

Quarterly National Accounts

First Quarter 2007

Introduction

The Central Statistics Office publishes Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates in a series of Economic and Social Indicators since 2005. 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 economic cycles and short-term changes.

This issue presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the period 2003 to the first quarter of 2007. 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. The published quarterly figures have not been adjusted for seasonality, which partly explains the fluctuations in the series (Figure 1).

It is to be noted that following the promulgation of the Finance Act 2006, no distinction is made between the EPZ and other manufacturing enterprises. As indicated in previous issues, the office would be providing separate QNA estimates for enterprises formerly operating with an EPZ certificate during a transitional period till 30 June 2007. Hence, as from the next issue, separate estimates for the EPZ sector will no longer be published.

Definitions of terminology are given on pages 7 and 8. 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 2003 – Q₁ 2007

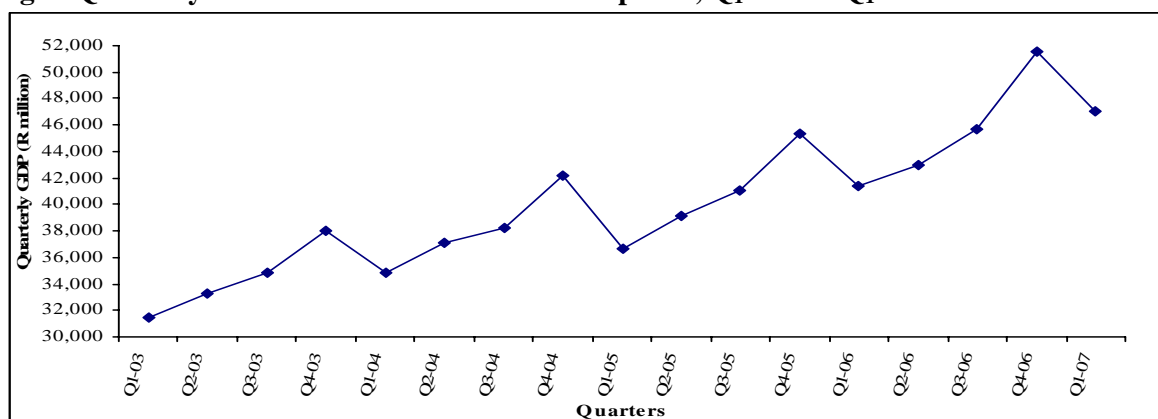


Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2003 to the first quarter of 2007. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it then increases gradually in the two subsequent 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 2006, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 41,339 million in the first quarter, increased to R 42,926 million in the second and to R 45,648 million in the third to peak at R 51,555 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 47,045 million in the first quarter of 2007.

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 end of year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2003 to 2006 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.

Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the first quarter of 2007 is estimated at R 47,045 million compared to R 51,555 million in the previous quarter and to R 41,339 million in the corresponding quarter of 2006.

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 manufacturing industries formerly operating with an EPZ certificate are usually lowest in the first 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 of “Transport, storage and communications” are usually lowest during the second quarters and highest during the fourth quarters.

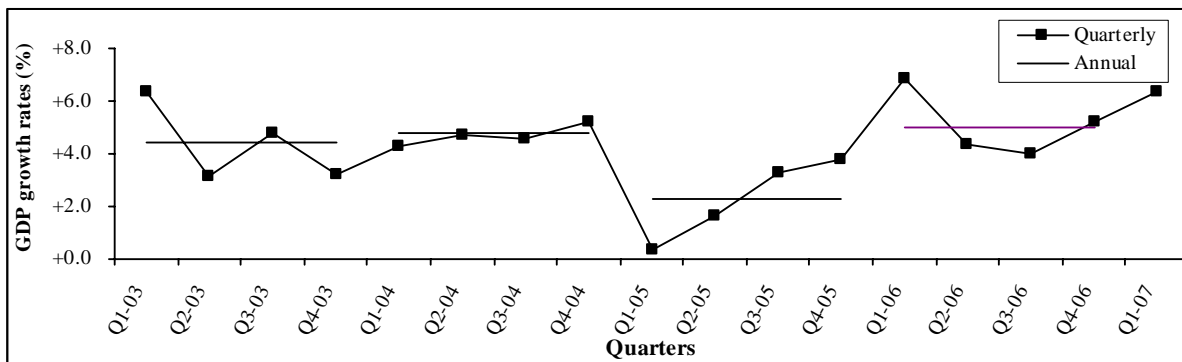
3. Quarterly GDP growth rates (year on year change)

3.1 Growth rates, Q1 2003 – Q1 2007

Table 2 shows quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period 2003 to the first quarter of 2007. It is to be noted that these rates represent the percentage change in real value added over the same quarter of the previous year and hence exclude changes due to seasonal factors.

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates and the annual rates for the period 2003 to 2006. The economy which grew by 4.4% and 4.8% in 2003 and 2004 respectively slowed down in 2005 when a growth of only 2.3% was observed. It then recovered in 2006 with a growth of 5.0%. Growth for 2007 is forecasted at 5.3 %.

Fig. 2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q1 2003 – Q1 2007



Quarterly data indicate a slowing down of the economy as early as in the second quarter of 2003 when a growth of only 3.2% was registered compared to a high growth of 6.4% in the first quarter. After improvements till the last quarter of 2004 the economy dipped during the first quarter of 2005 with a 0.4% growth. The economy improved in the following quarters to attain a peak of 6.9% in the first quarter of 2006. Steady growths of 4.4%, 4.0% and 5.2% were then noted in the second, third and fourth quarter of 2006 respectively. This upward trend continued during the first quarter of 2007 as indicated by the growth of 6.4%.

3.2 Fourth quarter 2006

Based on latest available information, GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2006 over the corresponding quarter of 2005 now works out to 5.2% compared to 5.0% estimated in March 2007. This upward revision is mainly due to higher growths in: "Construction" from 9.7% to 10.7%, "Transport, storage and communications" from 7.3% to 9.3% and "Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons", from 4.5% to 5.0%. These were partly offset by a lower growth of 2.5% instead of 6.8% in "Electricity, gas and water supply".

3.3 First quarter 2007

GDP growth rate for the first quarter of 2007 over the corresponding quarter of 2006 is estimated at 6.4%. Growth was registered in all sectors except "Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" and "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security" (Table 2).

"Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing" declined further by 3.0% in the first quarter of 2007 following a drop of 4.0% in the previous quarter. The negative growth was mainly due to a contraction of 7.9% in "Sugarcane" based on a sugar production forecasted at 465,000 tonnes for 2007 compared to a production of 504,857 tonnes in 2006.

"Manufacturing" grew by 5.5% in the first quarter of 2007 compared to 3.9% in the previous quarter. The growth of 5.5% was the net result of a high increase of 12.7% in "EPZ manufacturing industries" mainly in textile industries, a lesser growth of 1.1% in the "Non-EPZ manufacturing industries" and a decline of 7.9% in "sugar manufacturing".

"Electricity, gas and water supply" grew by 4.1%, higher than the 2.5% growth in the fourth quarter of 2006.

"Construction" recorded a growth of 35.7% in the first quarter of 2007 after an already high growth of 10.7% in the fourth quarter of 2006. This is mostly explained by high investment in non-residential buildings in the private sector.

"Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" contracted further by 5.0% in the first quarter of 2007 after a decline of 1.0% in the fourth quarter of 2006.

"Hotels and restaurants" registered a high growth of 15.2% in the first quarter of 2007, compared to a growth of 4.1% in the previous quarter explained by high tourist arrivals during the quarter.

"Transport, storage and communications" grew by 7.6% in the first quarter of 2007, lower than the 9.3% growth in the previous quarter.

“Financial intermediation” grew by 7.2% in the first quarter of 2007 against 13.9% in the previous quarter. This is explained by lower activities in “Banks” and “Other financial intermediation” in the first quarter of 2007.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by a further 6.5% in the first quarter following a growth of 6.1% in the fourth quarter of 2006.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” declined by 0.5% in the first quarter of 2007 compared to the 7.8% growth registered in the previous quarter.

“Education” grew by 2.8% in the first quarter of 2007 lower than the 5.2% growth in the fourth quarter of 2006, mainly due to lower enrolment in pre-primary and private secondary schools.

“Health and social work” registered a growth of 6.4% in the first quarter of 2007, slightly lower than the 6.8% growth in the previous quarter.

“Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” grew by 9.4% in the first quarter of 2007, higher than the 5.0% growth registered in the previous quarter.

3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, first quarter 2007

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2005 – Q₁ 2007

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth								
	Q ₁ 2005	Q ₂ 2005	Q ₃ 2005	Q ₄ 2005	Q ₁ 2006	Q ₂ 2006	Q ₃ 2006	Q ₄ 2006	Q ₁ 2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-2.1	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
Hotels and restaurants	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.6
Transport, storage and communications	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Education	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Health and social work	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
FISIM	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
GDP at basic prices	0.4	1.6	3.3	3.8	6.9	4.4	4.0	5.2	6.4

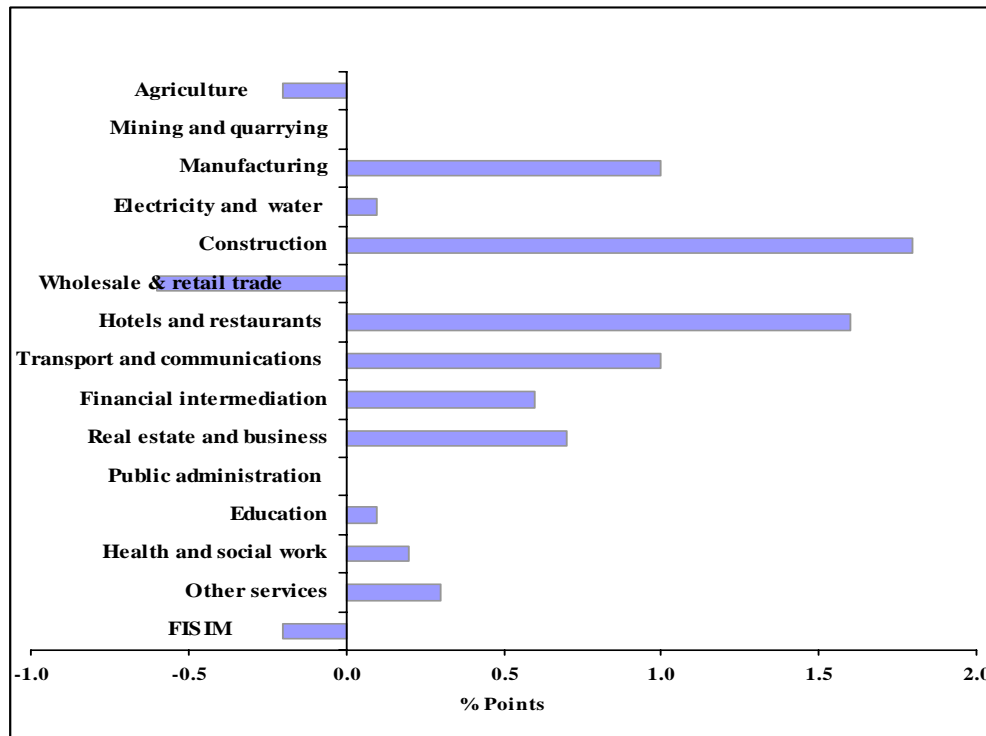
Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate.

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 main contributors to the 6.4% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2007 were “Construction” (1.8 percentage points), “Hotels and restaurants” (1.6 percentage points), “Manufacturing” (1.0 percentage point), “Transport, storage and communications” (1.0 percentage point), “Real estate,

renting and business activities” (0.7 percentage point) and "Financial intermediation" (0.6 percentage points).

Contributions of the other industry groups ranged from 0.1 to 0.3 percentage point, except for “Wholesale and retail trade, etc” and "Agriculture, hunting, forestry, etc" whose contributions were -0.6 and -0.2 percentage point respectively.

Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth rate, first quarter 2007



4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the first quarter of 2007, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 45,666 million, representing 85.2% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 38,379 million represented 71.6% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 7,288 million was 13.6% of the GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2003 to 2006 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. During the period 2003 to 2006, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarters represented around 28% of the yearly total, compared to around 24% for the other quarters.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be highest during the third and fourth 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 first and fourth quarters.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high household consumption at the end of the year.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

4.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, first quarter 2007

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that in the first quarter of 2007, total final consumption expenditure registered a lower growth of 2.7% compared to 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2006 (Table 4). Consumption expenditure of households grew by 3.1% in the first quarter of 2007, slightly lower than the 3.3% growth in the last quarter of 2006 while that of general government grew by 0.9% against 4.7%.

After the already high increase of 66.5% noted in the last quarter of 2006 explained by the acquisition of two aircraft, investment during the first quarter of 2007 grew further by 27.9%. The latter growth is explained by high growths of 37.6% in “Building and construction work” and 14.0% in “Machinery and equipment”.

The 37.6% growth in “Building and construction work” is mainly attributable to high investment in “Non-residential building” (82.6%) mostly through the Integrated Resort Scheme, and in “Residential Building” (29.6%)

The 14.0% growth in “Machinery and equipment” is due to high investment in “Passenger car” (+20.0%), “Other transport equipment” (+10.7%) and “Other machinery and equipment” (+13.2%).

Contractions were noted in both exports and imports of goods and services during the first quarter of 2007. Exports of goods and services declined by 3.0% in the first quarter of 2007 compared to a 10.0% growth in the last quarter of 2006. This is explained by a decrease in exports of goods (-12.0%) partly offset by an increase in export of services (+6.7%).

Imports of goods and services declined by 2.0% during the first quarter of 2007 compared to a growth of 27.4% during the previous quarter. Imports of goods declined by 7.2% while imports of services grew by 9.9%. It is to be noted that the decline in imports and exports of goods is mostly attributable to a contraction in activities of the Freeport.

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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, Q 2003 - Q₁ 2007

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2003				2004			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,727	9,829	1,897	1,796	2,333	2,701	2,124	2,134	2,654	2,917
Sugarcane	4,508	5,261	950	869	1,274	1,415	1,108	1,014	1,487	1,652
Other	4,219	4,568	947	927	1,059	1,286	1,016	1,120	1,167	1,265
Mining and quarrying	84	87	20	19	20	26	19	19	23	27
Manufacturing	29,581	31,942	6,329	7,289	7,492	8,470	6,832	7,827	7,900	9,383
Sugar	1,359	1,624	209	283	413	454	250	338	494	543
E.P.Z products	13,171	13,140	2,955	3,429	3,372	3,414	3,138	3,487	3,211	3,304
Other	15,051	17,178	3,165	3,577	3,707	4,601	3,445	4,002	4,195	5,536
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,409	3,546	855	880	858	816	889	876	857	924
Construction	8,269	8,835	1,625	2,571	1,973	2,101	1,913	2,472	2,194	2,256
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	15,466	17,327	3,686	3,434	3,822	4,523	3,600	4,078	4,394	5,254
Wholesale and retail trade	14,621	16,350	3,475	3,223	3,611	4,312	3,356	3,834	4,150	5,010
Other	845	977	211	211	211	211	244	244	244	244
Hotels and restaurants	9,434	11,296	2,304	2,056	2,062	3,011	3,119	2,579	2,346	3,254
Transport , storage and communications	18,498	19,681	4,384	4,192	4,808	5,115	4,799	4,398	5,003	5,482
Financial intermediation	13,828	14,876	3,281	3,602	3,548	3,398	3,316	3,851	3,763	3,946
Insurance	3,745	4,200	846	969	952	978	827	957	1,188	1,228
Banks (offshore and commercial)	8,633	8,991	2,041	2,289	2,217	2,086	2,082	2,418	2,148	2,342
Other	1,450	1,685	393	344	379	334	407	476	427	376
Real estate, renting and business activities	13,026	14,679	3,182	3,223	3,270	3,350	3,575	3,656	3,663	3,786
Owner occupied dwellings	6,473	7,247	1,584	1,602	1,635	1,653	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872
Other	6,553	7,432	1,599	1,622	1,636	1,697	1,831	1,870	1,817	1,914
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,409	10,579	2,268	2,281	2,424	2,437	2,568	2,704	2,679	2,629
Education	6,280	7,086	1,457	1,572	1,656	1,596	1,670	1,778	1,856	1,781
Health and social work	4,423	5,087	1,034	1,073	1,159	1,158	1,230	1,267	1,338	1,251
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4,839	5,390	992	1,204	1,341	1,302	1,104	1,363	1,524	1,399
FISIM	-7,683	-7,818	-1,898	-1,877	-1,934	-1,974	-1,870	-1,911	-1,960	-2,078
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	137,590	152,421	31,415	33,314	34,831	38,029	34,888	37,091	38,232	42,211
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	19,806	23,173	4,818	4,403	4,825	5,761	5,163	5,689	5,722	6,600
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,396	175,594	36,233	37,717	39,656	43,790	40,051	42,779	43,953	48,811

Table 1(cont'd) - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q 2003 - Q₁ 2007

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007 ²
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,790	10,034	2,133	2,036	2,654	2,968	2,206	2,124	2,775	2,929	2,171
Sugarcane	5,212	5,041	1,098	1,005	1,473	1,636	1,062	972	1,425	1,582	1,007
Other	4,578	4,993	1,035	1,031	1,181	1,331	1,144	1,152	1,350	1,347	1,164
Mining and quarrying	88	101	21	22	21	23	23	23	29	26	22
Manufacturing	32,187	36,327	6,587	7,783	8,050	9,767	7,345	8,706	9,198	11,077	8,890
Sugar	1,609	1,556	247	335	489	538	239	324	473	520	227
E.P.Z products	12,108	13,694	2,671	3,267	3,089	3,081	2,813	3,611	3,560	3,709	3,758
Other	18,470	21,077	3,669	4,181	4,472	6,149	4,293	4,771	5,165	6,848	4,905
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,355	3,587	944	813	804	794	919	824	929	915	926
Construction	9,099	10,205	2,029	2,419	2,246	2,405	2,094	2,553	2,676	2,883	3,156
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	19,571	22,247	3,838	4,776	5,127	5,829	4,858	5,429	5,577	6,383	5,002
Wholesale and retail trade	18,446	20,959	3,557	4,495	4,846	5,548	4,536	5,107	5,255	6,061	4,636
Other	1,125	1,288	281	281	281	281	322	322	322	322	366
Hotels and restaurants	12,423	15,431	3,414	2,633	2,599	3,778	4,360	3,069	3,167	4,835	5,179
Transport , storage and communications	20,447	22,121	4,933	4,703	5,249	5,563	5,401	4,988	5,569	6,163	5,985
Financial intermediation	16,766	18,850	3,625	4,291	4,312	4,539	4,017	4,455	4,945	5,434	4,474
Insurance	4,675	5,154	915	1,050	1,333	1,377	1,025	1,163	1,475	1,491	1,137
Banks (offshore and commercial)	10,141	11,477	2,247	2,700	2,510	2,685	2,487	2,731	2,870	3,389	2,781
Other	1,950	2,219	463	541	469	476	505	560	600	554	556
Real estate, renting and business activities	16,609	19,026	4,078	4,157	4,116	4,258	4,572	4,694	4,775	4,985	5,285
Owner occupied dwellings	8,177	9,102	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096	2,182	2,215	2,334	2,371	2,513
Other	8,432	9,924	2,084	2,135	2,050	2,163	2,390	2,479	2,441	2,614	2,772
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,460	12,199	2,732	2,901	2,955	2,872	2,931	3,107	3,010	3,152	2,992
Education	7,780	8,408	1,837	1,975	2,007	1,960	1,983	2,130	2,155	2,140	2,142
Health and social work	5,580	6,266	1,368	1,388	1,446	1,378	1,522	1,604	1,578	1,562	1,677
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	6,007	6,784	1,221	1,515	1,681	1,590	1,372	1,709	1,901	1,803	1,551
FISIM	-8,991	-10,117	-2,087	-2,315	-2,212	-2,377	-2,263	-2,488	-2,636	-2,730	-2,408
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	162,171	181,468	36,673	39,096	41,056	45,347	41,339	42,926	45,648	51,555	47,045
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,177	24,319	5,445	5,863	5,471	6,398	5,985	5,978	5,735	6,622	6,538
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	185,349	205,788	42,118	44,959	46,526	51,745	47,324	48,904	51,383	58,177	53,582

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

**Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year),
Q₁ 2003 - Q₁ 2007**

	Annual growth rate		2003				2004			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+1.9	+8.1	+1.8	-0.3	+0.6	+4.5	+9.5	+14.8	+8.5	+2.4
Sugarcane	+3.7	+10.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6
Other	+0.1	+5.4	0.0	-3.3	-2.6	+5.2	8.1	+17.9	+5.9	-5.9
Mining and quarrying	+1.0	+0.4	+0.5	+2.4	+0.2	+1.1	-9.7	+1.9	+9.7	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.0	+0.5	+3.3	-5.6	+1.3	+1.4	+4.0	+0.6	-3.5	+0.3
Sugar	+3.7	+10.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6
E.P.Z products	-6.0	-6.8	-3.4	-9.9	-4.6	-5.3	+3.2	-5.6	-12.7	-11.0
Other	+5.8	+6.0	+10.5	-1.4	+7.6	+7.2	+4.5	+6.2	+4.3	+8.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	+8.2	+4.0	+10.8	+5.9	+8.0	+8.0	+4.2	+5.4	+2.6	+3.7
Construction	+10.2	+0.5	+26.2	+24.0	+3.4	-6.4	+12.7	-9.2	+3.7	-0.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+1.2	+5.7	+8.2	-5.3	+6.0	-2.9	-7.0	+13.0	+8.3	+8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.8	+5.5	+8.2	-6.0	+6.0	-3.3	-7.8	+13.2	+8.3	+8.2
Other	+8.3	+8.5	+8.3	+8.0	+7.8	+8.7	+8.8	+8.9	+8.7	+7.7
Hotels and restaurants	+3.0	+2.4	-3.5	+6.7	+3.7	+5.9	+2.4	-3.3	+2.0	+6.9
Transport , storage and communications	+6.6	+8.1	+5.2	+1.5	+9.1	+9.7	+9.6	+6.8	+7.6	+8.5
Financial intermediation	+11.7	+4.3	+8.9	+17.2	+11.4	+9.4	+2.9	+7.0	+0.4	+6.7
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+5.5	+4.7	+4.3	+5.5	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1
Banks (offshore and commercial)	14.2	+2.0	+7.8	+24.8	+13.8	+10.6	+2.1	+2.9	-4.1	+7.3
Other	+15.2	+15.9	+22.4	+8.4	+16.4	+13.4	+6.3	+38.7	+13.2	+7.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.6	+6.7	+7.4	+6.8	+5.6	+6.5	+7.4	+7.8	+5.6	+5.7
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.9	+5.3	+5.6	+6.0	+6.1	+6.1	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2
Other	+7.2	+8.0	+9.3	+7.6	+5.1	+6.9	+9.6	+10.4	+6.0	+6.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.6	+4.3	+12.6	+8.6	+0.4	+1.0	-2.1	+3.7	+8.1	+8.0
Education	+4.8	+6.4	+4.1	+4.5	+3.8	+5.6	+3.4	+4.3	+9.3	+8.4
Health and social work	+6.8	+7.0	+3.7	+7.5	+6.3	+9.6	+5.8	+5.8	+11.0	+5.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.3	+7.6	+9.4	+1.6	+4.2	+10.9	+6.9	+9.1	+9.6	+4.5
FISIM	+7.6	-0.4	+5.8	+7.2	+2.5	+15.1	-1.2	+0.8	-1.1	-0.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.4	+4.8	+6.4	+3.2	+4.8	+3.2	+4.3	+4.7	+4.6	+5.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+3.5	+12.3	+20.4	-12.0	+17.7	-4.4	+4.1	+25.0	+16.1	+6.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.3	+5.7	+7.7	+1.5	+5.9	+2.3	+4.3	+6.6	+5.7	+5.4

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates
 (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2003- Q₁ 2007

	Annual growth rate		2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007 ²
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-5.4	+0.6	-7.2	-8.1	-7.3	-0.3	+1.1	+4.0	+2.9	-4.0	-3.0
Sugarcane	-9.2	-2.9	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-7.9
Other	-1.1	+4.5	-4.8	-7.0	-4.6	+10.3	+4.9	+9.4	+9.0	-3.1	+0.7
Mining and quarrying	-3.6	+9.1	+7.7	+9.1	-9.7	-16.1	+7.9	+0.7	+26.3	+2.6	-8.0
Manufacturing	-5.5	+3.9	-11.1	-6.2	-4.1	-2.0	+5.9	+2.7	+4.2	+3.9	+5.5
Sugar	-9.2	-2.9	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-7.9
E.P.Z products	-12.3	+4.6	-21.2	-9.8	-8.4	-10.0	+1.3	+1.4	+6.2	+9.4	+12.7
Other	0.0	+4.1	-1.8	-2.8	-0.2	+3.6	+9.7	+4.1	+3.2	+1.2	+1.1
Electricity , gas and water supply	+3.8	+4.1	+1.5	+2.5	+6.6	+5.2	+1.1	+6.7	+6.6	+2.5	+4.1
Construction	-4.4	+5.2	-2.8	-9.6	-4.3	-0.3	-1.3	+0.9	+10.2	+10.7	+35.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.6	+5.2	-1.6	+8.2	+9.5	+5.5	+19.4	+7.6	-0.9	-1.0	-5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.1	-2.1	+8.3	+9.5	+5.3	+20.2	+7.5	-1.2	-1.2	-5.7
Other	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7	+7.2	+8.6	+9.7	+8.7	+9.2	+5.3	+4.8	+5.3
Hotels and restaurants	+5.6	+3.5	+6.5	+2.4	+5.2	+7.2	+6.1	-0.2	+3.2	+4.1	+15.2
Transport , storage and communications	+7.7	+7.3	+7.8	+9.7	+7.4	+6.3	+7.7	+5.8	+6.3	+9.3	+7.6
Financial intermediation	+5.4	+7.0	+1.3	+4.2	+8.7	+7.5	+5.1	+1.4	+7.5	+13.9	+7.2
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6	+5.0	+4.8	+5.5	+4.7	+4.7
Banks (offshore and commercial)	+4.8	+7.1	-1.4	+3.1	+10.8	+6.9	+5.9	+6.1	+5.6	+10.6	+6.5
Other	+9.5	+11.0	+8.1	+7.9	+5.5	+17.5	+5.2	+2.0	+21.3	+17.5	+6.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.5	+6.3	+6.1	+6.3	+6.4	+7.0	+6.3	+6.8	+5.8	+6.1	+6.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9	+4.7	+4.8	+4.9	+4.5	+4.5	+4.4	+4.4	+3.9
Other	+8.1	+8.1	+7.3	+7.9	+8.1	+9.1	+8.2	+9.0	+7.2	+7.9	+8.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.3	+4.0	+4.4	+5.0	+7.8	+4.2	+4.1	+4.0	+0.1	+7.8	-0.5
Education	+6.1	+3.7	+6.3	+7.7	+4.6	+6.1	+3.2	+3.1	+3.2	+5.2	+2.8
Health and social work	+6.2	+7.9	+7.8	+7.2	+4.5	+5.4	+7.0	+13.0	+4.5	+6.8	+6.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.2	+6.5	+5.3	+5.9	+6.9	+10.3	+8.6	+7.7	+5.4	+5.0	+9.4
FISIM	+7.3	+6.9	+3.1	+12.7	+7.5	+6.1	+3.2	+6.5	+9.7	+7.9	+4.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+2.3	+5.0	+0.4	+1.6	+3.3	+3.8	+6.9	+4.4	+4.0	+5.2	+6.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	-5.5	-3.8	-5.1	-2.5	-10.7	-3.8	+2.9	-6.7	-5.2	-5.6	+0.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+1.2	+3.9	-0.2	+1.2	+1.8	+2.9	+6.5	+3.2	+3.1	+4.1	+5.8

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q 2003 - Q₁ 2007

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2003				2004			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	118,452	136,880	28,052	28,055	29,556	32,789	32,427	32,734	33,949	37,770
Households	96,179	111,837	22,806	22,432	23,985	26,957	26,379	26,380	27,767	31,310
General Government	22,272	25,043	5,246	5,623	5,571	5,833	6,047	6,354	6,182	6,460
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	35,553	38,002	8,158	9,833	8,516	9,046	8,343	10,140	9,724	9,796
A. Building & Construction work	21,740	23,042	4,209	6,839	5,180	5,512	4,986	6,453	5,732	5,872
Residential building	7,620	7,911	1,641	1,868	2,298	1,812	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711
Non residential building	7,966	10,174	1,333	2,555	1,807	2,272	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892
Other construction work	6,154	4,957	1,235	2,416	1,075	1,428	995	1,718	975	1,269
B. Machinery & equipment	13,813	14,960	3,949	2,993	3,337	3,534	3,357	3,687	3,992	3,924
Passenger car	1,813	2,580	434	446	447	487	483	531	886	680
Other transport equipment	2,838	1,728	1,371	419	626	423	296	635	397	400
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>400</i>
Other machinery and equipment	9,162	10,652	2,144	2,129	2,264	2,625	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,844
Change in inventories	1,369	4,877	924	-51	90	405	-1,371	2,788	1,108	2,353
Exports of goods and services	88,716	94,859	20,553	19,682	23,345	25,136	22,617	21,167	24,544	26,531
Goods (f.o.b)	53,022	54,905	11,779	11,637	14,870	14,736	12,222	12,375	15,574	14,734
Services	35,694	39,954	8,774	8,045	8,475	10,400	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797
Less Imports of goods and services	86,694	99,024	21,454	19,802	21,851	23,586	21,964	24,049	25,372	27,639
Goods (f.o.b)	61,411	70,911	15,438	13,845	15,437	16,690	15,015	17,518	18,218	20,160
Services	25,283	28,113	6,016	5,957	6,414	6,896	6,949	6,531	7,154	7,479
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,396	175,594	36,233	37,717	39,656	43,790	40,051	42,779	43,953	48,811

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q 2003 - Q₁ 2007

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007 ²
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Final consumption expenditure	154,715	174,845	36,615	37,348	37,752	43,000	41,412	41,998	42,860	48,575	45,666
Households	127,349	145,491	30,138	30,286	30,998	35,927	34,407	34,283	35,861	40,940	38,379
General Government	27,367	29,355	6,477	7,063	6,753	7,073	7,005	7,715	6,999	7,635	7,288
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	39,731	50,118	8,580	10,917	10,500	9,734	8,866	10,585	12,244	18,423	12,532
A. Building & Construction work	23,489	26,705	5,279	6,222	5,810	6,177	5,438	6,737	6,972	7,557	8,311
Residential building	7,628	8,972	1,764	1,257	2,328	2,279	1,984	2,130	2,391	2,467	2,854
Non residential building	9,627	10,666	2,508	2,577	2,320	2,222	1,907	2,342	3,035	3,382	3,887
Other construction work	6,234	7,067	1,007	2,388	1,163	1,677	1,547	2,266	1,546	1,708	1,570
B. Machinery & equipment	16,242	23,413	3,300	4,695	4,690	3,557	3,428	3,847	5,272	10,866	4,221
Passenger car	2,327	2,497	518	631	563	616	616	649	595	638	733
Other transport equipment	1,866	7,628	295	586	526	459	482	-261	452	6,955	523
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,746</i>	<i>1,953</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>523</i>
Other machinery and equipment	12,049	13,288	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,482	2,330	3,459	4,226	3,273	2,965
Change in inventories	2,029	4,333	-3,351	2,893	1,445	1,042	-1,441	2,945	1,794	1,035	-2,263
Exports of goods and services	110,940	127,253	25,155	26,454	28,473	30,858	30,300	28,157	31,274	37,522	32,659
Goods (f.o.b)	63,219	74,171	12,909	14,640	17,865	17,805	15,808	17,371	19,305	21,687	15,460
Services	47,721	53,082	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,053	14,492	10,786	11,969	15,835	17,199
Less Imports of goods and services	122,067	150,762	24,880	32,654	31,643	32,890	31,813	34,780	36,790	47,379	35,012
Goods (f.o.b)	86,734	108,665	17,025	22,797	23,114	23,798	22,080	25,547	26,156	34,882	23,002
Services	35,333	42,097	7,855	9,857	8,529	9,092	9,733	9,233	10,634	12,497	12,010
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	185,349	205,788	42,118	44,959	46,526	51,745	47,324	48,904	51,383	58,177	53,582

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2003 - Q₁ 2007

	Annual growth rate		2003				2004			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+4.7	+7.2	+3.6	+3.3	+6.0	+5.7	+5.1	+7.2	+7.5	+8.8
Households	+5.1	+7.8	+3.2	+2.8	+7.2	+6.8	+6.1	+9.2	+7.1	+8.7
General Government	+3.0	+4.6	+5.0	+5.1	+1.1	+0.6	+1.2	-0.1	+9.4	+8.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+10.3	+2.2	+41.9	+9.3	+3.3	-2.6	+1.5	-0.6	+8.3	+0.3
A. Building & Construction work	+12.9	-0.3	+30.4	+30.1	+4.2	-5.6	+13.4	-10.9	+3.2	-0.9
Residential building	+4.6	-2.3	-1.4	+33.2	+18.5	-20.6	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3
Non residential building	+7.6	+20.1	+36.7	+41.6	-19.8	-5.0	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4
Other construction work	+34.5	-24.2	+110.0	+18.0	+37.6	+22.8	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3
B. Machinery & equipment	+6.5	+6.2	+56.5	-19.8	+2.1	+2.0	-11.2	+22.6	+15.9	+2.0
Passenger car	+12.2	+39.5	+43.9	-8.4	+37.2	-3.6	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3
Other transport equipment	+66.5	-40.3	+338.5	-47.8	+117.4	+27.2	-77.8	+44.9	-38.4	-8.6
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+32.3	-16.3	-0.9	+1.0	+117.4	+27.2	-1.8	-1.1	-38.4	-8.6
Other machinery and equipment	-5.2	+14.0	+11.3	-12.6	-15.5	-0.1	+27.9	+18.7	+15.8	-2.2
Exports of goods and services	-3.9	-0.3	-3.4	-11.0	-2.7	+1.3	+3.5	-1.6	-2.3	-0.8
Goods (f.o.b)	-5.9	-3.5	+0.4	-14.8	-4.7	-3.8	-2.3	-2.7	-2.6	-6.0
Services	-0.7	+4.3	-8.2	-4.9	+0.9	+9.6	+11.3	-0.1	-1.7	+6.6
Less Imports of goods and services	-3.1	+2.8	+8.7	-11.4	-4.9	-3.6	-0.9	+9.0	+1.0	+2.8
Goods (f.o.b)	-4.3	+3.9	+14.2	-14.3	-6.0	-8.0	-5.6	+13.6	+2.7	+6.0
Services	-0.1	+0.1	-3.6	-3.9	-2.2	+9.3	+11.5	-2.1	-3.3	-5.0

**Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year),
Q₁ 2003 - Q₁ 2007**

	Annual growth rate		2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007 ²
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Final consumption expenditure	+7.1	+5.5	+8.2	+6.3	+7.5	+6.4	+6.0	+7.6	+5.1	+3.6	+2.7
Households	+7.3	+5.9	+9.1	+5.9	+7.9	+6.4	+6.3	+8.2	+6.1	+3.3	+3.1
General Government	+6.1	+3.8	+4.4	+8.0	+5.8	+6.0	+4.5	+5.4	+0.7	+4.7	+0.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-1.9	+19.2	-6.6	+1.0	+2.9	-4.7	+0.4	-6.6	+8.3	+66.5	+27.9
A. Building & Construction work	-5.3	+6.7	-2.8	-10.8	-5.1	-1.5	-1.5	+3.4	+11.0	+13.0	+37.6
Residential building	-10.5	+10.3	-18.8	-38.5	-5.1	+25.1	+7.2	+61.2	-5.2	-0.2	+29.6
Non residential building	-12.1	+3.9	+15.4	-16.1	-11.8	-28.2	-26.9	-12.8	+21.5	+41.1	+82.6
Other construction work	+16.8	+6.3	-7.0	+28.6	+11.8	+23.9	+46.2	-9.7	+22.3	-6.4	-8.2
B. Machinery & equipment	+3.4	+37.3	-11.8	+20.4	+13.6	-9.3	+3.2	-18.7	+5.4	+149.7	+14.0
Passenger car	-14.1	+4.2	-1.5	+11.9	-39.3	-11.0	+16.0	-1.0	+3.9	-0.2	+20.0
Other transport equipment	+2.8	+296.9	-6.4	-10.0	+29.3	+13.5	+62.4	-118.9	-13.4	+1,012.0	+10.7
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+10.1	+8.6	-6.4	+8.7	+29.3	+13.5	+62.4	+8.2	-13.4	+9.7	+10.7
Other machinery and equipment	+7.7	+3.6	-14.4	+29.9	+29.5	-12.3	-7.0	-4.6	+8.6	+18.3	+13.2
Exports of goods and services	+10.6	+8.5	+7.8	+28.8	+20.0	+19.2	+17.9	-1.5	+1.7	+10.0	-3.0
Goods (f.o.b)	+8.9	+11.0	+2.1	+21.7	+18.6	+23.9	+20.1	+10.1	+0.1	+10.2	-12.0
Services	+13.0	+5.2	+14.5	+38.8	+22.3	+13.4	+15.7	-15.6	+4.4	+9.6	+6.7
Less Imports of goods and services	+6.4	+9.6	0.0	+34.0	+21.2	+17.4	+24.0	-0.6	+8.8	+27.4	-2.0
Goods (f.o.b)	+5.5	+11.2	-0.1	+28.4	+23.2	+16.5	+25.8	+4.6	+6.0	+29.6	-7.2
Services	+8.4	+5.7	0.0	+49.5	+16.0	+20.1	+20.1	-12.7	+16.7	+21.4	+9.9

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 (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.