

# Quarterly National Accounts

## Third 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 2004 to the third 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 expenditure components 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).

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, Q<sub>1</sub> 2004 – Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

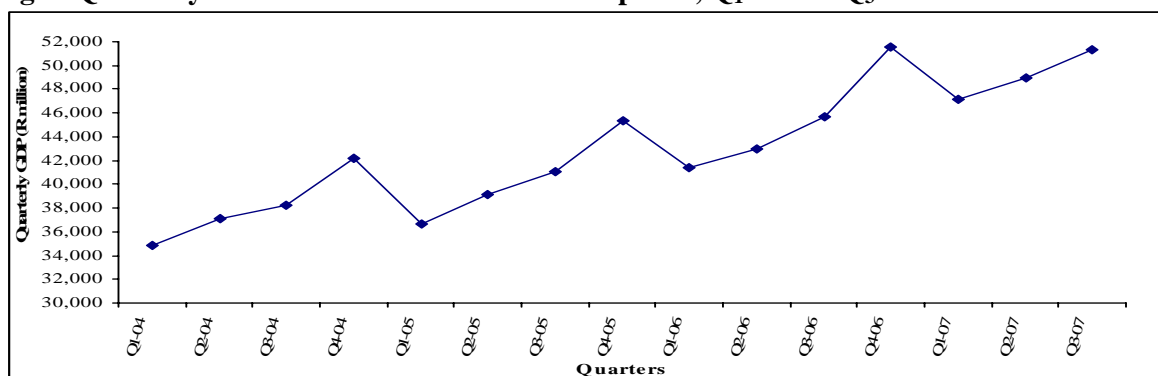


Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2004 to the third quarter of 2007. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it increases gradually in the two subsequent 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 41,422 million in the first quarter, increased to R 42,973 million in the second and to R 45,699 million in the third to peak at R 51,537 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 47,202 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

“Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2004 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 third quarter of 2007 is estimated at R 51,323 million compared to R 48,987 million in the previous quarter and to R 45,699 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” and “Wholesale and retail trade” are 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.

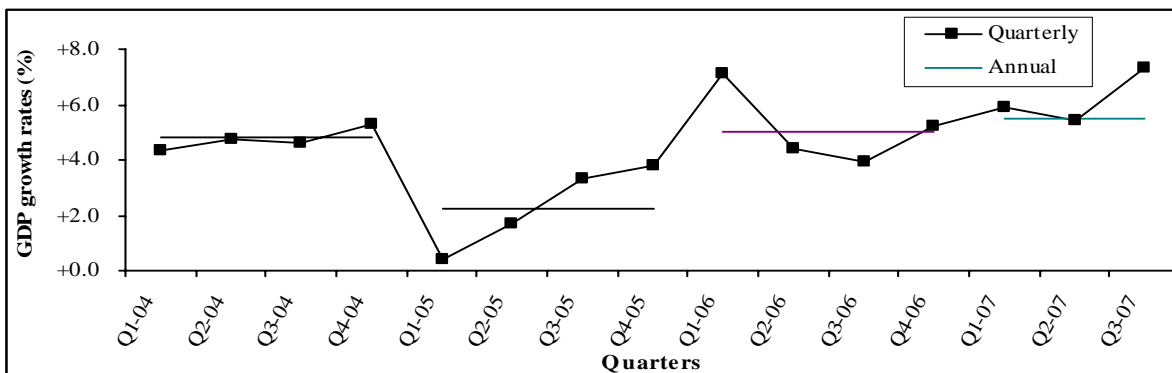
## 3. Quarterly GDP growth rates (year on year change)

### 3.1 Growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub>2004 – Q<sub>3</sub>2007

Table 2 shows quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period 2004 to the third 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 for the period Q<sub>1</sub> 2004 to Q<sub>3</sub> 2007 and the annual rates for the period 2004 to 2007. The annual GDP at basic prices which grew by 4.8% in 2004 declined 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 estimated at 5.6%.

**Fig. 2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q<sub>1</sub> 2004 – Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**



The economy grew steadily during 2004 registering growths ranging from 4.3% for the first quarter to 5.3% for the fourth quarter. It then dipped during the first quarter of 2005 with a growth of only 0.4%, before recovering in the following quarters to peak at 7.1% in the first quarter of 2006. This was followed by lower growths of 4.4% and 3.9% during the second and third quarters of 2006 respectively. Thereafter, the quarterly GDP improved gradually to reach 7.3% in the third quarter of 2007.

### **3.2 *Second quarter 2007***

Based on latest available information, GDP growth for the second quarter of 2007 over the corresponding quarter of 2006 is now revised upwards to 5.4% compared to 5.1% estimated in September 2007. This upward revision is mainly explained by higher growths in “Construction” (17.0% instead of 13.1%), “Financial intermediation” (7.0% instead of 5.0%) and “Real estate, renting and business activities” (7.5% instead of 7.1%), partly offset by a more important contraction in “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” (-6.2% instead of -4.6%) and lower growths in “Health and social work” (2.0% instead of 5.0%) and “Other community, social and personal services activities and private households with employed persons” (8.5% instead of 10.1%).

### **3.3 *Third quarter 2007***

GDP growth rate for the third quarter of 2007 over the corresponding quarter of 2006 is estimated at 7.3%. Growth was registered in all sectors except “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” and “Mining and quarrying”. (Table 2).

“Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” declined further by 5.6% in the third quarter of 2007 following a drop of 6.2% in the previous quarter. The negative growth was mainly due to a decline of 12.8% in “Sugarcane”, partly offset by a growth of 3.0% in “Other agriculture”.

“Mining and quarrying” decreased further by 21.7% in the third quarter after a decline of 3.6% in the second quarter of 2007.

“Manufacturing” grew by 7.8% in the third quarter of 2007 compared to a growth of 2.2% in the previous quarter. This is mostly explained by higher growths of 15.0% in “Textile” and 13.0% in “Food products other than sugar”, partly offset by declines of 12.8% and 14.5% in “Sugar” and “Other manufacturing” respectively.

“Electricity, gas and water supply” grew by a further 4.4% after the 4.2% growth registered in the second quarter of 2007.

“Construction” registered a growth of 9.0% in the third quarter of 2007 after the high growth of 17.0% noted for the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” recorded a growth of 12.3% in the third quarter of 2007 after a decline of 1.0% in the second quarter of 2007.

“Hotels and restaurants” grew by a further 12.9% in the third quarter of 2007 after an already high growth of 23.1% in the previous quarter.

“Transport, storage and communications” grew by 8.6% in the third quarter of 2007, higher than the 7.9% growth in the previous quarter.

“Financial intermediation” grew by 7.0% in the third quarter of 2007, same as in the second quarter.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by 7.5% in the third quarter, same as in the second quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” registered a growth of 1.7% in the third quarter of 2007, lower than the 2.9% growth in the previous quarter.

“Education” grew by 2.8% in the third quarter, lower than the 3.1% growth registered in the second quarter.

“Health and social work” registered a growth of 6.2%, higher than the 2.0% growth in the second quarter.

“Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” grew by a further 8.8% in the third quarter after a growth of 8.5% in the second quarter.

### 3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, third quarter 2007

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2006 – Q<sub>3</sub>2007

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth						
	Q <sub>1</sub> 2006	Q <sub>2</sub> 2006	Q <sub>3</sub> 2006	Q <sub>4</sub> 2006	Q <sub>1</sub> 2007	Q <sub>2</sub> 2007	Q <sub>3</sub> 2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.5
Electricity , gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	1.5
Hotels and restaurants	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.9
Transport , storage and communications	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health and social work	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
FISIM	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3
<b>GDP at basic prices</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>

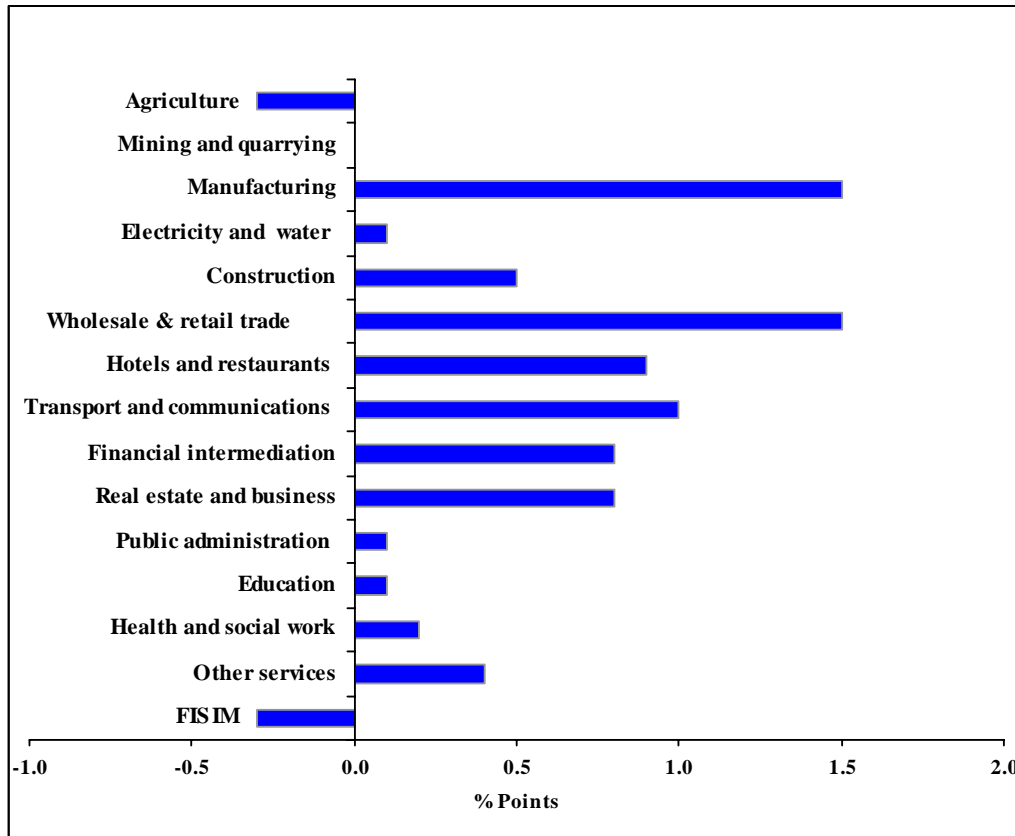
Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate.

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 Figure 3, it is observed that the main contributors to the 7.3% growth in GDP during the third quarter of 2007 were “Manufacturing” (1.5 percentage points), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,

motorcycles, personal and household goods” (1.5 percentage points), “Transport, storage and communications” (1.0 percentage points), “Hotels and restaurants” (0.9 percentage point), “Financial intermediation” (0.8 percentage point), “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.8 percentage point) and “Construction” (0.5 percentage point).

Contributions of the other industry groups ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 percentage point, except for "Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing" whose contribution was -0.3 percentage point.

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



#### 4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

##### 4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the third quarter of 2007, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 48,234 million, representing 82.8% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 40,746 million represented 70.0% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 7,489 million was 12.8% of the GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2004 to 2006 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. During the period 2004 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 exports of sugar and textile products. “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, third quarter 2007**

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that in the third quarter of 2007, total final consumption expenditure increased by 4.2% higher than the growth of 3.6% registered in the second quarter of 2007 (Table 4). The final consumption expenditure of households grew by 4.4% in the third quarter of 2007, same as in the second quarter of 2007 while that of General Government grew by 2.8% compared to a lower growth of 0.7% during the previous quarter.

Investment grew by a further 8.6% in the third quarter of 2007 after the 9.9% growth registered in the second quarter. The 8.6% growth in the third quarter was explained by high growths in both “Building and construction work” (+10.4%) and “Machinery and equipment” (+6.4%).

The growth of 10.4% in “Building and construction work” was attributable to a high growth in “Non-residential building” (+43.4%) explained by high investment in hotels and projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS), partly offset by declines in “Other construction work” (-30.9%) and “Residential building” (-5.1%).

The growth of 6.4% in “Machinery and equipment” was due to high investment in “Passenger car” (+34.3%) and “Other transport equipment” (+47.1%), partly offset by a decline in “Other machinery and equipment” (-3.0%).

Exports of goods and services registered a lower growth of 2.3% in the third quarter of 2007 compared to the growth of 6.8% of the second quarter, explained by a growth of 25.2% in exports of services partly offset by a decline of 12.2% in exports of goods.

Imports of goods and services grew by 10.9% during the third quarter of 2007 after a low growth of 2.0% during the second quarter as a result of high growths of 11.1% and 10.4% in imports of goods and imports of services respectively.

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## **Definition of terminology used**

### **1. 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.

### **2. 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).

### **3. GDP at market prices**

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

### **4. Final Consumption expenditure**

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

### **5. 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.

### **6. 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.

### **7. Goods-producing industries**

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

## **8. 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”.

## **9. 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.

## **10. 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 2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9,829</b>	<b>9,790</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2,654</b>
Sugarcane	5,261	5,212	1,108	1,014	1,487	1,652	1,098	1,005	1,473	1,636
Other	4,568	4,578	1,016	1,120	1,167	1,265	1,035	1,031	1,181	1,331
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>31,942</b>	<b>32,187</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>9,383</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>9,767</b>
Sugar	1,624	1,609	250	338	494	543	247	335	489	538
Food (exc sugar)	7,283	8,310	1,559	1,762	1,807	2,155	1,733	1,971	2,059	2,547
Textile	12,288	10,885	2,866	3,339	2,968	3,115	2,411	2,864	2,654	2,956
Other	10,747	11,383	2,158	2,387	2,632	3,570	2,196	2,612	2,848	3,726
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>794</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>8,835</b>	<b>9,099</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>2,405</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>17,327</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>5,829</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	16,350	18,446	3,356	3,834	4,150	5,010	3,557	4,495	4,846	5,548
Other	977	1,125	244	244	244	244	281	281	281	281
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>12,423</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>3,778</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>19,681</b>	<b>20,447</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>5,563</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>16,766</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>3,946</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,539</b>
Insurance	4,200	4,675	827	957	1,188	1,228	915	1,050	1,333	1,377
Banks (offshore and commercial)	8,991	10,141	2,082	2,418	2,148	2,342	2,247	2,700	2,510	2,685
Other	1,685	1,950	407	476	427	376	463	541	469	476
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>14,679</b>	<b>16,609</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>4,258</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	7,247	8,177	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096
Other	7,432	8,432	1,831	1,870	1,817	1,914	2,084	2,135	2,050	2,163
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>10,579</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,872</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>7,086</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>1,960</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,378</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,590</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-7,818</b>	<b>-8,991</b>	<b>-1,870</b>	<b>-1,911</b>	<b>-1,960</b>	<b>-2,078</b>	<b>-2,087</b>	<b>-2,315</b>	<b>-2,212</b>	<b>-2,377</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>152,422</b>	<b>162,171</b>	<b>34,888</b>	<b>37,091</b>	<b>38,232</b>	<b>42,211</b>	<b>36,673</b>	<b>39,096</b>	<b>41,056</b>	<b>45,347</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>23,173</b>	<b>23,177</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>5,722</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>6,398</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>175,594</b>	<b>185,349</b>	<b>40,051</b>	<b>42,779</b>	<b>43,953</b>	<b>48,811</b>	<b>42,118</b>	<b>44,959</b>	<b>46,526</b>	<b>51,745</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate</b>	<b>13,140</b>	<b>12,108</b>	<b>3,138</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>3,211</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,081</b>

**Table 1 - (cont'd) Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices,  
Q<sub>1</sub> 2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)	2006 <sup>1</sup>				2007		
	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,685</b>
Sugarcane	5,137	1,082	991	1,452	1,613	972	890	1,304
Other	4,993	1,144	1,152	1,350	1,347	1,142	1,132	1,381
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>36,357</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>9,207</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>8,744</b>	<b>9,884</b>	<b>9,860</b>
Sugar	1,586	244	330	482	530	219	297	433
Food (exc sugar)	10,137	2,080	2,482	2,469	3,106	2,646	2,846	2,801
Textile	11,974	2,535	3,037	3,011	3,391	3,267	3,551	3,370
Other	12,659	2,491	2,863	3,245	4,060	2,612	3,191	3,256
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>861</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>3,138</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>22,269</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>6,683</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	20,981	4,549	5,122	5,243	6,066	4,707	5,576	6,314
Other	1,288	322	322	322	322	369	369	369
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>15,431</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>4,127</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>6,111</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>6,092</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>18,850</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>5,044</b>	<b>5,739</b>
Insurance	5,154	1,025	1,163	1,475	1,491	1,137	1,275	1,652
Banks (offshore and commercial)	11,477	2,487	2,731	2,870	3,389	3,109	3,141	3,427
Other	2,219	505	560	600	554	556	628	660
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>19,026</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>4,985</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>5,652</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	9,102	2,182	2,215	2,334	2,371	2,529	2,621	2,746
Other	9,924	2,390	2,479	2,441	2,614	2,746	2,875	2,906
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>12,199</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,178</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,355</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,730</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,212</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-10,117</b>	<b>-2,263</b>	<b>-2,488</b>	<b>-2,636</b>	<b>-2,730</b>	<b>-2,471</b>	<b>-2,623</b>	<b>-3,013</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>181,631</b>	<b>41,422</b>	<b>42,973</b>	<b>45,699</b>	<b>51,537</b>	<b>47,202</b>	<b>48,987</b>	<b>51,323</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>24,319</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>6,916</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>205,950</b>	<b>47,407</b>	<b>48,951</b>	<b>51,434</b>	<b>58,158</b>	<b>53,740</b>	<b>55,675</b>	<b>58,239</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate</b>	<b>13,694</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>3,709</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>4,137</b>

1/ revised estimates    2/ first estimates

**Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

	Annual growth rate		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+14.8</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Sugarcane	+10.6	-9.2	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2
Other	+5.4	-1.1	8.1	+17.9	+5.9	-5.9	-4.8	-7.0	-4.6	+10.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Sugar	+10.6	-9.2	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2
Food (exc sugar)	+4.4	+2.1	+4.8	+11.2	+2.8	+0.1	-3.1	+0.8	+2.2	+7.3
Textile	-7.2	-14.7	-0.5	-3.7	-12.7	-11.2	-21.0	-16.3	-13.3	-8.1
Other	+6.6	+0.4	+6.1	-4.4	+5.8	+17.0	-4.8	+5.2	+6.3	-4.0
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>+13.0</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.5	-7.8	+13.2	+8.3	+8.2	-2.1	+8.3	+9.5	+5.3
Other	+8.5	+8.0	+8.8	+8.9	+8.7	+7.7	+6.7	+7.2	+8.6	+9.7
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6
Banks (offshore and commercial)	+2.0	+4.8	+2.1	+2.9	-4.1	+7.3	-1.4	+3.1	+10.8	+6.9
Other	+15.9	+9.5	+6.3	+38.7	+13.2	+7.0	+8.1	+7.9	+5.5	+17.5
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.3	+4.8	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2	+4.9	+4.7	+4.8	+4.9
Other	+8.0	+8.1	+9.6	+10.4	+6.0	+6.1	+7.3	+7.9	+8.1	+9.1
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+5.4</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+10.3</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+12.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+25.0</b>	<b>+16.1</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-21.2</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-10.0</b>

**Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates**  
 (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2004- Q<sub>3</sub> 2007

	Annual growth rate	2006 <sup>1</sup>				2007		
	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
Sugarcane	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8
Other	+4.5	+4.9	+9.4	+9.0	-3.1	+0.3	-0.2	+3.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+26.3</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-21.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
Sugar	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-12.8	-12.8	-12.8
Food (exc sugar)	+9.6	+12.3	+13.3	+7.2	+6.6	+18.9	+5.7	+13.0
Textile	+2.9	-0.1	-1.1	+6.2	+6.5	+23.1	+17.2	+15.0
Other	+1.8	+4.2	-1.2	+1.4	+2.9	-13.7	-8.3	-14.5
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+32.0</b>	<b>+17.0</b>	<b>+9.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+19.7</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+12.3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.1	+20.4	+7.7	-1.6	-1.3	-4.6	-1.3	+12.6
Other	+7.0	+8.7	+9.2	+5.3	+4.8	+6.0	+4.0	+7.1
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+15.7</b>	<b>+23.1</b>	<b>+12.9</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+9.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+8.6</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.0</b>
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+4.8	+5.5	+4.7	+5.0	+4.9	+5.1
Banks (offshore and commercial)	+7.1	+5.9	+6.1	+5.6	+10.6	+10.0	+8.0	+6.5
Other	+11.0	+5.2	+2.0	+21.3	+17.5	+9.0	+10.0	+11.0
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.4	+4.5	+4.5	+4.4	+4.4	+4.6	+4.9	+5.1
Other	+8.1	+8.2	+9.0	+7.2	+7.9	+8.9	+10.0	+9.9
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+13.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+6.2</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+8.8</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+7.3</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+16.5</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+8.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+9.4</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+12.4</b>

1/ revised estimates    2/ first estimates

**Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q 2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>136,880</b>	<b>154,715</b>	<b>32,427</b>	<b>32,734</b>	<b>33,949</b>	<b>37,770</b>	<b>36,615</b>	<b>37,348</b>	<b>37,752</b>
Households	111,837	127,349	26,379	26,380	27,767	31,310	30,138	30,286	30,998	35,927
General Government	25,043	27,367	6,047	6,354	6,182	6,460	6,477	7,063	6,753	7,073
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>38,002</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>9,724</b>	<b>9,796</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>10,917</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>9,734</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction work</b>	<b>23,042</b>	<b>23,489</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>6,177</b>
Residential building	7,911	7,628	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711	1,764	1,257	2,328	2,279
Non residential building	10,174	9,627	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892	2,508	2,577	2,320	2,222
Other construction work	4,957	6,234	995	1,718	975	1,269	1,007	2,388	1,163	1,677
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>14,960</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>3,557</b>
Passenger car	2,580	2,327	483	531	886	680	518	631	563	616
Other transport equipment	1,728	1,866	296	635	397	400	295	586	526	459
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>1,746</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>459</i>
Other machinery and equipment	10,652	12,049	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,844	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,482
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>-1,371</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>-3,351</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,042</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>94,859</b>	<b>110,940</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>21,167</b>	<b>24,544</b>	<b>26,531</b>	<b>25,155</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>28,473</b>	<b>30,858</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	54,905	63,219	12,222	12,375	15,574	14,734	12,909	14,640	17,865	17,805
Services	39,954	47,721	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,053
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>99,024</b>	<b>122,067</b>	<b>21,964</b>	<b>24,049</b>	<b>25,372</b>	<b>27,639</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>32,654</b>	<b>31,643</b>	<b>32,890</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	70,911	86,734	15,015	17,518	18,218	20,160	17,025	22,797	23,114	23,798
Services	28,113	35,333	6,949	6,531	7,154	7,479	7,855	9,857	8,529	9,092
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>175,594</b>	<b>185,349</b>	<b>40,051</b>	<b>42,779</b>	<b>43,953</b>	<b>48,811</b>	<b>42,118</b>	<b>44,959</b>	<b>46,526</b>	<b>51,745</b>

**Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q 2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)	2006 <sup>1</sup>				2007		
		2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>174,845</b>	<b>41,412</b>	<b>41,998</b>	<b>42,860</b>	<b>48,575</b>	<b>46,350</b>	<b>47,145</b>	<b>48,234</b>
Households	145,491	34,407	34,283	35,861	40,940	39,054	39,063	40,746
General Government	29,355	7,005	7,715	6,999	7,635	7,295	8,082	7,489
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>50,118</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>12,244</b>	<b>17,648</b>	<b>12,518</b>	<b>14,082</b>	<b>14,624</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction work</b>	<b>26,705</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>8,744</b>
Residential building	8,972	1,984	2,130	2,391	2,467	2,911	2,294	2,550
Non residential building	10,666	1,907	2,342	3,035	3,382	3,856	4,793	4,996
Other construction work	7,067	1,547	2,266	1,546	1,708	1,529	2,293	1,198
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>23,413</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>10,091</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>5,880</b>
Passenger car	2,497	616	649	595	638	733	786	848
Other transport equipment	7,628	482	514	452	6,180	528	588	653
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,953</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>653</i>
Other machinery and equipment	13,288	2,330	3,459	4,226	3,273	2,961	3,327	4,379
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>-1,473</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>-2,737</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3,815</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>127,128</b>	<b>30,425</b>	<b>28,143</b>	<b>31,106</b>	<b>37,454</b>	<b>32,622</b>	<b>31,811</b>	<b>32,930</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	74,037	15,933	17,356	19,137	21,611	15,460	16,547	17,410
Services	53,091	14,492	10,787	11,969	15,843	17,162	15,264	15,520
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>150,429</b>	<b>31,823</b>	<b>34,712</b>	<b>36,757</b>	<b>47,137</b>	<b>35,012</b>	<b>38,080</b>	<b>41,364</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	108,569	22,090	25,490	26,123	34,866	23,002	26,837	29,458
Services	41,860	9,733	9,222	10,634	12,271	12,010	11,243	11,906
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>205,950</b>	<b>47,407</b>	<b>48,951</b>	<b>51,434</b>	<b>58,158</b>	<b>53,740</b>	<b>55,675</b>	<b>58,239</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

**Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q  
2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

	Annual growth rate		2004				2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
Households	+7.8	+7.3	+6.1	+9.2	+7.1	+8.7	+9.1	+5.9	+7.9	+6.4
General Government	+4.6	+6.1	+1.2	-0.1	+9.4	+8.8	+4.4	+8.0	+5.8	+6.0
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<b><i>A. Building &amp; Construction work</i></b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Residential building	-2.3	-10.5	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3	-18.8	-38.5	-5.1	+25.1
Non residential building	+20.1	-12.1	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4	+15.4	-16.1	-11.8	-28.2
Other construction work	-24.2	+16.8	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3	-7.0	+28.6	+11.8	+23.9
<b><i>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</i></b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>+22.5</b>	<b>+15.9</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>+20.5</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
Passenger car	+39.5	-14.1	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3	-1.5	+11.9	-39.3	-11.0
Other transport equipment	-40.3	+2.8	-77.9	+44.5	-38.4	-8.0	-6.0	-9.7	+29.3	+12.7
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-16.3	+10.1	-2.2	-1.5	-38.4	-8.0	-6.0	+9.1	+29.3	+12.7
Other machinery and equipment	+14.0	+7.7	+27.9	+18.7	+15.8	-2.2	-14.4	+29.9	+29.5	-12.3
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+18.8</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+12.5</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-3.5	+8.9	-1.2	-1.6	-2.6	-7.9	-3.9	+12.4	+9.5	+16.9
Services	+4.3	+13.0	+12.9	+1.0	-1.7	+4.4	+7.1	+27.8	+13.0	+7.1
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+3.9	+5.5	-4.1	+15.3	+2.7	+3.2	-7.8	+15.1	+9.5	+4.7
Services	+0.1	+8.4	+13.4	-0.7	-3.5	-7.7	-8.1	+33.7	+3.1	+8.2

**Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2004 - Q<sub>3</sub> 2007**

	Annual growth rate	2006 <sup>1</sup>				2007		
	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
Households	+5.9	+6.3	+8.2	+6.1	+3.3	+4.6	+4.4	+4.4
General Government	+3.8	+4.5	+5.4	+0.7	+4.7	+0.6	+0.7	+2.8
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+19.2</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+59.4</b>	<b>+25.1</b>	<b>+9.9</b>	<b>+8.6</b>
<b><i>A. Building &amp; Construction work</i></b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+13.0</b>	<b>+34.0</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+10.4</b>
Residential building	+10.3	+7.2	+61.2	-5.2	-0.2	+32.1	-4.8	-5.1
Non residential building	+3.9	-26.9	-12.8	+21.5	+41.1	+72.2	+71.8	+43.4
Other construction work	+6.3	+46.2	-9.7	+22.3	-6.4	-10.9	-10.5	-30.9
<b><i>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</i></b>	<b>+37.3</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+131.6</b>	<b>+12.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
Passenger car	+4.2	+16.0	-1.0	+3.9	-0.2	+15.2	+15.8	+34.3
Other transport equipment	+296.9	+63.0	-10.4	-12.9	+878.5	+12.2	+16.8	+47.1
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+8.6	+63.0	+8.8	-12.9	+10.5	+12.2	+16.8	+47.1
Other machinery and equipment	+3.6	-7.0	-4.6	+8.6	+18.3	+11.6	-10.8	-3.0
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+16.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+11.9</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+10.1	+18.9	+11.1	+0.8	+12.0	-12.4	-10.0	-12.2
Services	+4.6	+14.0	-14.4	+6.1	+11.9	+6.8	+33.6	+25.2
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+15.1</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+24.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+10.9</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+11.1	+16.7	-0.8	+2.5	+27.1	-8.0	-2.1	+11.1
Services	+5.1	+11.6	-16.9	+13.1	+17.0	+9.0	+13.4	+10.4

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**

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

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

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>C. Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by change in producer prices.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production accounts of decorative rocks through survey of establishments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual estimates of value added evenly distributed over the 4 quarters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Manufacturing</b>			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Final annual production accounts.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.</li> </ul>
EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) Department and the Large Taxpayers' Department (LTD).</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).</li> </ul>
Non – EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT and LTD Departments</li> <li>- Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “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.</li> <li>- Small establishments: Quarterly value added estimates based on the same quarterly trends as “Large establishments”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index based on Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) adjusted for small establishments.</li> </ul>
<b>E. Electricity, Gas &amp; Water Supply</b>			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from CEB and CWA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity and water sold.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of the IPP (available with one year lag)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year.</li> </ul>	

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

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

<b>J. Financial Intermediation</b>			
Financial Intermediation	- Quarterly survey among all offshore and commercial banks, and insurance companies.	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- 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 number of life policies processed during the year.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>K. Real Estate, Renting &amp; Business Activities</b>			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of housing units (Hu) from Housing Census</li> <li>- Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of Hu and rent per Hu.</li> <li>- Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings.</li> </ul>	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
Renting and Business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trends in related sectors.</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as no. of cases lodged in court and tourist arrivals.</li> </ul>	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.
<b>L. Public Administration &amp; Defence; Compulsory Social Security</b>			
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.
<b>M. Education services</b>			
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"> <li>- Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Enrolment from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB)</li> <li>- % change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4.</li> <li>- Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are quarterlised accordingly.</li> </ul>	Volume based on enrolment statistics.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>N. Health and Social Work</b>			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production accounts of clinics.</li> <li>- Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI component.</li> </ul>
<b>- O. Other Community, Social &amp; Personal Services</b>			
Sanitary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of Waste Water Authority.</li> <li>- Quarterly surveys among a sample of private companies.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
Amusement and Recreational Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly data from the VAT Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
Personal Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT department</li> <li>- Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages</li> <li>- Tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Quarterly value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>



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

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
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.

<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>		
<b>Building and Construction</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
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, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department.	

<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd	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.
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