,6	3,9	6,7	9,8	4,0	5,6	5,4
Limpopo		10,2	12,0	9,1	11,3	6,3	19,8	16,4	3,9	2,3	5,7	5,9
Value added at basic prices		6,1	7,6	5,5	5,2	8,3	5,9	9,0	5,9	4,7	5,3	5,0

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

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	17 402	19 054	22 468	23 545	27 865	31 360	36 435	40 374	46 261	51 212	58 687	66 879
Eastern Cape	7 136	8 351	9 680	10 480	11 429	12 378	14 585	16 384	18 484	21 826	24 350	27 552
Northern Cape	1 460	1 567	1 813	1 965	2 331	2 342	2 709	3 025	3 041	3 581	4 388	4 886
Free State	4 053	4 478	5 234	5 802	6 656	7 057	8 190	9 296	9 947	12 033	13 639	15 427
KwaZulu-Natal	11 218	13 004	15 141	16 880	19 547	21 523	24 432	28 085	32 267	36 731	41 264	47 394
North West	3 969	4 497	5 131	5 724	6 511	6 740	7 709	8 775	10 181	11 625	13 431	15 348
Gauteng	28 650	33 319	39 554	45 153	52 347	60 447	66 980	80 226	87 076	97 966	108 708	124 419
Mpumalanga	3 136	3 887	4 541	5 080	5 765	5 901	6 667	7 466	9 118	10 745	11 734	13 560
Limpopo	5 139	5 965	6 925	7 598	8 222	8 503	9 824	11 035	12 633	14 513	17 398	19 629
Value added at basic prices	82 162	94 122	110 488	122 227	140 673	156 252	177 531	204 667	229 007	260 232	293 598	335 093

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	21,2	20,2	20,3	19,3	19,8	20,1	20,5	19,7	20,2	19,7	20,0	20,0
Eastern Cape	8,7	8,9	8,8	8,6	8,1	7,9	8,2	8,0	8,1	8,4	8,3	8,2
Northern Cape	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5
Free State	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,6
KwaZulu-Natal	13,7	13,8	13,7	13,8	13,9	13,8	13,8	13,7	14,1	14,1	14,1	14,1
North West	4,8	4,8	4,6	4,7	4,6	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,6
Gauteng	34,9	35,4	35,8	36,9	37,2	38,7	37,7	39,2	38,0	37,6	37,0	37,1
Mpumalanga	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	3,8	3,8	3,6	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,0
Limpopo	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,2	5,8	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,5	5,6	5,9	5,9
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	26 101	27 810	28 757	28 391	30 151	31 360	34 469	36 307	38 459	41 797	44 128	47 797
Eastern Cape	11 668	12 370	12 723	12 600	12 498	12 378	13 555	14 044	14 790	15 965	16 781	18 207
Northern Cape	2 320	2 277	2 331	2 323	2 526	2 342	2 567	2 595	2 501	2 719	2 825	3 041
Free State	6 531	6 576	6 786	6 896	7 221	7 057	7 727	7 987	8 110	8 818	9 228	10 191
KwaZulu-Natal	17 588	18 780	19 577	20 053	21 275	21 523	22 742	23 909	25 078	27 121	28 696	31 208
North West	6 528	6 634	6 733	6 855	7 129	6 740	7 193	7 360	7 678	8 357	8 696	9 370
Gauteng	41 717	45 528	48 870	51 749	55 311	60 447	65 365	71 810	74 130	79 548	83 599	90 675
Mpumalanga	5 043	5 664	5 910	6 032	6 271	5 901	6 257	6 355	6 598	7 212	7 608	8 310
Limpopo	8 458	8 862	9 146	9 175	9 055	8 503	9 138	9 257	9 718	10 284	10 752	11 792
Value added at basic prices	125 955	134 502	140 832	144 074	151 437	156 252	169 015	179 623	187 062	201 821	212 313	230 591

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		6,5	3,4	-1,3	6,2	4,0	9,9	5,3	5,9	8,7	5,6	8,3
Eastern Cape		6,0	2,9	-1,0	-0,8	-1,0	9,5	3,6	5,3	7,9	5,1	8,5
Northern Cape		-1,8	2,3	-0,3	8,7	-7,3	9,6	1,1	-3,7	8,7	3,9	7,6
Free State		0,7	3,2	1,6	4,7	-2,3	9,5	3,4	1,5	8,7	4,7	10,4
KwaZulu-Natal		6,8	4,2	2,4	6,1	1,2	5,7	5,1	4,9	8,1	5,8	8,8
North West		1,6	1,5	1,8	4,0	-5,4	6,7	2,3	4,3	8,8	4,1	7,7
Gauteng		9,1	7,3	5,9	6,9	9,3	8,1	9,9	3,2	7,3	5,1	8,5
Mpumalanga		12,3	4,3	2,1	4,0	-5,9	6,0	1,6	3,8	9,3	5,5	9,2
Limpopo		4,8	3,2	0,3	-1,3	-6,1	7,5	1,3	5,0	5,8	4,6	9,7
Value added at basic prices		6,8	4,7	2,3	5,1	3,2	8,2	6,3	4,1	7,9	5,2	8,6

Table 34 - Gross domestic product by region: Personal services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	3 401	3 826	4 330	4 809	5 433	6 366	6 972	7 770	8 690	9 594	10 412	11 615
Eastern Cape	3 637	4 104	4 656	5 152	5 811	6 768	7 421	8 242	9 182	10 100	10 916	12 123
Northern Cape	884	995	1 127	1 250	1 411	1 650	1 808	2 012	2 248	2 478	2 685	2 990
Free State	2 825	3 185	3 611	4 000	4 513	5 264	5 771	6 414	7 153	7 875	8 519	9 472
KwaZulu-Natal	4 582	5 158	5 841	6 481	7 320	8 565	9 383	10 449	11 677	12 880	13 966	15 564
North West	2 476	2 800	3 182	3 512	3 956	4 587	5 034	5 576	6 194	6 793	7 319	8 100
Gauteng	6 527	7 340	8 304	9 226	10 426	12 226	13 388	14 926	16 702	18 447	20 029	22 355
Mpumalanga	1 687	1 907	2 167	2 392	2 695	3 127	3 431	3 802	4 226	4 637	4 998	5 534
Limpopo	1 526	1 725	1 959	2 163	2 437	2 828	3 104	3 440	3 823	4 195	4 523	5 008
Value added at basic prices	27 545	31 040	35 177	38 986	44 002	51 382	56 313	62 631	69 895	76 998	83 367	92 762

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,3	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,4	12,5	12,5	12,5
Eastern Cape	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,2	13,1	13,1	13,1	13,1
Northern Cape	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2
Free State	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,3	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2	10,2
KwaZulu-Natal	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,6	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,7	16,8	16,8
North West	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,9	8,8	8,8	8,7
Gauteng	23,7	23,6	23,6	23,7	23,7	23,8	23,8	23,8	23,9	24,0	24,0	24,1
Mpumalanga	6,1	6,1	6,2	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0
Limpopo	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,4
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	5 378	5 520	5 507	5 844	6 074	6 366	6 505	6 664	6 939	7 081	7 376	7 714
Eastern Cape	5 689	5 853	5 861	6 218	6 459	6 768	6 909	7 085	7 366	7 501	7 788	8 118
Northern Cape	1 389	1 427	1 423	1 516	1 574	1 650	1 687	1 730	1 797	1 829	1 917	2 050
Free State	4 445	4 565	4 563	4 843	5 021	5 264	5 378	5 510	5 735	5 848	6 068	6 341
KwaZulu-Natal	7 244	7 431	7 427	7 886	8 178	8 565	8 764	8 975	9 339	9 527	9 909	10 337
North West	3 838	3 951	3 965	4 213	4 371	4 587	4 691	4 803	4 993	5 080	5 298	5 566
Gauteng	10 319	10 560	10 541	11 194	11 658	12 226	12 514	12 845	13 418	13 715	14 459	15 037
Mpumalanga	2 619	2 697	2 697	2 876	2 985	3 127	3 196	3 274	3 401	3 462	3 610	3 775
Limpopo	2 376	2 445	2 450	2 603	2 701	2 828	2 894	2 968	3 086	3 141	3 281	3 463
Value added at basic prices	43 298	44 449	44 434	47 194	49 020	51 382	52 537	53 852	56 074	57 183	59 705	62 399

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		2,6	-0,2	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,4	4,1	2,1	4,2	4,6
Eastern Cape		2,9	0,1	6,1	3,9	4,8	2,1	2,5	4,0	1,8	3,8	4,2
Northern Cape		2,7	-0,2	6,5	3,8	4,9	2,2	2,5	3,9	1,8	4,8	6,9
Free State		2,7	0,0	6,1	3,7	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	2,0	3,7	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal		2,6	-0,1	6,2	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,4	4,1	2,0	4,0	4,3
North West		3,0	0,3	6,3	3,8	4,9	2,3	2,4	4,0	1,7	4,3	5,1
Gauteng		2,3	-0,2	6,2	4,2	4,9	2,4	2,6	4,5	2,2	5,4	4,0
Mpumalanga		3,0	0,0	6,7	3,8	4,8	2,2	2,4	3,9	1,8	4,3	4,6
Limpopo		2,9	0,2	6,3	3,7	4,7	2,3	2,5	4,0	1,8	4,5	5,6
Value added at basic prices		2,7	0,0	6,2	3,9	4,8	2,2	2,5	4,1	2,0	4,4	4,5

Table 35 - Gross domestic product by region: Producers of government services

a. Current prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	8 770	10 593	11 574	11 860	12 434	13 146	13 928	15 315	17 121	18 571	20 340	22 049
Eastern Cape	8 825	10 764	11 943	12 623	13 719	15 203	15 883	17 760	19 487	21 237	23 335	25 249
Northern Cape	1 494	1 802	2 078	2 242	2 423	2 704	2 866	3 148	3 534	3 454	3 631	4 032
Free State	4 168	5 057	5 537	6 033	6 509	6 893	7 331	8 196	8 976	10 256	11 224	12 290
KwaZulu-Natal	11 277	13 730	14 725	16 298	16 783	18 054	19 523	21 788	23 993	27 406	29 782	32 309
North West	4 552	5 541	5 856	6 578	7 069	7 589	8 094	9 043	9 931	10 595	11 546	12 666
Gauteng	32 949	38 003	42 706	46 013	49 080	52 381	56 374	61 475	69 043	73 811	80 925	87 793
Mpumalanga	3 423	4 167	4 574	4 944	5 351	5 870	6 271	7 013	7 689	8 647	9 404	10 300
Limpopo	5 371	6 556	8 751	9 904	10 740	11 318	12 056	13 575	14 774	16 463	17 782	19 464
Value added at basic prices	80 831	96 214	107 744	116 495	124 107	133 158	142 325	157 312	174 548	190 440	207 969	226 151

b. Current prices - percentage contributions

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	10,9	11,0	10,7	10,2	10,0	9,9	9,8	9,7	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,7
Eastern Cape	10,9	11,2	11,1	10,8	11,1	11,4	11,2	11,3	11,2	11,2	11,2	11,2
Northern Cape	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,8
Free State	5,2	5,3	5,1	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,4	5,4	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	14,0	14,3	13,7	14,0	13,5	13,6	13,7	13,9	13,7	14,4	14,3	14,3
North West	5,6	5,8	5,4	5,6	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,6
Gauteng	40,8	39,5	39,6	39,5	39,5	39,3	39,6	39,1	39,6	38,8	38,9	38,8
Mpumalanga	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,6
Limpopo	6,6	6,8	8,1	8,5	8,7	8,5	8,5	8,6	8,5	8,6	8,6	8,6
Value added at basic prices	100,0											

c. Constant 2000 prices - Rand million

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape	14 204	14 819	14 773	13 920	13 581	13 146	13 084	13 189	13 480	13 975	14 382	14 755
Eastern Cape	14 254	14 800	14 933	14 581	14 802	15 203	14 801	14 981	15 103	15 434	16 035	16 600
Northern Cape	2 423	2 540	2 675	2 648	2 654	2 704	2 698	2 765	2 791	2 828	2 912	3 009
Free State	6 725	6 942	6 886	6 941	7 001	6 893	6 814	6 836	7 063	7 274	7 490	7 765
KwaZulu-Natal	18 157	18 847	18 394	18 750	18 101	18 054	18 223	18 299	18 651	19 030	19 708	20 298
North West	7 322	7 584	7 286	7 549	7 602	7 589	7 554	7 633	7 705	7 828	8 094	8 378
Gauteng	55 719	55 363	55 178	54 190	53 392	52 381	51 672	52 044	53 845	55 429	57 343	59 026
Mpumalanga	5 511	5 709	5 689	5 696	5 767	5 870	5 850	5 825	5 987	6 110	6 274	6 499
Limpopo	8 630	8 910	10 768	11 284	11 504	11 318	11 219	11 286	11 391	11 622	11 997	12 406
Value added at basic prices	132 945	135 513	136 582	135 560	134 403	133 158	131 914	132 859	136 018	139 530	144 236	148 735

d. Constant 2000 prices - percentage changes

Province	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Western Cape		4,3	-0,3	-5,8	-2,4	-3,2	-0,5	0,8	2,2	3,7	2,9	2,6
Eastern Cape		3,8	0,9	-2,4	1,5	2,7	-2,6	1,2	0,8	2,2	3,9	3,5
Northern Cape		4,8	5,3	-1,0	0,2	1,9	-0,2	2,5	0,9	1,3	3,0	3,3
Free State		3,2	-0,8	0,8	0,9	-1,5	-1,1	0,3	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,7
KwaZulu-Natal		3,8	-2,4	1,9	-3,5	-0,3	0,9	0,4	1,9	2,0	3,6	3,0
North West		3,6	-3,9	3,6	0,7	-0,2	-0,5	1,0	0,9	1,6	3,4	3,5
Gauteng		-0,6	-0,3	-1,8	-1,5	-1,9	-1,4	0,7	3,5	2,9	3,5	2,9
Mpumalanga		3,6	-0,4	0,1	1,2	1,8	-0,4	-0,4	2,8	2,1	2,7	3,6
Limpopo		3,3	20,9	4,8	1,9	-1,6	-0,9	0,6	0,9	2,0	3,2	3,4
Value added at basic prices		1,9	0,8	-0,7	-0,9	-0,9	-0,9	0,7	2,4	2,6	3,4	3,1

Table 36 Supply and use table: 2004

Supply table 2004	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	104 163	2 707	10 341	91 115	84 592	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 812	6 303	-
Mining and quarrying	200 356	58	6 089	194 210	-	153 654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153 654	40 555	-
Manufacturing	1 541 855	89 389	278 607	1 173 858	-	256	903 889	-	-	-	-	-	-	904 145	269 714	-
Electricity, gas and water	62 296	1 857	-	60 438	-	-	-	59 483	-	-	-	-	-	59 483	955	-
Construction	136 195	5 880	-	130 315	1 061	4 688	-	1 387	122 835	-	-	-	-	129 971	345	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	83 512	3 960	-269 129	348 681	-	123	15 993	54	154	321 048	299	-	-	337 670	11 011	-
Transport,communication	273 818	5 032	-25 908	294 694	-	-	-	-	-	-	279 678	-	-	279 678	35 825	-20 809
Finance,business services	503 360	16 414	-	486 947	-	332	17 215	-	1 289	173	1 142	455 165	-	475 315	14 017	-2 386
Other services	516 487	19 119	-	497 368	-	-	24 240	-	-	11 309	-	4 237	453 317	493 103	4 265	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-23 195	23 195
Purchases by residents	18 383	-	-	18 383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 383	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 440 425	144 416	-	3 296 009	85 653	159 053	961 557	60 924	124 277	332 529	281 119	459 402	453 317	2 917 832	378 177	-

Use table 2004	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	104 163				3 386	38	44 717	20	6	1 104	5	50	686	51 232		52 931
Mining and quarrying	200 356				271	294	74 036	4 839	2 344	23	262	94	619	95 161		105 195
Manufacturing	1 541 855				28 841	22 770	436 390	7 144	44 862	36 123	65 045	33 058	70 129	791 190		750 665
Electricity, gas and water	62 296				692	3 357	12 908	9 625	281	2 913	3 566	1 993	2 175	38 296		24 000
Construction	136 195				345	1 155	-	3 067	26 136	3 265	1 378	5 728	2 920	47 047		89 147
Trade,hotels,restaurants	83 512				312	455	1 894	194	228	8 826	9 156	6 141	3 778	32 311		51 201
Transport,communication	273 818				5 855	25 913	26 162	1 347	2 208	33 146	38 457	21 783	15 253	183 737		90 081
Finance,business services	503 360				2 349	4 411	56 348	3 974	11 612	58 947	30 689	108 808	36 827	336 061		167 300
Other services	516 487				1 721	8 414	27 781	122	1 472	1 850	4 499	7 425	30 619	91 844		424 643
Purchases by residents	18 383				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		18 383
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 440 425				46 221	69 763	724 458	31 279	94 439	156 791	158 879	199 170	185 879	1 666 879		1 773 546
Gross value added / GDP		144 416			39 432	89 290	237 100	29 645	29 838	175 738	122 240	260 232	267 438	1 250 953	1 395 369	
Total output at basic prices					85 653	159 053	961 557	60 924	124 277	332 529	281 119	459 402	453 317	2 917 832		

Table 37 Supply and use table: 2005

Supply table 2005	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	106 078	3 070	11 301	91 707	84 783	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 018	6 690	-
Mining and quarrying	228 832	70	6 654	222 108	-	174 614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174 614	47 494	-
Manufacturing	1 683 705	105 770	304 439	1 273 496	-	296	961 317	-	-	-	-	-	-	961 613	311 883	-
Electricity, gas and water	68 299	2 180	-	66 119	-	-	-	65 162	-	-	-	-	-	65 162	957	-
Construction	154 377	6 900	-	147 477	1 047	5 328	-	1 498	139 231	-	-	-	-	147 103	374	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	92 827	4 648	-293 629	381 809	-	133	17 120	56	177	352 338	325	-	-	370 150	11 659	-
Transport,communication	292 072	3 818	-28 764	317 018	-	-	-	-	-	-	298 782	-	-	298 782	42 188	-23 952
Finance,business services	579 379	19 261	-	560 118	-	381	18 325	-	1 485	192	1 245	524 461	-	546 088	16 921	-2 892
Other services	566 912	22 977	-	543 935	-	-	25 766	-	-	12 482	-	5 133	495 269	538 648	5 286	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-26 844	26 844
Purchases by residents	19 296	-	-	19 296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 296	-
Total supply at basic prices	3 791 776	168 693	-	3 623 083	85 830	180 752	1 022 762	66 716	140 893	365 012	300 352	529 594	495 269	3 187 179	435 904	-

Use table 2005	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	106 078				3 345	33	46 661	20	7	1 152	5	57	786	52 065		54 013
Mining and quarrying	228 832				404	440	99 080	6 284	3 810	34	384	159	1 069	111 664		117 167
Manufacturing	1 683 705				32 532	24 831	484 914	7 770	53 164	41 684	70 367	40 952	88 587	844 802		838 902
Electricity, gas and water	68 299				762	3 372	13 525	11 306	337	3 382	3 853	2 533	2 708	41 778		26 521
Construction	154 377				374	1 232	-	3 282	30 829	3 747	1 479	7 053	3 774	51 771		102 605
Trade,hotels,restaurants	92 827				343	537	2 072	207	274	10 233	9 819	7 680	4 502	35 668		57 160
Transport,communication	292 072				6 338	32 168	27 063	1 505	2 654	38 696	41 779	27 800	19 324	197 327		94 745
Finance,business services	579 379				2 516	4 909	62 658	3 990	14 179	70 941	33 375	139 816	47 004	379 388		199 991
Other services	566 912				1 975	10 217	32 420	147	1 901	2 323	5 234	9 945	36 179	100 342		466 570
Purchases by residents	19 296				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		19 296
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	3 791 776				48 587	77 739	768 394	34 512	107 155	172 192	166 297	235 995	203 933	1 814 805		1 976 971
Gross value added / GDP		168 693			37 243	103 012	254 368	32 204	33 738	192 820	134 055	293 598	291 336	1 372 374	1 541 067	
Total output at basic prices					85 830	180 752	1 022 762	66 716	140 893	365 012	300 352	529 594	495 269	3 187 179		

Table 38 Supply and use table: 2006

Supply table 2006	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Imports	C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	122 431	3 690	12 525	106 217	97 002	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 265	8 952	-
Mining and quarrying	277 800	83	7 374	270 343	-	206 789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 789	63 554	-
Manufacturing	1 946 269	124 057	343 138	1 479 075	-	369	1 061 363	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 061 732	417 343	-
Electricity, gas and water	79 958	2 581	-	77 377	-	-	-	75 985	-	-	-	-	-	75 985	1 392	-
Construction	185 413	8 170	-	177 243	1 220	6 341	-	1 764	167 425	-	-	-	-	176 750	493	-
Trade,hotels,restaurants	106 413	5 503	-337 129	438 039	-	165	18 885	66	206	402 309	361	-	-	421 992	16 047	-
Transport,communication	328 195	5 424	-25 908	348 679	-	-	-	-	-	-	325 806	-	-	325 806	54 875	-32 002
Finance,business services	664 931	22 808	-	642 123	-	445	20 242	-	1 728	214	1 379	602 546	-	626 555	19 371	-3 803
Other services	635 783	24 807	-	610 976	-	-	28 679	-	-	14 047	-	5 799	557 679	606 204	4 772	-
C.i.f / f.o.b. adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-35 805	35 805
Purchases by residents	22 502	-	-	22 502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 502	-
Total supply at basic prices	4 369 696	197 123	-	4 172 573	98 222	214 109	1 129 432	77 815	169 359	416 570	327 547	608 345	557 679	3 599 078	573 495	-

Use table 2006	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Taxes less subsidies on products	Trade and transport margins		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Trade, hotels, restaurants	Transport, communication	Finance, business services	Other services	Total industry	Total economy	Components of final demand
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	122 431				4 048	49	54 342	25	8	1 384	6	69	993	60 924		61 507
Mining and quarrying	277 800				473	556	113 312	7 860	4 567	39	425	197	1 306	128 736		149 064
Manufacturing	1 946 269				37 101	32 306	529 027	9 130	61 936	47 636	77 975	46 886	105 756	947 752		998 517
Electricity, gas and water	79 958				870	4 612	14 664	13 013	394	3 928	4 304	3 024	3 220	48 028		31 930
Construction	185 413				475	1 787	-	4 327	40 115	4 923	1 777	9 426	5 038	67 867		117 546
Trade,hotels,restaurants	106 413				381	642	2 208	238	311	11 766	10 774	8 669	5 210	40 200		66 213
Transport,communication	328 195				6 828	35 721	28 397	1 650	2 867	42 328	44 850	29 769	21 357	213 766		114 429
Finance,business services	664 931				2 853	6 450	68 497	3 953	16 372	82 859	36 005	163 911	55 113	436 012		228 919
Other services	635 783				2 153	12 621	34 432	166	2 165	2 659	5 585	11 302	40 771	111 855		523 928
Purchases by residents	22 502				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		22 502
Purchases by non-residents	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total uses(purchasers prices)	4 369 696				55 179	94 744	844 878	40 363	128 736	197 523	181 701	273 252	238 766	2 055 140		2 314 555
Gross value added / GDP		197 123			43 043	119 365	284 554	37 453	40 624	219 047	145 846	335 093	318 913	1 543 937	1 741 060	
Total output at basic prices					98 222	214 109	1 129 432	77 815	169 359	416 570	327 547	608 345	557 679	3 599 078		

Explanatory notes

Introduction

- 1 This Statistical Release contains independent compiled annual estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1994 to 2005. It also contains quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 1997 to the third quarter of 2006. Furthermore, annual regional estimates for the period 1995 to 2005 are included. The estimates are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) published by the United Nations in co-operation with other international organisations. This means that the methodology, concepts and classifications, are in accordance with the latest guidelines of an internationally agreed system of national accounts.

Revised estimates of GDP for the years 1998 onwards in accordance with the new SNA were published in the November 2004 issue of Statistical Release P0441. The revisions also included an update of the base year from 1995 to 2000 for the estimates at constant prices. Thus, the estimates of real GDP are made at 2000 constant prices in this publication.

Methodology

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

Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP (cf. Statistical sources and methods). However, they are by their nature incomplete in terms of coverage and annual changes of output measured through them are generally not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual surveys are used. Therefore, the quarterly estimates must be adapted to the independent annual estimates when such estimates become available. Regional value added - and GDP estimates are calculated through the production and income approaches. The production- and generation of income accounts (cf. Methodological notes) are compiled per economic activity and therefore estimates of value added by industry are available per province. The total of the regional value added by industry- and GDP estimates are consistent with the annual national value added by industry - and GDP estimates.

Estimates are based on a variety of sources. Industry censuses and large sample surveys are used for the so-called bottom-up method and other less detailed data for the top-down method. Mixed methods (combination of the bottom-up and top-down methods) are used due to data source constraints as well as an approach to improve the quality of the estimates (cf. Statistical sources).

Classifications

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

- Reliability of estimates** **5** Revision of the estimates for all components of the national accounts is usually done every five years in conjunction with the rebasing of the estimates at constant prices. At such a time the results of censuses that have become available in the meantime and any other additional information sources are incorporated in the estimates. Due to the availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are also made of estimates for the latest quarters and, once a year, for the two latest years.
- Related publications** **6** Users may also wish to refer to the following publications from Stats SA -
- Bulletin of Statistics; and
 - SA Statistics
 - Annual Financial Survey
- Unpublished Statistics** **7** In some cases Stats SA can also make available information which is not published. This information can be made available through a computer printout or diskette. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information.
- Pre-release policy** **8** Stats SA keep new estimates of economic indicators strictly confidential prior to the date and time of release. To enable selected government departments to prepare their public responses, the following pre-release procedure is applied. It accords with practice in leading statistical agencies. A strict lock-up procedure is put in place that allow media and government officials access to the data one hour before embargo. There are however strict controls to ensure that the information is not disseminated outside of the lock-up facility before the embargo time.
- Symbols and abbreviations** **9**
- | | |
|----------|--|
| DoA | Department of Agriculture |
| DME | Department of Minerals and Energy |
| DWAF | Department of Water Affairs and Forestry |
| EC | Eastern Cape province |
| FS | Free State province |
| GP | Gauteng province |
| KZN | KwaZulu Natal province |
| L | Limpopo province |
| MP | Mpumalanga province |
| NC | Northern Cape province |
| NW | North West province |
| SARB | South African Reserve Bank |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| WC | Western Cape province |

Classification of industries

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

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

Table K - Categories used in the national accounts

Title in the national accounts tables	Major division of SIC	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	
Agriculture		11
Forestry		12
Fishing		13
Mining and quarrying	2	
Coal mining		21
Gold mining		23
Platinum group metals		24
Other metal ores		24
Other mining and quarrying		22, 25, 29
Manufacturing	3	
Food, beverages and tobacco products		30
Textiles, clothing and leather goods		31
Wood and paper; publishing and printing		32
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic		33
Other non-metallic mineral products		34
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment		35
Electrical machinery and apparatus		36
Radio, TV, instruments, watches and clocks		37
Transport equipment		38
Furniture; other manufacturing		39
Electricity, gas and water	4	
Electricity and gas		41
Water		42
Construction	5	
Wholesale, retail, and motor trade; catering and accommodation	6	
Wholesale trade		61
Retail trade; repair of household goods		62
Motor trade; repair of motor vehicles		63
Catering and accommodation		64
Transport, storage and communication	7	
Transport and storage		71-74
Communication		75
Finance, real estate and business services	8	
Finance and insurance		81-83
Real estate		84
Business services		85-88
Personal services	9 ¹	
General government services	9 ¹	

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

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

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

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

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

Classification of commodities

The supply and use tables allow for the comparison of statistics on a commodity level. The aggregated tables in this publication is based on a commodity classification that is closely linked to the generally expected output of a specific industry, and therefore follows the SIC closely. Table M provides a key between the commodity group and the SIC-code that would generally be the principal producer of the commodity.

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

Commodity group	Division of SIC
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1
Mining and quarrying	2
Manufacturing	3
Electricity and water	4
Construction	5
Trade, hotels and restaurants	6
Transport, communication	7
Finance, real estate and business services	8
General government services	91
Personal services	9

Statistical sources

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

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Cross industry</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Unless stated otherwise, the estimation of benchmark and annual estimates is based on the Economic Activity Survey and periodic Large Sample surveys conducted by Stats SA. The information is evaluated in a series of annual supply and use tables for internal consistency.</p> <p>A mixture between “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches are used in the compilation of the estimates (cf. methodological notes). “Bottom-up” data sources include the results of large sample surveys and information from large role-players in a sector, i.e. Telkom. “Top-down” sources are distribution keys based on population census results, employment data, administrative data etc.</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA. Information from the quarterly financial survey is used where applicable.</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Unless stated otherwise the constant estimates are derived from the nominal estimates developed in the supply and use framework and double-deflated with suitable price indices. The output and cost structures from the nominal estimates inform the relative weights used to develop the required composite price indicators.</p> <p>Unless stated otherwise, the national deflator for the specific industry is used to derive the real estimates.</p> <p>Various price indices are used to derive estimates at constant prices from the nominal estimates. Extrapolation of estimates is done through short-term indicators where available.</p>
<p>Agriculture, forestry and fishing (SIC 1)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual The census of commercial agriculture 2002, conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the National Department of Agriculture (NDA) was used.</p> <p>Selected variables are supplied by the NDA on a provincial level to use as distribution keys</p> <p>Quarterly information on the value of crops and related expenditure is sourced from the NDA</p>	<p>Relevant price indices are provide by the NDA on a quarterly basis</p>

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Mining and quarrying (SIC 2)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Supplemented by gold mining industry information from the Chamber of mines and information from the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). Regional Information for distribution keys sourced from DME and Chamber of mines Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry as published by Stats SA. Estimates of the gold mining industry is supplemented with information from the Chamber of mines</p>
<p>Manufacturing (SIC 3)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Manufacturing 2001 Large Sample Survey data published by Stats SA. Regional Similar to the data sources for annual estimates Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics on production and sales for the various sectors of the manufacturing industry as published by Stats SA</p>
<p>Electricity, gas and water (SIC 4)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Estimates are supplemented by annual reports from ESKOM, a number of water boards and local government statistics Regional Information used as distribution keys is provided by ESKOM and local authorities Quarterly Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices</p>	<p>Quarterly Monthly statistics regarding generation and consumption of electricity published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Construction (SIC 5)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual Benchmark year estimates are extrapolated according to the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Construction (SIC 5) (continued)</p>	<p>Regional Distribution keys are developed from building statistics published by Stats SA as well as information obtained on the sale of building materials, i.e. cement</p> <p>Quarterly Information based on the trend in gross domestic fixed investment of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly statistics regarding building plans passed and approved as published by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Wholesale-, retail-, motor trade and accommodation (SIC 6)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Unpublished Large Sample Survey on wholesale, retail and motor trade for 2002 conducted by Stats SA</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources used for the annual estimates.</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly trade sales statistics covering wholesale, retail & motor trade published by Stats SA.</p>	
<p>Transport, storage and communication (SIC 7)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Financial statements of major role players such as Transnet, Telkom and South African Post Office Studies by research institutions on relevant sub-industries e.g. the taxi industry Unpublished Large Sample Surveys on transport and communication for 2002 conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimates</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant producer price indices and implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Monthly volume indicators information collected from the major role players in each sub industry as collected by Stats SA</p>

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

Industry	Nominal estimates	Real estimates
<p>Financial intermediation, real estate and business services (SIC 8)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Statistics from the 2001 population census and the annual General Household surveys are used in conjunction with information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Information and estimates from SARB, as well as trends in related aggregates such as private consumption expenditure</p>
<p>General government (SIC 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark Annual</p> <p>Stat SA conducts a number of surveys on the three tiers of government that is used to derive the estimates. It is supplemented with information from SARB.</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Similar to the data sources for annual estimate</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Real estimates are inflated with relevant implied indices</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly information from the survey of employment and earnings conducted by Stats SA.</p>
<p>Personal services (SIC 9, excl 91)</p>	<p>Benchmark/annual</p> <p>Regional</p> <p>Information of distribution keys is sourced from the 2001 population census and the General Household Survey</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of the private consumption expenditure as estimated by SARB</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Employment estimates in the domestic services industry.</p>

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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