

Quarterly National Accounts Fourth Quarter 2005

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Quarterly National Accounts Fourth Quarter 2005

Introduction

As from 2005, the Central Statistics Office publishes Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates in a new series of Economic and Social Indicators. Besides being one of the requirements for the country to graduate to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provide users with up-to-date information for monitoring short-term economic development.

This issue which is the fourth of the series presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the period 2002 to 2005. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach, based on latest available data.

The production data covering value added at current prices and growth rates by industry group are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the components of expenditure of GDP in Tables 3 and 4. It is to be noted that the quarterly figures have not been adjusted for seasonality.

Definitions of terminology are given on page 7. The data sources and methods used are described in the Annex.

2. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

2.1 Overall GDP

Fig 1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 – Q₄ 2005

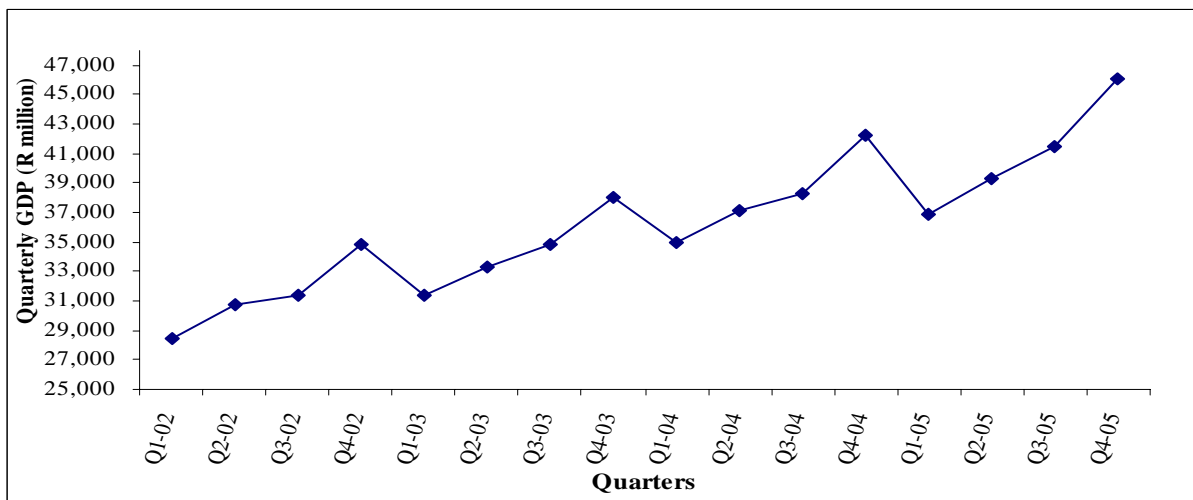


Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2002 to 2005. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2004, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 34,965 million in the first quarter, increased to R 37,180 million in the second and to R 38,291 million in the third to peak at R 42,198 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 36,945 million in the first quarter of 2005.

The lower GDP figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GDP figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Hotels and restaurants” due to high tourist arrivals, and in “Non-EPZ Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for the end-of-year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2002 to 2005 indicate that around 23% of the annual GDP was produced in the first quarters, 24% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 28% in the fourth quarters.

GDP at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2005 is estimated at R 46,041 million compared to R 41,504 million for the third quarter, and to R 42,198 million for the corresponding quarter of 2004 (Table 1).

2.2 GDP estimates at current prices by industry group

Analysis of quarterly GDP by industry group shows seasonal movements in the activities of “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Hotels and restaurants” and “Transport, storage and communications”. No clear seasonal patterns are observed in the remaining industry groups.

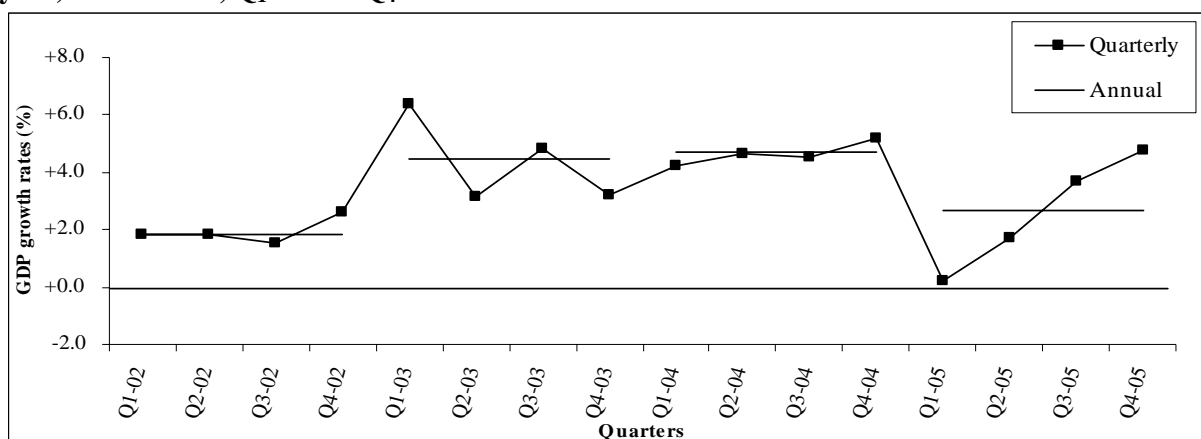
Quarterly data indicate that activities in EPZ manufacturing industries are lowest in the first quarters and highest in the second quarters. Output in Non-EPZ manufacturing industries and “Wholesale and retail trade” is also usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year. Activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters, while those in “Transport, storage and communications” are usually lowest during the second quarters and highest during the fourth quarters.

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

3.1 Growth rates, 2002 - 2005

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates as well as the annual rates for the years 2002 to 2005. The annual GDP, which grew by 1.8% in 2002, registered a growth of 4.4% in 2003 and 4.7% in 2004. A slowing down of the economy was then observed in 2005 when a growth of 2.7% was registered.

Fig. 2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2002 – Q₄ 2005



Quarterly data indicate a slowing down of the economy as early as in the second quarter of 2003 when a growth of 3.2% was registered compared to a high growth of 6.4% in the previous quarter. The economy then improved at a reduced pace during the remaining quarters of 2003 to stabilise during the first three quarters of 2004 with growth ranging from 4.2% to 4.6%. It peaked during the fourth quarter of 2004 with a growth of 5.2%, before dipping in the following quarter with a growth of only 0.2%. Improvement was then noted in the remaining quarters of 2005.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, real GDP increased by 4.7% over the corresponding quarter of 2004, compared to only +0.2% in the first quarter, +1.7% in the second quarter and +3.7% in the third quarter.

3.2 *Third quarter 2005*

Based on latest available information, GDP growth rate for the third quarter of 2005 over the corresponding quarter of 2004 has been revised downwards to 3.7% from 4.2% estimated in January 2006. This was mainly due to a more severe contraction in “Manufacturing” and a lower growth in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” than previously estimated.

3.3 *Fourth quarter 2005*

GDP growth rate for the fourth quarter of 2005 over to the corresponding quarter of 2004 is estimated at +4.7% compared to +3.7% for the third quarter. Growths were registered in all services industries and declines in all goods-producing industries except “Electricity, gas and water supply” (Table 2).

Among the services industries, “Financial intermediation” registered the highest growth, 12.7% in the fourth quarter compared to 12.0% in the third quarter. “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” also recorded an important increase of 9.4% after an 8.7% growth in the third quarter of 2005.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by a further 7.7% in the fourth quarter after the 7.1% recorded in the third quarter and “Hotels and restaurants” registered a growth of 7.2% compared to 5.2% in the previous quarter.

“Transport, storage and communications” grew by 6.8% in the fourth quarter, lower than the 7.7% in the third quarter and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” grew by 5.4% against 9.9% in the third quarter.

The growth rate in “Health and social work” in the fourth quarter was 6.0%, almost similar to that in the third quarter while education services grew by 5.9% in the fourth quarter compared to 4.4% in the preceding quarter.

Among the goods-producing industries, “Electricity, gas and water supply” was the only industry group to register a growth in the fourth quarter of 2005. Thus, during the fourth quarter of 2005, it grew by 9.6% compared to 7.7% in the third quarter.

Growth rate registered in “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” during the fourth quarter was -0.9% compared to -9.9% in the third quarter. This was the result of a contraction of 9.2% in sugarcane largely offset by an 8.1% growth in “Other agriculture”.

“Manufacturing” continued on its declining trend but at a lower rate. The growth in the fourth quarter worked out to -0.3%, compared to -4.1% in the third quarter. The 0.3% decline was

due to contractions of 10.0% in the EPZ sector and 9.2% in the sugar sector, partly offset by a growth of 6.5% in “Other manufacturing”.

“Construction” contracted a little further by 0.2% during fourth quarter of 2005 after the decline of 4.6% in the previous quarter. This is the result of a negative growth in investment in “Non residential building” (-27.2%) partly offset by an increase in “Residential building” (25.9%) and in “Other construction work” (+19.9%).

3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, fourth quarter 2005

Table A: Contribution of industries to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2004 – Q₄ 2005

Industry	Contribution to growth							
	Q ₁ 2004	Q ₂ 2004	Q ₃ 2004	Q ₄ 2004	Q ₁ 2005	Q ₂ 2005	Q ₃ 2005	Q ₄ 2005
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-2.2	-1.3	-0.8	-0.1
Electricity , gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Construction	0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	-0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6
Transport , storage and communications	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
Financial intermediation	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Education	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Health and social work	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
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	0.3	0.3
FISIM	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3
GDP at basic prices	4.2	4.6	4.5	5.2	0.2	1.7	3.7	4.7

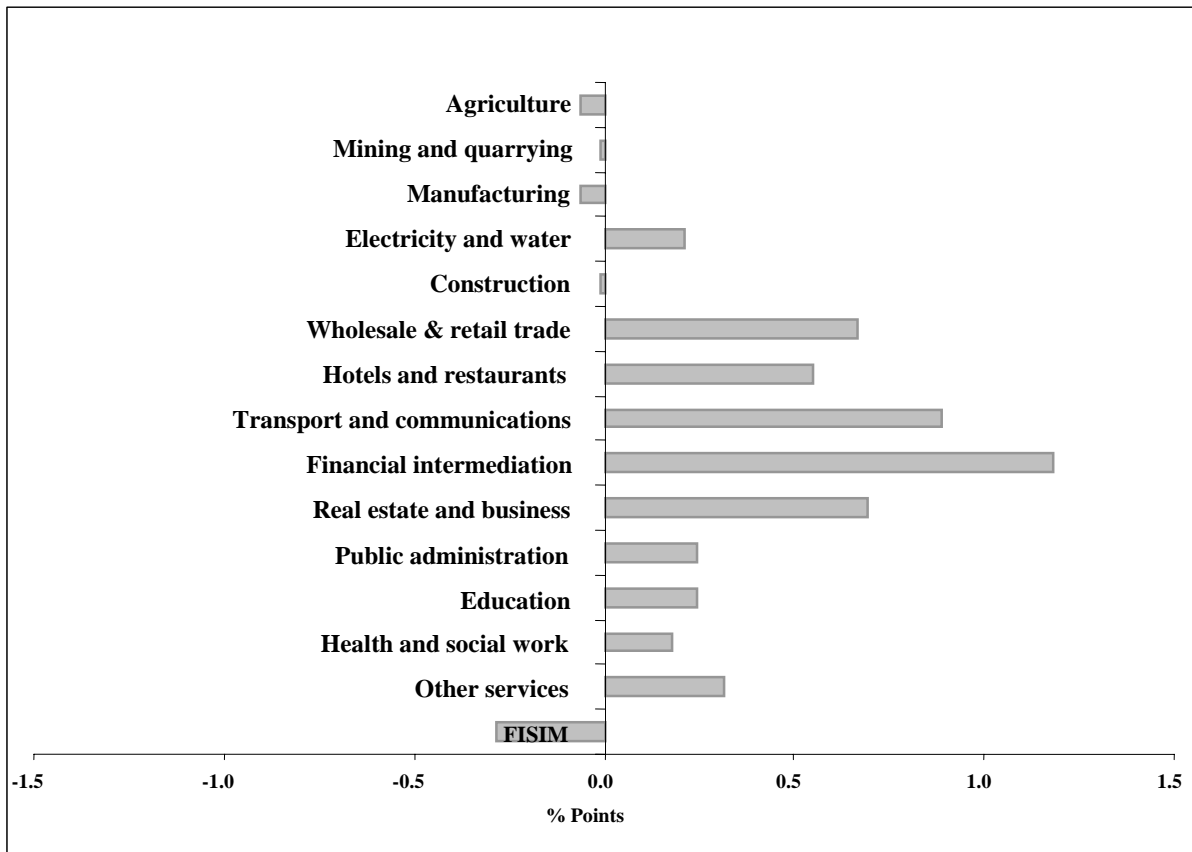
Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate.

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 3, it is observed that the 4.7% growth in GDP during the fourth quarter of 2005 was almost entirely attributable to the service-industries (+5.0 percentage points). The contributions of “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” and “Manufacturing” were negative but relatively low (0.1 percentage point each).

The main contributors within the services-industries were “Financial intermediation” (1.2 percentage points), “Transport, storage and communications” (0.9 percentage point), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” and “Real estate,

renting and business services (0.7 percentage point each). Other contributions ranging from 0.2 to 0.6 percentage point are attributable to the other services industries.

Fig 3: Contribution to GDP growth rate, Q₄ 2005



4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the fourth quarter of 2005, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 42,813 million, representing 81.6% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 35,831 million represented 68.3% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 6,983 million was 13.3% of the GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2002 to 2005 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, compared to around 24% for the other quarters.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be highest during the third quarters, mainly explained by higher sugar and EPZ exports. “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers is highest during the fourth quarters and usually lowest during the second quarters.

Imports of goods are 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) and imports of services.

4.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, fourth quarter 2005

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that in the fourth quarter of 2005, total final consumption expenditure recorded a growth of 6.6%, compared to 7.0% in the third quarter (Table 4). Household consumption expenditure grew at a lower rate of 7.1% in the fourth quarter compared to 7.7% in the third quarter and 8.5% in the second quarter. The higher growths in these quarters could have been triggered by the reduction in customs tariffs in April 2005. General government expenditure grew by 4.6% compared to 4.3% in the previous quarter.

Investment declined by 4.2% in the fourth quarter of 2005 when compared with the fourth quarter of 2004. This is due to negative growths in "Building and construction work" (-1.6%) as well as in "Machinery and equipment" (-8.0%). The decline in "Building and construction work" is the net result of a drop of 27.2% in investment in "Non residential building" and growths of 25.9% and 19.9% in "Residential building" and "Other construction work" respectively. The negative growth in "Machinery and equipment" is mainly due to less investment in passenger cars and machinery and equipment for the manufacturing sector.

Exports of goods and services in real terms grew by 12.9% during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to a growth of 15.5% in the third quarter while imports of goods and services grew by 6.4% compared to 8.5% in the previous quarter.

It is to be noted that increases in imports of cell-phones by the Freeport for re-exports partly explained the growth in imports of goods in the last quarters of 2005. However the increase was partly offset by a decrease in imports of some raw materials during the fourth quarter of 2005. Re-exports of cell-phones has also contributed to offset the decline in EPZ exports during these quarters.

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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.

Goods-producing industries

Goods-producing industries comprise "Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water supply" and "Construction".

Services industries

Services industries include “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Hotels and restaurants”, “Transport, storage, communications”, “Financial intermediation”, “Real estate, renting and business services”, “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”, “Education”, “Health and social work”, “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons”.

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 some tables may 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 - Q₄ 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	8,727	1,731	1,660	2,130	2,390	1,897	1,796	2,333	2,701
Sugarcane	3,914	4,508	824	755	1,106	1,229	950	869	1,274	1,415
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	29,581	5,725	7,194	7,108	8,200	6,329	7,289	7,492	8,470
Sugar	1,270	1,359	195	265	386	424	209	283	413	454
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	15,466	3,292	3,503	3,470	4,464	3,686	3,434	3,822	4,523
Wholesale and retail trade	13,997	14,621	3,109	3,320	3,287	4,281	3,475	3,223	3,611	4,312
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	18,499	4,037	3,982	4,307	4,619	4,384	4,192	4,808	5,116
Financial intermediation	11,621	13,828	2,755	2,883	2,976	3,007	3,280	3,602	3,548	3,399
Insurance	3,251	3,745	742	832	841	837	846	969	952	978
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	8,370	10,083	2,013	2,051	2,135	2,170	2,434	2,632	2,596	2,421
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,707	13,026	2,818	2,874	2,982	3,033	3,182	3,223	3,270	3,350
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	6,553	1,404	1,445	1,489	1,533	1,599	1,622	1,636	1,697
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	-6,712	-7,683	-1,598	-1,612	-1,772	-1,730	-1,898	-1,878	-1,934	-1,973
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	125,429	137,584	28,399	30,780	31,448	34,802	31,412	33,311	34,830	38,030
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	142,489	157,390	31,786	34,946	35,347	40,410	36,230	37,714	39,655	43,791

1/ revised estimates

Table 1(cont'd) - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₄ 2005

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ¹	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,663	9,413	2,089	2,102	2,607	2,865	2,051	1,986	2,504	2,873
Sugarcane	5,094	4,871	1,073	982	1,440	1,599	1,026	939	1,377	1,529
Other	4,569	4,543	1,016	1,120	1,168	1,266	1,025	1,046	1,128	1,343
Mining and quarrying	87	88	19	19	23	27	21	22	21	23
Manufacturing	31,799	32,162	6,806	7,797	7,861	9,335	6,552	7,741	7,994	9,874
Sugar	1,536	1,469	236	320	467	513	226	306	447	491
E.P.Z products	13,134	12,100	3,138	3,487	3,211	3,298	2,671	3,267	3,089	3,073
Other	17,129	18,593	3,433	3,990	4,183	5,523	3,656	4,168	4,459	6,311
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,663	3,501	917	916	886	945	943	803	867	888
Construction	8,835	9,101	1,913	2,472	2,194	2,256	2,034	2,419	2,240	2,407
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	17,337	19,432	3,602	4,080	4,397	5,257	3,780	4,705	5,130	5,816
Wholesale and retail trade	16,360	18,307	3,358	3,836	4,153	5,013	3,499	4,424	4,849	5,535
Other	977	1,125	244	244	244	244	281	281	281	281
Hotels and restaurants	11,302	12,426	3,120	2,581	2,347	3,255	3,415	2,634	2,599	3,778
Transport , storage and communications	19,965	22,115	4,871	4,472	5,093	5,530	5,349	5,071	5,699	5,997
Financial intermediation	14,895	16,817	3,325	3,862	3,769	3,940	3,540	4,256	4,374	4,646
Insurance	4,200	4,675	827	957	1,188	1,228	915	1,050	1,333	1,377
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	10,696	12,142	2,498	2,905	2,581	2,712	2,625	3,206	3,042	3,269
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,744	16,754	3,595	3,673	3,674	3,802	4,112	4,182	4,158	4,302
Owner occupied dwellings	7,247	8,177	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096
Other	7,497	8,577	1,851	1,888	1,829	1,930	2,119	2,161	2,092	2,206
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,579	11,468	2,568	2,704	2,679	2,629	2,734	2,903	2,957	2,874
Education	7,086	7,782	1,670	1,778	1,856	1,781	1,838	1,976	2,008	1,960
Health and social work	5,107	5,668	1,235	1,273	1,343	1,255	1,385	1,422	1,476	1,385
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,390	6,050	1,104	1,363	1,524	1,399	1,242	1,533	1,708	1,567
FISIM	-7,818	-8,915	-1,870	-1,911	-1,961	-2,077	-2,051	-2,282	-2,231	-2,350
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	152,634	163,862	34,965	37,180	38,291	42,198	36,945	39,371	41,504	46,041
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,173	23,177	5,163	5,689	5,722	6,600	5,445	5,863	5,471	6,398
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,807	187,039	40,128	42,869	44,012	48,797	42,390	45,234	46,975	52,439

Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002- Q₄ 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	+1.9	-9.3	-25.6	-12.0	-17.1	+1.8	-0.3	+0.6	+4.5
Sugarcane	-25.0	+3.7	-15.1	-31.6	-20.7	-29.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7
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	+3.7	-18.8	-26.0	-16.5	-32.9	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7
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	+7.7	+8.2	-5.3	+6.0	-2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+0.8	+10.0	-3.6	-1.8	+7.7	+8.2	-6.0	+6.0	-3.3
Other	+8.3	+8.3	+8.7	+8.3	+8.8	+7.8	+8.3	+8.0	+7.8	+8.7
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	+6.6	+3.9	+13.9	+2.6	+11.2	+5.2	+1.5	+9.1	+9.7
Financial intermediation	+5.8	+11.7	+3.2	+3.4	+17.8	-0.6	+8.9	+17.4	+11.4	+9.4
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)	+6.1	+14.3	+2.1	+2.5	+23.7	-1.9	+10.2	+22.2	+14.2	+10.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.9	+6.6	+5.7	+5.7	+6.3	+5.8	+7.4	+6.8	+5.6	+6.5
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	+7.3	+4.9	+5.1	+6.4	+5.5	+9.3	+7.6	+5.1	+6.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+6.1	+5.6	+4.1	+5.2	+8.1	+6.8	+12.6	+8.6	+0.4	+1.0
Education	+6.1	+4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+6.3	+6.4	+4.1	+4.5	+3.8	+5.6
Health and social work	+9.0	+6.8	+11.8	+8.5	+9.1	+6.5	+3.7	+7.5	+6.3	+9.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.5	+6.3	+3.1	+5.9	+9.9	+6.0	+9.4	+1.6	+4.2	+10.9
FISIM	+9.6	+7.6	+1.5	-3.5	+32.6	+11.5	+5.8	+7.0	+2.5	+15.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+1.8	+4.4	+1.8	+1.8	+1.5	+2.6	+6.4	+3.2	+4.8	+3.2
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	+1.9	+4.3	+1.1	+1.0	+1.2	+4.3	+7.7	+1.5	+6.0	+2.3

1/ revised estimates

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002- Q₄ 2005

	Annual growth rate		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ¹	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+6.0	-6.5	+7.3	+12.7	+6.2	+0.2	-8.1	-8.0	-9.9	-0.9
Sugarcane	+6.5	-9.2	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2
Other	+5.4	-3.5	+8.1	+17.9	+6.0	-5.9	-7.0	-7.1	-10.7	+8.1
Mining and quarrying	+0.4	-3.6	-9.7	+1.9	+9.7	0.0	+7.9	+9.3	-9.6	-16.0
Manufacturing	+0.3	-5.0	+3.9	+0.5	-3.7	+0.1	-11.1	-6.2	-4.1	-0.3
Sugar	+6.5	-9.2	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2
E.P.Z products	-6.8	-12.3	+3.2	-5.6	-12.7	-11.0	-21.2	-9.8	-8.4	-10.0
Other	+6.0	+1.0	+4.5	+6.2	+4.3	+8.3	-1.8	-2.8	-0.2	+6.5
Electricity , gas and water supply	+4.0	+4.9	+4.2	+5.4	+2.6	+3.7	+1.2	+1.8	+7.7	+9.6
Construction	+0.5	-4.4	+12.7	-9.2	+3.7	-0.1	-2.6	-9.6	-4.6	-0.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.7	+5.2	-6.9	+13.0	+8.4	+8.2	-2.8	+7.0	+9.9	+5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.0	-7.8	+13.2	+8.3	+8.2	-3.4	+7.0	+9.9	+5.2
Other	+8.5	+8.0	+8.8	+8.9	+8.7	+7.7	+6.9	+6.8	+8.7	+9.8
Hotels and restaurants	+2.4	+5.6	+2.4	-3.3	+2.0	+6.9	+6.5	+2.4	+5.2	+7.2
Transport , storage and communications	+8.2	+8.0	+9.6	+6.5	+8.2	+8.5	+8.0	+10.0	+7.7	+6.8
Financial intermediation	+4.4	+7.2	+2.9	+7.0	+0.5	+7.2	0.0	+4.7	+12.0	+12.7
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+4.2	+8.1	+2.6	+7.8	-1.4	+7.6	-1.6	+4.6	+14.2	+15.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+7.1	+6.9	+8.0	+8.3	+5.9	+6.0	+6.5	+6.5	+7.1	+7.7
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.3	+4.8	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2	+5.0	+4.8	+4.9	+4.9
Other	+8.9	+9.0	+10.8	+11.5	+6.6	+6.7	+8.0	+8.1	+9.5	+10.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.3	+5.4	-2.1	+3.7	+8.1	+8.0	+4.1	+4.7	+7.5	+3.9
Education	+6.4	+6.1	+3.4	+4.3	+9.3	+8.4	+6.1	+7.5	+4.4	+5.9
Health and social work	+7.4	+7.4	+6.1	+6.5	+11.4	+5.4	+8.4	+8.3	+5.9	+6.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.6	+7.9	+6.9	+9.1	+9.6	+4.5	+6.1	+7.1	+8.7	+9.4
FISIM	-0.4	+6.9	-1.0	+0.9	-1.0	-0.6	+1.9	+11.5	+8.6	+5.7
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.7	+2.7	+4.2	+4.6	+4.5	+5.2	+0.2	+1.7	+3.7	+4.7
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+12.3	+1.4	+0.9	+21.2	+12.7	+3.7	+6.9	+6.8	-1.6	+5.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.7	+2.5	+3.9	+6.2	+5.3	+5.0	+0.9	+2.3	+3.1	+4.9

1/ revised estimates 2/ first

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₄ 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	28,043	28,048	29,551	32,783
Households	86,736	96,153	20,991	20,703	21,164	23,878	22,797	22,425	23,980	26,951
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
A. Building & Construction work	18,400	21,740	3,034	4,958	4,809	5,599	4,209	6,839	5,180	5,512
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
B. Machinery & equipment	12,675	13,813	2,453	3,557	3,224	3,441	3,949	2,993	3,337	3,534
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
Change in inventories	486	1,389	-1,198	305	-275	1,653	930	-46	94	412
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	142,489	157,390	31,786	34,946	35,347	40,410	36,230	37,714	39,655	43,791

1/ revised estimates

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₄ 2005

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ¹	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Final consumption expenditure	136,862	155,984	32,423	32,730	33,945	37,765	37,087	37,828	38,256	42,813
Households	111,819	128,968	26,375	26,376	27,763	31,305	30,694	30,850	31,593	35,831
General Government	25,043	27,017	6,047	6,354	6,182	6,460	6,393	6,978	6,663	6,983
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	38,002	39,744	8,343	10,140	9,724	9,796	8,592	10,929	10,484	9,739
A. Building & Construction work	23,042	23,509	4,986	6,453	5,732	5,872	5,305	6,236	5,794	6,174
Residential building	7,911	7,660	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711	1,790	1,278	2,299	2,293
Non residential building	10,174	9,750	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892	2,536	2,600	2,356	2,257
Other construction work	4,957	6,099	995	1,718	975	1,269	979	2,358	1,139	1,624
B. Machinery & equipment	14,960	16,235	3,357	3,687	3,992	3,924	3,287	4,693	4,690	3,565
Passenger car	2,580	2,327	483	531	886	680	518	631	563	616
Other transport equipment	1,728	1,851	296	635	397	400	282	584	526	459
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>1,731</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>459</i>
Other machinery and equipment	10,652	12,057	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,844	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,490
Change in inventories	5,107	2,887	-1,290	2,882	1,171	2,345	-3,593	2,629	1,619	2,231
Exports of goods and services	94,859	111,097	22,617	21,167	24,544	26,531	25,276	26,559	28,490	30,772
Goods (f.o.b)	54,905	63,370	12,222	12,375	15,574	14,734	13,030	14,745	17,882	17,713
Services	39,954	47,727	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,059
Less Imports of goods and services	99,024	122,673	21,964	24,049	25,372	27,639	24,972	32,711	31,874	33,116
Goods (f.o.b)	70,911	86,822	15,015	17,518	18,218	20,160	17,114	22,853	23,117	23,738
Services	28,113	35,851	6,949	6,531	7,154	7,479	7,858	9,858	8,757	9,378
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,807	187,039	40,128	42,869	44,012	48,797	42,390	45,234	46,975	52,439

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

**Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q
2002 - Q₄ 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	+9.5	+3.3	-2.6
A. Building & Construction work	+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
B. Machinery & equipment	-6.8	+6.5	-16.3	+22.2	-9.9	-18.1	+57.9	-19.5	+2.1	+2.0
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	+10.3	+15.8	+8.0	+11.3	-12.6	-15.5	-0.1
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 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002 - Q₄ 2005

	Annual growth rate		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ¹	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+7.2	+6.8	+5.2	+7.2	+7.5	+8.8	+5.5	+8.2	+7.0	+6.6
Households	+7.8	+7.3	+6.2	+9.1	+7.1	+8.7	+6.1	+8.5	+7.7	+7.1
General Government	+4.6	+4.7	+1.2	-0.1	+9.4	+8.8	+2.9	+6.7	+4.3	+4.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+2.2	-1.6	+1.0	-0.4	+8.3	+0.3	-6.5	+1.1	+2.9	-4.2
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	-0.3	-5.3	+13.4	-10.9	+3.2	-0.9	-2.4	-10.6	-5.4	-1.6
Residential building	-2.3	-10.1	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3	-17.6	-37.5	-6.2	+25.9
Non residential building	+20.1	-11.0	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4	+16.5	-15.5	-10.6	-27.2
Other construction work	-24.2	+14.2	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3	-9.6	+27.1	+9.5	+19.9
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	+6.2	+4.0	-12.0	+23.4	+16.0	+2.0	-12.1	+20.2	+14.0	-8.0
Passenger car	+39.5	-13.3	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3	-0.8	+12.9	-38.7	-9.9
Other transport equipment	-40.3	+3.0	-78.4	+50.6	-38.3	-8.6	-11.5	-11.8	+27.7	+13.1
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-16.5	+10.3	-11.5	+4.5	-38.3	-8.6	-11.5	+5.0	+27.7	+13.1
Other machinery and equipment	+14.0	+8.3	+27.9	+18.7	+15.8	-2.2	-14.3	+30.1	+30.1	-10.8
Exports of goods and services	-0.2	+11.8	+5.2	-0.3	-2.1	-2.8	+1.0	+18.2	+15.5	+12.9
Goods (f.o.b)	-3.3	+10.1	-1.0	-1.5	-2.4	-7.7	-3.0	+13.2	+11.3	+18.0
Services	+4.5	+14.0	+13.4	+1.4	-1.5	+4.0	+5.5	+25.1	+22.8	+6.6
Less Imports of goods and services	+2.8	+6.9	+0.8	+10.6	+0.9	-0.0	-7.6	+20.3	+8.5	+6.4
Goods (f.o.b)	+3.9	+5.6	-4.0	+15.3	+2.7	+3.2	-7.3	+15.4	+9.5	+4.4
Services	+0.1	+10.0	+13.5	-0.6	-3.5	-7.8	-8.1	+33.7	+6.0	+11.7

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 (inputs consumed in the process). 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.