

Quarterly National Accounts

Second Quarter 2005

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Quarterly National Accounts Second Quarter 2005

Introduction

The Central Statistics Office, as from this year, publishes Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates in a new series of Economic and Social Indicators that are released about one week after the publication of annual National Accounts estimates. Besides being one of the requirements for the country to graduate to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), this quarterly publication provides users with information essential for monitoring short-term economic development.

This issue which is the second of the series presents quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period 2002 up to the second quarter of 2005. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach. The production data covering value added at current prices and growth rates by industry are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the components of expenditure of GDP in Tables 3 and 4.

Definitions of terminology are given on page 6. The data sources and methods used are described in the Annex.

2. Quarterly estimates at current prices

2.1 Overall GDP

Fig. I: Quarterly GDP at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 – Q₂ 2005

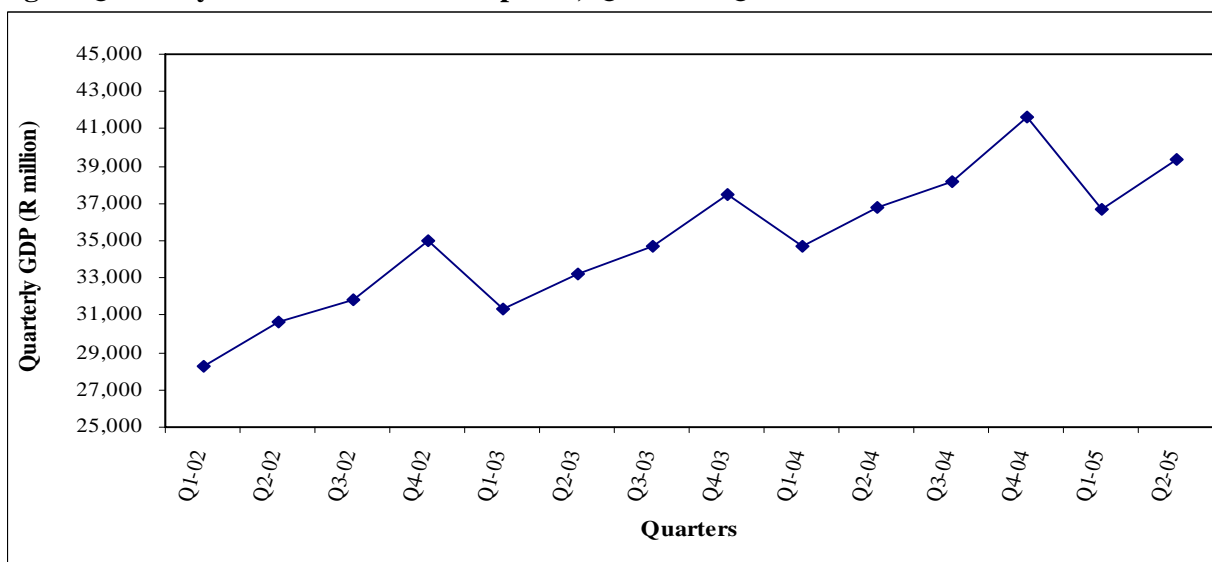


Figure I shows the quarterly GDP at basic prices for the period 2002 to the second quarter of 2005. It is observed that, throughout the period, the quarterly GDP follows the same seasonal pattern every year. The production, which is relatively low in the first quarter, increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. Thus, in 2004, GDP stood at R 34,747 million in the first quarter; it increased to R 36,790 million in the second and R 38,124 million in the third to peak at R 41,666 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 36,640 million in the first quarter of 2005 (Table 1). This indicates that, in 2004, around 23% of the annual GDP was produced in the first quarter, 24% in the second quarter, 25% in the third quarter and 28% in the fourth quarter.

The seasonal pattern observed is the combined effect of the production patterns of all the sectors of the economy. Closures of businesses during the month of January because of New Year festivities may explain the lower activity level in the first quarters while the higher level in the fourth quarters may be the combined effect of high tourist arrivals, and more activities in “Non-EPZ manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly GDP at current prices for the second quarter of 2005 is estimated at R 39,374 million compared to the figure of R 36,640 million for the previous quarter, and to R 36,790 million for the corresponding quarter of 2004.

2.2 GDP by industry at current prices

Analysis of quarterly GDP by industry shows seasonal movements in the performance of some industries only.

For the period 2002 up to the second quarter of 2005, it is observed that activities in the EPZ industries are lowest in the first quarters and highest in the second quarters. Output in the Non-EPZ manufacturing industries and “Wholesale and retail trade” is also lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters. The high growths noted during the fourth quarters in these two sectors are in line with the high demand for household consumption at the end of the year.

Activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are found to be highest in the first and last quarters, in line with high tourist arrivals during these periods. Those of “Transport, storage and communications” are usually lowest during the second quarters and highest during the fourth quarters.

No clear seasonal patterns are observed in the other industry groups.

3. GDP quarterly growth rates (year on year change)

3.1 First quarter 2005

Based on additional available information, GDP growth rate for the first quarter of 2005 compared to the corresponding quarter of 2004 is now revised slightly downwards to 0.5%, compared to 0.7% estimated earlier in July. This is mainly due to lower growths in the sugar sector following the downward revision of the sugar production from 550,000 tonnes to 535,000 tonnes, “Wholesale and retail trade” and “Financial intermediation”, partly offset by a higher growth in “Transport, storage and communications”.

3.2 Second quarter 2005

GDP growth rate for the second quarter of 2005 over to the corresponding quarter of 2004 worked out to +2.0%. As for the first quarter of 2005, growths were registered in all services industries, and declines in the main goods-producing industries, namely “Agriculture”, “Manufacturing” and “Construction”.

The highest growth was recorded in “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” which jumped by 11.9% compared to a low growth of 0.9% during the first quarter. This high growth results from higher imports of goods for consumption and, to some extent higher freeport activities. High growth was also registered in “Financial intermediation”, 10.6% compared to 4.2% during the previous quarter, mainly due to a better performance of the offshore banks.

Growths registered in “Transport, storage and communications” and “Hotels and restaurants” were somehow lower in the second quarter than in the previous quarter. Thus, “Transport, storage and communications” grew by 5.8%, compared to 8.3% while “Hotels and restaurants” grew by 2.3% against 6.0%. Increases of around 8.0% were noted in “Education”, “Health and social work”, and “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons”.

After a decline of 4.0% in the first quarter, “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” dropped further by 11.1% as a result of contractions of 6.5% in sugarcane due to a lower expected sugar production and 14.6% in “Other agriculture”.

“Manufacturing” continues on its declining trend but at a lower rate of -5.6%, compared to -11.1% in the first quarter. This is explained by a less severe contraction of 9.9% in the EPZ sector in the second quarter as opposed to 21.2% in the first quarter, coupled with declines of 6.5% and 1.7% in “Sugar” and “Non-EPZ” manufacturing industries respectively. It is to be noted that during the period under review and except in the first quarter of 2004, the performance of the EPZ sector has been on the decline following the phasing out of our preferential markets and the fierce competition with the low-cost textile producing countries.

“Construction” contracted further by 20.4% during second quarter of 2005 after the decline of 15.4% in the previous quarter. This is the result of negative growths in investment in “Residential building” (-38.6%) and “Non residential building” (-33.0%), partly offset by an increase in “Other construction work” (+22.0%) explained mainly by infrastructure work with respect to land parcelling and public sewerage works.

3.3 Contribution of industries to GDP growth, second quarter 2005

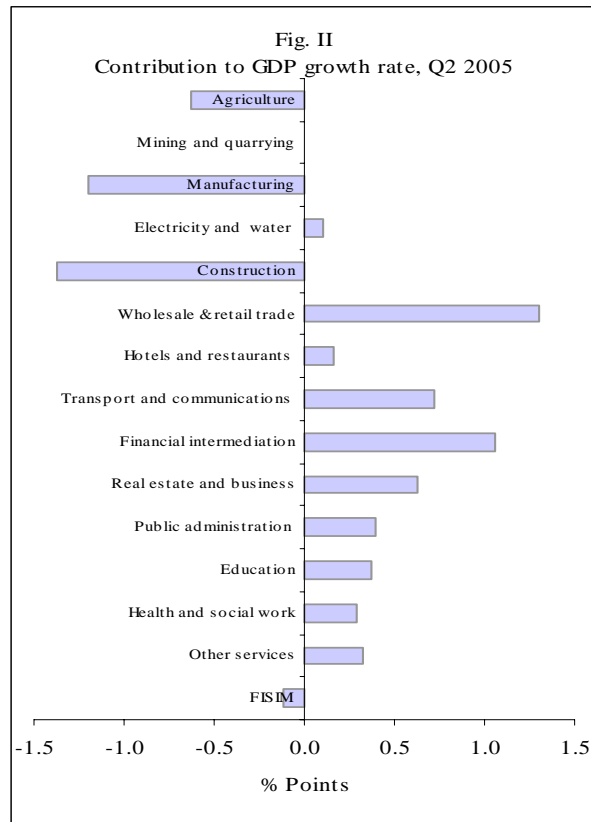
Table A: Contribution of industries to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2004 - Q₂ 2005

Industry	Contribution to growth					
	Q ₁ 2004	Q ₂ 2004	Q ₃ 2004	Q ₄ 2004	Q ₁ 2005	Q ₂ 2005
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-2.2	-1.2
Electricity , gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.8	-1.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
Transport , storage and communications	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social Security	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Education	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Health and social work	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
FISIM	-0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
GDP at basic prices	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.8	0.5	2.0

Contribution of an industry is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate.

The contribution of an industry to GDP growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Fig II, it is observed that the 2.0% growth in the GDP during the second quarter of 2005 was mainly driven by contributions from the service-industries (+5.2 percentage points). These were however partly offset by negative contributions from “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” (-0.6 percentage point), “Manufacturing” (-1.2 percentage points) and “Construction” (-1.4 percentage points).

The main contributors within the services-industries were “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” and “Financial intermediation” with contributions of 1.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively. Other contributions ranging from 0.2 to 0.7 percentage point are attributable to the other services industries.



4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the second quarter of 2005, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 36,778 million, representing 81.3% of the quarterly GDP at market prices (Table 3). Final consumption of households estimated at R 29,825 million represented 65.9% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 6,953 million was 15.4% of GDP.

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. Household expenditure during the fourth quarters represents around 28% of the yearly figures.

“Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers also follows some seasonal pattern. The lowest estimates were registered during the second quarters and the highest during the fourth quarters.

Imports of goods are found to be highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high consumption during these quarters.

No distinct seasonality was observed in the quarterly trends of general government final consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF), exports of goods, and imports of services.

4.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, second quarter 2005

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that in the second quarter of 2005, total final consumption expenditure recorded a growth of 7.5%, higher than the 5.3% growth in the first quarter. Private consumption expenditure grew by 7.8% compared to 5.7% in the previous quarter and that of general government by 6.4% as opposed to 3.7%. The higher household consumption expenditure in the second quarter of 2005 could be explained by the reduction in customs duties in April 2005.

After a decline of 10.3% during the first quarter of 2005, investment contracted further by 3.8% during the second quarter. This is the net result of a negative growth of 20.0% in investment in construction and a growth of 22.6% in machinery and equipment. The decline in construction is mostly explained by a drop in investment in residential and non-residential buildings including hotels, partly offset by an increase in other construction works.

Strong growths were noted in exports and imports of goods and services during the second quarter of 2005. Thus, exports of goods and services in real terms jumped by 21.6% compared to a growth of 2.1% in the previous quarter while imports of goods and services grew by 18.8%, after a contraction of 8.0% in the first quarter.

It is to be noted that high increases in imports of cell-phones for re-exports by the Freeport partly explained the high growth in imports during the second quarter. Similarly, this Freeport operation has contributed to offset the decline in EPZ exports during the quarter under review.

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Definition of terminology used

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP at basic prices

GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value, i.e. the value at the border of the importing country.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g. deductible value added tax).

GDP at market prices

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products.

Final Consumption expenditure

Final Consumption expenditure refers to the expenditure made on goods and services by households and government.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

GDFCF is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.

Exports and Imports of goods and services

Exports and imports of goods are measured on an f.o.b. basis. Insurance and freight, which represent the difference between the c.i.f. and f.o.b. values of imports of goods, are recorded as import of services.

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country in exports.

Change in inventories

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by producers.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is obtained as the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with negative value added.

Note: Figures in tables do not add up to the total published due to rounding off.

Table 1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₂ 2005

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,911	8,589	1,731	1,660	2,130	2,390	1,868	1,769	2,294	2,658
Sugarcane	3,914	4,370	824	755	1,106	1,229	920	843	1,235	1,372
Other	3,997	4,219	906	905	1,024	1,161	947	927	1,059	1,286
Mining and quarrying	81	84	19	18	19	25	20	19	20	26
Manufacturing	28,227	29,640	5,725	7,194	7,108	8,200	6,338	7,301	7,510	8,490
Sugar	1,270	1,418	195	265	386	424	218	295	431	474
E.P.Z products	13,603	13,171	2,856	3,571	3,517	3,659	2,955	3,429	3,372	3,414
Other	13,354	15,051	2,673	3,358	3,205	4,117	3,165	3,577	3,707	4,601
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,012	3,409	796	739	719	758	855	880	858	816
Construction	7,168	8,269	1,211	1,957	1,846	2,154	1,625	2,571	1,973	2,101
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	14,727	15,166	3,292	3,503	3,470	4,464	3,614	3,368	3,749	4,434
Wholesale and retail trade	13,997	14,321	3,109	3,320	3,287	4,281	3,403	3,157	3,538	4,223
Other	730	845	183	183	183	183	211	211	211	211
Hotels and restaurants	8,923	9,427	2,507	2,082	1,949	2,385	2,302	2,055	2,061	3,009
Transport , storage and communications	16,945	18,520	4,037	3,982	4,307	4,619	4,369	4,353	4,853	4,946
Financial intermediation	11,506	13,072	2,567	2,885	3,002	3,053	3,027	3,408	3,430	3,206
Insurance	3,251	3,745	742	832	841	837	846	969	952	978
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	8,255	9,327	1,825	2,054	2,161	2,216	2,181	2,439	2,479	2,228
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,707	12,966	2,818	2,874	2,982	3,033	3,171	3,204	3,261	3,331
Owner occupied dwellings	5,836	6,473	1,414	1,429	1,493	1,500	1,584	1,602	1,635	1,653
Other	5,871	6,493	1,404	1,445	1,489	1,533	1,587	1,602	1,626	1,678
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8,140	9,409	1,959	2,025	2,089	2,067	2,268	2,281	2,424	2,437
Education	5,603	6,280	1,353	1,432	1,447	1,372	1,457	1,572	1,656	1,596
Health and social work	3,813	4,423	954	945	975	939	1,034	1,073	1,159	1,158
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4,265	4,839	842	1,101	1,203	1,119	992	1,204	1,341	1,302
FISIM	-6,246	-7,374	-1,498	-1,712	-1,415	-1,621	-1,626	-1,814	-1,913	-2,021
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	125,781	136,718	28,312	30,682	31,830	34,957	31,312	33,244	34,674	37,488
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	17,059	19,806	3,386	4,167	3,899	5,607	4,818	4,403	4,825	5,761
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	142,840	156,524	31,698	34,849	35,729	40,565	36,131	37,646	39,499	43,249

1/ revised estimates

Table 1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₂ 2005 (cont'd)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)	2004 ¹				2005 ²	
	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,444	2,047	2,061	2,541	2,796	1,972	1,910
Sugarcane	4,891	1,030	943	1,382	1,536	963	882
Other	4,553	1,016	1,118	1,158	1,260	1,009	1,028
Mining and quarrying	87	19	19	23	27	21	23
Manufacturing	31,850	6,814	7,808	7,877	9,352	6,496	7,920
Sugar	1,587	244	331	482	530	228	309
E.P.Z products	13,134	3,138	3,487	3,211	3,298	2,671	3,390
Other	17,129	3,433	3,990	4,183	5,523	3,597	4,221
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,596	903	902	861	930	951	901
Construction	8,835	1,913	2,472	2,194	2,256	1,766	2,129
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	16,987	3,536	4,004	4,311	5,137	3,831	4,771
Wholesale and retail trade	16,012	3,292	3,760	4,067	4,893	3,550	4,490
Other	975	244	244	244	244	281	281
Hotels and restaurants	11,302	3,120	2,581	2,347	3,255	3,410	2,635
Transport , storage and communications	19,955	4,797	4,579	5,129	5,450	5,228	4,963
Financial intermediation	14,429	3,275	3,663	3,781	3,711	3,658	4,319
Insurance	4,200	827	957	1,188	1,228	915	1,050
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	10,229	2,447	2,706	2,593	2,483	2,743	3,269
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,573	3,496	3,587	3,703	3,787	3,994	4,080
Owner occupied dwellings	7,247	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872	1,991	2,019
Other	7,326	1,752	1,801	1,858	1,916	2,003	2,061
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,572	2,566	2,701	2,676	2,628	2,764	2,914
Education	7,086	1,670	1,778	1,856	1,781	1,846	1,980
Health and social work	5,107	1,235	1,273	1,343	1,255	1,394	1,425
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,390	1,104	1,363	1,524	1,399	1,259	1,555
FISIM	-7,885	-1,748	-1,999	-2,042	-2,096	-1,950	-2,150
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	151,327	34,747	36,790	38,124	41,666	36,640	39,374
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,173	5,163	5,689	5,722	6,600	5,456	5,865
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	174,500	39,910	42,479	43,845	48,266	42,097	45,239

Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002- Q₂ 2005

	Annual growth rate		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-16.3	+1.6	-9.3	-25.6	-12.0	-17.1	+1.5	-0.5	+0.3	+4.2
Sugarcane	-25.0	+3.1	-15.1	-31.6	-20.7	-29.7	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1
Other	-6.1	+0.1	-3.3	-20.2	-1.4	+0.7	0.0	-3.3	-2.6	+5.2
Mining and quarrying	-49.0	+1.0	-54.0	-57.3	-57.4	-17.9	+0.5	+2.4	+0.2	+1.1
Manufacturing	-2.4	0.0	-4.1	-2.2	-1.0	-1.7	+3.3	-5.6	+1.3	+1.4
Sugar	-25.0	+3.1	-18.8	-26.0	-16.5	-33.0	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1
E.P.Z products	-6.0	-6.0	-5.9	-7.0	-5.6	-5.5	-3.4	-9.9	-4.6	-5.3
Other	+4.2	+5.8	-1.3	+5.6	+6.2	+5.4	+10.5	-1.4	+7.6	+7.2
Electricity , gas and water supply	+1.5	+8.2	+0.8	+0.9	+0.8	+3.5	+10.8	+5.9	+8.0	+8.0
Construction	+6.3	+10.2	-14.4	+20.5	+5.5	+10.4	+26.2	+24.0	+3.4	-6.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+3.2	+1.2	+10.0	-3.1	-1.3	+7.6	+7.5	-5.3	+6.4	-2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+0.8	+10.1	-3.6	-1.8	+7.6	+7.5	-6.0	+6.3	-3.1
Other	+8.3	+8.3	+8.7	+8.3	+8.8	+7.7	+8.5	+8.0	+7.9	+8.5
Hotels and restaurants	+3.1	+3.0	+7.4	-3.8	+1.2	+6.0	-3.5	+6.7	+3.7	+5.9
Transport , storage and communications	+7.7	+6.9	+3.7	+13.3	+2.9	+11.7	+5.0	+6.2	+10.3	+5.8
Financial intermediation	+4.5	+5.6	-6.2	+2.4	+20.1	+3.7	+11.5	+12.7	+3.2	-4.0
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+6.1	+5.8	+4.8	+3.2	+5.5	+4.7	+4.3	+5.5
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+4.3	+5.8	-10.7	+1.1	+27.0	+3.9	+14.1	+15.8	+2.8	-7.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.9	+6.1	+5.7	+5.7	+6.3	+5.8	+7.0	+6.1	+5.3	+6.0
Owner occupied dwellings	+6.3	+5.9	+6.5	+6.3	+6.2	+6.1	+5.6	+6.0	+6.1	+6.1
Other	+5.5	+6.3	+4.8	+5.1	+6.4	+5.6	+8.5	+6.3	+4.5	+5.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+6.1	+5.6	+4.6	+5.7	+8.4	+5.6	+11.8	+8.7	+0.1	+2.1
Education	+6.1	+4.8	+6.2	+5.4	+6.0	+6.9	+3.6	+5.8	+4.2	+5.2
Health and social work	+9.0	+6.8	+11.7	+8.3	+9.2	+6.5	+3.3	+8.7	+5.8	+9.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.5	+6.3	+3.0	+5.9	+9.9	+5.9	+9.4	+1.6	+4.2	+10.9
FISIM	+1.7	+11.1	-11.8	-4.3	+22.8	+4.8	+8.2	+11.4	+12.6	+12.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+2.1	+3.7	+1.6	+1.7	+2.1	+3.2	+6.2	+3.2	+3.8	+1.8
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.1	+3.5	-5.4	-5.5	-1.5	+19.2	+20.4	-12.0	+17.7	-4.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+2.1	+3.7	+0.9	+0.9	+1.8	+4.8	+7.6	+1.6	+5.0	+1.1

1/ revised estimates

Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002- Q₂ 2005 (cont'd)

	Annual growth rate	2004 ¹				2005 ²	
	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+5.8	+7.1	+12.4	+6.0	-0.1	-4.0	-11.1
Sugarcane	+6.5	+6.5	+6.4	+6.5	+6.4	-6.5	-6.5
Other	+5.0	+7.6	+17.4	+5.5	-6.3	-1.6	-14.6
Mining and quarrying	+0.4	-9.7	+1.9	+9.7	+0.0	+5.3	+10.4
Manufacturing	+0.3	+3.9	+0.5	-3.7	+0.1	-11.1	-5.6
Sugar	+6.5	+6.5	+6.6	+6.5	+6.5	-6.5	-6.5
E.P.Z products	-6.8	+3.2	-5.6	-12.7	-11.0	-21.2	-9.9
Other	+6.0	+4.5	+6.2	+4.3	+8.3	-1.8	-1.7
Electricity , gas and water supply	+4.4	+4.6	+5.8	+3.0	+4.1	+3.0	+4.5
Construction	+0.5	+12.7	-9.2	+3.7	-0.1	-15.4	-20.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.2	-6.6	+12.5	+7.4	+7.3	+0.9	+11.9
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.0	-7.3	+12.7	+7.4	+7.3	+0.4	+12.1
Other	+8.3	+8.1	+8.7	+8.5	+8.1	+8.2	+8.8
Hotels and restaurants	+2.4	+2.4	-3.3	+2.0	+6.9	+6.0	+2.3
Transport , storage and communications	+7.1	+7.8	+4.2	+6.5	+9.8	+8.3	+5.8
Financial intermediation	+4.0	+8.7	+3.9	+0.4	+3.1	+4.2	+10.6
Insurance	+5.0	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1	+4.3	+5.1
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+3.6	+10.8	+3.7	-1.7	+1.9	+4.2	+12.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.4	+5.5	+6.5	+7.1	+6.2	+6.3	+6.4
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.3	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2	+4.9	+4.6
Other	+7.4	+5.7	+7.7	+9.0	+7.2	+7.9	+8.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.2	-1.9	+3.1	+8.1	+7.9	+5.5	+5.4
Education	+6.4	+4.2	+3.7	+9.3	+8.4	+6.7	+7.7
Health and social work	+7.4	+6.5	+5.4	+11.8	+5.7	+9.1	+8.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.6	+6.9	+9.1	+9.6	+4.5	+7.6	+8.8
FISIM	+0.9	+8.1	-0.3	-4.1	+0.7	+7.3	+2.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.3	+3.9	+3.7	+4.4	+4.8	+0.5	+2.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+9.1	+0.9	+21.2	+12.7	+3.7	+0.5	+4.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.9	+3.6	+5.4	+5.3	+4.7	+0.5	+2.3

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₂ 2005

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	106,591	118,425	25,813	25,862	25,953	28,962	28,045	28,048	29,549	32,783
Households	86,736	96,153	20,991	20,703	21,164	23,878	22,799	22,425	23,978	26,950
General Government	19,855	22,272	4,822	5,160	4,789	5,084	5,246	5,623	5,571	5,833
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	31,075	35,553	5,487	8,515	8,033	9,040	8,158	9,833	8,516	9,046
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>21,740</i>	<i>3,034</i>	<i>4,958</i>	<i>4,809</i>	<i>5,599</i>	<i>4,209</i>	<i>6,839</i>	<i>5,180</i>	<i>5,512</i>
Residential building	6,955	7,620	1,566	1,322	1,876	2,191	1,641	1,868	2,298	1,812
Non residential building	7,074	7,966	912	1,698	2,174	2,290	1,333	2,555	1,807	2,272
Other construction work	4,371	6,154	557	1,938	759	1,118	1,235	2,416	1,075	1,428
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	<i>12,675</i>	<i>13,813</i>	<i>2,453</i>	<i>3,557</i>	<i>3,224</i>	<i>3,441</i>	<i>3,949</i>	<i>2,993</i>	<i>3,337</i>	<i>3,534</i>
Passenger car	1,601	1,813	300	476	326	499	434	446	447	487
Other transport equipment	1,688	2,838	303	771	288	326	1,371	419	626	423
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,323</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>423</i>
Other machinery and equipment	9,386	9,162	1,850	2,310	2,610	2,616	2,144	2,129	2,264	2,625
Increase in inventories	837	524	-1,285	208	107	1,808	828	-114	-60	-130
Exports of goods and services	88,301	88,716	20,078	21,092	23,244	23,887	20,553	19,682	23,345	25,136
Goods (f.o.b)	53,893	53,022	11,053	13,009	15,091	14,740	11,779	11,637	14,870	14,736
Services	34,408	35,694	9,025	8,083	8,153	9,147	8,774	8,045	8,475	10,400
Less Imports of goods and services	83,964	86,694	18,395	20,828	21,609	23,132	21,454	19,802	21,851	23,586
Goods (f.o.b)	60,222	61,411	12,574	15,040	15,439	17,169	15,438	13,845	15,437	16,690
Services	23,742	25,283	5,821	5,788	6,170	5,963	6,016	5,957	6,414	6,896
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	142,840	156,524	31,698	34,849	35,729	40,565	36,131	37,646	39,499	43,249

1/ revised estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₂ 2005 (cont'd)

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)	2004 ¹				2005 ²	
	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Final consumption expenditure	135,877	32,196	32,499	33,701	37,481	35,748	36,778
Households	110,847	26,152	26,148	27,521	31,025	29,309	29,825
General Government	25,030	6,043	6,351	6,180	6,456	6,439	6,953
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	37,997	8,341	10,140	9,724	9,793	7,974	10,289
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	23,042	4,986	6,453	5,732	5,872	4,659	5,581
Residential building	7,911	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711	1,766	1,259
Non residential building	10,174	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892	1,914	2,056
Other construction work	4,957	995	1,718	975	1,269	979	2,265
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	14,955	3,355	3,687	3,992	3,921	3,315	4,708
Passenger car	2,580	483	531	886	680	518	631
Other transport equipment	1,724	294	635	397	398	275	577
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>457</i>
Other machinery and equipment	10,651	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,843	2,523	3,500
Increase in inventories	4,663	-1,240	2,732	1,272	1,899	-1,949	3,623
Exports of goods and services	95,177	22,613	21,201	24,576	26,787	25,277	27,009
Goods (f.o.b)	55,223	12,218	12,409	15,606	14,990	13,030	14,745
Services	39,954	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797	12,247	12,264
Less Imports of goods and services	99,215	22,000	24,092	25,428	27,695	24,953	32,460
Goods (f.o.b)	71,098	15,050	17,562	18,273	20,213	17,113	22,813
Services	28,117	6,950	6,530	7,155	7,482	7,840	9,647
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	174,500	39,910	42,479	43,845	48,266	42,097	45,239

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2002 - Q₂ 2005

	Annual growth rate		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+3.7	+4.7	+2.7	+4.1	+3.5	+4.6	+3.5	+3.3	+6.1	+5.5
Households	+3.3	+5.0	+1.8	+4.2	+3.1	+4.0	+3.1	+2.9	+7.3	+6.7
General Government	+5.8	+3.0	+6.6	+3.8	+5.3	+7.7	+5.0	+5.1	+1.1	+0.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-0.1	+10.3	-17.0	+20.8	-1.6	-2.7	+42.5	+9.4	+3.3	-2.6
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	+5.2	+12.9	-17.5	+19.8	+5.0	+10.3	+30.4	+30.1	+4.2	-5.6
Residential building	-6.4	+4.6	-12.2	-16.7	-3.3	+3.8	-1.4	+33.2	+18.5	-20.6
Non residential building	+15.9	+7.6	-23.2	+37.6	+18.2	+24.9	+36.7	+41.6	-19.8	-5.0
Other construction work	+10.6	+34.5	-21.4	+47.3	-5.6	-1.3	+110.0	+18.0	+37.6	+22.8
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	-6.8	+6.5	-16.3	+22.2	-9.9	-18.1	+57.8	-19.5	+2.1	+2.1
Passenger car	+19.0	+12.2	-6.4	+35.8	-8.3	+56.9	+43.9	-8.4	+37.2	-3.6
Other transport equipment	-47.5	+66.5	-14.9	+64.3	-69.7	-77.3	+349.4	-46.8	+117.4	+27.5
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-19.9	+32.3	-14.9	-16.7	-46.6	+25.0	+9.9	+4.9	+117.4	+27.5
Other machinery and equipment	+4.0	-5.2	-18.0	+10.4	+15.8	+8.0	+11.2	-12.6	-15.5	+0.0
Exports of goods and services	-12.1	-3.9	-10.5	-7.7	-16.4	-12.9	-3.4	-11.0	-2.7	+1.3
Goods (f.o.b)	-11.5	-5.9	-14.5	-5.1	-13.8	-12.0	+0.4	-14.8	-4.7	-3.8
Services	-13.0	-0.7	-5.1	-11.6	-20.8	-14.2	-8.2	-4.9	+0.9	+9.6
Less Imports of goods and services	-3.2	-3.1	-0.8	-5.6	-9.7	+4.1	+8.7	-11.4	-4.9	-3.6
Goods (f.o.b)	-2.9	-4.3	-3.1	-3.8	-9.3	+5.0	+14.2	-14.3	-6.0	-8.0
Services	-4.2	-0.1	+4.8	-10.1	-10.8	+1.4	-3.6	-3.9	-2.2	+9.3

1/ revised estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2002 - Q₂ 2005 (cont'd)

	Annual growth rate	2004 ¹				2005 ²	
	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Final consumption expenditure	+6.8	+4.5	+7.0	+7.2	+8.3	+5.3	+7.5
Households	+7.3	+5.3	+8.9	+6.7	+8.3	+5.7	+7.8
General Government	+4.6	+1.2	-0.1	+9.3	+8.7	+3.7	+6.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+2.2	+1.1	-0.1	+8.3	+0.1	-10.3	-3.8
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	-0.3	+13.4	-10.9	+3.2	-0.9	-14.3	-20.0
Residential building	-2.3	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3	-19.0	-38.6
Non residential building	+20.1	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4	-11.9	-33.0
Other construction work	-24.2	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3	-9.6	+22.0
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	+6.1	-11.8	+24.4	+15.9	+1.6	-4.9	+22.6
Passenger car	+39.5	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3	+3.8	+15.0
Other transport equipment	-40.4	-78.5	+55.7	-38.8	-8.5	-10.1	-11.8
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-16.5	-12.1	+9.7	-38.8	-8.5	-10.1	+6.7
Other machinery and equipment	+14.0	+28.3	+19.0	+15.8	-2.8	-6.0	+33.5
Exports of goods and services	+0.5	+5.1	-0.1	-1.6	-1.1	+2.1	+21.6
Goods (f.o.b)	-2.5	-1.0	-1.0	-1.9	-5.5	-2.6	+13.5
Services	+4.8	+13.1	+1.3	-1.2	+5.1	+7.5	+33.1
Less Imports of goods and services	+3.0	+1.0	+10.8	+1.1	+0.2	-8.0	+18.8
Goods (f.o.b)	+4.2	-3.8	+15.6	+3.0	+3.4	-7.7	+14.5
Services	+0.1	+13.5	-0.7	-3.5	-7.8	-8.7	+30.7

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP estimates

The sources of data for compiling quarterly National Accounts estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption. When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the 2002 Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

Constant price estimates take account of effects of prices and provide quarterly growths. Depending on available information, the constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method or by deflating value added estimates using a price deflator or using a volume indicator

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP

Production approach

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
A. Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the last quarterly value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate. - Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.
Tea and Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. - Quarterly production and prices of tobacco leaves from Tobacco Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added based on annual production structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by component of Quarterly Producer Price Index-Agriculture (PPI-A).

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly quantities of food crops from Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU). - Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Flowers and Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics supplemented by an estimate for local sales. - Monthly production of some fruits from AREU. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" supplemented with data from other sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly sales/quantities produced and PPI-A component/producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by components of quarterly PPI-A/quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production of poultry from main breeders. - Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering. - Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
B. Fishing			
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
C. Mining & Quarrying			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 Census of Economic Activities (CEA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by change in producer prices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of decorative rocks through survey of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimates of value added evenly distributed over the 4 quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.
D. Manufacturing			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the last quarterly value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate. - Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.
EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) Department and the Large Taxpayers' Department (LTD). - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).
Non – EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the VAT and LTD Departments - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Large” establishments (those with 10 persons or more engaged): Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. - Small establishments: Quarterly value added estimates based on the same quarterly trends as “Large establishments” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index based on Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) adjusted for small establishments.
E. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from CEB and CWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity and water sold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of the IPP (available with one year lag) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year. 	

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
F. Construction			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils - Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
G. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal & Household Goods			
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly imports from Trade statistics - Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EPZ sector. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Repair Services		Annual estimates divided by 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
H. Hotels & Restaurants			
Hotels & Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tourist arrivals from Tourism statistics - Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius - Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of tourist expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists. - Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly tourist arrivals.
- I. Transport, Storage & Communication			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of bus companies from National Transport Authority (NTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA - Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using CPI relevant components for both output and input.
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded from Civil Aviation Department and Customs Department - Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly volume of goods transported and lorry charges. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both output and inputs.
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output. - Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of air tickets.
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC). - Quarterly indicators such as aircraft landings and take offs, and tourist arrivals and Mauritian travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure of Mauritius Telecoms Ltd (MT). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
- J. Financial Intermediation			
Financial Intermediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly survey among all offshore and commercial banks, and a sample of insurance companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs - Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles and life policies.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
K. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of housing units (Hu) from Housing Census - Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of Hu and rent per Hu. - Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings. 	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
Renting and Business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in related sectors. - Indirect indicators such as no. of cases lodged in court and tourist arrivals. 	This sector comprises units which offer their services to different activities, both offshore and onshore. Their output consequently follow that of the respective activity groups.	- Deflation by CPI.
L. Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.	- Estimates are made at cost, that is, the gross output is equal to the purchase of goods and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital; value added is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
M. Education services			
Education Services	- Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department.	- Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment and fees charged from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB) - Fees charged for private tuition obtained through consumer price surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are quarterlised accordingly. 	Volume based on enrolment statistics.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
N. Health and Social Work			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for health services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of clinics. - Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health. - No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health. - Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual value added for private health services are computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI component.
- O. Other Community, Social & Personal Services			
Sanitary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of Waste Water Authority. - Quarterly surveys among a sample of private companies. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Amusement and Recreational Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Personal Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly turnover from the VAT department - Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages - Tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Quarterly value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. - For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
P. Private Households with Employed Persons			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS). - Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.

Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP
Expenditure approach

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by CPI.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	Government consumption expenditure is equal to the output (compensation of employees, consumption of capital and value of goods and services purchased) of General Government calculated at cost less goods or services sold plus expenditure on social benefits in kind. All data are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department, except consumption of capital, which is worked out by dividing the available annual estimate by 4.	- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment, machinery component of import price index and CPI.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)		
Building and Construction		
Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Residential Building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued.	- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.
Non-Residential Building and Other Construction Work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, quarterly data on capitals inputs of companies registered with VAT Department and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department.	

Machinery and Equipment		
Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and the Accountant General Department.	Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine Vessel	Based on information provided by Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA)	
Transport Equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- CPI component for car.
Other Machinery and Equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2002 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	- Quarterly Import Price Index and exchange rate.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM).	- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.