



ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

RAJENDRA DAVECHAND



Contribution of tertiary activities to South African economy

- Definition of tertiary activities
- Examples of tertiary activities
- Interpretation of graphs and tables
- The role of transport in economic development
- Interpretation of graphs and tables



Tertiary activities

Deals with the provision of services to the consumer.

Some examples

- Telecommunication.
- Hospitality industry/tourism.
- Transport.
- Mass media.
- Social services.
- Public health.
- Financial
- Pharmacy.
- Waste disposal.
- Retail activities.

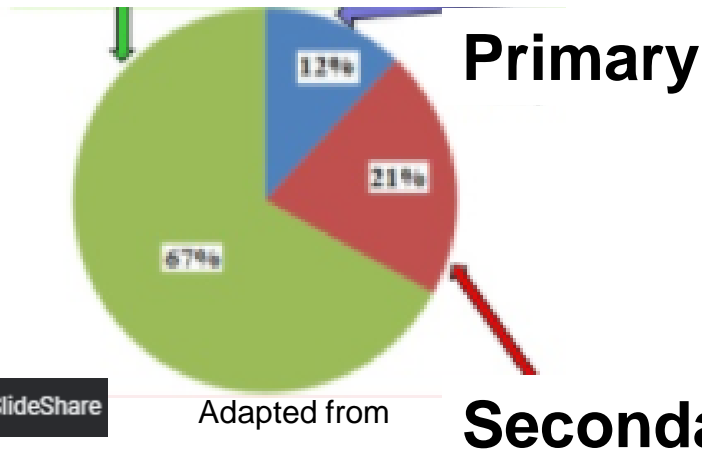
,



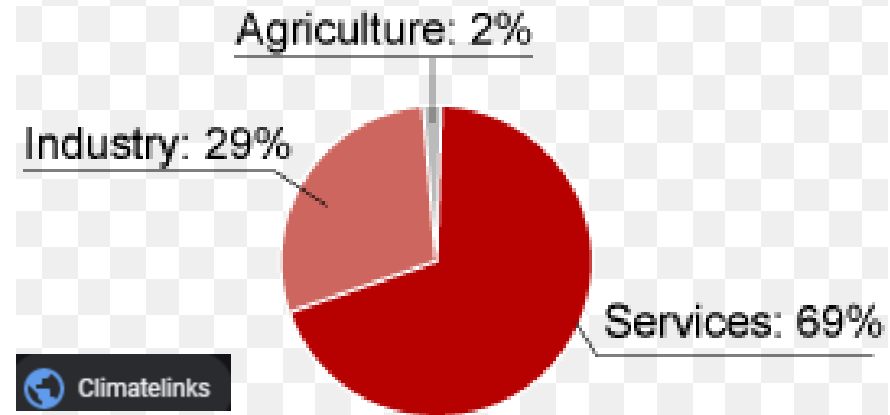
Significance of Tertiary activities

- Large contribution to GDP. Contributed 67% to GDP in 2012 and 69% in 2015.

Tertiary



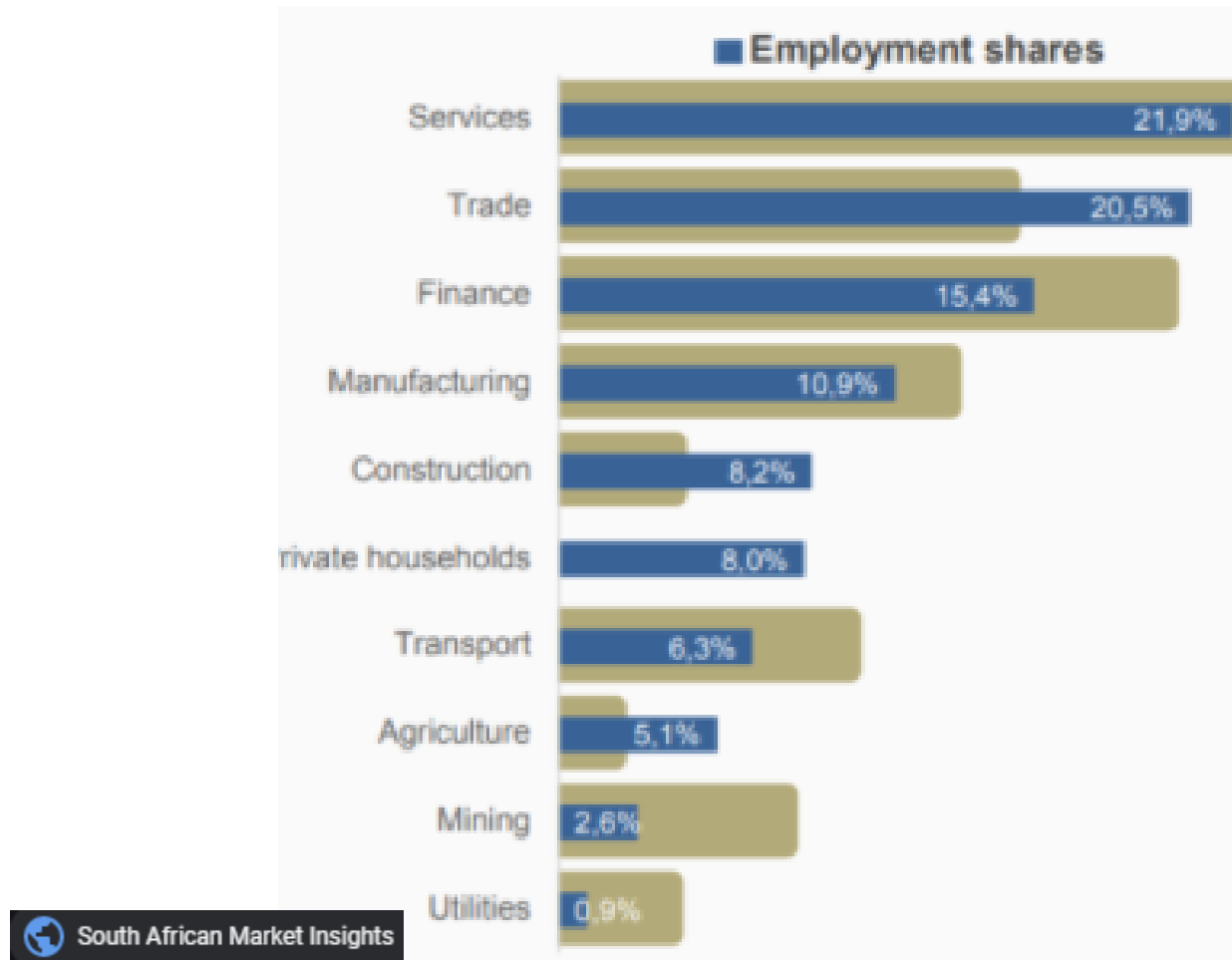
South Africa GDP by Sector (2015)



- Stimulates development of other economic activities e.g. manufacturing of goods to be sold.



- Employs a lot of people



Quarter1 2019



- Health and social services contributed to the health and productivity of the people.

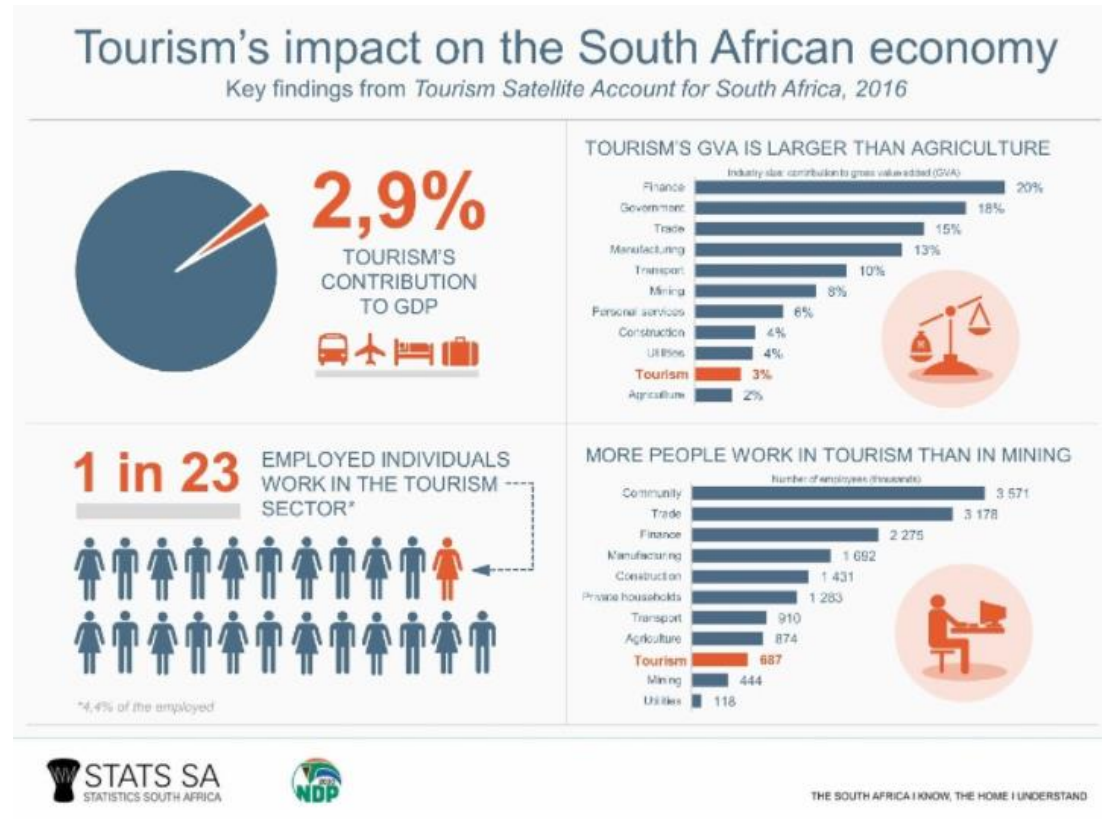


- Education provides skilled labour.





- Tourism makes a significant contribution to South Africa's economy.



- Financial intuitions, e.g. banks, offer important financial support to businesses like loans



- Electricity supply provides power for all economic activities/sectors and domestic needs.





Export is a good or service produced in one country that is sold into another country.

Import is a good or service bought in one country that was produced in another.

- Imports and exports are the components of international trade.
- If the value of a country's imports is greater than the value of its exports, the country has a negative balance of trade.
- If the value of a country's imports is less than the value of its exports, the country has a positive balance of trade.



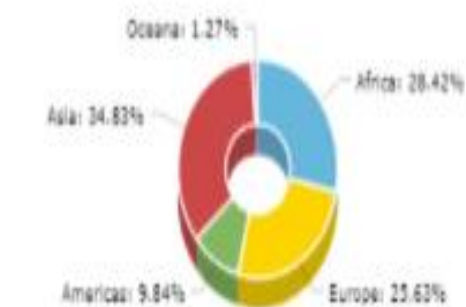


International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries.



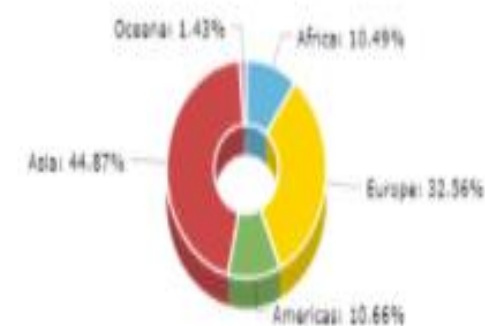
Credit Guarantee

Exports: Contribution per region to South Africa's exports for 2017



Africa	313,806,289,866	Europe	283,043,383,260
Americas	108,685,944,287	Asia	384,643,070,031
Oceania	14,023,834,316		

Imports: Contribution per region to South Africa's imports for 2017



Africa	115,802,286,090	Europe	339,484,413,932
Americas	117,657,894,643	Asia	495,353,769,889
Oceania	15,790,944,113		

South African Market Insights



The role of international trade in economic development.

- Goods and services are exported earning foreign exchange.
- Importing raw materials and technology required for manufacturing.
- Exporting goods increases production, which increases employment.
- Exporting of goods stimulates further development in the infrastructure of a country.
- Improves relationships between countries.
- Increases competition and lowers world prices.
- Exposed to goods and services not available in their own countries, or which would be more expensive domestically. Raising consumers purchasing power of their own income.

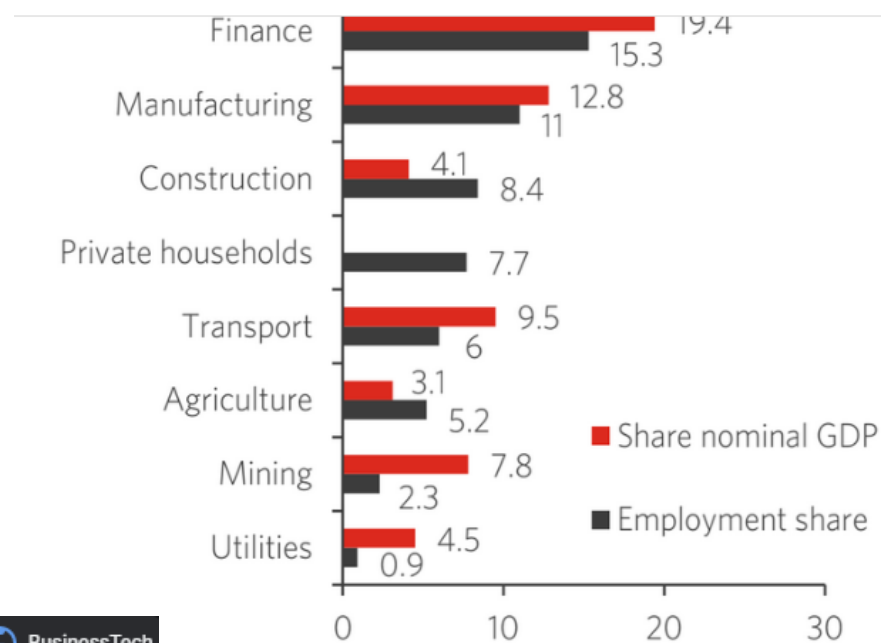




Role of transport in economic development

- Provides access
 - Movement of raw materials for processing.
 - Movement of finished goods to markets (domestic and international).
 - Labour/people transportation.
- Stimulates development across a country e.g. SDIs
- Creates employment.
- Contributes to GDP
- Stimulates international trade. South Africa is in a good position of having the ocean on three sides resulting in cheaper exports and imports.

Jobs vs GDP share in South Africa's biggest sectors



(The 9.5% may include transport, storage and communication. Transport contributes approximately 6.5% to GDP)