



# Economic and Social Indicators

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**Quarterly National Accounts**

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Note: Readers are invited to make the distinction between official data which are published in the Economic and Social indicators and the analysis presented for the benefit of general readers. Differences of opinion may arise regarding the analytical part but these do not in any way, undermine the quality of the data. The Editors welcome constructive critical comments.

# Quarterly National Accounts

## First Quarter 2025

### Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2021 to the first quarter of 2025. 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

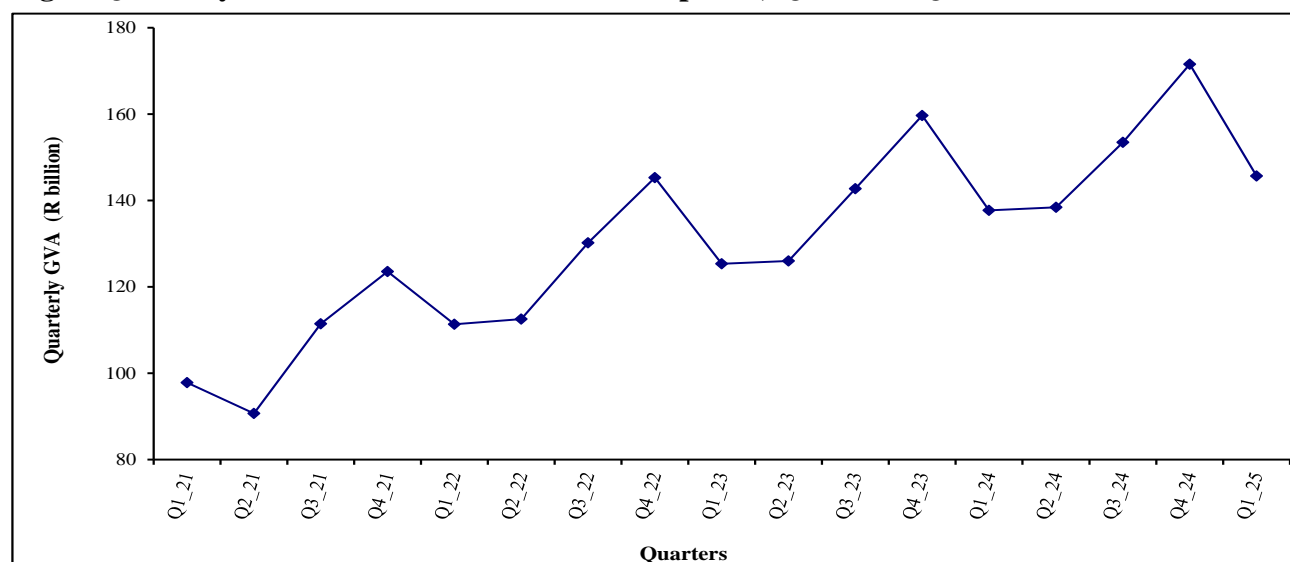
Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices for the first quarter of 2025 stood at R145,683 million, compared to R137,732 million for the corresponding quarter of 2024. In the first quarter of 2025, indirect taxes net of subsidies amounted to R24,396 million, and GDP at current market prices to R170,079 million compared to R158,312 million for the corresponding quarter of 2024.

GDP at market prices grew by 4.2% during the first quarter of 2025, compared to the growth of 5.2% registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024.

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

Figure 1 presents the quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices from first quarter 2021 to first quarter 2025. The data exhibit a consistent seasonal pattern, with production typically at its lowest in the first quarter, rising gradually in the second and third quarters, peaking in the fourth quarter, and then declining in the subsequent first quarter. This seasonality is evident in 2024, where GVA at current basic prices stood at R137,732 million in first quarter, increased to R138,443 million in second quarter, rose further to R153,487 million in third quarter, and peaked at R171,581 million in fourth quarter. It then dropped to R145,683 million in first quarter of 2025.

**Fig 1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q1 2021 – Q1 2025**



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.

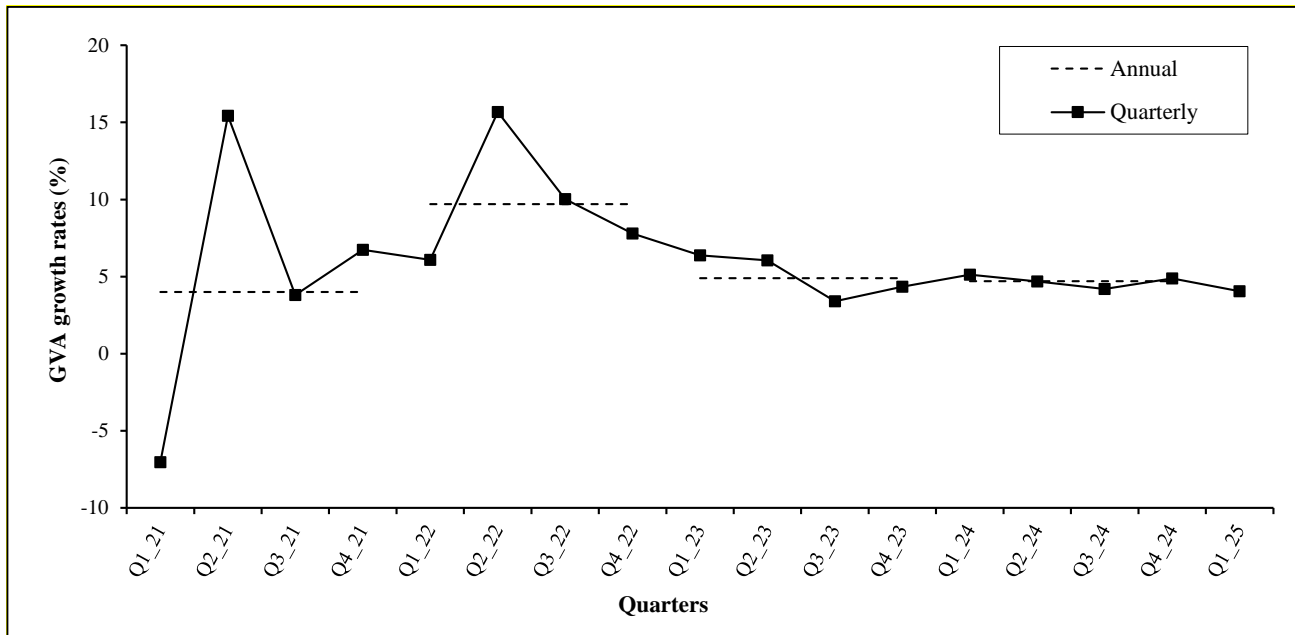
#### 4. Quarterly growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

##### 4.1 Growth rates, Q1 2021 – Q1 2025, (year-on-year change)

Table 2 shows year-on-year quarterly growth rates by industry group during the first quarter of 2021 to the first quarter of 2025. 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 2021 – Q1 2025**



The quarterly growth rate data indicate that the economy rebounded strongly in the second quarter of 2021, recording a 15.4% expansion. Subsequent quarters show fluctuations, with another peak observed in the second quarter of 2022, followed by a gradual slowdown in growth rates. From 2023 onwards, quarterly GVA growth stabilizes, exhibiting smaller variations and a more consistent trend. The GVA growth rate for the first quarter of 2025 is estimated at 4.1%, reflecting a period of sustained economic stability.

## **4.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q<sub>4</sub> 2024**

GVA growth rate for the fourth quarter of 2024 over the corresponding quarter of 2023 is revised upwards to 4.9% from 4.5% as estimated in March 2025.

## **4.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2025**

Year-on-year growth rates for the first quarter of 2025 are compared with the year-on-year growths one quarter earlier.

Total GVA growth rate for the first quarter of 2025 over the corresponding quarter of 2024 is estimated at 4.1%. Growth rates by industry group were as follows:

The “Agriculture, forestry, and fishing” sector expanded by 21.9%, significantly higher than the 3.1% growth recorded in the previous quarter. This increase was driven by a 24.5% rise in “Other agriculture,” partially offset by a 4.3% decline in “Sugarcane”.

The “Manufacturing” sector expanded by 1.8%, following a 1.4% increase in the previous quarter. Growth was supported by increases in “Food (exc. sugar)” (2.7%), “Textile” (0.1%) and “Other manufacturing” (0.7%), partly offset by declines in “Sugar” (-2.4%).

“Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply” grew by 8.9%, much higher than the 1.6% growth recorded in the previous quarter.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities” registered a modest growth of 0.1%, compared to a 1.1% expansion in the previous quarter.

The “Construction” sector contracted by 4.3%, in contrast to the 6.3% growth recorded in the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” rose by 3.1%, lower than the 3.9% growth observed in the previous quarter.

The “Transportation and storage” sector grew by 5.2%, slightly lower than the 5.4% growth observed in the previous quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” declined by 4.4%, reversing the 3.7% growth registered in the preceding quarter.

The “Information and communication” sector registered a 4.5% increase, lower than the 5.1% growth observed in the previous quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” continued to expand, growing by 4.2% after a 5.1% increase in the previous quarter.

The “Real estate activities” sector increased by 1.1%, slightly lower than the 1.7% growth recorded in the previous quarter.

“Professional, scientific, and technical activities” grew by 2.0%, following a 3.1% increase in the fourth quarter of 2024.

“Administrative and support service activities” rose by 1.6% in the first quarter of 2025, down from 2.6% in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” recorded further strong growth of 15.5%, slightly up from 15.4% observed in the previous quarter.

The “Education” sector expanded by 9.3%, lower than the growth of 11.1% recorded in the previous quarter.

The “Human health and social work activities” sector expanded by 2.1%, significantly lower than the 7.9% increase registered in the fourth quarter of 2024.

“Arts, entertainment, and recreation” increased by 5.3%, following a 6.2% increase in the previous quarter.

“Other service activities” grew by 1.2%, lower than the 2.3% growth recorded in the previous quarter.

#### **4.4 Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, first quarter 2025**

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 4.1% growth in GVA during the first quarter of 2025 was mainly due to:

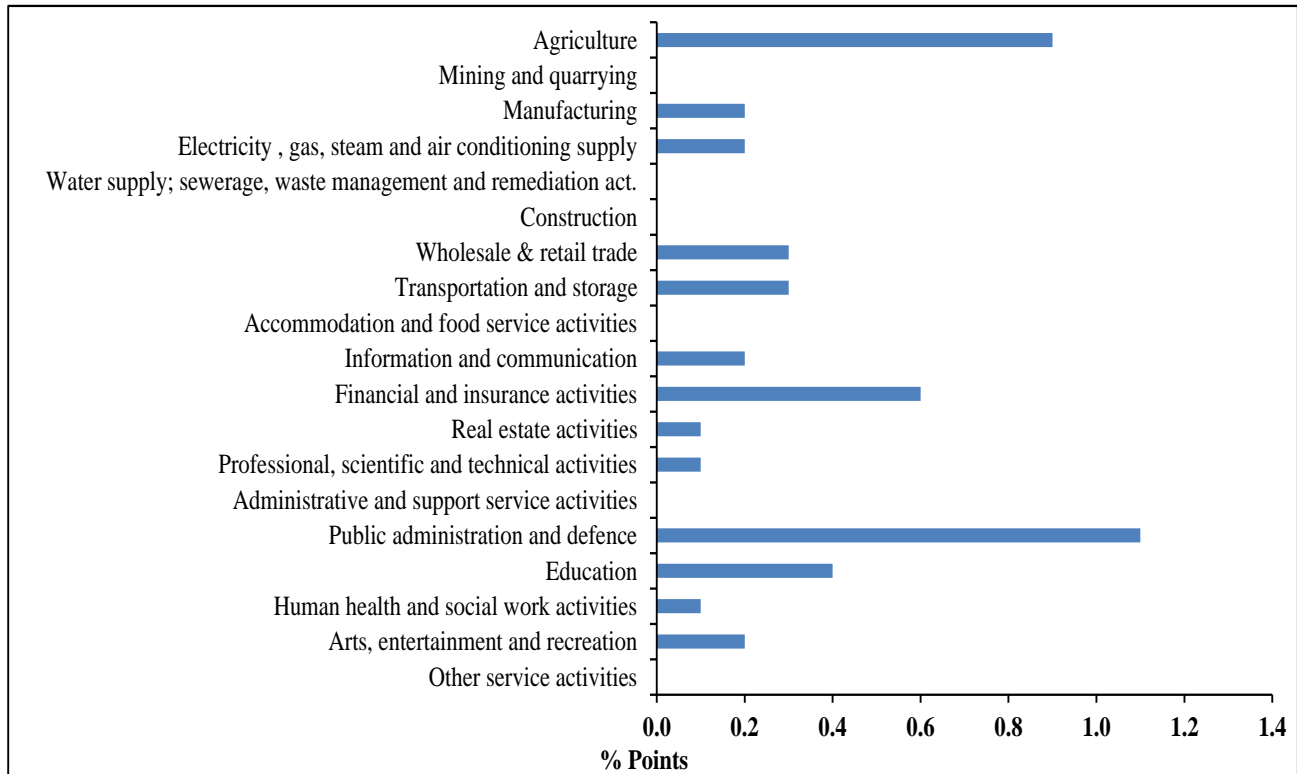
- (i) “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” (1.1 percentage points);
- (ii) “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (0.9 percentage point);
- (iii) “Financial and insurance activities” (0.6 percentage point);
- (iv) “Education” (0.4 percentage point);
- (v) “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (0.3 percentage point);
- (vi) “Transport and storage” (0.3 percentage point);
- (vii) “Manufacturing” (0.2 percentage point);
- (viii) “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (0.2 percentage point);
- (ix) “Information and communication” (0.2 percentage point); and
- (x) “Arts, entertainment and recreation” (0.2 percentage point).

**Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2024 – Q<sub>1</sub> 2025**

Industry Group	2024				2025
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	-0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Transportation and storage	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.4
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1
Education	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</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), first quarter 2025**

## 5. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

### 5.1 *Quarterly expenditure components at current prices*

During the first quarter of 2025, final consumption expenditure which comprises of consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R137,568 million, representing 81% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Of the 81% of the quarterly GDP, final consumption of households represented 65% or R110,299 million and that of general government 16% or R27,268 million (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2024, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 30% of the yearly total compared to 22% in the first and second quarters, 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 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, Q1 2025 – Table 4*

Analysis of year-on-year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 4.7% in the first quarter of 2025 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2024. Final consumption expenditure of households increased by 2.5% and that of general government by 14.2%.

Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) further contracted by 7.1%, after the decline of 1.9% recorded in the previous quarter. The 7.1% decline was the result of decreases in "Building and construction work" (-4.2%) and "Machinery and equipment" (-12.9%).

The 4.2% contraction in "Building and construction work" was driven by declines across all components: "Residential building" (-3.8%), "Non-residential building" (-3.7%), and "Other construction work" (-5.5%).

The decline of 12.9% in "Machinery and equipment" resulted from declines in "Other transport equipment" (-65.0%) and "Other machinery and equipment" (-1.2%), partly offset by a 2.0% increase in "Passenger car".

Exports of goods and services increased by 2.2%, contrasting with the 0.5% decline recorded in the previous quarter. This increase was mainly due to a 11.1% growth in goods exports, partially offset by a contraction of 3.2% in exports of services.

Imports of goods and services went up by 7.3%, following that of 12.5% observed in the previous quarter. The growth was due to increases in imports of goods (6.5%) and imports of services (9.5%).



## 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 2021 to first quarter of 2025.

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 2022; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the third quarter of 2021.

Seasonally adjusted data indicate that the quarter-to-quarter GVA expanded by 0.9% in the first quarter of 2025, following a 1.4% increase in the previous quarter.

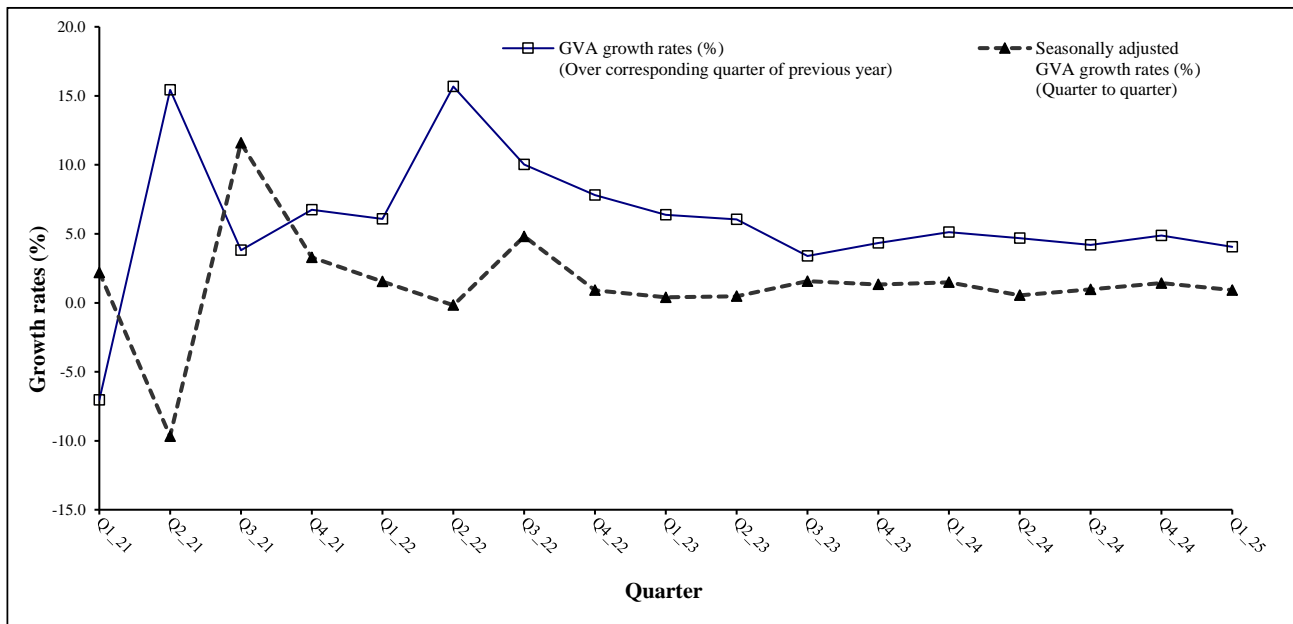
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

**Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates <sup>1</sup>, Q1 2021 – Q1 2025**

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_21	-7.0	2.2	Q1_24	5.1	1.5
Q2_21	15.4	-9.7	Q2_24	4.7	0.5
Q3_21	3.8	11.6	Q3_24	4.2	1.0
Q4_21	6.7	3.3	Q4_24	4.9	1.4
Q1_22	6.1	1.5	Q1_25	4.1	0.9
Q2_22	15.7	-0.2			
Q3_22	10.0	4.8			
Q4_22	7.8	0.9			
Q1_23	6.4	0.4			
Q2_23	6.0	0.5			
Q3_23	3.4	1.6			
Q4_23	4.3	1.3			

<sup>1/</sup> Year-on-year growth rates from first quarter of 2024 have been revised and that of the first quarter of 2025 is a first estimate. Seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised from first quarter 2021

**Fig 4: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter-to- quarter), Q1 2021 – Q1 2025**



## **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**  
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**Table 1 - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025**

(R million)

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2021				2022			
	2021	2022	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>15,706</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>6,699</b>
Sugarcane	1,519	2,202	261	285	361	611	377	415	534	875
Other	14,187	18,118	2,948	3,032	3,970	4,238	3,342	4,065	4,887	5,824
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>56,012</b>	<b>67,452.0</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>17,514</b>	<b>12,266</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>18,667</b>	<b>21,846</b>
Sugar	895	1,319	157	247	246	244	232	365	363	360
Food (exc sugar)	21,406	27,625	3,539	4,329	5,587	7,951	4,161	5,287	7,316	10,860
Textile	12,824	14,466	2,368	3,288	3,808	3,360	2,404	3,871	3,995	4,195
Other	20,888	24,043	4,143	4,451	6,334	5,959	5,469	5,150	6,993	6,431
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,789</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>22,419</b>	<b>25,926</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>7,195</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>7,211</b>	<b>7,747</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>50,756</b>	<b>57,065</b>	<b>10,386</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>16,046</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>12,983</b>	<b>14,795</b>	<b>18,041</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	48,706	54,750	10,010	11,083	12,267	15,346	10,840	12,485	14,185	17,239
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>23,174</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>6,369</b>	<b>7,076</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>7,302</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>31,189</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>8,021</b>	<b>10,497</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>21,588</b>	<b>22,494</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>5,627</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>5,890</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>58,829</b>	<b>67,712</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>14,933</b>	<b>15,040</b>	<b>14,303</b>	<b>15,464</b>	<b>15,938</b>	<b>17,766</b>	<b>18,545</b>
Monetary intermediation	30,218	34,888	7,760	7,968	7,157	7,332	7,848	8,084	8,744	10,212
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,706	3,125	710	673	672	652	750	735	748	892
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	9,559	10,558	2,254	2,311	2,484	2,511	2,425	2,523	2,783	2,826
Other	16,346	19,140	3,829	3,982	4,727	3,808	4,439	4,596	5,491	4,614
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>26,042</b>	<b>27,544</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>7,249</b>	<b>6,730</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>7,605</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	21,178	21,923	5,040	4,749	5,597	5,792	5,244	4,945	5,814	5,921
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>23,838</b>	<b>27,772</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>5,992</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>6,044</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>7,812</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>12,025</b>	<b>13,878</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>3,712</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>31,282</b>	<b>34,117</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>8,087</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>7,870</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>8,437</b>	<b>8,596</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>21,846</b>	<b>23,254</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>5,578</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>5,936</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>22,540</b>	<b>25,008</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>5,903</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>6,416</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>12,257</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>3,553</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>3,950</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,938</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>423,482</b>	<b>499,347</b>	<b>97,814</b>	<b>90,671</b>	<b>111,465</b>	<b>123,533</b>	<b>111,327</b>	<b>112,543</b>	<b>130,191</b>	<b>145,286</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies) <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>55,325</b>	<b>70,955</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>12,496</b>	<b>16,601</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>16,612</b>	<b>20,682</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>478,807</b>	<b>570,301</b>	<b>110,753</b>	<b>103,959</b>	<b>123,961</b>	<b>140,134</b>	<b>127,219</b>	<b>130,311</b>	<b>146,802</b>	<b>165,969</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>18,430</b>	<b>21,306</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>5,666</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>5,024</b>

1/ Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 1 (cont'd) - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025

Industry Group	(R million)										
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 <sup>1</sup>				2025
	2023 <sup>1</sup>	2024 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>25,561</b>	<b>29,621</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>8,527</b>	<b>8,708</b>	<b>6,350</b>
Sugarcane	2,719	2,589	465	511	661	1,082	444	488	628	1,029	446
Other	22,842	27,033	4,010	4,873	6,265	7,694	5,235	6,219	7,899	7,679	5,904
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>499</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>73,259</b>	<b>77,143</b>	<b>13,066</b>	<b>16,338</b>	<b>20,306</b>	<b>23,548</b>	<b>13,594</b>	<b>17,136</b>	<b>21,577</b>	<b>24,836</b>	<b>14,308</b>
Sugar	1,632	1,582	287	451	449	445	278	437	436	431	284
Food (exc sugar)	31,249	33,055	4,627	6,028	8,335	12,259	4,893	6,262	9,084	12,816	5,165
Textile	13,580	13,772	2,226	3,850	3,787	3,717	2,232	3,797	3,781	3,962	2,401
Other	26,798	28,734	5,926	6,010	7,736	7,127	6,191	6,639	8,276	7,627	6,458
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>7,538</b>	<b>7,962</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,523</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>29,084</b>	<b>34,504</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>8,131</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>7,956</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>62,958</b>	<b>67,369</b>	<b>12,570</b>	<b>14,240</b>	<b>15,816</b>	<b>20,332</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>15,113</b>	<b>16,791</b>	<b>21,827</b>	<b>14,256</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	60,381	64,581	12,089	13,687	15,163	19,442	13,120	14,507	16,090	20,864	13,702
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>29,290</b>	<b>32,171</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>7,671</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>7,480</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>9,832</b>	<b>8,357</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>39,257</b>	<b>43,501</b>	<b>9,227</b>	<b>7,982</b>	<b>9,762</b>	<b>12,285</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>9,650</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>12,862</b>	<b>11,172</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>24,022</b>	<b>25,415</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>6,490</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>76,493</b>	<b>80,465</b>	<b>18,954</b>	<b>18,710</b>	<b>19,261</b>	<b>19,568</b>	<b>19,781</b>	<b>19,793</b>	<b>20,374</b>	<b>20,518</b>	<b>20,277</b>
Monetary intermediation	40,515	42,349	10,244	10,001	10,036	10,234	10,657	10,524	10,534	10,634	10,694
Financial leasing and other credit granting	3,906	4,018	949	973	984	999	994	1,004	1,009	1,010	1,015
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	10,956	11,377	2,644	2,562	2,701	3,049	2,672	2,701	2,871	3,132	2,897
Other	21,117	22,721	5,117	5,173	5,541	5,286	5,457	5,563	5,960	5,741	5,671
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>28,607</b>	<b>29,584</b>	<b>6,976</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>7,860</b>	<b>7,278</b>	<b>6,639</b>	<b>7,755</b>	<b>7,912</b>	<b>7,496</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	22,259	22,617	5,366	5,026	5,872	5,995	5,564	5,205	5,900	5,948	5,690
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>30,926</b>	<b>33,353</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>7,604</b>	<b>8,567</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>8,146</b>	<b>9,082</b>	<b>8,659</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>15,459</b>	<b>16,655</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>4,516</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>34,836</b>	<b>39,297</b>	<b>8,785</b>	<b>8,954</b>	<b>8,547</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>9,459</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>9,486</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>11,114</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>24,194</b>	<b>26,771</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>6,644</b>	<b>7,346</b>	<b>7,440</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>25,881</b>	<b>28,956</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>7,685</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>7,386</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>16,511</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>4,367</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,215</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>553,699</b>	<b>601,244</b>	<b>125,346</b>	<b>125,971</b>	<b>142,710</b>	<b>159,672</b>	<b>137,732</b>	<b>138,443</b>	<b>153,487</b>	<b>171,581</b>	<b>145,683</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies) <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>84,613</b>	<b>94,308</b>	<b>19,164</b>	<b>22,511</b>	<b>18,759</b>	<b>24,179</b>	<b>20,579</b>	<b>24,175</b>	<b>23,172</b>	<b>26,382</b>	<b>24,396</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>638,312</b>	<b>695,552</b>	<b>144,509</b>	<b>148,482</b>	<b>161,469</b>	<b>183,851</b>	<b>158,312</b>	<b>162,618</b>	<b>176,658</b>	<b>197,964</b>	<b>170,079</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>21,175</b>	<b>22,065</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>4,201</b>

1/ revised estimates    2/ first estimates    3/ Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 2 - Gross Value Added - sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025**

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2021				2022			
	2021	2022	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+14.1</b>
Sugarcane	-7.2	-10.6	-8.2	-8.1	-6.8	-6.5	-7.8	-7.7	-8.8	-14.0
Other	+8.6	+7.3	+5.8	+7.5	+10.9	+9.3	-7.9	+10.3	+4.6	+18.7
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+66.5</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+24.8</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>+37.8</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+16.8</b>	<b>+5.4</b>
Sugar	-5.1	-8.4	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4
Food (exc sugar)	+4.9	+12.1	-8.1	+19.1	-2.9	+11.5	+10.7	+14.7	+13.3	+10.5
Textile	+8.9	+6.7	-14.7	+77.5	+5.3	-4.0	+0.9	+9.5	+0.1	+16.5
Other	+12.0	+8.1	-3.8	+46.0	+15.4	+2.8	+16.0	+14.9	-0.1	+5.7
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>+13.7</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+22.7</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+474.7</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+28.8</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	+4.1	+3.0	+2.3	+7.0	-0.7	+7.3	+2.3	+2.5	+2.8	+4.0
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>+54.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+14.9</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>+192.4</b>	<b>-85.2</b>	<b>+40.3</b>	<b>+90.9</b>	<b>+158.4</b>	<b>+359.5</b>	<b>+714.3</b>	<b>+196.3</b>	<b>+80.2</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+9.2</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
Monetary intermediation	+4.2	+4.5	+3.3	+4.8	+4.7	+4.2	+1.6	+2.3	+6.9	+7.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+1.3	+4.5	+1.1	+1.1	+1.9	+1.0	+6.9	+6.6	+1.8	+2.8
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+3.1	+4.1	+1.1	+5.0	+2.2	+4.1	+0.2	+3.3	+6.2	+6.6
Other	+5.3	+3.8	+7.9	+9.2	+1.6	+3.1	+3.5	+4.1	+3.5	+4.1
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+0.9	+0.9	+0.9	-0.1	+1.3	+1.4	+0.9	+1.1	+0.7	+1.1
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+14.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+19.3</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+14.4</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.3</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>+36.1</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-21.2</b>	<b>+159.0</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>+59.2</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+53.1</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>+15.4</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+15.7</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>+14.7</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>+15.3</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>+61.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+9.9</b>	<b>+17.4</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+12.0</b>

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2023				2024 <sup>1</sup>				2025
	2023	2024 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+12.5</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+21.9</b>
Sugarcane	+2.8	-9.7	+2.6	+2.4	+3.0	+2.9	-9.5	-9.3	-9.9	-9.8	-4.3
Other	+15.2	+7.8	+11.8	+13.3	+12.4	+21.0	+4.2	+9.6	+12.8	+4.4	+24.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
Sugar	+2.5	-7.8	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8	-2.4
Food (exc sugar)	+4.2	+3.1	+4.4	+5.5	+3.9	+3.4	+5.6	+2.4	+6.0	+0.1	+2.7
Textile	-10.0	-6.0	-10.2	-4.5	-9.9	-15.2	-3.1	-6.1	-8.9	-4.7	+0.1
Other	+6.6	+4.2	+3.3	+10.8	+5.5	+6.5	+4.0	+7.5	+4.0	+1.6	+0.7
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+8.9</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+21.0</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+25.5</b>	<b>+21.8</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+3.2	+2.4	+3.0	+2.6	+3.7	+2.3	+3.0	+3.3	+3.9	+3.1
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+25.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+70.9</b>	<b>+29.0</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
Monetary intermediation	+4.3	+5.7	+5.7	+5.8	+2.2	+3.7	+6.2	+5.2	+4.7	+6.6	+4.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+3.3	+4.1	-5.8	+3.9	+7.6	+8.3	+7.1	+3.4	+2.4	+3.9	+7.4
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.6	+3.9	+5.8	+2.9	+3.6	+6.2	+5.5	+3.3	+3.6	+3.5	+4.4
Other	+3.0	+3.6	+0.7	+3.6	-1.5	+10.1	+4.0	+3.3	+3.6	+3.3	+2.2
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+1.1	+1.2	+0.7	+0.9	+1.3	+1.3	+1.2	+1.1	+1.2	+1.3	+1.2
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+11.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+15.4</b>	<b>+15.5</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>+9.3</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+14.2</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>

1/ revised estimates    2/ first estimates



**Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025**

	(R million)									
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2021				2022			
	2021	2022	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>432,528</b>	<b>493,768</b>	<b>99,781</b>	<b>89,288</b>	<b>112,222</b>	<b>131,237</b>	<b>110,042</b>	<b>108,659</b>	<b>126,752</b>	<b>148,315</b>
Households	350,019	402,632	80,605	67,109	92,386	109,919	88,166	84,875	104,820	124,771
General Government	82,509	91,136	19,176	22,179	19,836	21,318	21,876	23,784	21,931	23,545
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>93,820</b>	<b>112,806</b>	<b>22,527</b>	<b>17,164</b>	<b>26,158</b>	<b>27,971</b>	<b>27,013</b>	<b>26,442</b>	<b>29,105</b>	<b>30,246</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>61,797</b>	<b>71,484</b>	<b>14,713</b>	<b>9,894</b>	<b>17,793</b>	<b>19,397</b>	<b>17,168</b>	<b>14,859</b>	<b>19,406</b>	<b>20,051</b>
Residential building	24,877	31,355	7,109	3,379	6,856	7,533	7,256	6,391	8,667	9,041
Non residential building	19,733	21,614	3,078	3,538	6,465	6,652	4,911	4,732	5,957	6,014
Other construction work	17,188	18,515	4,526	2,977	4,473	5,213	5,001	3,736	4,782	4,997
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>32,023</b>	<b>41,322</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>7,270</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>11,583</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>10,195</b>
Passenger car	4,429	6,679	724	1,326	1,217	1,162	1,468	1,548	1,819	1,844
Other transport equipment	2,439	3,572	909	425	534	571	956	1,185	580	851
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	2,643	3,201	884	668	533	558	615	1,185	573	828
Other machinery and equipment	25,155	31,071	6,181	5,519	6,614	6,841	7,421	8,850	7,300	7,500
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>775</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>184,153</b>	<b>282,238</b>	<b>37,917</b>	<b>40,216</b>	<b>47,317</b>	<b>58,703</b>	<b>58,544</b>	<b>66,272</b>	<b>74,457</b>	<b>82,965</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	81,992	105,524	17,297	19,418	22,276	23,001	22,088	27,428	27,739	28,269
Services	102,161	176,714	20,620	20,798	25,041	35,702	36,456	38,844	46,718	54,696
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>257,590</b>	<b>359,834</b>	<b>53,274</b>	<b>57,304</b>	<b>66,038</b>	<b>80,974</b>	<b>76,408</b>	<b>91,306</b>	<b>95,268</b>	<b>96,853</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	194,313	265,404	40,356	44,221	49,396	60,340	55,977	68,911	69,633	70,883
Services	63,277	94,430	12,918	13,083	16,642	20,634	20,431	22,395	25,635	25,970
Statistical Discrepancies	24,945	37,466	3,347	14,322	4,216	3,061	7,215	19,113	10,618	520
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>478,807</b>	<b>570,301</b>	<b>110,753</b>	<b>103,959</b>	<b>123,961</b>	<b>140,134</b>	<b>127,219</b>	<b>130,311</b>	<b>146,802</b>	<b>165,969</b>

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025

	(R million)										
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2023 <sup>1</sup>				2024 <sup>1</sup>				2025
	2023 <sup>1</sup>	2024 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>537,186</b>	<b>580,150</b>	<b>118,563</b>	<b>120,358</b>	<b>137,866</b>	<b>160,399</b>	<b>128,631</b>	<b>132,577</b>	<b>146,570</b>	<b>172,371</b>	<b>137,568</b>
Households	445,721	476,357	96,457	96,394	115,545	137,324	104,242	106,680	121,002	144,433	110,299
General Government	91,465	103,793	22,106	23,963	22,321	23,075	24,389	25,897	25,568	27,939	27,268
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>129,086</b>	<b>145,433</b>	<b>30,712</b>	<b>30,930</b>	<b>32,573</b>	<b>34,872</b>	<b>37,098</b>	<b>36,555</b>	<b>35,568</b>	<b>36,212</b>	<b>36,049</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>94,593</b>	<b>19,083</b>	<b>18,407</b>	<b>21,380</b>	<b>21,131</b>	<b>24,496</b>	<b>23,074</b>	<b>23,184</b>	<b>23,839</b>	<b>24,771</b>
Residential building	35,513	44,846	8,584	7,907	9,393	9,629	12,310	10,757	10,680	11,100	12,495
Non residential building	24,128	28,015	5,765	5,919	6,389	6,055	6,516	7,031	7,335	7,134	6,624
Other construction work	20,359	21,731	4,734	4,581	5,598	5,447	5,670	5,287	5,169	5,605	5,653
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>49,086</b>	<b>50,840</b>	<b>11,629</b>	<b>12,523</b>	<b>11,193</b>	<b>13,741</b>	<b>12,602</b>	<b>13,481</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>11,278</b>
Passenger car	11,485	12,078	3,002	2,627	2,862	2,994	2,604	3,595	2,833	3,046	2,761
Other transport equipment	5,066	5,670	1,532	946	891	1,697	2,406	1,086	1,151	1,027	863
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	3,511	4,431	651	920	811	1,129	1,228	1,063	1,146	994	831
Other machinery and equipment	32,535	33,092	7,095	8,950	7,440	9,050	7,592	8,800	8,400	8,300	7,654
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>-2,173</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>-204</b>	<b>-598</b>	<b>-691</b>	<b>-680</b>	<b>-340</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>-145</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>303,422</b>	<b>320,475</b>	<b>74,379</b>	<b>70,781</b>	<b>76,100</b>	<b>82,161</b>	<b>75,491</b>	<b>78,102</b>	<b>80,899</b>	<b>85,982</b>	<b>77,716</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	103,895	109,965	25,511	25,149	27,407	25,828	23,831	29,565	29,589	26,980	26,658
Services	199,527	210,510	48,868	45,632	48,693	56,333	51,660	48,537	51,310	59,002	51,058
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>367,476</b>	<b>404,820</b>	<b>86,043</b>	<b>92,057</b>	<b>93,381</b>	<b>95,995</b>	<b>91,455</b>	<b>98,648</b>	<b>106,754</b>	<b>107,964</b>	<b>95,609</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	266,789	294,687	61,007	68,165	68,092	69,525	65,417	71,575	78,819	78,876	68,571
Services	100,687	110,133	25,036	23,892	25,289	26,470	26,038	27,073	27,935	29,088	27,038
Statistical discrepancies	38,266	52,690	7,101	19,068	9,002	3,095	8,886	13,589	19,851	10,364	14,501
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>638,312</b>	<b>695,552</b>	<b>144,509</b>	<b>148,482</b>	<b>161,469</b>	<b>183,851</b>	<b>158,312</b>	<b>162,618</b>	<b>176,658</b>	<b>197,964</b>	<b>170,079</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> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025**

	Annual growth rate		2021				2022			
	2021	2022	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption eacpenditure</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
Households	+3.0	+3.7	-3.9	+13.7	+1.2	+4.2	+1.6	+13.3	+1.5	+1.4
General Government	-2.2	+6.4	-4.0	-4.5	+1.5	-1.3	+10.5	+2.4	+6.8	+6.4
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+126.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+34.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+17.8</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+321.8</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+26.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-6.2</b>
Residential building	+11.2	+10.4	+5.8	+266.0	-1.6	-4.5	-11.9	+59.8	+10.7	+9.1
Non residential building	+43.5	-4.1	-0.6	+656.1	+39.7	+18.2	+35.8	+12.0	-19.7	-18.3
Other construction work	+5.3	-5.7	-3.5	+210.7	-14.8	-5.4	-4.8	+6.0	-6.5	-13.0
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+20.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>+33.6</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+15.3</b>	<b>+46.8</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+13.8</b>
Passenger car	+17.6	+44.9	-42.4	+180.1	+9.5	+17.4	+94.8	+10.2	+45.5	+56.2
Other transport equipment	-49.7	+38.3	-57.1	-53.5	-55.6	-5.1	+0.8	+160.7	+4.3	+39.5
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>-40.6</i>	<i>+14.0</i>	<i>-56.2</i>	<i>-21.9</i>	<i>-48.5</i>	<i>+6.1</i>	<i>-32.2</i>	<i>+64.4</i>	<i>+3.4</i>	<i>+39.1</i>
Other machinery and equipment	+18.5	+14.5	+25.8	+35.5	+22.0	-1.0	+9.2	+47.2	+2.5	+3.7
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+41.6</b>	<b>-34.7</b>	<b>+22.0</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+45.4</b>	<b>+42.8</b>	<b>+53.3</b>	<b>+45.5</b>	<b>+29.4</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+6.4	+20.0	-19.1	+47.8	+3.5	+9.9	+16.3	+31.5	+17.4	+15.2
Services	+2.8	+59.0	-42.8	+6.8	+9.5	+77.6	+64.5	+73.7	+70.9	+38.5
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>+26.3</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>+9.9</b>	<b>+14.8</b>	<b>+14.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+6.1	+1.7	-6.9	+23.8	+6.1	+5.8	-1.7	+4.7	+5.2	-1.0
Services	+10.7	+37.1	-27.5	+32.0	+23.3	+37.0	+47.8	+50.1	+41.6	+16.7

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2021 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2025

	Annual growth rate		2023				2024 <sup>1</sup>				2025
	2023	2024 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
Households	+3.4	+3.1	+2.0	+5.6	+3.1	+3.3	+2.1	+5.8	+2.1	+2.8	+2.5
General Government	-3.7	+7.9	-3.4	-2.4	-2.3	-6.5	+5.3	+2.7	+10.2	+13.7	+14.2
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+11.9</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+18.1</b>	<b>+14.8</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+20.9</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+24.5</b>	<b>+21.3</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
Residential building	+10.2	+20.6	+11.6	+20.6	+7.1	+4.5	+39.0	+31.6	+6.8	+8.6	-3.8
Non residential building	+8.6	+10.9	+10.7	+22.0	+6.0	-1.2	+9.7	+15.0	+8.0	+11.1	-3.7
Other construction work	+7.0	+2.0	-10.6	+19.9	+15.9	+7.1	+16.1	+11.7	-13.2	-3.0	-5.5
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>+12.2</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+30.5</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
Passenger car	+62.9	+0.7	+92.6	+58.9	+50.4	+57.1	-15.3	+33.8	-6.6	-6.0	+2.0
Other transport equipment	+35.8	+5.0	+47.1	-22.7	+47.8	+96.1	+53.1	+4.3	+19.1	-45.2	-65.0
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>+4.4</i>	<i>+17.3</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>-25.1</i>	<i>+35.1</i>	<i>+33.5</i>	<i>+86.0</i>	<i>+4.3</i>	<i>+30.2</i>	<i>-20.7</i>	<i>-35.4</i>
Other machinery and equipment	-1.4	+0.0	-11.9	-5.2	-2.6	+15.8	+6.5	-3.3	+11.1	-11.7	-1.2
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-12.0	+0.5	+2.7	-20.3	-11.7	-16.0	-10.1	+10.1	+4.0	-2.0	+11.1
Services	+4.9	+2.8	+20.5	+7.0	-1.3	-2.5	+5.5	+2.9	+1.4	+1.5	-3.2
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+21.0</b>	<b>+12.5</b>	<b>+7.3</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+6.0	+12.3	+2.6	+12.2	+3.8	+5.2	+13.6	+3.9	+22.1	+10.5	+6.5
Services	-0.8	+3.9	+13.9	+5.9	-13.6	-7.7	-14.7	+0.6	+17.2	+16.3	+9.5

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>- 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.</li> <li>- 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>
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>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
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 based on Government Finance Statistics (GFS) figures obtained from final accounts.</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)</li> <li>- 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>
	<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>			



Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
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>
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			
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>
	<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>	
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
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>
F. Construction			

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
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.</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>
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/Light rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet from National Land Transport Authority (NLTA).</li> <li>- Quarterly survey on receipt and expenditure</li> <li>- Quarterly VAT data</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 using relevant components of CPI.</li> </ul>
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NLTA.</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>- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of lorries from NLTA.</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>- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.</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>- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.</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>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from the quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in quarterly export of sugar and relevant components deflated by overall CPI</li> </ul>
<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 2017 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</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 by changes in the price of telephone calls.</li> </ul>
Activities related to information and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</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 by overall CPI.</li> </ul>

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>			

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
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>
<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 defense; 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 EBU's and Local Government is estimated based on GFS figures obtained from final accounts.</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 EBU's) 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 EBU) 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>
<b>R. Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>			
Arts, 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual estimate, based on the number of persons employed and average wage, is divided by 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of every year.</li> </ul>

## 2. Expenditure Approach

Type of expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
A. Final consumption expenditure		
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.
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><li>- Social benefits in kind are deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li></ul>
B. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)		
Building and construction		
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 Economic Development Board (EDB), Ministry of Finance 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.	- 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 (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, and quarterly data from EDB and Ministry of Finance (PSIP).	
Machinery and equipment		
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and Ministry of Finance (PSIP).	- Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine vessel	Based on information provided by Ministry of Finance (PSIP) and from administrative sources.	
Transport equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by NLTA classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- Deflation by a vehicle price index
Other machinery and equipment.	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. Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.	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



Type of expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
		transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.
Exports and Imports of goods and services	Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius adjusted for import and export of FISIM. 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. For import of services, a combined index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries.	- Deflation using respective quarterly price indices.

### 3. 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

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