

# Quarterly National Accounts

## Second Quarter 2022

### Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2022. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach, based on latest available data.

For more meaningful trend analysis, seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly GDP from the production approach have been worked out. The derived quarter-to-quarter growth rates, together with some analysis are presented in section 6 of this publication.

Definitions of terminology are given on pages 9 and 10. The data sources and methods used, including the method used for seasonal adjustment are described in the **Annex**.

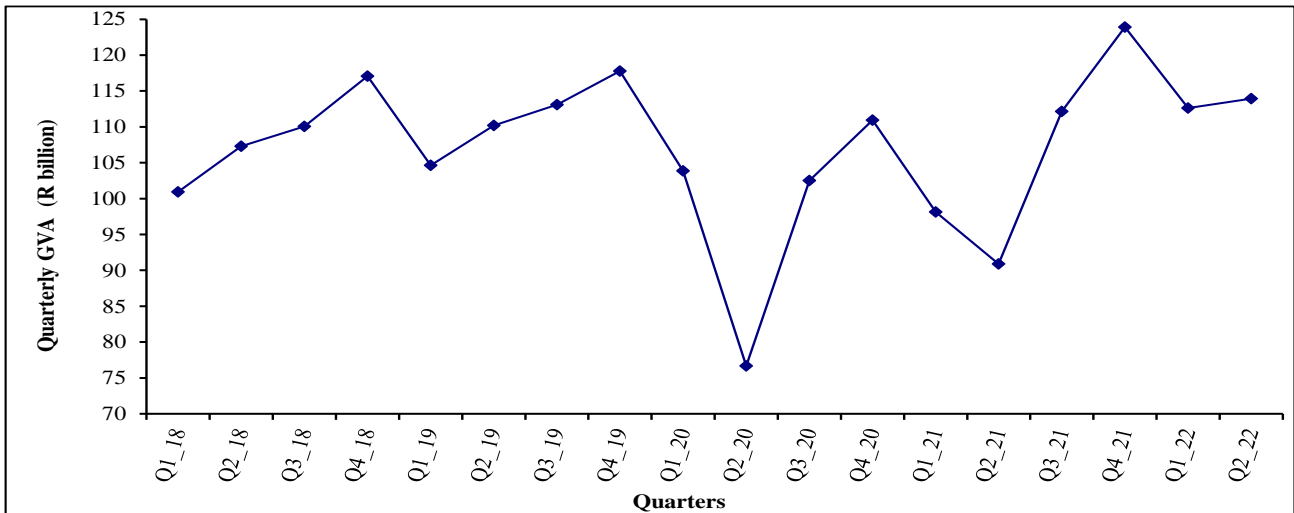
### 2. Highlights

Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices for the second quarter of 2022 stood at R113,933 million, compared to R90,873 million for the corresponding quarter of 2021. In the second quarter of 2022, indirect taxes net of subsidies amounted to R17,769 million, and GDP at current market prices to R131,701 million compared to R104,362 million for the corresponding quarter of 2021.

GDP at market prices increased by 15.9% during the second quarter of 2022 compared to the growth of 15.5% during the corresponding quarter of 2021.

### 3. Quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at current basic prices

Figure 1 shows the quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at current basic prices for the first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2022. It is observed that during the period 2018 to 2019, 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 2019, GVA at current basic prices which stood at R104,647 million in the first quarter, increased to R110,199 million in the second quarter, R113,090 million in the third quarter to peak at R117,784 million in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter of 2020, GVA declined to R103,850 million. As a result of COVID-19 pandemic, it further declined in the second quarter of 2020 to reach R76,673 million. It then increased to R102,526 million and R110,921 million in the third and fourth quarter of 2020 respectively. In the first and second quarter of 2021, GVA declined to R98,125 million and R90,873 million respectively due to the impact of the second lockdown. It then increased to R112,148 million and R123,900 million in the third and fourth quarter of 2021. GVA for the first and second quarter of 2022 is estimated at R112,632 million and R113,933 million respectively.

**Fig 1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q1 2018 – Q2 2022**

The lower GVA 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 GVA figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Accommodation and food service activities” due to high tourist arrivals, “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

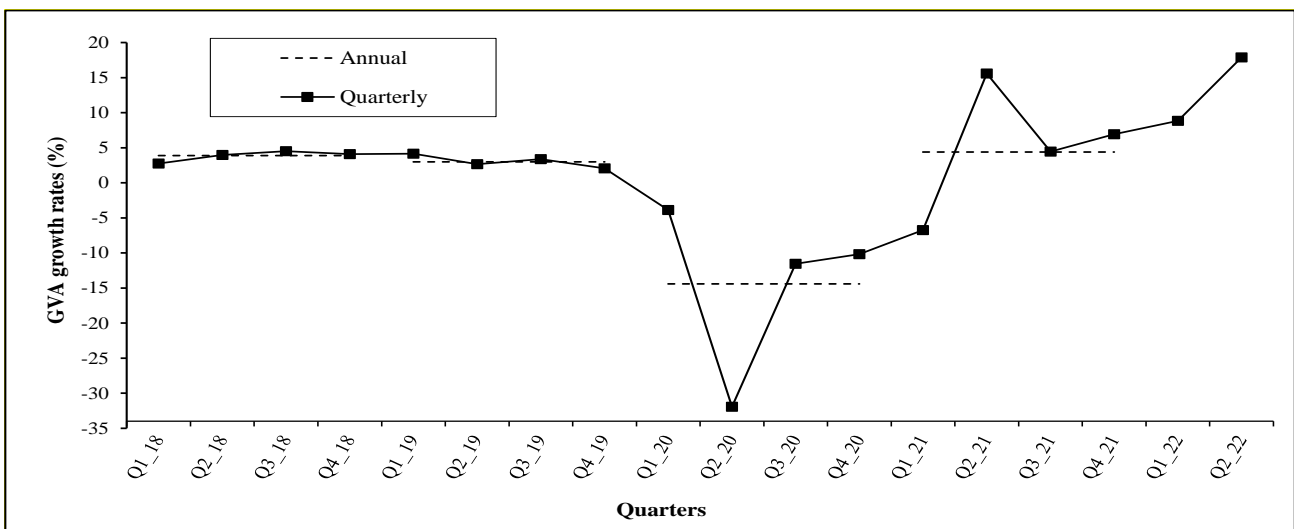
Quarterly data series normally indicate that around 23% of the annual GVA is produced in the first quarters, 25% in both second and third quarters and 27% in the fourth quarters.

#### 4. Quarterly growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

##### 4.1 Growth rates, Q1 2018 – Q2 2022, (year-on-year change)

Table 2 shows year-on-year quarterly growth rates by industry group during the first quarter of 2018 to the second quarter of 2022. The rates are based on value added unadjusted for seasonality and represent the percentage change in real value added over the same quarter of the previous year.

Figure 2 shows quarterly growth rates as well as annual growth rates.

**Fig 2: GVA growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q1 2018 – Q2 2022**

The quarterly growth rates show that the economy registered positive growths up to the fourth quarter of 2019, followed by contractions ranging between -31.9% and -3.9% up to the first quarter of 2021. In the second quarter of 2021 a high growth of 15.6% was observed, followed by a lower growths of 4.5% and 7.0% in the third and fourth quarter of 2021 respectively. GVA growth rate for the first and second quarters of 2022 is estimated at 8.8% and 17.9% respectively.

#### **4.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2022**

GVA growth rate for the second quarter of 2022 over the corresponding quarter of 2021 is revised downwards to 8.8% from 9.9% as estimated in June 2022.

#### **4.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q<sub>2</sub> 2022**

Year-on-year growth rates for the second quarter of 2022 are compared with the year-on-year growths one quarter earlier.

Total GVA growth rate for the second quarter of 2022 over the corresponding quarter of 2021 is estimated at 17.9%. Growth rates by industry group were as follows:

“Agriculture, forestry and fishing” grew by 7.4%, compared to the contraction of 8.5% registered in the previous quarter. The 7.4% increase is explained by a growth of 8.1% in “Other agriculture”, partly offset by a decrease of 4.3% in “Sugarcane”.

“Manufacturing” registered a growth of 12.8% after that of 10.4% observed in the previous quarter. The growth of 12.8% resulted from increases in “Food (exc. sugar)” (14.5%), “Textile” (10.8%) and “Other Manufacturing” (13.2%), partly offset by a decrease in “Sugar” (-8.3%).

“Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” registered a growth of 3.7%, lower than the growth of 9.0% observed in the first quarter of 2022.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” grew by 2.2% after the growth of 7.3%, registered in the previous quarter.

“Construction” registered a high growth of 30.0% following that of 0.9% observed in the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” increased by 2.8% after that of 1.8% registered in the previous quarter.

“Transportation and storage” registered a growth of 12.8% compared to the contraction of 0.7% observed in the previous quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” further grew by 725.0% after the growth of 446.4% recorded in the previous quarter.

“Information and communication” increased by 3.9%, lower than the growth of 4.4% achieved in the previous quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” grew by 3.5%, higher than that of 1.7% registered in the previous quarter.

“Real estate activities” grew by 2.0%, following that of 0.9% observed in the previous quarter.

“Professional, scientific and technical activities” grew by 32.0%, higher than the growth of 0.7% observed in the first quarter of 2022.

“Administrative and support service activities” increased by 46.6% after the low growth of 0.8% observed in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” increased by 3.5%, lower than the growth of 11.6% registered in the previous quarter.

“Education” further grew by 2.2% after that of 5.6% observed in the previous quarter.

“Human health and social work activities” increased by 7.8% following that of 10.0% registered in the first quarter of 2022.

“Arts, entertainment and recreation” went up 189.8% as opposed to a contraction of 12.9% observed in the previous quarter.

“Other service activities” further increased by 29.1% after that of 17.8% observed in the previous quarter.

#### **4.4 Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, second quarter 2022**

The contribution of an industry to GVA growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in GVA and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Figure 3, it is observed that the 17.9% growth in GVA during the second quarter of 2022 was mainly due to:

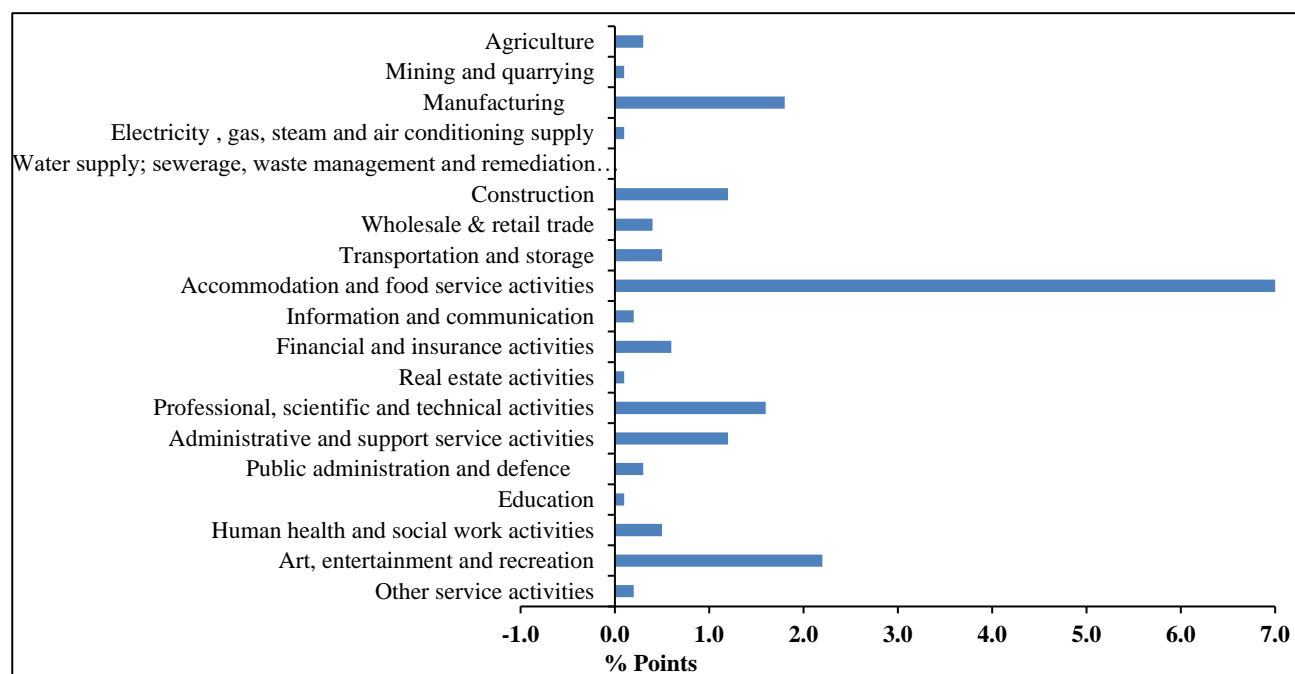
- (i) “Accommodation and food service activities” (7.0 percentage points);
- (ii) “Arts, entertainment and recreation” (2.2 percentage points);
- (iii) “Manufacturing” (1.8 percentage points);
- (iv) “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (1.6 percentage points);
- (v) “Construction” (1.2 percentage points);
- (vi) “Administrative and support service activities” (1.2 percentage points);
- (vii) “Financial and insurance activities” (0.6 percentage point);
- (viii) “Transport and storage” (0.5 percentage point); and
- (ix) “Human health and social work activities” (0.5 percentage point).

**Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 – Q<sub>2</sub> 2022**

Industry Group	2021				2022	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	-0.8	3.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.8
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.2	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.2	1.0	-0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4
Transportation and storage	-0.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	-6.0	0.4	1.2	2.9	5.4	7.0
Information and communication	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	0.3
Education	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Human health and social work activities	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Art , entertainment and recreation	-0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	2.2
Other services	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>

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

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), second quarter 2022**

## 5. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

### 5.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the second quarter of 2022, final consumption expenditure which comprises of consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R108,540 million, representing 82% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Of the 82% of the quarterly GDP, final consumption of households represented 64% or R84,692 million and that of general government 18% or R23,848 million (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2021, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 31% of the yearly total compared to 23% in the first quarter, 19% in the second quarter and 26% in the third quarter.

“Exports of goods” are generally lowest in the first quarters. “Exports of services”, which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers, are normally highest during the first and fourth quarters.

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

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

### 5.2 Growth rates (year-on-year) of expenditure components, Q<sub>2</sub> 2022 – Table 4

Analysis of year-on-year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 10.7% in the second quarter of 2022 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2021. Final consumption expenditure of households increased by 13.1% and that of general government by 4.4%.

Investment (Gross fixed capital formation) increased by 35.1% after the growth of 5.3% observed in the second quarter of 2021. The 35.1% growth resulted from increases in “Building and construction work” (27.9%) and “Machinery and equipment” (45.3%).

The 27.9% expansion in “Building and construction work” resulted from increases in “Residential building” (59.7%), “Non-Residential building” (10.8%) and “Other construction work” (12.1%).

The increase of 45.3% in “Machinery and equipment” resulted from increases in “Passenger cars” (11.1%) and “Other transport equipment” (174.1%) and “Other machinery and equipment” (43.9%).

Exports of goods and services went up by 36.9%, higher than the growth of 25.8% registered in the previous quarter. The growth of 36.9% was due to increases in exports of goods (19.0%) and exports of services (50.1%).

Imports of goods and services registered an increase 14.9% following that of 13.0% observed in the previous quarter. The growth of 14.9% is due to increases in imports of goods (11.5%) and imports of services (25.0%).

## 6. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GVA

Table B and Figure 4 show the year-on-year quarterly GVA growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for first quarter of 2018 to second quarter of 2022.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a turning point in the second quarter of 2021; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the third quarter of 2020.

Seasonally adjusted data show that the quarter-to-quarter GVA increased by 5.1% in the second quarter of 2022 after that of 1.2% observed in the previous quarter.

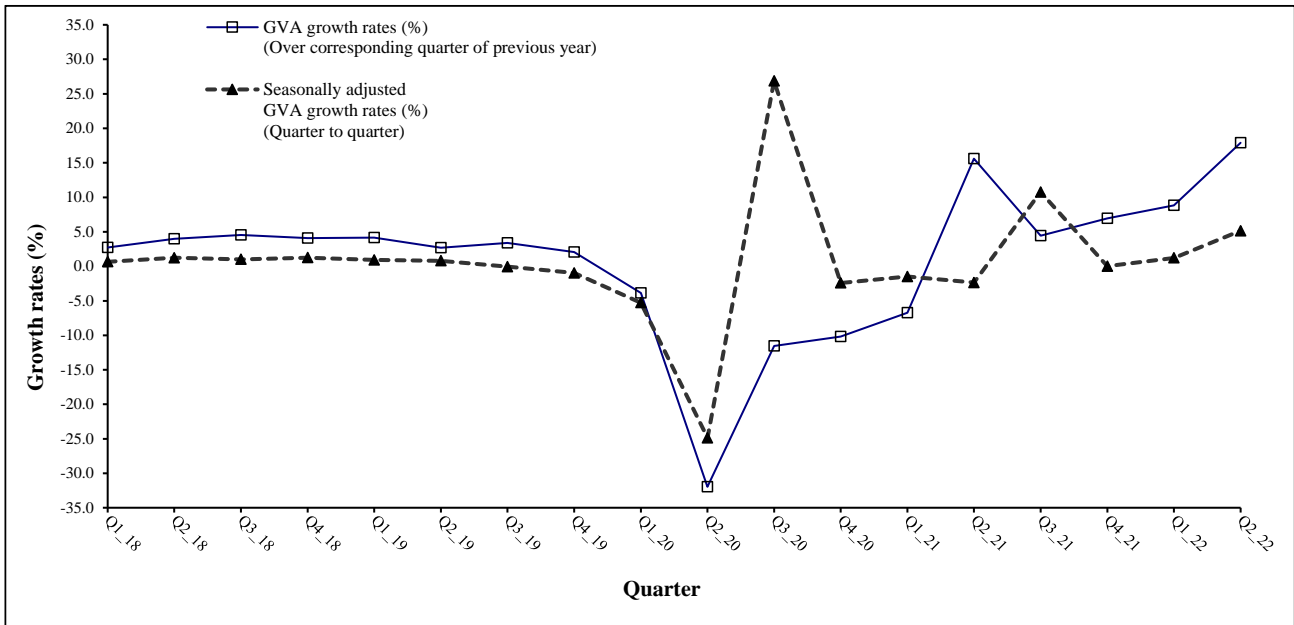
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

**Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates<sup>1</sup>, Q1 2018 – Q2 2022**

Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_18	2.7	0.7	Q3_21	4.5	10.8
Q2_18	4.0	1.2	Q4_21	7.0	0.0
Q3_18	4.5	1.0	Q1_22	8.8	1.2
Q4_18	4.1	1.3	Q2_22	17.9	5.1
Q1_19	4.2	0.9			
Q2_19	2.7	0.8			
Q3_19	3.4	-0.1			
Q4_19	2.1	-1.0			
Q1_20	-3.9	-5.3			
Q2_20	-31.9	-24.9			
Q3_20	-11.5	26.9			
Q4_20	-10.2	-2.4			
Q1_21	-6.7	-1.5			
Q2_21	15.6	-2.4			

1/ Growth rates from first quarter of 2018 to first quarter of 2022 have been revised and that of the second quarter of 2022 is a first estimate.

**Fig 4: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter-to-quarter), Q1 2018 – Q2 2022**





## **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. Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices**

Gross Value Added 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 Gross Value Added 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 Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)**

GFCF 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. Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)**

Export Oriented Enterprises comprise enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by ex - Board of Investment.

## **8. 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.

## **9. Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)**

FISIM is the value of services not explicitly charged by financial institutions (banks and similar institutions) and is imputed in respect of all loans and deposits irrespective of source of funds. As recommended by the 2008 SNA, it is allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

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

**Statistics Mauritius**

**Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development**

**Port Louis**

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**Table 1 - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022**

(R million)

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2018 <sup>1</sup>				2019 <sup>1</sup>			
	2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>12,820</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,130</b>
Sugarcane	1,309	1,296	224	247	317	520	222	242	307	526
Other	11,512	12,568	2,483	2,462	3,214	3,353	2,705	2,802	3,457	3,604
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>457</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>56,630</b>	<b>53,874</b>	<b>10,616</b>	<b>13,727</b>	<b>15,042</b>	<b>17,245</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>13,194</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>16,137</b>
Sugar	713	756	125	197	196	195	133	209	208	206
Food (exc sugar)	19,894	19,685	3,498	4,341	5,358	6,696	3,468	4,266	5,265	6,687
Textile	16,278	13,676	3,084	4,359	4,543	4,292	2,596	4,090	3,566	3,424
Other	19,745	19,757	3,909	4,830	4,944	6,062	3,975	4,630	5,331	5,821
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>7,001</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,761</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>21,185</b>	<b>22,817</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>6,118</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>52,615</b>	<b>54,673</b>	<b>10,591</b>	<b>13,201</b>	<b>13,816</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>13,387</b>	<b>14,009</b>	<b>14,598</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	50,503	52,465	10,207	12,643	13,327	14,326	12,277	12,805	13,498	13,885
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>28,771</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>7,222</b>	<b>6,879</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>7,406</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>7,400</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>31,648</b>	<b>31,714</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>6,654</b>	<b>9,007</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>9,087</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>18,154</b>	<b>19,388</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>4,692</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>4,987</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>53,478</b>	<b>55,179</b>	<b>13,235</b>	<b>13,314</b>	<b>13,416</b>	<b>13,514</b>	<b>13,661</b>	<b>14,268</b>	<b>13,974</b>	<b>13,277</b>
Monetary intermediation	29,921	31,497	7,635	7,547	7,346	7,393	8,037	8,471	7,522	7,466
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,822	3,015	695	706	706	715	742	755	754	764
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	11,317	9,504	2,699	2,766	2,940	2,912	2,266	2,323	2,469	2,446
Other	9,418	11,163	2,206	2,294	2,424	2,494	2,615	2,720	3,228	2,600
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>24,924</b>	<b>25,756</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>5,992</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>6,604</b>	<b>6,611</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	20,026	20,604	4,985	4,753	5,154	5,133	5,077	4,853	5,348	5,326
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>23,524</b>	<b>24,839</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>6,268</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>3,441</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>26,583</b>	<b>27,485</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>6,874</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>7,292</b>	<b>7,009</b>	<b>7,188</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>20,771</b>	<b>20,833</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>5,274</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>5,284</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>5,141</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>20,305</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>5,069</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>15,239</b>	<b>15,761</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>3,938</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,748</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>435,376</b>	<b>445,719</b>	<b>100,940</b>	<b>107,309</b>	<b>110,076</b>	<b>117,051</b>	<b>104,647</b>	<b>110,199</b>	<b>113,090</b>	<b>117,784</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>64,671</b>	<b>66,388</b>	<b>14,767</b>	<b>17,505</b>	<b>13,802</b>	<b>18,596</b>	<b>16,051</b>	<b>17,363</b>	<b>15,372</b>	<b>17,603</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>500,047</b>	<b>512,108</b>	<b>115,708</b>	<b>124,815</b>	<b>123,878</b>	<b>135,647</b>	<b>120,698</b>	<b>127,561</b>	<b>128,462</b>	<b>135,387</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>22,406</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>4,197</b>

Table 1 (cont'd) - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022

(R million)

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2020 <sup>1</sup>				2021 <sup>1</sup>				2022	
	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>15,694</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>3,628</b>
Sugarcane	1,202	1,519	206	225	284	488	261	285	361	611	274	302
Other	12,901	14,175	2,762	2,816	3,446	3,876	2,945	3,030	3,967	4,234	3,354	4,062
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>485</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>48,552</b>	<b>56,012</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>17,514</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>14,489</b>
Sugar	710	895	125	196	195	194	157	247	246	244	166	261
Food (exc sugar)	19,172	21,406	3,729	3,339	5,301	6,802	3,539	4,329	5,587	7,951	4,308	5,394
Textile	10,920	12,824	2,814	1,624	3,156	3,326	2,368	3,288	3,808	3,360	2,643	3,890
Other	17,750	20,888	4,469	2,500	4,887	5,894	4,143	4,451	6,334	5,959	5,200	4,944
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>1,306</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>17,033</b>	<b>22,419</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>7,195</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>5,226</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>48,931</b>	<b>50,756</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>10,663</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>15,137</b>	<b>10,386</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>11,195</b>	<b>13,017</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	47,053	48,706	9,741	10,309	12,517	14,486	10,010	11,083	12,267	15,346	10,789	12,519
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>22,180</b>	<b>23,174</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>6,369</b>	<b>7,076</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>5,117</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>10,574</b>	<b>7,716</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>6,583</b>	<b>7,167</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>20,092</b>	<b>21,579</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>5,141</b>	<b>5,228</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>5,577</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>55,562</b>	<b>59,065</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>14,278</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>13,417</b>	<b>14,631</b>	<b>14,993</b>	<b>15,097</b>	<b>14,344</b>	<b>15,483</b>	<b>16,070</b>
Monetary intermediation	29,625	30,340	7,478	7,960	7,099	7,088	7,806	7,996	7,181	7,357	7,830	8,164
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,779	2,706	729	691	690	669	710	673	672	652	750	735
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	9,197	9,521	2,174	2,227	2,389	2,407	2,250	2,305	2,474	2,492	2,420	2,533
Other	13,961	16,498	3,270	3,401	4,037	3,252	3,864	4,019	4,771	3,843	4,483	4,639
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>25,357</b>	<b>26,040</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>6,773</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>7,248</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>5,662</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	20,849	21,178	5,128	4,845	5,417	5,459	5,040	4,749	5,597	5,792	5,132	4,840
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>21,792</b>	<b>23,845</b>	<b>6,163</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>5,993</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>7,061</b>	<b>6,623</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>3,735</b>
<b>Public administration and defence: compulsory social security</b>	<b>28,730</b>	<b>31,106</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>7,533</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>7,566</b>	<b>8,055</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>8,637</b>	<b>8,495</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>20,724</b>	<b>21,639</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>5,484</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>20,594</b>	<b>22,605</b>	<b>5,085</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>6,304</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>13,156</b>	<b>13,295</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>4,269</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>3,407</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>1,040</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>393,970</b>	<b>425,046</b>	<b>103,850</b>	<b>76,673</b>	<b>102,526</b>	<b>110,921</b>	<b>98,125</b>	<b>90,873</b>	<b>112,148</b>	<b>123,900</b>	<b>112,632</b>	<b>113,933</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>54,626</b>	<b>55,624</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>11,153</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>15,294</b>	<b>12,744</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>12,699</b>	<b>16,692</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>17,769</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>448,596</b>	<b>480,670</b>	<b>119,281</b>	<b>87,826</b>	<b>115,275</b>	<b>126,215</b>	<b>110,869</b>	<b>104,362</b>	<b>124,846</b>	<b>140,593</b>	<b>128,523</b>	<b>131,701</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>16,039</b>	<b>18,430</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>5,757</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates 3/ Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Development

**Table 2 - Gross Value Added - sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022**

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2018 <sup>1</sup>				2019 <sup>1</sup>			
	2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
Sugarcane	-9.1	+2.4	-10.7	-10.0	-9.0	-7.9	+3.0	+2.1	+3.0	+2.0
Other	+0.4	+4.4	-6.2	-3.5	+4.9	+4.5	+6.7	+7.3	+2.3	+2.7
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+9.8</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Sugar	-22.0	+9.3	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0	-22.0	+9.3	+9.3	+9.3	+9.3
Food (exc sugar)	+3.4	+1.6	+7.8	+4.3	+1.8	+1.8	+4.3	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0
Textile	-6.8	-5.4	-9.2	-9.0	-8.5	-0.7	-1.9	+1.8	-10.2	-10.2
Other	+4.7	+6.5	+4.3	+4.9	+4.1	+5.1	+7.0	+7.6	+6.7	+5.1
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+16.2</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+11.3</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+18.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	+3.5	+3.5	-8.1	+5.8	+14.0	+2.1	+19.2	+0.5	+1.1	-2.9
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
Monetary intermediation	+5.7	+5.4	+6.0	+5.8	+5.5	+5.5	+3.1	+5.8	+6.9	+5.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.3	+6.7	+6.6	+6.2	+6.3	+7.1	+6.0	+6.1	+6.1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.8	-6.2	+5.1	+4.9	+4.3	+4.9	-6.1	-4.7	-7.5	-6.6
Other	+16.6	+9.7	+16.6	+16.7	+16.5	+16.6	+11.9	+9.9	+22.0	-4.3
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+3.0	+3.1	+3.8	+3.8	+2.1	+2.4	+3.0	+2.7	+3.4	+3.4
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Public administration and defence: compulsory social security</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+12.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>-8.2</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>-7.6</b>

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2020 <sup>1</sup>				2021 <sup>1</sup>				2022	
	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
Sugarcane	-18.1	-7.2	-20.2	-19.6	-20.4	-15.1	-8.2	-8.1	-6.8	-6.5	-4.3	-4.3
Other	-0.2	+8.5	-2.2	-5.0	+5.0	-0.1	+5.7	+7.4	+10.8	+9.2	-6.8	+8.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-51.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+66.5</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+26.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-42.0</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>+37.8</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+12.8</b>
Sugar	-17.2	-5.1	-17.2	-17.2	-17.2	-17.2	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-8.3	-8.3
Food (exc sugar)	-10.6	+4.9	-0.7	-24.9	-6.2	-10.1	-8.1	+19.1	-2.9	+11.5	+10.5	+14.5
Textile	-29.0	+8.9	-11.8	-62.1	-15.1	-19.1	-14.7	+77.5	+5.3	-4.0	+1.1	+10.8
Other	-17.1	+12.0	-3.4	-43.7	-8.6	-11.4	-3.8	+46.0	+15.4	+2.8	+15.9	+13.2
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-29.3</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-28.0</b>	<b>+22.7</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-89.4</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+474.7</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+30.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	-11.7	+4.1	-20.7	-19.6	-9.6	+1.4	+2.3	+7.0	-0.7	+7.3	+1.8	+2.8
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>+54.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+12.8</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>-65.6</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-92.2</b>	<b>-82.8</b>	<b>-78.7</b>	<b>-83.9</b>	<b>+51.7</b>	<b>+96.7</b>	<b>+155.6</b>	<b>+446.4</b>	<b>+725.0</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+9.2</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
Monetary intermediation	+0.9	+4.7	+2.9	-0.9	+0.6	+1.0	+3.9	+5.2	+5.0	+4.6	+0.8	+3.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+1.2	+1.3	+4.5	-0.8	+1.0	+0.1	+1.1	+1.1	+1.9	+1.0	+6.9	+6.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+2.4	+2.7	+4.8	+1.3	+2.5	+1.1	+0.9	+4.7	+1.8	+3.3	+0.2	+3.3
Other	+15.0	+6.4	+15.3	+12.4	+16.4	+15.8	+9.0	+10.4	+2.8	+4.2	+3.6	+4.2
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+1.4	+0.9	+1.8	-0.0	+1.6	+2.2	+0.9	-0.1	+1.3	+1.4	+0.9	+1.1
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-40.7</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+14.3</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+32.0</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+46.6</b>
<b>Public administration and defence: compulsory social security</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>-84.7</b>	<b>-22.1</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>+38.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>+189.8</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>-27.5</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-75.1</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>+53.3</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+11.3</b>	<b>+17.8</b>	<b>+29.1</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>+15.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+17.9</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>+14.7</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>+15.5</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+15.9</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-54.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>+61.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+18.1</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

**Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2018 <sup>1</sup>				2019 <sup>1</sup>			
	2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>435,150</b>	<b>451,280</b>	<b>100,331</b>	<b>106,120</b>	<b>109,707</b>	<b>118,992</b>	<b>103,726</b>	<b>109,678</b>	<b>114,303</b>	<b>123,573</b>
Households	362,331	375,746	83,003	86,603	92,201	100,524	85,729	89,678	95,988	104,351
General Government	72,819	75,534	17,328	19,517	17,506	18,468	17,997	19,999	18,315	19,222
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>90,242</b>	<b>97,745</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>22,256</b>	<b>23,583</b>	<b>24,384</b>	<b>22,209</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>26,920</b>	<b>25,640</b>
<i>A. Building &amp; construction work</i>	<i>56,900</i>	<i>62,797</i>	<i>13,322</i>	<i>13,312</i>	<i>14,990</i>	<i>15,276</i>	<i>14,642</i>	<i>14,786</i>	<i>16,587</i>	<i>16,783</i>
Residential building	24,517	26,520	5,866	5,743	6,618	6,290	6,577	6,038	6,962	6,943
Non residential building	13,697	17,288	3,112	3,239	3,422	3,924	3,608	4,180	4,685	4,815
Other construction work	18,686	18,990	4,345	4,331	4,950	5,062	4,457	4,568	4,940	5,026
<i>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</i>	<i>33,342</i>	<i>34,948</i>	<i>6,698</i>	<i>8,943</i>	<i>8,592</i>	<i>9,108</i>	<i>7,568</i>	<i>8,191</i>	<i>10,333</i>	<i>8,857</i>
Passenger car	5,262	5,198	1,075	1,291	1,508	1,388	1,155	1,320	1,393	1,330
Other transport equipment	3,229	5,999	685	787	866	891	916	1,225	2,375	1,483
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>3,204</i>	<i>5,587</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>762</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>1,162</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>1,320</i>
Other machinery and equipment	24,851	23,751	4,938	6,865	6,218	6,829	5,497	5,646	6,565	6,044
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>631</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>230,503</b>	<b>225,695</b>	<b>57,076</b>	<b>55,738</b>	<b>55,403</b>	<b>62,286</b>	<b>55,240</b>	<b>55,942</b>	<b>56,760</b>	<b>57,754</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	80,339	78,799	18,094	20,165	20,858	21,222	19,278	20,469	20,166	18,886
Services	150,164	146,896	38,982	35,574	34,545	41,063	35,962	35,473	36,594	38,868
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>259,979</b>	<b>267,408</b>	<b>56,312</b>	<b>63,825</b>	<b>66,829</b>	<b>73,013</b>	<b>62,957</b>	<b>65,002</b>	<b>68,010</b>	<b>71,439</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	182,900	188,361	37,313	45,711	48,180	51,696	43,732	46,035	48,564	50,030
Services	77,079	79,047	18,999	18,114	18,649	21,317	19,225	18,967	19,446	21,409
Statistical Discrepancies	0	3,008	-6,438	3,322	1,003	2,112	2,017	3,631	-1,868	-772
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>500,047</b>	<b>512,108</b>	<b>115,708</b>	<b>124,815</b>	<b>123,878</b>	<b>135,647</b>	<b>120,698</b>	<b>127,561</b>	<b>128,462</b>	<b>135,387</b>

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022

	(R million)											
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2020 <sup>1</sup>				2021 <sup>1</sup>				2022	
	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>404,461</b>	<b>431,170</b>	<b>101,884</b>	<b>78,156</b>	<b>102,748</b>	<b>121,673</b>	<b>99,623</b>	<b>89,226</b>	<b>112,117</b>	<b>130,203</b>	<b>110,071</b>	<b>108,540</b>
Households	326,044	350,019	83,323	56,227	84,715	101,779	80,605	67,109	92,386	109,919	87,510	84,692
General Government	78,417	81,150	18,561	21,929	18,033	19,894	19,018	22,117	19,732	20,284	22,561	23,848
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>76,916</b>	<b>93,820</b>	<b>21,621</b>	<b>7,597</b>	<b>22,728</b>	<b>24,970</b>	<b>22,527</b>	<b>17,164</b>	<b>26,158</b>	<b>27,971</b>	<b>26,996</b>	<b>26,464</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>48,877</b>	<b>61,797</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>17,074</b>	<b>14,713</b>	<b>9,894</b>	<b>17,793</b>	<b>19,397</b>	<b>17,144</b>	<b>15,031</b>
Residential building	20,850	24,877	6,479	882	6,420	7,069	7,109	3,379	6,856	7,533	7,255	6,391
Non residential building	12,815	19,733	3,021	445	4,282	5,067	3,078	3,538	6,465	6,652	4,871	4,687
Other construction work	15,212	17,188	4,520	916	4,838	4,939	4,526	2,977	4,473	5,213	5,018	3,953
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>28,039</b>	<b>32,023</b>	<b>7,601</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>7,896</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>7,270</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>11,433</b>
Passenger car	3,578	4,429	1,115	490	1,046	927	724	1,326	1,217	1,162	1,468	1,548
Other transport equipment	4,578	2,439	1,918	912	1,142	606	909	425	534	571	963	1,185
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>4,211</i>	<i>2,643</i>	<i>1,815</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>1,185</i>
Other machinery and equipment	19,883	25,155	4,568	3,953	5,000	6,363	6,181	5,519	6,614	6,841	7,421	8,700
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-173</b>	<b>-254</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,393</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>176,631</b>	<b>211,683</b>	<b>56,752</b>	<b>33,955</b>	<b>44,425</b>	<b>41,498</b>	<b>44,284</b>	<b>46,909</b>	<b>55,302</b>	<b>65,188</b>	<b>66,707</b>	<b>77,993</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	70,223	81,992	18,957	12,252	19,540	19,474	17,297	19,418	22,276	23,001	21,837	25,976
Services	106,408	129,691	37,795	21,703	24,885	22,024	26,987	27,491	33,026	42,187	44,870	52,017
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>208,640</b>	<b>258,356</b>	<b>60,551</b>	<b>41,431</b>	<b>49,698</b>	<b>56,961</b>	<b>53,317</b>	<b>57,305</b>	<b>66,042</b>	<b>81,692</b>	<b>76,247</b>	<b>91,269</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	153,684	194,313	41,441	31,588	37,258	43,397	40,356	44,221	49,396	60,340	56,037	69,122
Services	54,956	64,043	19,110	9,843	12,440	13,564	12,961	13,084	16,646	21,352	20,210	22,147
Statistical discrepancies	-5,618	2,672	-1,290	7,362	-5,894	-5,795	-2,506	8,541	-2,436	-927	146	8,580
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>448,596</b>	<b>480,670</b>	<b>119,281</b>	<b>87,826</b>	<b>115,275</b>	<b>126,215</b>	<b>110,869</b>	<b>104,362</b>	<b>124,846</b>	<b>140,593</b>	<b>128,523</b>	<b>131,701</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates



Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices- Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022

	Annual growth rate		2018 <sup>1</sup>				2019 <sup>1</sup>			
	2018 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
Households	+3.2	+3.2	+3.3	+3.2	+3.2	+3.2	+3.1	+3.1	+3.2	+3.3
General Government	+4.6	+1.9	+3.7	+5.9	+3.5	+5.0	+1.9	+0.6	+2.7	+2.7
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+12.4</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+18.6</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+11.4</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
Residential building	-4.3	+6.4	-2.7	-2.8	-4.4	-7.0	+11.3	+3.8	+2.9	+8.0
Non residential building	+4.6	+24.2	+19.4	+17.3	-14.3	+5.1	+15.1	+27.5	+33.9	+20.0
Other construction work	+45.3	-0.0	+39.1	+32.3	+52.2	+57.6	+1.8	+4.2	-2.4	-2.9
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>+33.0</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Passenger car	+7.8	-3.1	-8.7	+1.1	+10.6	+30.4	+0.5	+2.3	-9.8	-3.7
Other transport equipment	-16.4	+80.4	-1.5	-40.3	-22.4	+21.9	+34.7	+50.4	+161.3	+63.3
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>+9.0</i>	<i>+69.3</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>+1.1</i>	<i>+15.3</i>	<i>+21.1</i>	<i>+32.3</i>	<i>+47.3</i>	<i>+142.4</i>	<i>+45.6</i>
Other machinery and equipment	+18.2	-11.7	-10.3	+29.0	+20.8	+35.5	+7.0	-22.8	-1.4	-23.3
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-12.7</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+0.4	-4.2	-7.9	+0.0	+2.6	+7.0	+7.8	+2.5	-6.5	-18.4
Services	+1.7	-4.0	+4.5	+1.9	+0.3	+0.0	-7.9	-0.3	+3.4	-9.7
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+14.9</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+1.3	+3.9	-10.6	-0.9	+7.1	+8.4	+21.8	-0.0	+0.9	-2.9
Services	-3.5	-1.2	-3.2	-6.2	-8.7	+3.9	+1.4	-0.0	-0.5	-5.3

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2018 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2022

	Annual growth rate		2020 <sup>1</sup>				2021 <sup>1</sup>				2022	
	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-30.8</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
Households	-15.3	+3.0	-6.4	-38.4	-11.6	-6.3	-3.9	+13.7	+1.2	+4.2	+1.2	+13.1
General Government	-1.0	-3.0	-2.1	+3.8	-5.7	-0.6	-4.2	-4.0	+1.9	-5.2	+16.9	+4.4
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-70.3</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+126.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+35.1</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>-24.9</b>	<b>+17.8</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-85.3</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+321.6</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+27.9</b>
Residential building	-24.1	+11.2	-4.4	-85.8	-10.9	-2.2	+5.8	+266.0	-1.6	-4.5	-12.0	+59.7
Non residential building	-28.5	+43.5	-18.6	-89.5	-11.6	+1.1	-0.6	+656.1	+39.7	+18.2	+34.6	+10.8
Other construction work	-22.7	+5.3	-1.6	-80.6	-5.4	-5.6	-3.5	+210.7	-14.8	-5.4	-4.5	+12.1
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>-27.3</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-43.4</b>	<b>-37.3</b>	<b>-19.8</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>+33.6</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+15.0</b>	<b>+45.3</b>
Passenger car	-37.7	+17.6	-9.1	-68.9	-31.7	-36.1	-42.4	+180.1	+9.5	+17.4	+96.6	+11.1
Other transport equipment	-28.6	-49.7	+105.2	-33.8	-57.0	-64.8	-57.1	-53.5	-55.6	-5.1	+1.4	+174.1
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-29.7	-40.6	+98.2	-34.3	-60.2	-65.6	-56.2	-21.9	-48.5	+6.1	-31.6	+72.9
Other machinery and equipment	-24.7	+18.5	-23.1	-39.5	-31.3	-3.9	+25.8	+35.5	+22.0	-1.0	+8.6	+43.9
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-44.3</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>-34.1</b>	<b>-28.0</b>	<b>+30.1</b>	<b>+14.5</b>	<b>+50.2</b>	<b>+25.8</b>	<b>+36.9</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-22.6	+6.4	-12.2	-48.6	-16.0	-10.5	-19.3	+47.5	+3.4	+9.9	+1.4	+19.0
Services	-30.4	+14.9	-0.6	-41.9	-33.9	-45.1	-31.9	+19.6	+22.5	+83.4	+39.3	+50.1
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>-29.2</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-42.3</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>-25.2</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>+26.0</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>+13.0</b>	<b>+14.9</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-25.9	+6.1	-16.8	-37.7	-29.7	-19.8	-7.1	+23.4	+6.1	+6.2	+9.2	+11.5
Services	-36.9	+12.0	-16.1	-53.6	-40.6	-38.4	-27.1	+34.6	+24.0	+37.1	+24.0	+25.0

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

## **Concepts, Data Sources and Methods for Compiling Quarterly National Accounts Estimates**

### **1. Concepts and definitions**

The quarterly estimates have been compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled “Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data sources and Compilation”, which is itself based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

### **2. Sources of data**

The objective of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) is to provide the best indication of quarterly movements. Indicators for QNA have therefore been chosen according to their ability to capture the movements in the performance of the various sectors.

The main sources of data for compiling QNA 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 and VAT data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority, tourism receipts from the Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

### **3. Methods used**

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 latest 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 exclude price effects of prices and therefore provide real growths. The constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method for sectors where information on both inputs and outputs is available. In practice such data are difficult to obtain, hence ‘proxy indicators’ of volume changes are used if available, otherwise value series are deflated by an appropriate price index.

As recommended in the Quarterly National Accounts Manual, the Annual Overlap Technique has been used to derive constant quarterly estimates, instead of the traditional fixed-base year constant price estimates. This technique entails compiling estimates for each quarter at the weighted annual average prices of the previous year. The volume data of QNA are then chain-linked to obtain the constant price series.

### **4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP**

Value added by sector and total GDP have been seasonally adjusted and are published on the web site of the office. The methodology adopted in the seasonal adjustment exercise is briefly given below. Seasonally adjusted time series has historically been a common practice in analyzing business cycles. Currently this is widely used by a majority of statistical offices, central banks and policy analysts to describe and understand the most recent economic developments.

#### **4.1 Procedures for seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP**

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “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. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

The procedures for carrying out the seasonal adjustment exercise are as follows:

- (i) The software, Demetra, developed by Eurostat and which includes the X-12 program has been used.
- (ii) Forward adjustment, instead of concurrent adjustment, has been used for quarterly series up to the most recently completed year, that is seasonal factors for the four quarters ahead are estimated using the X-12 procedure. When a new data point becomes available, the seasonally adjusted value of the new data point is obtained by dividing it by the appropriate forward factor if model is multiplicative or subtracting from it the appropriate forward factor if the underlying model is additive.
- (iii) The seasonal adjustment exercise has been reworked using data estimated up to the most recently completed year. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GVA has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted GVA.
- (v) Adjustments have been made so that the sums of quarterly seasonally adjusted data are equal to the original yearly totals.

It should be noted that different seasonal adjustment methods, no matter how carefully they have been implemented, do not always yield identical results if applied to the same time series. In addition, even if the same seasonal adjustment method is applied, there may be substantial revisions, particular towards the end of the time series, when new data are included in the calculation and taking account of possible shifts in the seasonal movements. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data remain provisional for longer than unadjusted figures, which are also subject to revisions.

#### **5. Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of Quarterly National Accounts Estimates**

The table below gives the data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly national accounts estimates at current and constant prices.

## 1. Production Approach

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories for 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using Producer Price Index – Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for inputs.</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.</li> </ul>
Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on quarterly production and prices.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant component of PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for intermediate consumption (IC).</li> </ul>
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly quantities of food crops from Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI).</li> <li>- Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from ACOPS 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output is based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant component of PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.</li> </ul>
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics. An estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output is based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant component of PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly production of some fruits from FAREI.</li> <li>- Quarterly production of other fruits based on 2014 Census of Agriculture, supplemented with data from other sources.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from ACOPS 2005.</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 using component of PPI-A.</li> </ul>
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production of poultry from survey among 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 derived from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using component of PPI-A.</li> </ul>
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> <li>- Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA).</li> <li>- Expenditure for Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) and Local Government is estimated.</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>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and Import Price Index (IPI) (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> </ul>
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 derived 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>
<b>B. Mining and quarrying</b>			
Mining and 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 using appropriate component of CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly Value Added Tax (VAT) data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using component of Producer Price Index – Manufacturing (PPI-M).</li> </ul>
<b>C. 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. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value added structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs.</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.</li> </ul>
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly survey of establishments.</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from VAT data.</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 by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).</li> </ul>
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT data.</li> <li>- Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department</li> <li>- Quarterly survey of establishments.</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and latest annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index by industry from QIIP.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>			
Electricity, gas and steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)</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 sold (All sales by CEB).</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers.</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>	
<b>E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>			
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.</li> </ul>
Sewerage and waste management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by appropriate component of CPI.</li> </ul>
<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 Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MOFEPD).</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey.</li> <li>- Administrative sources, eg. Economic Development Board.</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 2018 Census of Economic Activities (CEA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>			
Wholesale and 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.</li> <li>- For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EOE sector (local consumption).</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components.</li> <li>- For local component, deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>



Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Imports of spare parts.</li> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Road transport statistics (number of vehicles registered and number of accidents).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts, changes in number of vehicles registered and number of accidents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>H. Transport and storage</b>			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet 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>
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 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of lorries from NTA.</li> <li>- Lorry charges based on 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for 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 2018 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>- Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority and Cargo Handling Corporation.</li> <li>- Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of Mauritian travelling abroad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available.</li> <li>- For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goods: Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded.</li> <li>- Passengers: Volume based on quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Storage	- Quarterly VAT data.	- Value added compiled from the quarterly VAT data.	- Changes in quarterly export of sugar and relevant components deflated by overall CPI.
<b>I. Accommodation and food service activities</b>			
Accommodation and food service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly tourist arrivals and passenger traffic from Tourism statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius.</li> <li>- Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of Inbound Tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output for tourist component derived from quarterly tourist earnings and proportion of output sold to tourists as observed in 2018 CEA.</li> <li>- For output of local component, annual estimates are quarterlised using the spending pattern observed in the 2012 Household Budget Survey.</li> <li>- Output for food contractors serving airplanes is derived from change in number of passengers departing by air and change in the CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.</li> <li>- Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of tourist arrivals for tourist component.</li> <li>- Local component and food contractors are deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.</li> </ul>
<b>J. Information and communication</b>			
Telecommunication services	- Quarterly VAT data.	- Value added compiled from quarterly VAT data.	- Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
Activities related to information and communication	- Quarterly VAT data.	- Value added compiled from quarterly VAT data.	- Deflation by overall CPI.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>K. Financial and insurance activities</b>			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly surveys of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Bank: Deflation using a wage rate index.</li> <li>- Banks and similar institutions: Deflation using changes in “FISIM rate” and inflation rate.</li> <li>- Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of life and non-life insurance policies.</li> <li>- Financial leasing and other credit granting institutions: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks.</li> <li>- Other financial institutions: Deflation using changes in exchange rates and local inflation rate.</li> </ul>
<b>L. Real estate activities</b>			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of housing units from Housing Census</li> <li>- Household budget surveys</li> <li>- Interest on housing loans from the Bank of Mauritius.</li> <li>- Stock of residential building</li> <li>- Building permits from local authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added is compiled annually according to the User Cost Method based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an operating surplus calculated on interest rate on housing loans,</li> <li>• taxes paid on dwellings and</li> <li>• consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of the building).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The annual figure is then quarterlised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on net stock of residential buildings.</li> </ul>
Other real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This sector includes agencies involved in the sale or lease of property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>M. Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Trends in related sectors</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>N. Administrative and support service activities</b>			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Trends in related sectors</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>O. Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security</b>			
Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> <li>- Expenditure for Rodrigues from RRA.</li> <li>- Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimates are made at cost, that is, Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li> <li>- Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated using quarterly CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>P. Education</b>			
Education (Public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditures related to education (preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly Budgetary Central Government (BCG) and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of education in the public sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimate are made at cost, that is,</li> <li>- Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li> <li>- Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated by using quarterly CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Education (Private)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Enrolment from private schools and Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD)</li> <li>- Percentage 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 MITD: annual output is divided by 4.</li> <li>- Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November and quarterlised accordingly).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on enrolment statistics.</li> <li>- Deflation by CPI component.</li> </ul>
<b>Q. Human health and social work activities</b>			
Health and social work activities (Public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure related to Health and Social Work incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of Health and Social Work in the public sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimate are made at cost, that is,</li> <li>- Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li> <li>- Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated using quarterly CPI.</li> </ul>
Health and social work activities (Private)	<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 is 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>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>R. Art, entertainment and recreation</b>			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities</li> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from VAT data.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> </ul>	- Deflation by overall CPI.
<b>S. Other service activities</b>			
Other service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly turnover from VAT data.</li> <li>- Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages.</li> <li>- Tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities</li> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from VAT data.</li> <li>- 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>	- Deflation by overall CPI.
<b>T. Activities of households as employers, etc</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>	- Annual estimate, based on the number of persons employed and average wage, is divided by 4.	- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of every year.

### 1. Expenditure Approach

Type of Expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>A. Final consumption expenditure</b>		
Household	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by CPI.

Type of Expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
General Government	<p>Final Consumption Expenditure for the General Government is equal to <b>Gross Output</b> (Compensation of Employees + Consumption of Fixed Capital + value of goods and services purchased) <u>less</u> sales of goods and services <u>plus</u> expenditure on social benefits in kind <u>plus</u> output of the Central Bank.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Budgetary Central Government is available from the Accountant General Department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Rodrigues is available from the RRA's finance department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for EBU's and Local Government are estimated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Value of goods and services is deflated using quarterly CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)</b>		
<b>Building and construction</b>		
Residential building	<p>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 Economic Development Board (EDB), MOFEPD and other sources, and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued. The cost per unit of floor area has been revised in 2018 based on the last revision in the Construction Price Index.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.</li> </ul>
Non-residential building and other construction work	<p>Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, and quarterly data from EDB and MOFEPD (PSIP).</p>	
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>		
Aircraft	<p>Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and MOFEPD (PSIP).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.</li> </ul>
Marine vessel	<p>Based on information provided by MOFEPD (PSIP) and from administrative sources.</p>	
Transport equipment	<p>Based on information on registered vehicles provided by NTA classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by a vehicle price index</li> </ul>
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 MRA, landing cost from MPA while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2018 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>	<p>A weighted deflator based on separate deflators for “locally produced goods” and “imported goods”. For the “locally produced goods” PPI components are used whilst for “imported goods” IPI components for “Machinery and equipment” excluding transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.</p>

Type of Expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Exports and Imports of goods and services	<p>Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius adjusted for import and export of FISIM.</p> <p>For import and export of goods, import and export price indices are used as deflators. For export of services, each component is deflated with concerned output deflators.</p> <p>For import of services, a combined index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries.</p>	- Deflation using respective quarterly price indices.

## 2. Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

Item	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Allocation of FISIM by sector	The quarterly figure of FISIM calculated from data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rates is distributed by sector following recommendation in SNA.	- Deflated by an overall FISIM deflator