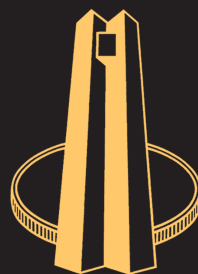




# **South Africa's national accounts 1946 – 2004**

**An overview of sources and methods**

**Supplement to the South African Reserve Bank  
Quarterly Bulletin June 2005**

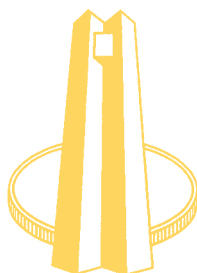


**South African Reserve Bank**

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# South Africa's national accounts 1946 – 2004

## An overview of sources and methods<sup>1</sup>

### 1 Introduction

The purpose of this publication is to provide revised statistical and methodological information following a comprehensive review of South Africa's national accounts estimates and the change in the base year of constant price estimates from 1995 to 2000. Revised annual national accounts data are available for the calendar years 1946 to 2004, with quarterly frequency as from 1960.

South Africa's national accounts are compiled according to the specifications of the handbook of national accounts published under the auspices of the United Nations and known as the System of National Accounts (SNA). The latest version of the SNA was released in 1993. A supplement to the June 1999 *Quarterly Bulletin* of the South African Reserve Bank comprehensively reviewed the way in which the South African System of National Accounts incorporated the 1993 SNA guidelines.

Recent developments in South Africa's national accounts were outlined in the September and December 2004 issues of the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the South African Reserve Bank. The article "The integrated economic accounts of South Africa" in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of September 2004 presented a description and estimates of the sources of income and expenditure of the main institutional sectors (i.e. the general government, the household sector and the financial and non-financial corporate sectors). A "Note on benchmarking and rebasing of South Africa's national accounts" was published in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of December 2004, briefly describing the quinquennial revisions and change to a new base year for constant price estimates of South Africa's national accounts.

Section 2 of this paper briefly reviews the principles of benchmarking and rebasing, while Section 3 describes the major statistical changes on account of the revisions and the change in the base year of constant price estimates from 1995 to 2000. A summary of principal sources of data and methods of calculation is presented in Section 4. Section 5 gives a short analysis of the various current accounts, accumulation accounts and

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- *Gross domestic product – Mrs K Kuhn of the South African Reserve Bank, and Mrs M Gouws, Miss K Mokone and Messrs M M Manamela and G Bouwer of Statistics South Africa. Mr Joe de Beer led the Statistics South Africa team.*
- *Final consumption expenditure by households – Mrs A M Stols.*
- *Gross fixed capital formation – Mrs N N Molemoeng and Miss K Masianuga.*
- *Change in inventories – Dr H Smith and Mr T Ntsekhe.*
- *General government transactions – Mmes M E Swanepoel and E Botes.*
- *Current income and expenditure of incorporated business enterprises – Miss R Willemsse and Mr Z B Jansen.*
- *Foreign transactions – Mmes L Motsumi, M J Röder-Steenkamp and Mr Z L de Wet.*
- *Integrated economic accounts – Mrs K Kuhn.*
- *Statistical tables – Mrs E Botes.*
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balance sheets according to the 1993 SNA. Section 6 provides an update and overview of the developments in the institutional sector accounts as published in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of September 2004. Section 7 concludes with a summary.

## **2 Principles of benchmarking and rebasing**

### **General**

In South Africa, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) share a collective responsibility for the compilation of national accounts. Stats SA is responsible for calculating the gross domestic product according to the production and income approaches while the SARB is responsible for compiling the expenditure side of the national accounts. In addition, the SARB is responsible for compiling institutional sector accounts which include estimates of national saving, household debt and net lending or borrowing among institutional sectors and to and from the rest of the world. Stats SA and the SARB co-operated closely in revising the national accounts estimates at current as well as constant prices.

### **Benchmarking**

Benchmarking is essentially the determination of the absolute nominal value of economic activity in the base year. As the incorporation of generally more detailed source data is key to the process of benchmarking, material changes in absolute monetary levels may be expected.

The underlying national accounts methodology requires that many identities hold in the analytical presentation of the accounts. These identities, as such, constitute data checks, which serve to improve the reconciliation process. As the national accounts are an integrated system incorporating balancing methods and other consistency checks, there is reason to believe that national accounts may, in principle, help to detect some of the inaccuracies contained in statistical sources.

### **Rebasing**

The 1993 SNA suggests that constant price series should not be allowed to run for longer than five or, at most, ten years without changing the base year. For this reason, South Africa's national accounts data at constant prices have been rebased, using 2000 instead of 1995 as the new base year. In principle, benchmarking and rebasing involve re-estimating the nominal values for a period preceding the new base year.

## **3 Major changes brought about by the revisions**

### **General**

The end result of the revisions was that the underlying trend in the key macroeconomic indicators displayed fairly limited change following the rebasing and benchmarking of the national accounts aggregates. For instance, the average annual compounded growth rate of the gross domestic product at constant prices between 1998 and 2003 rose from 2,4 per cent prior to the revisions to 2,7 per cent after the revisions had been effected.

In absolute terms, the gross domestic product at market prices was revised upwards by almost R34 billion or 3,8 per cent in 2000, while the level of gross domestic expenditure was revised upwards by about R33 billion representing a 3,8-per-cent elevation (see

Table 1). This compares with an upward revision of about R63 billion or 13 per cent in gross domestic product during the change-over to the 1995 base year in 1999. The corresponding upwardly adjusted level of gross domestic expenditure when converting to the 1995 base year was almost R60 billion, or the equivalent of about 12½ per cent.

As reflected in Table 1, the level of final consumption expenditure by households was raised by about R24 billion or nearly 4½ per cent, making this the main contributor in absolute terms to the revised level of gross domestic expenditure. The level of gross fixed capital formation was raised by almost 6 per cent.

**Table 1 Comparison of changes in the main national accounts aggregates**

	Original 2000 estimates	Revised 2000 estimates	Difference in levels	Change in levels
	R millions	R millions	R millions	Per cent
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b> .....	888 454	922 148	33 694	3,8
<i>Less</i> Gross domestic expenditure .....	861 763	894 894	33 131	3,8
<i>Equals</i> Surplus exports of goods and services over imports of goods and services.....	26 691	27 254	563	2,1
<i>Less</i> Net primary income and current transfers to the rest of the world.....	28 446	28 446	0	0
<i>Equals</i> Balance on the current account of the balance of payments .....	-1 755	-1 192	563	-
<i>Plus</i> <b>Gross domestic expenditure</b> .....	861 763	894 894	33 131	3,8
<i>Equals</i> Gross national disposable income at market prices.....	860 008	893 702	33 694	3,9
<i>Less</i> Final consumption expenditure				
Households .....	556 652	580 802	24 150	4,3
General government .....	166 469	167 348	879	0,5
<i>Less</i> Residual item.....	850	1	-849	-
<i>Equals</i> Gross saving.....	136 037	145 551	9 514	6,9
<i>Less</i> Gross fixed capital formation .....	131 984	139 647	7 663	5,8
<i>Less</i> Change in inventories .....	5 808	7 096	1 288	-
<i>Equals</i> Net capital inflow from the rest of the world and change in gold and other foreign reserves .....	-1 755	-1 192	563	-

As the level of gross national disposable income was raised due to the higher levels of gross domestic product, it contributed to an increment of about R10 billion in the level of gross saving despite the higher estimated levels of final consumption expenditure.

The higher estimate of aggregate income in South Africa, following the revisions of the national accounts aggregates, changed the annual gross domestic product *per capita* from R20 340 to R21 100 in 2000 while the annual gross national income *per capita* increased from R19 835 to R20 595.

### Gross domestic product

As shown in Table 2, the levels of value added of all sectors, except those of the construction and financial intermediation, insurance, real-estate, and business services sectors were revised upwards in the new base year. As far as the contribution to total

value added is concerned, the primary sector maintained its relative share at 10,9 per cent of overall gross value added in the 2000 base year compared with the 1995 base year, while the secondary sector lost some ground, declining from 27,9 per cent to 24,2 per cent. However, the tertiary sector gained in relative importance by increasing its share from 61,3 per cent to 64,9 per cent.

**Table 2 Comparison of changes in gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices**

Sectors	Difference in revised and original 2000 estimates	Percentage change between revised and original 2000 estimates	Contribution to total value added at basic prices	
	R millions	Per cent	1995	2000
<b>Primary sector</b> .....	<b>9 831</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>10,9</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing .....	1 391	5,3	3,9	3,3
Mining and quarrying.....	8 440	15,4	7,0	7,6
<b>Secondary sector</b> .....	<b>6 312</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>24,2</b>
Manufacturing .....	8 909	5,9	21,2	19,0
Electricity, gas and water.....	132	0,6	3,5	2,7
Construction .....	-2 729	-11,5	3,2	2,5
<b>Tertiary sector</b> .....	<b>13 615</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>61,3</b>	<b>64,9</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation.....	15 403	14,4	14,3	14,6
Transport, storage and communication.....	73	0,1	8,9	9,6
Financial intermediation, insurance, real-estate and business services .....	-4 684	-3,0	16,4	18,6
General government services.....	419	0,3	16,2	15,9
Other.....	2 404	4,9	5,5	6,1
<b>Total value added</b> .....	<b>29 758</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Net taxes on products .....	3 936	4,9		
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b> .....	<b>33 694</b>	<b>3,8</b>		

Within the primary sector, output originating in the mining sector increased somewhat but this was offset by a decline in the relative importance of the agricultural sector. The mining sector benefited especially from the increased weight that the platinum group metals enjoyed.

All three the subsectors in the secondary sector lost some of their relative importance. Although the overall contribution of the manufacturing sector declined from 21,2 per cent to 19,0 per cent, it still remains the sector with the heaviest weighting in the economy. The general government services sector is the only subsector in the tertiary sector that declined in relative importance on account of the revisions.

### Gross domestic expenditure

Compared with gross domestic product, which had grown by 2,7 per cent per annum measured at 2000 prices over the period 1998 to 2003 according to the revised estimates, gross domestic expenditure grew somewhat slower at 2,5 per cent. However, this was marginally faster than the growth rate of 2,4 per cent for gross domestic expenditure measured at 1995 prices (see Table 3).

**Table 3 Percentage change in gross domestic product and gross domestic expenditure, 1998 to 2003**

	Compound annual rates at 1995 prices	Compound annual rates at 2000 prices
Gross domestic product at market prices.....	2,4	2,7
Gross domestic expenditure .....	2,4	2,5

Final consumption expenditure by households was again responsible for the largest contribution to growth in total gross domestic expenditure during the period 1998 to 2003 when measured at constant 2000 prices (see Table 4). In fact, the relative proportion of the larger contribution of final consumption expenditure by households increased from 1,7 percentage points to 1,9 percentage points, thereby increasing the relative importance of household expenditure in overall gross domestic expenditure from about 70 per cent to just more than 75 per cent. The increase in the relative importance of final consumption expenditure by households is also evident in the stronger compounded growth rate of 2,9 per cent between 1998 and 2003 measured at 2000 prices compared to 2,6 per cent measured at 1995 prices (see Table 5).

**Table 4 Contribution of the components of real gross domestic expenditure to average annual growth in total real gross domestic expenditure, 1998 to 2003**

Components	Percentage points	
	Original	Revised
Final consumption expenditure by		
Households.....	1,7	1,9
General government.....	0,4	0,5
Gross fixed capital formation .....	0,4	0,4
Change in inventories .....	0,2	0,1
Residual item.....	-0,3	-0,4
Growth in total real gross domestic expenditure.....	2,4	2,5

**Table 5 Percentage change in components of gross domestic expenditure, 1998 to 2003**

Components	Compound annual rates at 1995 prices	Compound annual rates at 2000 prices
Final consumption expenditure by		
Households .....	2,6	2,9
General government.....	2,1	2,5
Gross fixed capital formation .....	2,2	2,8
Change in inventories* .....	1,2	0,9
Growth in total real gross domestic expenditure	2,4	2,5

\* Change in the variable as percentage of gross domestic expenditure at the beginning of the period

The stronger growth performance of final consumption expenditure by households was specifically fuelled by heightened expenditure on services. According to Table 6, the weight of the services category increased from 37,6 per cent in the 1995 base year to 42,4 per cent in the 2000 base year. The growth in this category was also much stronger when measured at 2000 prices compared to the growth in the estimates at 1995 prices (see Table 7).



**Table 6** Composition of final household consumption expenditure

Per cent

Components	1995	2000
Durable goods .....	8,4	8,6
Semi-durable goods .....	10,6	9,8
Non-durable goods .....	43,4	39,2
Services .....	37,6	42,4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 7** Percentage change in the components of final consumption expenditure by households, 1998 to 2003

Components	Compound annual rates at 1995 prices	Compound annual rates at 2000 prices
Durable goods .....	1,6	2,4
Semi-durable goods .....	4,6	6,9
Non-durable goods .....	1,1	0,5
Services .....	3,9	4,5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,9</b>

The growth in gross fixed capital formation was also revised upwards. This was largely due to a steep upward revision in the growth rate of gross fixed capital formation by general government (see Table 8). However, notwithstanding this upward revision the weight of fixed capital formation by private business enterprises in total gross fixed capital formation in the new benchmark year is still more than 70 per cent (see Table 9).

**Table 8** Percentage change in gross fixed capital formation by type of organisation, 1998 to 2003

	Compound annual rates at 1995 prices	Compound annual rates at 2000 prices
Private business enterprises .....	2,9	2,5
Public corporations .....	0,9	1,5
General government .....	-0,7	4,7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,8</b>

**Table 9** Composition of gross fixed capital formation by type of organisation

Per cent

	1995	2000
Private business enterprises .....	73,0	71,7
Public corporations .....	11,9	10,5
General government .....	15,1	17,8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Relative to gross domestic product, final consumption expenditure by households gained slightly in importance by increasing from an average ratio of 62,4 per cent between 1998 and 2003 to 62,8 per cent by virtue of the revisions (see Table 10). By

contrast, the average ratio of final consumption expenditure by general government to gross domestic product declined somewhat. The net effect of these movements was that total final consumption expenditure relative to gross domestic product remained virtually unchanged because of the revisions.

**Table 10 Average ratios of components of final demand to gross domestic product at market prices, 1998 to 2003**

Per cent

	Original ratios	Revised ratios
Final consumption expenditure by households.....	62,4	62,8
Final consumption expenditure by general government ....	18,8	18,5
<b>Total final consumption expenditure.....</b>	<b>81,2</b>	<b>81,3</b>
Gross fixed capital formation .....	15,4	15,6

## Saving

Notwithstanding higher revised levels of total final consumption expenditure, the level of gross saving benefited from higher levels of gross national disposable income during the period 1998 to 2003. Relative to gross domestic product, total gross saving increased, on average, between 1998 to 2003 from 15,4 per cent before the revisions to 15,9 per cent after the revisions.

As indicated in Table 11, the improved total gross saving ratio resided mostly with the corporate sector. The revised average annual ratio of gross corporate saving to gross domestic product increased from 11,8 per cent to 13,0 per cent. The revised gross saving ratios of both the government and household sectors deteriorated slightly when compared to their earlier levels. Higher levels than before of gross operating surpluses mainly were responsible for the improved saving performance of the corporate sector. The revised weaker saving performance of households and government can partly be attributed to the proportionately higher growth of the revised estimates of these sectors' outlays on final consumption.

The gap between the gross and net saving ratios is far more pronounced in the corporate sector than in the government or household sectors. As this gap is represented by consumption of fixed capital, which is a function of past fixed capital formation, the implication of this phenomenon is that the corporate sector is responsible for generating both the larger portion of gross saving and gross fixed capital formation.

**Table 11 Average ratios of gross and net saving to gross domestic product and net domestic product, 1998 to 2003**

Per cent

	Gross saving	Net saving
<b>Original ratios</b>		
Corporate saving .....	11,8	3,8
Government saving .....	0,6	-1,7
Household saving .....	3,0	0,4
<b>Total saving.....</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>2,5</b>
<b>Revised ratios</b>		
Corporate saving .....	13,0	4,5
Government saving .....	0,3	-2,1
Household saving .....	2,6	0,8
<b>Total saving.....</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>3,2</b>

## 4 Principal data sources and calculation methods\*

### Gross domestic product according to the production and income methods<sup>1,2</sup>

Sector	Subsector	Annual estimates	Quarterly estimates	Constant-price estimates <sup>1</sup>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Agriculture	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> Periodic censuses of agriculture conducted by Stats SA. GDP estimates compiled by the National Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Annual survey of agriculture conducted by Stats SA (census of commercial agriculture 2002 was also used). GDP estimates are compiled by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Estimates from the census and survey results are verified against quarterly source data collected by the National Department of Agriculture. Estimates include the value of farm produce consumed by farmers for own account.</p>	Information obtained from various marketing agents and other agriculture-related organisations in respect of the value of production of field crops, horticulture and livestock. Expenditure data on intermediate goods are collected by the National Department of Agriculture from a number of manufacturers and associations for, <i>inter alia</i> , farm feed, dips and sprays, and fuel.	Nominal values of production and intermediate inputs are divided by appropriate price indices, compiled by the National Department of Agriculture.
	Forestry	<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Annual information obtained from the Department of Water and Forestry Affairs. Estimates of growing forests and own-account production are based on a research project at the University of Pretoria.</p>	Judgemental, trend.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using volumes of harvested timber and changes in standing timber inventories.
	Fishing	<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Information provided by the Marine Development Branch of the Department of Environmental Affairs, technical periodicals and <i>ad hoc</i> studies.</p>	Same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the quantity of fish caught.
Mining and quarrying	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> Periodic large sample surveys and annual EASs of mining conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Annual EASs and monthly data on production and sales for the various sectors of the mining industry and quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by working results of the Chamber of Mines in respect of the gold-mining industry, information from the Department of Minerals and Energy and sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	Same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities of various sectors of mining. Information obtained from the Minerals Bureau, Department of Minerals and Energy, Stats SA and the Chamber of Mines.	
Manufacturing	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> Periodic large sample surveys and annual EASs of manufacturing conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Annual EASs and monthly data on production and sales, and quarterly surveys of financial and labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by sample surveys conducted by the SARB.</p>	Same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities based on manufacturing sales at constant prices for the various subsectors of manufacturing.	
Electricity, gas and water	<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Annual statistics and financial statements obtained from ESKOM, the Water Board and annual censuses of local government institutions.</p>	Monthly survey on generation and consumption of electricity conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by a quarterly survey conducted by the SARB.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of output quantities.	
Construction	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> Periodic large sample surveys and annual EASs of construction conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Annual EASs and extrapolation of the benchmark year estimates of gross operating surplus according to the trend in gross fixed capital formation of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works as compiled by the SARB. Labour remuneration is extrapolated according to the quarterly labour statistics of Stats SA. Aggregate estimates are verified with Stats SA's monthly survey of building statistics.</p>	Same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using the trend in real gross fixed capital formation of residential and non-residential buildings and construction works verified by cementation sales quantities and a monthly survey of building statistics by Stats SA.	

\* See end of table for footnotes and list of abbreviations

Gross domestic product according to the production and income methods <sup>1,2</sup>

Sector	Subsector	Annual estimates	Quarterly estimates	Constant-price estimates <sup>1</sup>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> Large sample surveys for wholesale, retail and motor trade, and annual EASs conducted by Stats SA. For enterprises of general government, annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA are used.</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Annual EASs and monthly surveys of turnover statistics of wholesale, retail and motor trade and quarterly labour statistics conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by financial statistics and sample surveys conducted by Stats SA and the SARB, respectively.</p>	Same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using indices for wholesale, retail and motor sales quantities.
	Catering and accommodation	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> Large sample surveys and annual EASs of catering and accommodation services and the Census of Licensed Restaurants, conducted by Stats SA.</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Extrapolation according to the trend of retail trade sales and trading statistics for hotels, conducted by Stats SA.</p>	Same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using changes in indices for room and bed night sales.
Transport, storage and communication		<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Financial reports of Transnet, Telkom, SA Post Office, and annual and quarterly surveys of local authorities conducted by Stats SA. Private transport benchmark estimates are obtained from large sample surveys and annual EASs of Transport and Allied Services, conducted by Stats SA. Estimates for in-between years of private transport are extrapolated according to the monthly surveys of road and rail transport of passengers and goods, supplemented by individual studies such as for the taxi industry, the cellular networks and Internet service providers.</p>	Same as for annual estimates obtained quarterly from the various institutions, supplemented by surveys conducted by the SARB.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of the volume of services rendered by the various institutions.
Financial intermediation, insurance, real-estate and business services	Financial intermediation and insurance	<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Annual and quarterly surveys conducted by the SARB among the various institutions in the private sector and information reported by public authorities and public corporations.</p>	Same as for annual estimates.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices, verified by nominal transactions divided by appropriate price indices.
	Real-estate (including imputed rent on residential buildings) and business services	<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Large sample surveys and annual EASs of business services and the 2001 Population Census, supplemented by individual studies such as for car rentals and the security industry.</p>	Monthly surveys by Stats SA of buildings completed and price indices of rent. Judgmental estimates for business services; trends in related aggregates for final consumption expenditure by households.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using real capital stock of residential buildings.
Community, social and personal services	Other services and producers	<p><b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Periodic large sample surveys and annual EASs of social services conducted by Stats SA, supplemented by the 2001 Population Census and annual reports of relevant non-profit institutions.</p>	Estimates are extrapolated using relevant items of final consumption expenditure by households.	Nominal values are divided by relevant components of the CPI and verified by the GDP deflator.
	General government services	<p><b>Benchmark years:</b> GFS analyses</p> <p><b>Other years:</b> Main Budget and annual reports of the provincial and local authorities and extra-budgetary accounts. Gross operating surplus equals consumption of fixed capital at replacement values.</p>	Quarterly surveys by Stats SA of employment, salaries and wages in the public sector. Gross operating surplus is the same as for annual estimates for other years.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using an index of employment by general government.

## Gross domestic expenditure

Sector	Subsector	Annual estimates	Quarterly estimates	Constant-price estimates
Private consumption expenditure	Durable, semi-durable and non-durable goods:			
	Most goods (except sub-components listed separately)	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households conducted by Stats SA and intermittent surveys of household expenditure by BMR at Unisa. Estimates of main aggregates are compiled by the SARB using the average expenditure per household, population group and province multiplied by the number of households according to population census statistics verified by supply and use estimates.  <b>Other years:</b> Annual information is equal to the sum of the quarterly estimates, verified against appropriate annual data sources available.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using retail sales from monthly surveys by Stats SA and the Retailer Liaison Committee.	Nominal expenditure is divided by relevant components of the CPI or base-year estimates which are extrapolated using quantities purchased. (Deflators verified against the relevant CPI components.)
	<b>Personal transport equipment:</b>			
	New motor cars and minibuses	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Annual information on physical quantity of new motor vehicles sold multiplied by average retail price. Estimates are verified by registrations of new motor vehicles according to registrations among private consumers and other purchases. Sources of basic data are NAAMSA and NaTIS.	Same as for annual estimates.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using appropriate indices of motor vehicles registered.
	Used cars	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Value added by used-car trade estimated for GDP, verified by registrations of used cars and trade margins provided by motor trade.	Same as for annual estimates.	Nominal values are divided by relevant components of the CPI.
	<b>Food, beverages and tobacco:</b>			
	All components	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Estimated by the five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households, surveys of retail sales and verified by the supply and use framework. Estimates include farm produce consumed by farmers for own account.  <b>Other years:</b> Estimates by monthly surveys of retail sales by Stats SA and the Retailer Liaison Committee.	Same as for annual estimates.	Nominal expenditure is divided by relevant components of the CPI.
	<b>Petroleum products:</b>			
	Petrol, diesel and oil	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Quantities supplied by petroleum companies, purchased and allocated among consumers and other purchasers, multiplied by an average retail price verified by the five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households and supply and use estimates.	Same as for annual estimates.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using physical quantities purchased. (Deflator verified by the appropriate CPI component.)
	<b>Services:</b>			
Rent: Space for owner-occupied and tenant-occupied dwellings	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Population censuses and average annual rental obtained from Stats SA.  <b>Other years:</b> Capital stock of residential buildings and average annual rental values.	Same method as annual; housing stock extrapolated by residential capital stock and average rental values.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using real capital stock of residential buildings.	
Domestic services	<b>Benchmark:</b> Remuneration and weekly hours multiplied by the number of workers using Stats SA's sample surveys of dwellings and information obtained from the five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households and the 2001 Population Census results for domestic workers.  <b>Other years:</b> Sum of quarterly estimates.	Extrapolation of benchmark figures with a volume index of dwellings adjusted with the CPI component of domestic workers.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using the volume index of dwellings. (Deflator verified by the appropriate CPI component.)	

Sector	Subsector	Annual estimates	Quarterly estimates	Constant-price estimates
Private consumption expenditure (continued)	Physicians, dentists, and other medical and professional services	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households and the annual report of the Registrar of Medical Schemes, verified by independent studies on medical cost.  <b>Other years:</b> Various indicators; retail sales of pharmaceuticals, patents and other medicines, population growth and data obtained from provincial hospitals.	Same as for annual estimates.	Nominal expenditure is divided by components of the CPI for medical and pharmaceutical products, hospital and doctor services.
	Transport and communication	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Expenditure on passenger and goods transport obtained from Transnet and Metrorail; expenditure on telephones, postage and other postal services supplied by Telkom and SA Post Office; expenditure on insurance from short-term insurers, according to the annual survey of insurers conducted by the SARB. This is verified by the five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households.  <b>Other years:</b> Base-year estimates are extrapolated using information from Transnet, Metrorail, Telkom and SA Post Office, and annual survey of short-term insurers and judgemental trend on taxis.	Same as for annual estimates.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated using an index of number of passengers, a volume index of telephone and postage services and judgement on taxis and other transport, verified by petroleum sales. (Deflator verified by relevant CPI components.)
	Entertainment, cultural and educational services	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Entertainment and recreational services: Expenditure on admission fees to theatres, cinemas, sports events, museums, etc. obtained from miscellaneous publications and other sources of information. This is verified and supplemented by the five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households for, <i>inter alia</i> , hiring of television sets, video machines and other recreational equipment, film development and photographic services and veterinary and other services for pets. Television licences paid annually, obtained from the SABC and SA Post Office. Education: Fees to schools, universities, etc. from published information on financial statistics at universities and technikons.  <b>Other years:</b> Base-year estimates are extrapolated using GDP estimates and available quarterly data of certain services.	Various indicators and information obtained from educational institutions, the SABC, Telkom and SA Post Office as well as judgement.	Nominal expenditure is divided by relevant elements of the educational component of the CPI.
	Miscellaneous services:			
	Restaurants, cafés, hotels and lodging	<b>Benchmark:</b> Five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households, verified by a monthly survey, Hotels: trading statistics, conducted by Stats SA.  <b>Other years:</b> Adding of quarterly estimates.	Extrapolation of benchmark figures with information obtained from a sample survey of hoteliers, published by Stats SA in Hotels: trading statistics. Judgement; verified by growth in population.	Nominal expenditure on food and beverages is divided by relevant components of the CPI and extrapolation of accommodation, using the number of room nights sold at registered hotels.
	Personal care services by barbers, beauty shops, etc.	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households.  <b>Other years:</b> Adding of quarterly estimates.		Nominal expenditure is divided by the CPI for hairdressing services.
	Financial services	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Derived from financial intermediation services indirectly measured and estimates of other service charges made to calculate output for financial intermediation and long-term insurance services.  <b>Other years:</b> Adding of quarterly figures.	Same as for benchmark estimates.	Nominal expenditure is divided by the CPI for services.
	Other services	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Five-yearly survey of income and expenditure of households.  <b>Other years:</b> Adding of quarterly figures.	Judgement; verified by relevant economic indicators.	Nominal expenditure is divided by the CPI for services.
	Consumption expenditure by non-residents in domestic market	Balance-of-payments data regarding traveling costs, tourist expenditure and remuneration of contract workers.	Same as for annual estimates.	Nominal expenditure is divided by the CPI.
	Direct purchases by resident households abroad.	Balance-of-payments data regarding expenditure by resident households abroad.	Same as for annual estimates.	Nominal expenditure is divided by a weighted average price index of South Africa's major trading partners.

Sector	Subsector	Annual estimates	Quarterly estimates	Constant-price estimates
Consumption expenditure by general government	Expenditure on non-wage goods and services	<b>Benchmark years:</b> GFS analyses. <b>Other years:</b> GFS analyses and information on the general government, received from Stats SA.	Extrapolated using information obtained from GFS analyses.	Nominal values are divided by a weighted average of relevant components of the PPI.
	Compensation of employees	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Same as for non-wage goods and services.	Extrapolated using information obtained from GFS analyses and quarterly information received from Stats SA.	Base-year estimates are extrapolated according to employment data obtained from Stats SA for central government, provincial governments, local authorities, and other statutory institutions.
	Consumption of fixed capital	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Allowances for depreciation of general government's buildings and structures estimated by the SARB.	Same as for annual estimates.	Allowance for depreciation of the real value of fixed capital stock.
	Sales of government services	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Same as for intermediate goods and services.	Extrapolated using information obtained from GFS analyses.	Nominal values are divided by a derived price deflator of intermediate inputs.
Gross fixed capital formation	Private sector: Most fixed capital formation (except sub-components listed separately)	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Annual EASs and large sample surveys conducted by Stats SA for the various sectors of the economy, verified by supply and use estimates. <b>Other years:</b> Extrapolated or interpolated according to the results of quarterly sample surveys by the SARB and Stats SA of financial statistics of business enterprises, supplemented by annual reports of different companies.	Extrapolated using information from quarterly sample surveys of Stats SA, SARB surveys, information collected by the National Department of Agriculture and judgemental projections based on relevant time series.	Nominal values of fixed capital formation by type of asset are divided by appropriate price indices. Residential, non-residential and construction works are divided by separate weighted indices compiled by the SARB. Transport equipment and machinery and other equipment are divided by weighted indices of relevant components of the PPI. Capital formation in agriculture is divided by weighted price indices obtained from relevant time series supplied by the National Department of Agriculture.
	Private residential buildings	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Stats SA's information on building plans passed and buildings completed.	Extrapolated using the results of the monthly sample survey of Stats SA of buildings completed.	
	Leasing contracts	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> The SARB's survey of financial institutions.	Same as for annual estimates.	
	Transfer costs	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> The sum of quarterly estimates of the transfer fees paid to general government, plus the agent and legal fees calculated as a percentage of the value of transactions in real estate.	Same as for annual estimates.	Nominal values are divided by the price index for residential buildings.
	Public corporations	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Annual surveys of the corporations conducted by the SARB.	Same as for annual estimates.	Same as for private sector.
	General government	<b>Benchmark years and other years:</b> Information obtained from GFS analyses, verified by the statistical survey on actual and expected capital expenditure of the public sector and expenditure of the general government, conducted by Stats SA.	Same as for annual estimates.	Same as for private sector.

Sector	Subsector	Annual estimates	Quarterly estimates	Constant-price estimates
Change in inventories	Industrial and commercial inventories and other non-farm industries	<b>Benchmark years:</b> Book value of inventories (adjusted by inventory revaluation) obtained from the annual EASs of Stats SA and surveys by the SARB among public corporations and business enterprises of general government.  <b>Other years:</b> Stats SA and SARB quarterly surveys. Livestock and gold require no valuation adjustment; changes are calculated from physical quantities and average current prices.	Same as for annual estimates; based on information obtained from quarterly financial surveys conducted by Stats SA and the SARB.	Book value of inventories is divided by the PPI, or specific price indices such as for diamond stocks-in-trade.
	Agricultural stocks-in-trade	Quarterly statistics from the various marketing agents and SAGIS.	Same as for annual estimates.	Base-year values are extrapolated using the quarterly change in physical quantities.

1. The production approach is applied annually. When the latter method is used, the GDP is estimated as the difference between the values of production and outlays on intermediate goods. For the quarterly estimates a combination of the production approach and the income method is used. For the latter a distinction is made between compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. The estimates for the gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant prices, using the extrapolation method of base-year estimates (by appropriated volume indices), have been supplemented by deflating output and intermediate input for the relevant sectors annually. In addition, the supply-and-use framework has been utilised to benchmark levels in the 2000 base year.
2. Annual and quarterly estimates are extended to incorporate the activities of the informal sector.

#### Abbreviations used in Section 4

BMR	–	Bureau of Market Research	NaTIS	–	National Traffic Information System
CPI	–	Consumer price index	PPI	–	Production price index
EASs	–	Economic activity surveys	SABC	–	South African Broadcasting Corporation
FMS	–	Financial Management System	SARB	–	South African Reserve Bank
GDP	–	Gross domestic product	Stats SA	–	Statistics South Africa
GFS	–	Government Finance Statistics	SAGIS	–	South African Grain Institute
NAAMSA	–	National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa			

## 5 Scope of the national accounts according to the 1993 System of National Accounts

### Scope of national accounts

Economic processes such as production and the income which it generates, the distribution of income among the factors of production and the use of the income either in consumption or through the acquisition of assets have always been recorded in a systematic way through the compilation of the national accounts. However, with the development of the 1993 SNA the scope of the national accounts was broadened to record events unrelated to production and consumption, such as revaluations and catastrophes, thereby enhancing the coherency of the system.

The accounts were divided into three main categories namely current accounts, accumulation accounts and balance sheets (see Table 12). The principal economic events as well as those that are unrelated to production and consumption are recorded in a certain sequence, thereby emphasising a clear causality emanating from the production process. As the 1993 SNA represents a closed system, it is necessary to record all transactions between the domestic economy and the *rest of the world*. These transactions are grouped together in what the 1993 SNA refers to as the *rest of the world* accounts. Although this does not represent an additional category as such, the interaction between the traditionally known balance of payments and national accounts are captured in the *rest of the world* accounts.



**Table 12 Summary of the sequence of accounts for the total domestic economy and corresponding balancing items**

Accounts	Balancing items
<b>Current accounts</b>	
Production account	Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP)
Generation of income account	Gross operating surplus/mixed income
Allocation of primary income account	Gross national income
Secondary distribution of income account	Gross disposable income
Use of disposable income account	Gross or net saving
<b>Accumulation accounts</b>	
Capital account	Net lending or net borrowing
Financial account	Net lending or net borrowing
Other changes in assets account	Changes in net worth
<b>Balance sheets</b>	
Opening balance sheet	Net worth at the beginning of period
Changes in balance sheet	Changes in net worth
Closing balance sheet	Net worth at the end of period

### Current accounts

The function of the current accounts is to reflect the events or flows of production and the subsequent distribution of income among the factors of production and the utilisation of income by consumption and other distributions. Saving is then the balancing item of this group of accounts.

### Accumulation accounts

As with current accounts, accumulation accounts also reflect flows. However, unlike the current accounts which reflect income flows, these flows represent changes in assets, liabilities and net worth, which will have a direct effect on balance sheet positions.

The first of the accumulation accounts is known as the *capital account*. This account deals mainly with flows in non-financial assets. The 1993 SNA classifies assets and liabilities according to two main categories, namely non-financial assets and financial assets or liabilities. Liabilities can only be of a financial nature. Non-financial assets are, in turn, split into produced assets, for instance machinery and equipment, and non-produced assets such as land.

Transactions in the *capital* account that qualify as changes in assets are collectively known as gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories. The balancing item in the *capital* account, which is essentially the difference between saving and capital formation, is known as net lending or net borrowing.

The second accumulation account is known as the *financial account*, also often referred to as the *flow of funds* account. This account deals with changes in financial assets and changes in liabilities. The balancing item in this account is known as net lending or net borrowing which provides the link between real economic activity and the financial flows that are required to finance all real economic developments.

The third account grouped under the accumulation accounts, the *other changes in assets* account, consists of two sub-accounts, i.e. the *other changes in volume of assets* account and the *revaluation* account. The first records changes in the amounts of the assets and liabilities held by institutional sectors as a result of factors other than transactions, for instance the destruction of fixed assets by natural disasters or the

discovery of new reserves of natural resources. The latter records those changes in the values of assets and liabilities resulting from changes in their prices.

### Balance sheets

Balance sheet information reflects the ownership of assets and liabilities at a given point in time whereas the accumulation accounts show the changes in assets and liabilities over given periods. One of the main features of the compilation of balance sheets for the institutional sectors is the calculation of “net worth” which is the balancing item in the balance sheet. Net worth is defined as the value of total assets less the value of total liabilities. Changes in net worth are reflected in changes in balance sheet totals and is an important indicator reflecting the wealth position of each institutional sector over time or relative to other sectors.

### Rest of the world accounts

All transactions between resident institutional units of an economy and resident units from the rest of the world are grouped together in the *rest of the world* accounts. The transactions are recorded in current accounts, accumulation accounts and balance sheets and jointly they form part of a comprehensive set of integrated economic accounts (IEAs) for the economy as a whole.

## 6 Integrated economic accounts for five institutional sectors

### Background

The article “The integrated economic accounts of South Africa”, as published in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of September 2004, introduced some new concepts and an expansion of the institutional sector accounts currently published in the *Quarterly Bulletin*. Consequently, this section will only provide a brief overview of the change-over to the implementation of the IEAs, some statistical analysis on the data of the institutional sectors as captured by the IEAs and an update of the statistical tables from 1997 to 2004 as a result of the 2004 revision of national accounts aggregates.

Institutional units are grouped into five main institutional sectors on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour and objectives. These sectors comprise:

- non-financial corporations;
- financial corporations;
- households;
- general government; and
- non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

The non-financial corporations sector is made up of corporations principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services. The financial corporations sector is distinguished from the non-financial corporations sector in that their role, functions and activities differ vastly. The main economic activity of households is consumption. However, households functioning as unincorporated businesses (including partnerships and sole proprietorships) may also engage in production activities. The general government sector consists mainly of government units financed and controlled by government and is also engaged in production and consumption activities. The NPISHs sector comprises those institutions that provide goods or services to their members or to households at prices that are not economically significant. These would typically include churches, religious societies, labour unions and welfare organisations. Currently, in South Africa’s IEAs, households and the NPISHs sector are grouped together as one institutional sector.

The compilation of the IEAs represents a further extension of the coverage of the national accounts. This enlarged scope of national accounts reflecting the institutional-sector dimension not only yields a more comprehensive picture of the economy, but also allows an improved analytical facility. Although institutional sector accounts have always been compiled by the SARB to reflect institutional sector savings, the IEAs contain much more detail. Currently, the IEAs of South Africa up to the *capital* account are compiled on an annual basis.

The cross-classification of industry and sector data (CCIS) applicable to the *production and generation of income* accounts which had been newly introduced in the 1993 SNA, implies that an institutional-sector dimension is also introduced in the supply and use framework. The SARB and Stats SA collaborated in harmonising these concepts, which also contributed to the coherency in the published national accounts of South Africa.

### **Analysis of balancing items of institutional sectors**

With the introduction of balancing items by the 1993 SNA, a significant extension to the accounting structure of the previous SNA was achieved. Balancing items represent more than a mere method to ensure that accounts balance. They also represent important economic variables and, as such, are useful to gain an understanding and perspective on the structure of an economy. Table 13 shows selected balancing items of the institutional sectors (as reflected in the IEAs) as percentages of the balancing items of the total economy and the net lending or borrowing position of the institutional sectors.

The corporate sector is responsible for generating the major share of gross value added in South Africa. Within the corporate sector, the non-financial corporations sector accounts for the bulk of value added. On an average basis, non-financial corporations generated almost 55 per cent of total value added during the period 1997 to 2004. This is followed by households and NPISHs contributing about 22 per cent, on average, to total value added. Compared to non-financial corporations, the relative share of households and NPISHs is quite significant. This could partly be attributed to the fact that estimates of the value added by the unincorporated business sector and owner-occupied dwellings are included in the household and NPISHs sector.

Non-financial corporations also account for the major share of gross operating surplus and mixed income while the households and NPISHs also make a significant contribution to this aggregate. The term *mixed income* is only applicable to households as the surplus generated by unincorporated household enterprises implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner that cannot directly be distinguished from the return to the owner functioning as an entrepreneur.

Since households are the sole recipient of compensation (salaries and wages), their gross balance of primary income mainly originates from labour compensation. This explains why almost 75 per cent of the gross balance of primary income accrues to households and NPISHs. The term used for the balance of primary income in the context of the total economy is known as the *gross national income*.

The general government as well as households and NPISHs are the recipients of the major portion of gross disposable income. This income is largely absorbed by their final consumption expenditure, leaving more than 80 per cent of total gross saving in the non-financial and financial corporations sectors.

Net lending or net borrowing is equal to the difference between saving (amended for the net difference between capital transfers payable and receivable) and capital formation for each individual institutional sector. The total of all these discrepancies for institutional

**Table 13 Selected balancing items of institutional sectors as percentage of balancing items of the total economy and net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of institutional sectors**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average from 1997 to 2004
Per cent									
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>									
Non-financial corporations.....	53,2	53,3	52,9	54,3	54,9	56,1	55,3	54,6	54,3
Financial corporations .....	7,2	7,0	8,0	7,7	7,8	7,6	8,0	8,3	7,7
General government.....	18,1	18,1	17,7	16,7	16,0	15,1	15,4	15,3	16,5
Households and NPISHs.....	21,5	21,6	21,5	21,3	21,2	21,2	21,4	21,8	21,4
<b>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</b>									
Non-financial corporations.....	54,4	53,2	51,9	54,5	55,9	58,0	56,4	55,2	54,9
Financial corporations .....	8,1	7,7	9,4	8,5	8,5	8,0	8,9	9,1	8,5
General government.....	4,9	5,2	5,5	5,2	4,7	4,1	4,4	4,3	4,8
Households and NPISHs.....	32,6	33,9	33,2	31,8	30,8	29,9	30,4	31,4	31,7
<b>Gross balance of primary income</b>									
Non-financial corporations.....	13,9	12,6	13,0	13,6	14,1	15,9	14,3	14,1	13,9
Financial corporations .....	5,1	5,7	4,9	4,4	4,5	4,3	5,0	4,5	4,8
General government.....	7,0	7,2	8,0	8,4	8,5	8,7	10,0	11,0	8,6
Households and NPISHs.....	73,9	74,4	74,2	73,7	72,8	71,1	70,7	70,3	72,6
<b>Gross disposable income</b>									
Non-financial corporations.....	11,1	9,0	10,1	10,4	9,1	10,6	9,0	8,8	9,8
Financial corporations .....	7,9	8,6	7,1	7,3	7,0	7,2	7,2	6,7	7,4
General government.....	17,1	18,3	19,0	18,6	20,3	20,1	20,2	20,1	19,2
Households and NPISHs.....	63,9	64,1	63,9	63,7	63,6	62,1	63,5	64,3	63,7
<b>Gross saving</b>									
Non-financial corporations.....	71,5	57,0	61,6	64,0	56,5	61,0	55,8	59,4	60,9
Financial corporations .....	24,5	30,0	21,2	20,9	20,4	18,5	24,9	24,5	23,1
General government.....	-17,4	-6,8	-0,3	-1,0	8,0	7,3	2,7	0,2	-0,9
Households and NPISHs.....	21,4	19,7	17,4	16,0	15,1	13,2	16,7	15,9	16,9
Rand millions									
<b>Net lending(+) or net borrowing(-)</b>									
Non-financial corporations .....	-733	-18 577	-12 422	-4 076	-12 570	2 109	-23 748	-34 556	-13 072
Financial corporations .....	21 300	28 962	24 292	27 684	29 064	31 142	45 548	44 463	31 557
General government .....	-38 625	-31 748	-23 867	-31 257	-22 868	-30 561	-50 102	-54 239	-35 408
Households and NPISHs.....	6 935	7 954	7 463	6 098	7 342	5 158	9 754	301	6 376

sectors is equal to the balance on current account adjusted for capital transfers for the economy as a whole.

## 7 Summary

The compilation of South Africa's national accounts involves a continuous examining of official and unofficial data sources and the continuous development of new information sources. In addition, specifications, definitions and presentational content and formats are also reviewed, informed by the guidelines proposed by the 1993 SNA, to provide a basis for improved macroeconomic analysis. In particular, the recently introduced five institutional sector IEAs extended the coverage of the national accounts, yielding a more comprehensive presentation of the economy.

The data contained in the accompanying statistical tables are the official estimates of South Africa's national accounts. Along with the *supply and use tables* and the *flow of funds accounts*, they present a reliable and comprehensive statistical overview of the South African economy.

Table 1

## Integrated economic accounts of South Africa for the year 2000

R millions

	S.11 Non-financial corporations		S.12 Financial corporations		S.13 General government	
	U	R	U	R	U	R
<b>I Production account</b>						
P.1 Output at basic prices .....		1 290 888		104 767		202 700
P.7 Imports of goods and services .....						
P.2 Intermediate consumption .....	835 714		40 599		62 629	
P.6 Exports of goods and services .....						
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices .....</b>	<b>455 174</b>		<b>64 168</b>		<b>140 071</b>	
D.21 Taxes on products .....						
D.31 Subsidies on products .....						
<b>B.1g Gross domestic product at market prices ....</b>						
<b>B.11 External balance of goods and services .....</b>						
<b>II.1.1 Generation of income account</b>						
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices .....</b>		<b>455 174</b>		<b>64 168</b>		<b>140 071</b>
<b>B.1g Gross domestic product at market prices ....</b>						
<b>B.11 External balance of goods and services .....</b>						
D.1 Compensation of employees .....	240 759		29 762		118 925	
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	227 962		28 180		112 604	
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....	12 797		1 582		6 321	
D.29 Other taxes on production .....	9 946		2 283		1 530	
D.21 Taxes on products .....						
D.39 Other subsidies on production .....	-1 319		-88		-83	
D.31 Subsidies on products .....						
<b>B.2,3g Gross operating surplus/mixed income .....</b>	<b>205 788</b>		<b>32 211</b>		<b>19 699</b>	
<b>B.11.1 External balance .....</b>						
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>						
<b>B.2,3g Gross operating surplus/mixed income .....</b>		<b>205 788</b>		<b>32 211</b>		<b>19 699</b>
<b>B.11.1 External balance .....</b>						
D.1 Compensation of employees .....						
D.11 Wages and salaries .....						
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....						
D.29 Other taxes on production .....						20 138
D.21 Taxes on products .....						87 816
D.39 Other subsidies on production .....						-1 991
D.31 Subsidies on products .....						-3 886
D.4 Property income .....	111 990	28 503	155 682	162 858	51 747	5 207
D.41 Interest .....	32 695	21 846	79 133	139 263	51 747	4 748
D.421 Dividends .....	78 615	4 061	9 378	23 595		35
D.44 Property income attributed to insurance policy holders .....		2 003	67 171			
D.45 Rent .....	680	593				424
<b>B.6g Gross balance of primary income/Gross national income .....</b>	<b>122 301</b>		<b>39 387</b>		<b>75 236</b>	
<b>B.11.2 External balance .....</b>						
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>						
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income/Gross national income .....</b>		<b>122 301</b>		<b>39 387</b>		<b>75 236</b>
<b>B.11.2 External balance .....</b>						
D.5 Current taxes on income and wealth .....	24 763		8 485			121 096
D.61 Social contributions .....	3 272			81 497		4 363
D.62 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind			46 959		6 035	
D.7 Other current transfers .....	10 466	9 416	44 079	43 664	30 607	1 817
D.71 Net non-life insurance premiums .....	9 416			43 664		
D.72 Non-life insurance claims .....		9 416	43 664			
D.74 Current international co-operation .....					6 555	481
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	1 050		415		24 052	1 336
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>93 216</b>		<b>65 025</b>		<b>165 870</b>	
<b>B.12 Current external balance (balance on current account) .....</b>						

R= Resources, i.e. transactions which add to the amount of economic value of sectors.

U= Uses, i.e. transactions that reduce the amount of economic value of sectors.

1. NPISHs: Non-profit institutions serving households.

Table 1

## Integrated economic accounts of South Africa for the year 2000

R millions

S.14 - S.15 Households and NPISHs <sup>1</sup>		S.1 Total economy		S.2 Rest of the world		
U	R	U	R	U	R	
	295 331		1 893 686		229 757	<b>Production account</b> I
116 526		1 055 468		257 011		Output at basic prices P.1
						Imports of goods and services P.7
						Intermediate consumption P.2
<b>178 805</b>		<b>838 218</b>				Exports of goods and services P.6
			87 816			<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b> B.1g
			-3 886			Taxes on products D.21
		<b>922 148</b>				Subsidies on products D.31
				<b>-27 254</b>		<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b> B.1g
						<b>External balance of goods and services</b> B.11
	<b>178 805</b>		<b>838 218</b>		<b>-27 254</b>	<b>Generation of income account</b> II.1.1
			<b>922 148</b>			<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b> B.1g
						<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b> B.1g
						<b>External balance of goods and services</b> B.11
52 855		442 301		2 242		Compensation of employees D.1
50 046		418 792		2 242		Wages and salaries D.11
2 809		23 509				Employers' social contributions D.12
6 379		20 138				Other taxes on production D.29
		87 816				Taxes on products D.21
-501		-1 991				Other subsidies on production D.39
		-3 886				Subsidies on products D.31
<b>120 072</b>		<b>377 770</b>		<b>-29 496</b>		<b>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</b> B.2,3g
						<b>External balance</b> B.11.1
	<b>120 072</b>		<b>377 770</b>		<b>-29 496</b>	<b>Allocation of primary income account</b> II.1.2
						<b>Gross operating surplus/mixed income</b> B.2,3g
						<b>External balance</b> B.11.1
						Compensation of employees D.1
						Wages and salaries D.11
						Employers' social contributions D.12
						Other taxes on production D.29
						Taxes on products D.21
						Other subsidies on production D.39
						Subsidies on products D.31
39 625	142 454	359 044	339 022	15 190	35 212	Property income D.4
39 143	26 516	202 718	192 373	6 293	16 638	Interest D.41
	50 625	87 993	78 316	8 897	18 574	Dividends D.42.1
						Property income attributed to insurance policy holders D.44
	65 168	67 171	67 171			Rent D.45
482	145	1 162	1 162			<b>Gross balance of primary income/Gross national income</b> B.6g
<b>663 200</b>		<b>900 124</b>		<b>-5 230</b>		<b>External balance</b> B.11.2
	<b>663 200</b>		<b>900 124</b>		<b>-5 230</b>	<b>Secondary distribution of income account</b> II.2
						<b>Gross balance of primary income/Gross national income</b> B.5g
						<b>External balance</b> B.11.2
87 848		121 096	121 096			Current taxes on income and wealth D.5
82 588		85 860	85 860			Social contributions D.61
	52 994	52 994	52 994			Social benefits other than social transfers in kind D.62
35 155	58 988	120 307	113 885	741	7 163	Other current transfers D.7
						Net non-life insurance premiums D.71
34 248	34 248	43 664	43 664			Non-life insurance claims D.72
		6 555	481	481	6 555	Current international co-operation D.74
907	24 740	26 424	26 076	260	608	Miscellaneous current transfers D.75
<b>569 591</b>		<b>893 702</b>				<b>Gross disposable income</b> B.6g
				<b>1 192</b>		<b>Current external balance (balance on current account)</b> B.12

R= Resources, i.e. transactions which add to the amount of economic value of sectors.

U= Uses, i.e. transactions that reduce the amount of economic value of sectors.

1. NPISHs: Non-profit institutions serving households.

Table 1 – continued

## Integrated economic accounts of South Africa for the year 2000

R millions

	S.11 Non-financial corporations		S.12 Financial corporations		S.13 General government	
	U	R	U	R	U	R
<b>II.3 Redistribution of income in kind account</b>						
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income</b> .....		<b>93 216</b>		<b>65 025</b>		<b>165 870</b>
D.63 Social transfers in kind .....					72 753	
<b>B.7g Gross adjusted disposable income</b> .....	<b>93 216</b>		<b>65 025</b>		<b>93 117</b>	
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>						
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income</b> .....		<b>93 216</b>		<b>65 025</b>		<b>165 870</b>
P.3 Final consumption expenditure .....					167 348	
P.31 Individual consumption expenditure .....					72 753	
P.32 Collective consumption expenditure .....					94 595	
D.8 Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds .....			34 538			
Residual <sup>2</sup> .....						
<b>B.8g Gross saving</b> .....	<b>93 216</b>		<b>30 487</b>		<b>-1 478</b>	
K.1 Consumption of fixed capital <sup>3</sup> .....	78 126		5 658		19 049	
<b>B.8n Net saving</b> .....	<b>15 090</b>		<b>24 829</b>		<b>-20 527</b>	
<b>II.4.2 Use of adjusted disposable income</b>						
<b>B.7g Gross adjusted disposable income</b> .....		<b>93 216</b>		<b>65 025</b>		<b>93 117</b>
P.4 Actual final consumption .....					94 595	
P.41 Actual individual consumption .....						
P.42 Actual collective consumption .....					94 595	
D.8 Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds .....			34 538			
Residual <sup>2</sup> .....						
<b>B.8g Gross saving</b> .....	<b>93 216</b>		<b>30 487</b>		<b>-1 478</b>	
<b>III.1 Capital account: Changes in assets and liabilities</b>						
<b>B.8g Gross saving</b> .....		<b>93 216</b>		<b>30 487</b>		<b>-1 478</b>
<b>B.12 Current external balance (balance on current account)</b> .....						
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....		4 238				105
D.9 Capital transfers, payable .....						-5 196
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b> .....	<b>97 454</b>		<b>30 487</b>		<b>-6 569</b>	
Change in assets .....	101 530		2 803		24 688	
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation .....	94 428		2 803		24 908	
P.52 Change in inventories <sup>4</sup> .....	7 102				-220	
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b> .....	<b>-4 076</b>		<b>27 684</b>		<b>-31 257</b>	
<b>III.2 Financial account: Changes in assets and liabilities<sup>5</sup></b>						
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b> .....		<b>-4 076</b>		<b>27 684</b>		<b>-31 257</b>
F.1 Monetary gold and SDRs .....			13 650		3	
F.2 Currency and deposits .....	9 578		22 342	46 648	-4 643	
F.3 Securities other than shares .....	-3 041	-12 860	31 643	4 347	-211	20 860
F.4 Loans .....	28 739	26 999	70 236	41 097	565	4 544
F.5 Shares and other equity .....	-4 124	14 156	31 018	43 715	1 328	-30
F.6 Insurance technical reserves .....	8 510		87	53 959		
F.7 Other accounts receivable/payable .....	-2 970	16 421	51 832	9 641	6 954	4 933
Statistical discrepancy .....	93	-3 855	7 288	1 005	-4 815	131

R= Resources, i.e. transactions which add to the amount of economic value of sectors.

U= Uses, i.e. transactions that reduce the amount of economic value of sectors.

1. NPISHs: Non-profit institutions serving households.

2. Statistical discrepancy between expenditure components and gross domestic product.

3. At replacement value.

4. After inventory valuation adjustment.

5. Due to data limitations the subsectors of the institutional sectors are not consolidated but added together.

Table 1 – continued

## Integrated economic accounts of South Africa for the year 2000

R millions

S.14 – S.15 Households and NPISHs <sup>1</sup>		S.1 Total economy		S.2 Rest of the world			
U	R	U	R	U	R		
	569 591		893 702			<b>Redistribution of income in kind account</b>	<b>II.3</b>
	72 753	72 753	72 753			<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>B.6g</b>
642 344		893 702				Social transfers in kind	D.63
						<b>Gross adjusted disposable income</b>	<b>B.7g</b>
	569 591		893 702			<b>Use of disposable income account</b>	<b>II.4.1</b>
		748 150				<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>B.6g</b>
580 802		653 555				Final consumption expenditure	P.3
580 802		94 595				Individual consumption expenditure	P.31
						Collective consumption expenditure	P.32
	34 538	34 538	34 538			Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds	D.8
1		1				Residual <sup>2</sup>	
23 326		145 551				<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>B.8g</b>
16 404		119 237				Consumption of fixed capital <sup>3</sup>	K.1
6 922		26 314				<b>Net saving</b>	<b>B.8n</b>
	642 344		893 702			<b>Use of adjusted disposable income</b>	<b>II.4.2</b>
		748 150				<b>Gross adjusted disposable income</b>	<b>B.7g</b>
653 555		653 555				Actual final consumption	P.4
653 555		94 595				Actual individual consumption	P.41
						Actual collective consumption	P.42
	34 538	34 538	34 538			Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds	D.8
1		1				Residual <sup>2</sup>	
23 326		145 551				<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>B.8g</b>
	23 326		145 551			<b>Capital account: Changes in assets and liabilities</b>	<b>III.1</b>
						<b>Gross saving</b>	<b>B.8g</b>
					1 192	<b>Current external balance (balance on current account)</b>	<b>B.12</b>
	985		5 328		-132	Capital transfers, receivable	D.9
	-491		-5 687		491	Capital transfers, payable	D.9
		145 192				<b>Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>B.10.1</b>
23 820		146 743				Change in assets	
17 722		139 647				Gross fixed capital formation	P.51
17 508		7 096				Change in inventories <sup>4</sup>	P.52
214		-1 551		1 551		<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>B.9</b>
6 098						<b>Financial account: Changes in assets and liabilities<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>III.2</b>
	6 098		-1 551		1 551	<b>Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)</b>	<b>B.9</b>
		13 653			13 653	Monetary gold and SDRs	F.1
13 047		40 324	46 648	6 324		Currency and deposits	F.2
16		28 407	12 347	-14 148	1 912	Securities other than shares	F.3
1 167	30 354	100 707	102 994	-94	-2 381	Loans	F.4
8 075		36 297	57 841	32 453	10 909	Shares and other equity	F.5
44 676		53 273	53 959	686		Insurance technical reserves	F.6
-13 012	14 694	42 804	45 689	-812	-3 697	Other accounts receivable/payable	F.7
-2 823		-257	-2 719		2 462	Statistical discrepancy	

R= Resources, i.e. transactions which add to the amount of economic value of sectors.

U= Uses, i.e. transactions that reduce the amount of economic value of sectors.

1. NPISHs: Non-profit institutions serving households.

2. Statistical discrepancy between expenditure components and gross domestic product.

3. At replacement value.

4. After inventory valuation adjustment.

5. Due to data limitations the subsectors of the institutional sectors are not consolidated but added together.



Table 2

**Institutional sector accounts**  
**Non-financial corporations – at current prices**  
R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>I Production Account</b>								
P.1 Output at basic prices .....	813 521	919 562	1 046 329	1 290 888	1 468 313	1 744 092	1 852 567	2 004 052
P.2 less Intermediate consumption .....	480 019	560 088	655 507	835 714	958 914	1 149 546	1 225 549	1 331 761
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>333 502</b>	<b>359 474</b>	<b>390 822</b>	<b>455 174</b>	<b>509 399</b>	<b>594 546</b>	<b>627 018</b>	<b>672 291</b>
<b>II.1.1 Generation of income account</b>								
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>333 502</b>	<b>359 474</b>	<b>390 822</b>	<b>455 174</b>	<b>509 399</b>	<b>594 546</b>	<b>627 018</b>	<b>672 291</b>
D.1 less Compensation of employees .....	178 864	199 531	218 101	240 759	256 405	281 371	310 397	337 498
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	168 705	187 568	206 036	227 962	244 074	266 484	297 034	323 379
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....	10 159	11 963	12 065	12 797	12 331	14 887	13 363	14 119
D.29 less Other taxes on production .....	6 848	7 228	8 735	9 946	10 548	11 301	13 323	14 440
D.39 Other subsidies on production .....	1 929	1 275	1 227	1 319	1 582	2 115	2 090	2 279
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus.....</b>	<b>149 719</b>	<b>153 990</b>	<b>165 213</b>	<b>205 788</b>	<b>244 028</b>	<b>303 989</b>	<b>305 388</b>	<b>322 632</b>
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>								
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus.....</b>	<b>149 719</b>	<b>153 990</b>	<b>165 213</b>	<b>205 788</b>	<b>244 028</b>	<b>303 989</b>	<b>305 388</b>	<b>322 632</b>
D.4 Property income received .....	23 866	33 167	32 588	28 503	36 584	42 350	43 017	39 091
D.41 Interest .....	16 951	23 160	23 931	21 846	23 115	30 011	31 074	27 284
D.421 Dividends .....	4 585	7 651	6 314	4 061	11 141	10 258	9 407	9 280
D.44 Property income attributed to insurance policy holders.....	1 820	1 858	1 816	2 003	1 716	1 443	1 861	1 822
D.45 Rent .....	510	498	527	593	612	638	675	705
D.4 less Property income paid .....	80 377	95 720	94 821	111 990	140 871	165 504	174 043	171 875
D.41 Interest .....	35 498	46 493	36 700	32 695	34 076	48 464	54 832	49 735
D.421 Dividends .....	44 427	48 652	57 469	78 615	106 103	116 269	118 332	121 311
D.45 Rent .....	452	575	652	680	692	771	879	829
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>93 208</b>	<b>91 437</b>	<b>102 980</b>	<b>122 301</b>	<b>139 741</b>	<b>180 835</b>	<b>174 362</b>	<b>189 848</b>
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>								
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>93 208</b>	<b>91 437</b>	<b>102 980</b>	<b>122 301</b>	<b>139 741</b>	<b>180 835</b>	<b>174 362</b>	<b>189 848</b>
D.7 Other current transfers.....								
D.72 Non-life insurance claims .....	10 135	8 612	8 366	9 416	10 471	11 445	11 597	11 822
D.5 less Current taxes on income and wealth .....	15 365	22 859	19 317	24 763	46 283	56 038	58 407	63 725
D.61 less Social contribution .....	2 858	3 059	3 003	3 272	3 535	4 223	5 326	6 808
D.7 less Other current transfers.....	10 862	9 601	9 420	10 466	11 529	12 605	12 914	13 268
D.71 Net non-life insurance premiums.....	10 135	8 612	8 366	9 416	10 471	11 445	11 597	11 822
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	727	989	1 054	1 050	1 058	1 160	1 317	1 446
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>74 258</b>	<b>64 530</b>	<b>79 606</b>	<b>93 216</b>	<b>88 865</b>	<b>119 414</b>	<b>109 311</b>	<b>117 869</b>
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>74 258</b>	<b>64 530</b>	<b>79 606</b>	<b>93 216</b>	<b>88 865</b>	<b>119 414</b>	<b>109 311</b>	<b>117 869</b>
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>74 258</b>	<b>64 530</b>	<b>79 606</b>	<b>93 216</b>	<b>88 865</b>	<b>119 414</b>	<b>109 311</b>	<b>117 869</b>
K.1 less Consumption of fixed capital <sup>1</sup> .....	55 102	61 934	70 077	78 126	86 197	98 707	106 853	114 211
<b>B.8n Net saving .....</b>	<b>19 156</b>	<b>2 596</b>	<b>9 529</b>	<b>15 090</b>	<b>2 668</b>	<b>20 707</b>	<b>2 458</b>	<b>3 658</b>
<b>III.1 Capital account</b>								
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>74 258</b>	<b>64 530</b>	<b>79 606</b>	<b>93 216</b>	<b>88 865</b>	<b>119 414</b>	<b>109 311</b>	<b>117 869</b>
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....	288	2 668	1 777	4 238	5 528	11 924	12 915	10 658
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers .....</b>	<b>74 546</b>	<b>67 198</b>	<b>81 383</b>	<b>97 454</b>	<b>94 393</b>	<b>131 338</b>	<b>122 226</b>	<b>128 527</b>
less Change in assets.....	75 279	85 775	93 805	101 530	106 963	129 229	145 974	163 083
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation.....	74 654	86 913	86 828	94 428	104 897	116 989	131 627	146 604
P.52 Change in inventories <sup>2</sup> .....	625	-1 138	6 977	7 102	2 066	12 240	14 347	16 479
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-).....</b>	<b>-733</b>	<b>-18 577</b>	<b>-12 422</b>	<b>-4 076</b>	<b>-12 570</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>-23 748</b>	<b>-34 556</b>

1. At replacement value.

2. After inventory valuation adjustment.

Table 3

**Institutional sector accounts**  
**Financial corporations – at current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>I Production Account</b>								
P.1 Output at basic prices .....	71 769	78 927	94 485	104 767	118 955	132 932	150 391	165 848
P.2 <i>less</i> Intermediate consumption .....	26 847	31 712	35 724	40 599	46 196	52 260	59 327	63 717
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>44 922</b>	<b>47 215</b>	<b>58 761</b>	<b>64 168</b>	<b>72 759</b>	<b>80 672</b>	<b>91 064</b>	<b>102 131</b>
<b>II.1.1 Generation of income account</b>								
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>44 922</b>	<b>47 215</b>	<b>58 761</b>	<b>64 168</b>	<b>72 759</b>	<b>80 672</b>	<b>91 064</b>	<b>102 131</b>
D.1 <i>less</i> Compensation of employees .....	21 213	23 364	26 890	29 762	33 289	36 532	40 579	45 555
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	20 008	21 963	25 403	28 180	31 688	34 599	38 832	43 649
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....	1 205	1 401	1 487	1 582	1 601	1 933	1 747	1 906
D.29 <i>less</i> Other taxes on production.....	1 456	1 632	2 031	2 283	2 380	2 598	2 645	3 475
D.39 Other subsidies on production.....	120	112	101	88	85	102	102	108
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus.....</b>	<b>22 373</b>	<b>22 331</b>	<b>29 941</b>	<b>32 211</b>	<b>37 175</b>	<b>41 644</b>	<b>47 942</b>	<b>53 209</b>
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>								
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus.....</b>	<b>22 373</b>	<b>22 331</b>	<b>29 941</b>	<b>32 211</b>	<b>37 175</b>	<b>41 644</b>	<b>47 942</b>	<b>53 209</b>
D.4 Property income received .....	139 610	167 223	168 020	162 858	170 974	205 495	221 678	200 017
D.41 Interest.....	123 369	151 794	149 431	139 263	142 656	176 915	191 948	172 013
D.421 Dividends .....	16 241	15 429	18 589	23 595	28 318	28 580	29 730	28 004
D.4 <i>less</i> Property income paid .....	127 511	148 080	159 220	155 682	163 273	197 824	208 325	192 363
D.41 Interest.....	64 127	82 774	89 855	79 133	82 470	106 409	115 033	91 547
D.421 Dividends .....	4 124	4 443	7 472	9 378	16 266	14 068	11 793	13 586
D.44 Property income attributed to insurance policy holders.....	59 260	60 863	61 893	67 171	64 537	77 347	81 499	87 230
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>34 472</b>	<b>41 474</b>	<b>38 741</b>	<b>39 387</b>	<b>44 876</b>	<b>49 315</b>	<b>61 295</b>	<b>60 863</b>
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>								
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>34 472</b>	<b>41 474</b>	<b>38 741</b>	<b>39 387</b>	<b>44 876</b>	<b>49 315</b>	<b>61 295</b>	<b>60 863</b>
D.61 Social contributions .....	66 601	71 334	75 069	81 497	81 723	96 293	89 593	92 194
D.7 Other current transfers.....								
D.71 Net non-life insurance premiums.....	33 782	36 100	38 122	43 664	48 808	50 757	57 705	59 156
D.5 <i>less</i> Current taxes on income and wealth .....	8 769	7 076	10 903	8 485	12 418	12 769	11 949	11 619
D.62 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind.....	39 132	43 023	46 791	46 959	44 602	51 141	50 687	51 027
D.7 <i>less</i> Other current transfers.....	34 078	36 507	38 547	44 079	49 225	51 197	58 201	59 697
D.72 Non-life insurance claims .....	33 782	36 100	38 122	43 664	48 808	50 757	57 705	59 156
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	296	407	425	415	417	440	496	541
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>52 876</b>	<b>62 302</b>	<b>55 691</b>	<b>65 025</b>	<b>69 162</b>	<b>81 258</b>	<b>87 757</b>	<b>89 871</b>
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>52 876</b>	<b>62 302</b>	<b>55 691</b>	<b>65 025</b>	<b>69 162</b>	<b>81 258</b>	<b>87 757</b>	<b>89 871</b>
D.8 <i>less</i> Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds .....	27 469	28 311	28 278	34 538	37 121	45 152	38 906	41 167
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>25 407</b>	<b>33 991</b>	<b>27 413</b>	<b>30 487</b>	<b>32 041</b>	<b>36 106</b>	<b>48 851</b>	<b>48 704</b>
K.1 <i>less</i> Consumption of fixed capital <sup>1</sup> .....	4 196	4 572	5 267	5 658	5 774	6 326	6 771	6 831
<b>B.8n Net saving .....</b>	<b>21 211</b>	<b>29 419</b>	<b>22 146</b>	<b>24 829</b>	<b>26 267</b>	<b>29 780</b>	<b>42 080</b>	<b>41 873</b>
<b>III.1 Capital account</b>								
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>25 407</b>	<b>33 991</b>	<b>27 413</b>	<b>30 487</b>	<b>32 041</b>	<b>36 106</b>	<b>48 851</b>	<b>48 704</b>
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....	952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers .....</b>	<b>26 359</b>	<b>33 991</b>	<b>27 413</b>	<b>30 487</b>	<b>32 041</b>	<b>36 106</b>	<b>48 851</b>	<b>48 704</b>
<i>less</i> Change in assets.....	5 059	5 029	3 121	2 803	2 977	4 964	3 303	4 241
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation.....	5 059	5 029	3 121	2 803	2 977	4 964	3 303	4 241
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-).....</b>	<b>21 300</b>	<b>28 962</b>	<b>24 292</b>	<b>27 684</b>	<b>29 064</b>	<b>31 142</b>	<b>45 548</b>	<b>44 463</b>

1. At replacement value.

Table 4

**Institutional sector accounts**  
**General government – at current prices**  
 R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>I Production account</b>								
P.1 Output at basic prices .....	161 314	169 075	184 640	202 700	224 135	254 632	281 759	315 513
P.2 <i>less</i> Intermediate consumption .....	47 701	46 920	54 088	62 629	75 301	94 405	107 504	127 716
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>113 613</b>	<b>122 155</b>	<b>130 552</b>	<b>140 071</b>	<b>148 834</b>	<b>160 227</b>	<b>174 255</b>	<b>187 797</b>
<b>II.1.1 Generation of income account</b>								
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>113 613</b>	<b>122 155</b>	<b>130 552</b>	<b>140 071</b>	<b>148 834</b>	<b>160 227</b>	<b>174 255</b>	<b>187 797</b>
D.1 <i>less</i> Compensation of employees .....	99 372	106 176	111 940	118 925	126 407	136 727	148 087	160 474
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	93 728	99 810	105 748	112 604	120 328	129 493	141 712	153 761
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....	5 644	6 366	6 192	6 321	6 079	7 234	6 375	6 713
D.29 <i>less</i> Other taxes on production .....	852	1 024	1 212	1 530	1 877	2 105	2 588	2 728
D.39 Other subsidies on production.....	150	118	92	83	138	191	128	399
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus .....</b>	<b>13 539</b>	<b>15 073</b>	<b>17 492</b>	<b>19 699</b>	<b>20 688</b>	<b>21 586</b>	<b>23 708</b>	<b>24 994</b>
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>								
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus .....</b>	<b>13 539</b>	<b>15 073</b>	<b>17 492</b>	<b>19 699</b>	<b>20 688</b>	<b>21 586</b>	<b>23 708</b>	<b>24 994</b>
D.29 Other taxes on production .....	14 506	14 746	17 949	20 138	20 268	21 774	26 734	28 700
D.21 Taxes on products .....	63 419	74 473	80 528	87 816	96 363	109 820	120 219	146 738
D.39 <i>less</i> Other subsidies on production.....	2 796	1 959	1 858	1 991	2 419	3 203	3 214	3 860
D.31 <i>less</i> Subsidies on products.....	4 856	6 923	5 718	3 886	4 571	4 664	3 336	2 671
D.4 Property income received .....	5 383	4 565	4 778	5 207	7 030	6 957	9 839	9 279
D.41 Interest .....	5 065	4 094	4 185	4 748	6 333	6 316	7 367	8 114
D.421 Dividends .....	131	54	217	35	221	264	1 897	795
D.45 Rent .....	187	417	376	424	476	377	575	370
D.4 <i>less</i> Property income paid .....	41 987	47 550	49 953	51 747	53 280	53 964	52 584	54 444
D.41 Interest <sup>1</sup> .....	41 987	47 550	49 953	51 747	53 280	53 964	52 584	54 444
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>47 208</b>	<b>52 425</b>	<b>63 218</b>	<b>75 236</b>	<b>84 079</b>	<b>98 306</b>	<b>121 366</b>	<b>148 736</b>
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>								
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>47 208</b>	<b>52 425</b>	<b>63 218</b>	<b>75 236</b>	<b>84 079</b>	<b>98 306</b>	<b>121 366</b>	<b>148 736</b>
D.5 Current taxes on income and wealth .....	92 182	105 357	114 555	121 096	148 401	164 608	169 807	183 971
D.61 Social contributions .....	3 812	4 078	4 005	4 363	4 713	5 631	7 101	9 079
D.7 Other current transfers.....	1 647	1 861	1 802	1 817	1 965	2 165	2 654	2 529
D.74 Current international co-operation .....	485	144	174	481	812	1 085	1 371	1 033
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	1 162	1 717	1 628	1 336	1 153	1 080	1 283	1 496
D.62 <i>less</i> Social benefits other than social transfers in kind .....	4 950	6 208	5 567	6 035	6 524	6 638	7 454	8 307
D.7 <i>less</i> Other current transfers .....	26 018	25 784	28 413	30 607	33 778	37 110	49 221	66 624
D.74 Current international co-operation .....	3 636	4 142	5 443	6 555	6 712	6 587	7 172	10 229
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	22 382	21 642	22 970	24 052	27 066	30 523	42 049	56 395
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>113 881</b>	<b>131 729</b>	<b>149 600</b>	<b>165 870</b>	<b>198 856</b>	<b>226 962</b>	<b>244 253</b>	<b>269 384</b>
<b>II.3 Redistribution of income in kind account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>113 881</b>	<b>131 729</b>	<b>149 600</b>	<b>165 870</b>	<b>198 856</b>	<b>226 962</b>	<b>244 253</b>	<b>269 384</b>
D.63 <i>less</i> Social contributions .....	62 068	64 111	66 830	72 753	81 657	95 744	109 349	124 011
<b>B.7g Gross adjusted disposable income .....</b>	<b>51 813</b>	<b>67 618</b>	<b>82 770</b>	<b>93 117</b>	<b>117 199</b>	<b>131 218</b>	<b>134 904</b>	<b>145 373</b>

1. Amortised discount included.

Table 4 – continued

**Institutional sector accounts**  
**General government – at current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>113 881</b>	<b>131 729</b>	<b>149 600</b>	<b>165 870</b>	<b>198 856</b>	<b>226 962</b>	<b>244 253</b>	<b>269 384</b>
P.3 <i>less</i> Final consumption expenditure <sup>1</sup> .....	131 903	139 371	149 952	167 348	186 280	212 628	239 053	268 936
P.31 Individual consumption expenditure .....	62 068	64 111	66 830	72 753	81 657	95 744	109 349	124 011
P.32 Collective consumption expenditure .....	69 835	75 260	83 122	94 595	104 623	116 884	129 704	144 925
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>-18 022</b>	<b>-7 642</b>	<b>-352</b>	<b>-1 478</b>	<b>12 576</b>	<b>14 334</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>448</b>
K.1 <i>less</i> Consumption of fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	13 327	15 144	17 035	19 049	20 858	23 516	25 400	27 332
<b>B.8n Net saving .....</b>	<b>-31 349</b>	<b>-22 786</b>	<b>-17 387</b>	<b>-20 527</b>	<b>-8 282</b>	<b>-9 182</b>	<b>-20 200</b>	<b>-26 884</b>
<b>II.4.2 Use of adjusted disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.7g Gross adjusted disposable income .....</b>	<b>51 813</b>	<b>67 618</b>	<b>82 770</b>	<b>93 117</b>	<b>117 199</b>	<b>131 218</b>	<b>134 904</b>	<b>145 373</b>
P.4 <i>less</i> Actual final consumption.....	69 835	75 260	83 122	94 595	104 623	116 884	129 704	144 925
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>-18 022</b>	<b>-7 642</b>	<b>-352</b>	<b>-1 478</b>	<b>12 576</b>	<b>14 334</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>III.1 Capital account</b>								
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>-18 022</b>	<b>-7 642</b>	<b>-352</b>	<b>-1 478</b>	<b>12 576</b>	<b>14 334</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>448</b>
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....	680	223	-	105	1 168	3 129	6 892	1 344
D.9 Capital transfers, payable .....	-2 621	-3 671	-1 983	-5 196	-10 895	-18 691	-23 323	-13 298
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers .....</b>	<b>-19 963</b>	<b>-11 090</b>	<b>-2 335</b>	<b>-6 569</b>	<b>2 849</b>	<b>-1 228</b>	<b>-11 231</b>	<b>-11 506</b>
<i>less</i> Change in assets .....	18 662	20 658	21 532	24 688	25 717	29 333	38 871	42 733
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation .....	18 586	20 266	21 201	24 908	25 666	29 574	38 898	42 718
P.52 Change in inventories <sup>3</sup> .....	76	392	331	-220	51	-241	-27	15
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-).....</b>	<b>-38 625</b>	<b>-31 748</b>	<b>-23 867</b>	<b>-31 257</b>	<b>-22 868</b>	<b>-30 561</b>	<b>-50 102</b>	<b>-54 239</b>

1. Current expenditure on salaries and wages and on goods and other services of a non-capital nature by the service departments (not business enterprises) of general government. General government includes central government, provincial governments and local government.

2. At replacement value.

3. After inventory valuation adjustment.

Table 5

**Institutional sector accounts**  
**Households and NPISHs<sup>1</sup> – at current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>I Production account</b>								
P.1 Output at basic prices .....	214 023	233 969	257 587	295 331	329 281	380 752	411 287	451 810
P.2 /less Intermediate consumption .....	78 893	87 939	98 849	116 526	132 058	156 408	169 039	183 620
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>135 130</b>	<b>146 030</b>	<b>158 738</b>	<b>178 805</b>	<b>197 223</b>	<b>224 344</b>	<b>242 248</b>	<b>268 190</b>
<b>II.1.1 Generation of Income account</b>								
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices.....</b>	<b>135 130</b>	<b>146 030</b>	<b>158 738</b>	<b>178 805</b>	<b>197 223</b>	<b>224 344</b>	<b>242 248</b>	<b>268 190</b>
D.1 /less Compensation of employees .....	40 623	43 470	47 487	52 855	57 750	62 917	70 313	77 703
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	38 316	40 864	44 860	50 046	54 973	59 588	67 286	74 452
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....	2 307	2 606	2 627	2 809	2 777	3 329	3 027	3 251
D.29 /less Other taxes on production .....	5 350	4 862	5 971	6 379	5 463	5 770	8 178	8 057
D.39 Other subsidies on production.....	597	454	438	501	614	795	894	1 074
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus/mixed income .....</b>	<b>89 754</b>	<b>98 152</b>	<b>105 718</b>	<b>120 072</b>	<b>134 624</b>	<b>156 452</b>	<b>164 651</b>	<b>183 504</b>
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>								
<b>B.2g Gross operating surplus/mixed income .....</b>	<b>89 754</b>	<b>98 152</b>	<b>105 718</b>	<b>120 072</b>	<b>134 624</b>	<b>156 452</b>	<b>164 651</b>	<b>183 504</b>
D.1 Compensation of employees .....	338 204	370 589	402 375	440 299	471 816	515 053	567 024	618 215
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	318 888	348 253	380 004	416 790	449 027	487 670	542 511	592 227
D.12 Employers' social contributions .....	19 316	22 336	22 371	23 509	22 789	27 383	24 513	25 988
D.4 Property income received .....	116 372	124 737	129 075	142 454	153 208	185 758	183 392	194 575
D.41 Interest .....	32 782	38 715	32 743	26 516	27 831	35 065	38 529	30 307
D.421 Dividends .....	26 008	26 872	36 117	50 625	62 403	74 586	65 034	78 594
D.44 Property income attributed to insurance policy holders .....	57 440	59 005	60 077	65 168	62 821	75 904	79 638	85 408
D.45 Rent .....	142	145	138	145	153	203	191	266
D.4 /less Property income paid .....	48 332	53 878	48 025	39 625	40 513	50 174	55 390	49 235
D.41 Interest .....	47 945	53 393	47 636	39 143	39 964	49 727	54 828	48 723
D.45 Rent .....	387	485	389	482	549	447	562	512
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>495 998</b>	<b>539 600</b>	<b>589 143</b>	<b>663 200</b>	<b>719 135</b>	<b>807 089</b>	<b>859 677</b>	<b>947 059</b>
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>								
<b>B.5g Gross balance of primary income .....</b>	<b>495 998</b>	<b>539 600</b>	<b>589 143</b>	<b>663 200</b>	<b>719 135</b>	<b>807 089</b>	<b>859 677</b>	<b>947 059</b>
D.62 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind .....	44 082	49 231	52 358	52 994	51 126	57 779	58 141	59 334
D.7 Other current transfers.....	46 500	49 826	53 288	58 988	66 193	70 805	89 290	105 014
D.72 Non-life insurance claims .....	23 647	27 488	29 756	34 248	38 337	39 312	46 109	47 334
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	22 853	22 338	23 532	24 740	27 856	31 493	43 181	57 680
D.5 /less Current taxes on income and wealth .....	68 048	75 422	84 335	87 848	89 700	95 801	99 451	108 628
D.61 /less Social contributions .....	67 555	72 353	76 071	82 588	82 901	97 701	91 368	94 465
D.7 /less Other current transfers .....	24 434	28 600	30 860	35 155	39 162	40 103	47 092	48 494
D.71 Net non-life insurance premiums .....	23 647	27 488	29 756	34 248	38 337	39 312	46 109	47 334
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	787	1 112	1 104	907	825	791	983	1 160
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>426 543</b>	<b>462 282</b>	<b>503 523</b>	<b>569 591</b>	<b>624 691</b>	<b>702 068</b>	<b>769 197</b>	<b>859 820</b>

1. NPISHs: Non-profit institutions serving households.

Table 5 – continued

**Institutional sector accounts**  
**Households and NPISHs – at current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>II.3 Redistribution of income in kind account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>426 543</b>	<b>462 282</b>	<b>503 523</b>	<b>569 591</b>	<b>624 691</b>	<b>702 068</b>	<b>769 197</b>	<b>859 820</b>
D.63 Social transfers in kind .....	62 068	64 111	66 830	72 753	81 657	95 744	109 349	124 011
<b>B.7g Gross adjusted disposable income .....</b>	<b>488 611</b>	<b>526 393</b>	<b>570 353</b>	<b>642 344</b>	<b>706 348</b>	<b>797 812</b>	<b>878 546</b>	<b>983 831</b>
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>426 543</b>	<b>462 282</b>	<b>503 523</b>	<b>569 591</b>	<b>624 691</b>	<b>702 068</b>	<b>769 197</b>	<b>859 820</b>
D.8 Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds .....	27 469	28 311	28 278	34 538	37 121	45 152	38 906	41 167
P.3 /less Final consumption expenditure .....	431 403	470 165	514 271	580 802	639 800	722 091	786 316	869 738
/less Residual <sup>1</sup> .....	387	-1 820	-4 935	1	-1 710	-669	-10 857	-264
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>22 222</b>	<b>22 248</b>	<b>22 465</b>	<b>23 326</b>	<b>23 722</b>	<b>25 798</b>	<b>32 644</b>	<b>31 513</b>
K.1 /less Consumption of fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	14 563	14 965	15 587	16 404	18 019	20 780	22 611	24 020
<b>B.8n Net saving .....</b>	<b>7 659</b>	<b>7 283</b>	<b>6 878</b>	<b>6 922</b>	<b>5 703</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>10 033</b>	<b>7 493</b>
<b>II.4.2 Use of adjusted disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.7g Gross adjusted disposable income .....</b>	<b>488 611</b>	<b>526 393</b>	<b>570 353</b>	<b>642 344</b>	<b>706 348</b>	<b>797 812</b>	<b>878 546</b>	<b>983 831</b>
D.8 Adjustment for change in net equity of households in pension funds .....	27 469	28 311	28 278	34 538	37 121	45 152	38 906	41 167
P.4 /less Actual final consumption .....	493 471	534 276	581 101	653 555	721 457	817 835	895 665	993 749
/less Residual <sup>1</sup> .....	387	-1 820	-4 935	1	-1 710	-669	-10 857	-264
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>22 222</b>	<b>22 248</b>	<b>22 465</b>	<b>23 326</b>	<b>23 722</b>	<b>25 798</b>	<b>32 644</b>	<b>31 513</b>
<b>III.1 Capital account</b>								
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>22 222</b>	<b>22 248</b>	<b>22 465</b>	<b>23 326</b>	<b>23 722</b>	<b>25 798</b>	<b>32 644</b>	<b>31 513</b>
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....	220	914	331	985	4 336	3 851	3 843	1 638
D.9 Capital transfers, payable .....	-411	-443	-503	-491	-393	-375	-	-
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers .....</b>	<b>22 031</b>	<b>22 719</b>	<b>22 293</b>	<b>23 820</b>	<b>23 722</b>	<b>29 274</b>	<b>36 487</b>	<b>33 151</b>
/less Change in assets .....	15 096	14 765	14 830	17 722	20 323	24 116	26 733	32 850
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation .....	14 922	14 705	14 604	17 508	19 985	24 065	26 462	32 555
P.52 Change in inventories <sup>3</sup> .....	174	60	226	214	338	51	271	295
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) .....</b>	<b>6 935</b>	<b>7 954</b>	<b>7 463</b>	<b>6 098</b>	<b>7 342</b>	<b>5 158</b>	<b>9 754</b>	<b>301</b>

1. Statistical discrepancy between expenditure components and gross domestic product.

2. At replacement value.

3. After inventory valuation adjustment.

Table 6

**Economic accounts of South Africa**  
**Total economy – at current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>I Production account<sup>1</sup></b>								
P.1 Output at basic prices .....	1 260 627	1 401 533	1 583 041	1 893 686	2 140 684	2 512 408	2 696 004	2 937 223
P.2 <i>less</i> Intermediate consumption. ....	633 460	726 659	844 168	1 055 468	1 212 469	1 452 619	1 561 419	1 706 814
<b>B.1g Gross value added at basic prices .....</b>	<b>627 167</b>	<b>674 874</b>	<b>738 873</b>	<b>838 218</b>	<b>928 215</b>	<b>1 059 789</b>	<b>1 134 585</b>	<b>1 230 409</b>
D.21 Taxes on products. ....	63 419	74 473	80 528	87 816	96 363	109 820	120 219	146 738
D.31 <i>less</i> Subsidies on products. ....	4 856	6 923	5 718	3 886	4 571	4 664	3 336	2 671
<b>B.1g Gross domestic product at market prices ....</b>	<b>685 730</b>	<b>742 424</b>	<b>813 683</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>1 020 007</b>	<b>1 164 945</b>	<b>1 251 468</b>	<b>1 374 476</b>
<b>II.1.1 Generation of income account<sup>1</sup></b>								
<b>B.1g Gross domestic product at market prices ....</b>	<b>685 730</b>	<b>742 424</b>	<b>813 683</b>	<b>922 148</b>	<b>1 020 007</b>	<b>1 164 945</b>	<b>1 251 468</b>	<b>1 374 476</b>
D.1 <i>less</i> Compensation of employees .....	340 072	372 541	404 418	442 301	473 851	517 547	569 376	621 230
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	320 756	350 205	382 047	418 792	451 062	490 164	544 863	595 242
D.12 Employers' social contributions. ....	19 316	22 336	22 371	23 509	22 789	27 383	24 513	25 988
D.2 <i>less</i> Taxes on production and imports .....	77 925	89 219	98 477	107 954	116 631	131 594	146 953	175 438
D.3 Subsidies .....	7 652	8 882	7 576	5 877	6 990	7 867	6 550	6 531
<b>B.2,3g Gross operating surplus/mixed income .....</b>	<b>275 385</b>	<b>289 546</b>	<b>318 364</b>	<b>377 770</b>	<b>436 515</b>	<b>523 671</b>	<b>541 689</b>	<b>584 339</b>
<b>II.1.2 Allocation of primary income account</b>								
<b>B.2,3g Gross operating surplus/mixed income .....</b>	<b>275 385</b>	<b>289 546</b>	<b>318 364</b>	<b>377 770</b>	<b>436 515</b>	<b>523 671</b>	<b>541 689</b>	<b>584 339</b>
D.1 Compensation of employees <sup>2</sup> .....	338 204	370 589	402 375	440 299	471 816	515 053	567 024	618 215
D.11 Wages and salaries .....	318 888	348 253	380 004	416 790	449 027	487 670	542 511	592 227
D.12 Employers' social contributions. ....	19 316	22 336	22 371	23 509	22 789	27 383	24 513	25 988
D.29 Other taxes on production .....	14 506	14 746	17 949	20 138	20 268	21 774	26 734	28 700
D.21 Taxes on products. ....	63 419	74 473	80 528	87 816	96 363	109 820	120 219	146 738
D.39 <i>less</i> Other subsidies on production.....	2 796	1 959	1 858	1 991	2 419	3 203	3 214	3 860
D.31 <i>less</i> Subsidies on products.....	4 856	6 923	5 718	3 886	4 571	4 664	3 336	2 671
D.4 Property income received .....	285 231	329 692	334 461	339 022	367 796	440 560	457 926	442 962
D.41 Interest.....	178 167	217 763	210 290	192 373	199 935	248 307	268 918	237 718
D.421 Dividends .....	46 965	50 006	61 237	78 316	102 083	113 688	106 068	116 673
D.45 Rent.....	839	1 060	1 041	1 162	1 241	1 218	1 441	1 341
D.4 <i>less</i> Property income paid .....	298 207	345 228	352 019	359 044	397 937	467 466	490 342	467 917
D.41 Interest.....	189 557	230 210	224 144	202 718	209 790	258 564	277 277	244 449
D.421 Dividends .....	48 551	53 095	64 941	87 993	122 369	130 337	130 125	134 897
D.45 Rent.....	839	1 060	1 041	1 162	1 241	1 218	1 441	1 341
<b>B.5g Gross national income .....</b>	<b>670 886</b>	<b>724 936</b>	<b>794 082</b>	<b>900 124</b>	<b>987 831</b>	<b>1 135 545</b>	<b>1 216 700</b>	<b>1 346 506</b>
<b>II.2 Secondary distribution of income account</b>								
<b>B.5g Gross national income .....</b>	<b>670 886</b>	<b>724 936</b>	<b>794 082</b>	<b>900 124</b>	<b>987 831</b>	<b>1 135 545</b>	<b>1 216 700</b>	<b>1 346 506</b>
D.7 Other current transfers .....	24 500	24 199	25 334	26 557	29 821	33 658	45 835	60 209
D.74 Current international co-operation .....	485	144	174	481	812	1 085	1 371	1 033
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	24 015	24 055	25 160	26 076	29 009	32 573	44 464	59 176
D.7 <i>less</i> Other current transfers.....	27 828	28 292	30 996	32 979	36 078	39 501	52 017	69 771
D.74 Current international co-operation .....	3 636	4 142	5 443	6 555	6 712	6 587	7 172	10 229
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	24 192	24 150	25 553	26 424	29 366	32 914	44 845	59 542
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>667 558</b>	<b>720 843</b>	<b>788 420</b>	<b>893 702</b>	<b>981 574</b>	<b>1 129 702</b>	<b>1 210 518</b>	<b>1 336 944</b>

1. The institutional division of these accounts was harmonised by the South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa.

2. Adjusted for net compensation to non-residents.

Table 6 – continued

**Economic accounts of South Africa**  
**Total economy – at current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>II.4.1 Use of disposable income account</b>								
<b>B.6g Gross disposable income .....</b>	<b>667 558</b>	<b>720 843</b>	<b>788 420</b>	<b>893 702</b>	<b>981 574</b>	<b>1 129 702</b>	<b>1 210 518</b>	<b>1 336 944</b>
P.3 <i>less</i> Final consumption expenditure .....	563 306	609 536	664 223	748 150	826 080	934 719	1 025 369	1 138 674
P.31 Individual consumption expenditure .....	493 471	534 276	581 101	653 555	721 457	817 835	895 665	993 749
P.32 Collective consumption expenditure .....	69 835	75 260	83 122	94 595	104 623	116 884	129 704	144 925
<i>less</i> Residual <sup>1</sup> .....	387	-1 820	-4 935	1	-1 710	-669	-10 857	-264
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>103 865</b>	<b>113 127</b>	<b>129 132</b>	<b>145 551</b>	<b>157 204</b>	<b>195 652</b>	<b>196 006</b>	<b>198 534</b>
K.1 <i>less</i> Consumption of fixed capital <sup>2</sup> .....	87 188	96 615	107 966	119 237	130 848	149 329	161 635	172 394
<b>B.8n Net saving .....</b>	<b>16 677</b>	<b>16 512</b>	<b>21 166</b>	<b>26 314</b>	<b>26 356</b>	<b>46 323</b>	<b>34 371</b>	<b>26 140</b>
<b>III.1 Capital account</b>								
<b>B.8g Gross saving .....</b>	<b>103 865</b>	<b>113 127</b>	<b>129 132</b>	<b>145 551</b>	<b>157 204</b>	<b>195 652</b>	<b>196 006</b>	<b>198 534</b>
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....	2 140	3 805	2 108	5 328	11 032	18 904	23 650	13 640
D.9 Capital transfers, payable .....	-3 032	-4 114	-2 486	-5 687	-11 288	-19 066	-23 323	-13 298
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers .....</b>	<b>102 973</b>	<b>112 818</b>	<b>128 754</b>	<b>145 192</b>	<b>156 948</b>	<b>195 490</b>	<b>196 333</b>	<b>198 876</b>
<i>less</i> Change in assets.....	114 096	126 227	133 288	146 743	155 980	187 642	214 881	242 907
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation .....	113 221	126 913	125 754	139 647	153 525	175 592	200 290	226 118
P.52 Change in inventories <sup>3</sup> .....	875	-686	7 534	7 096	2 455	12 050	14 591	16 789
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) .....</b>	<b>-11 123</b>	<b>-13 409</b>	<b>-4 534</b>	<b>-1 551</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>7 848</b>	<b>-18 548</b>	<b>-44 031</b>

1. Statistical discrepancy between expenditure components and gross domestic product.

2. At replacement value.

3. After inventory valuation adjustment.



Table 7

## Rest of the world account

At current prices

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>V.I External account of goods and services</b>								
P.7 Imports of goods and services .....	160 718	181 972	185 037	229 757	265 927	339 016	324 900	372 029
P.71 Imports of goods .....	133 061	150 705	149 854	189 411	221 235	283 004	264 954	311 930
P.72 Imports of services .....	27 657	31 267	35 183	40 346	44 692	56 012	59 946	60 099
P.6 /less Exports of goods and services .....	168 659	190 453	206 144	257 011	305 584	382 269	346 975	365 188
P.61 Exports of goods .....	143 796	160 763	174 319	222 061	265 832	333 251	290 544	311 762
P.62 Exports of services .....	24 863	29 690	31 825	34 950	39 752	49 018	56 431	53 426
<b>B.11 External balance of goods and services .....</b>	<b>-7 941</b>	<b>-8 481</b>	<b>-21 107</b>	<b>-27 254</b>	<b>-39 657</b>	<b>-43 253</b>	<b>-22 075</b>	<b>6 841</b>
<b>V.II External account of primary income and current transfers</b>								
<b>B.11 External balance of goods and services .....</b>	<b>-7 941</b>	<b>-8 481</b>	<b>-21 107</b>	<b>-27 254</b>	<b>-39 657</b>	<b>-43 253</b>	<b>-22 075</b>	<b>6 841</b>
D.1 /less Compensation of employees .....	810	1 425	1 875	2 242	2 403	2 814	2 931	3 016
D.1 Compensation of employees .....	2 678	3 377	3 918	4 244	4 438	5 308	5 283	6 031
D.4 Property income received .....	18 643	22 226	26 630	35 212	48 863	46 801	50 858	42 580
D.41 Interest .....	13 897	16 486	18 424	16 638	16 831	18 995	16 319	14 178
D.421 Dividends .....	4 746	5 740	8 206	18 574	32 032	27 806	34 539	28 402
D.4 /less Property income paid .....	5 667	6 690	9 072	15 190	18 722	19 895	18 442	17 625
D.41 Interest .....	2 507	4 039	4 570	6 293	6 976	8 738	7 960	7 447
D.421 Dividends .....	3 160	2 651	4 502	8 897	11 746	11 157	10 482	10 178
D.7 Other current transfers .....	3 968	4 427	6 067	7 163	7 361	7 304	8 023	11 184
D.74 Current international co-operation .....	3 636	4 142	5 443	6 555	6 712	6 587	7 172	10 229
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	332	285	624	608	649	717	851	955
D.7 /less Other current transfers .....	640	334	405	741	1 104	1 461	1 841	1 622
D.74 Current international co-operation .....	485	144	174	481	812	1 085	1 371	1 033
D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers .....	155	190	231	260	292	376	470	589
<b>B.12 Current external balance (balance on current account) .....</b>	<b>10 231</b>	<b>13 100</b>	<b>4 156</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>-1 224</b>	<b>-8 010</b>	<b>18 875</b>	<b>44 373</b>
<b>V.III External accumulation accounts</b>								
<b>V.III.1 Capital account</b>								
<b>B.12 Current external balance (balance on current account) .....</b>	<b>10 231</b>	<b>13 100</b>	<b>4 156</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>-1 224</b>	<b>-8 010</b>	<b>18 875</b>	<b>44 373</b>
D.9 Capital transfers, receivable .....	-144	-134	-125	-132	-137	-213	-327	-342
D.9 Capital transfers, payable .....	1 036	443	503	491	393	375	-	-
<b>B.10.1 Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers .....</b>	<b>11 123</b>	<b>13 409</b>	<b>4 534</b>	<b>1 551</b>	<b>-968</b>	<b>-7 848</b>	<b>18 548</b>	<b>44 031</b>
<b>B.9 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) .....</b>	<b>11 123</b>	<b>13 409</b>	<b>4 534</b>	<b>1 551</b>	<b>-968</b>	<b>-7 848</b>	<b>18 548</b>	<b>44 031</b>

Table 8

**Goods and services account**  
**At current prices**

R millions

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>0 Goods and services account</b>								
P.1 Output at basic prices .....	1 260 627	1 401 533	1 583 041	1 893 686	2 140 684	2 512 408	2 696 004	2 937 223
P.7 Imports of goods and services.....	160 718	181 972	185 037	229 757	265 927	339 016	324 900	372 029
P.71 Imports of goods.....	133 061	150 705	149 854	189 411	221 235	283 004	264 954	311 930
P.72 Imports of services .....	27 657	31 267	35 183	40 346	44 692	56 012	59 946	60 099
D.21 Taxes on products .....	63 419	74 473	80 528	87 816	96 363	109 820	120 219	146 738
D.31 Subsidies on products.....	-4 856	-6 923	-5 718	-3 886	-4 571	-4 664	-3 336	-2 671
<b>Total resources .....</b>	<b>1 479 908</b>	<b>1 651 055</b>	<b>1 842 888</b>	<b>2 207 373</b>	<b>2 498 403</b>	<b>2 956 580</b>	<b>3 137 787</b>	<b>3 453 319</b>
P.2 Intermediate consumption .....	633 460	726 659	844 168	1 055 468	1 212 469	1 452 619	1 561 419	1 706 814
P.3 Total final consumption expenditure.....	563 306	609 536	664 223	748 150	826 080	934 719	1 025 369	1 138 674
P.3 Final consumption expenditure by households <sup>1</sup> .....	431 403	470 165	514 271	580 802	639 800	722 091	786 316	869 738
P.31 Individual consumption expenditure .....	431 403	470 165	514 271	580 802	639 800	722 091	786 316	869 738
P.3 Final consumption expenditure by general government <sup>2</sup> .....	131 903	139 371	149 952	167 348	186 280	212 628	239 053	268 936
P.31 Individual consumption expenditure .....	62 068	64 111	66 830	72 753	81 657	95 744	109 349	124 011
P.32 Collective consumption expenditure.....	69 835	75 260	83 122	94 595	104 623	116 884	129 704	144 925
P.5 Gross capital formation .....	114 096	126 227	133 288	146 743	155 980	187 642	214 881	242 907
P.51 Gross fixed capital formation.....	113 221	126 913	125 754	139 647	153 525	175 592	200 290	226 118
P.52 Change in inventories <sup>3</sup> .....	875	-686	7 534	7 096	2 455	12 050	14 591	16 789
P.6 Exports of goods and services .....	168 659	190 453	206 144	257 011	305 584	382 269	346 975	365 188
P.61 Export of goods .....	143 796	160 763	174 319	222 061	265 832	333 251	290 544	311 762
P.62 Export of services .....	24 863	29 690	31 825	34 950	39 752	49 018	56 431	53 426
Residual <sup>4</sup> .....	387	-1 820	-4 935	1	-1 710	-669	-10 857	-264
<b>Total uses .....</b>	<b>1 479 908</b>	<b>1 651 055</b>	<b>1 842 888</b>	<b>2 207 373</b>	<b>2 498 403</b>	<b>2 956 580</b>	<b>3 137 787</b>	<b>3 453 319</b>

1. Including non-profit institutions serving households.

2. Current expenditure on salaries and wages and on goods and services of a non-capital nature by the service departments (not business enterprises) of general government. General government includes central government, provincial governments and local government.

3. After inventory valuation adjustment.

4. Statistical discrepancy between expenditure components and gross domestic product.