



Economic and Social Indicators

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Quarterly National Accounts

2nd Quarter 2026

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Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance
Port Louis

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

Second Quarter 2026

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2022 to the second quarter of 2026. 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. Revision in this issue

The quarterly estimates of value added presented in this issue have been updated based on the results of the 2023 Census of Economic Activities (CEA), and are therefore not strictly comparable with series published earlier, which were based on the 2018 CEA. Furthermore, the revision exercise brought other improvements in the estimation process and coverage of economic activities in addition to enhancements in the compilation of GBC estimates and the incorporation of the recommendations of the latest 2025 Systems of National Accounts (SNA) in a phased manner. The revised series for 2013 to 2025 will be posted on the office website before the end of October 2026.

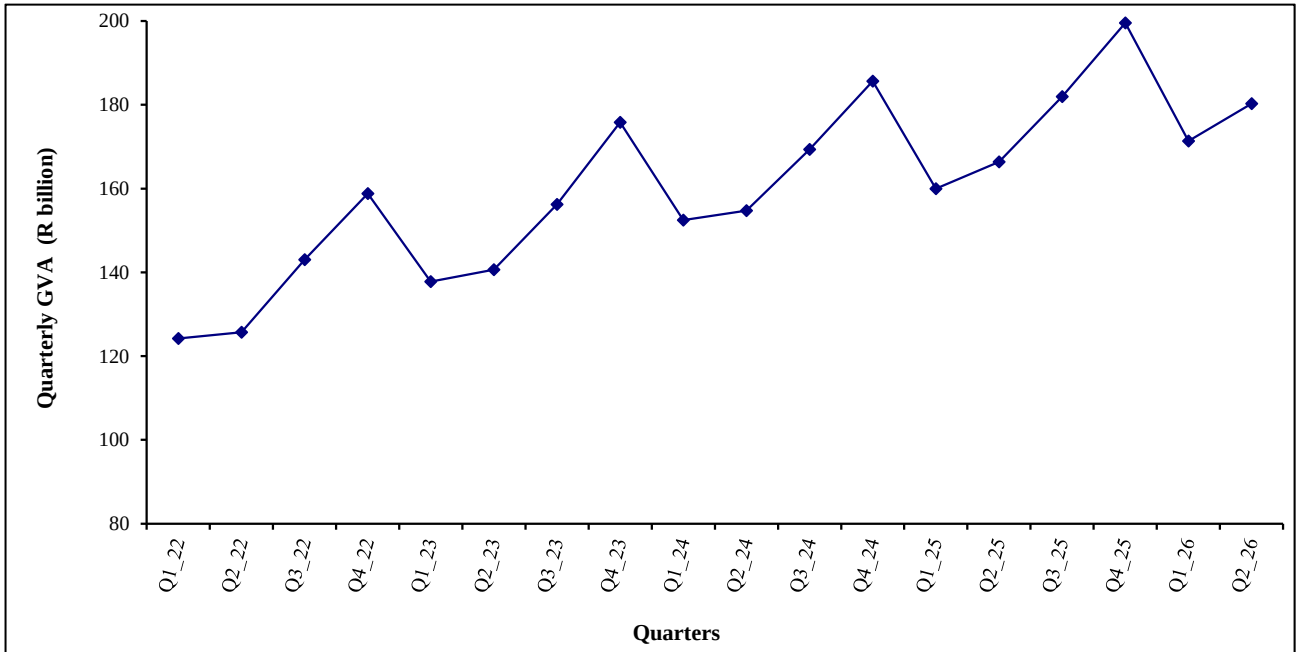
3. Highlights

Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices for the second quarter of 2026 was estimated at R180,286 million, representing an increase from R166,365 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2025. During the same period, indirect taxes net of subsidies amounted to R28,799 million, resulting in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices of R209,085 million, compared to R193,810 million in the second quarter of 2025.

GDP at market prices grew by 3.0% in the second quarter of 2026, compared with 1.7% in the previous quarter, reflecting a strengthening in economic growth.

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

Figure 1 presents quarterly estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices over the period from the first quarter of 2022 to the second quarter of 2026. The series displays a clear and recurring seasonal pattern. GVA typically records its lowest level in the first quarter, increases progressively during the second and third quarters, peaks in the fourth quarter, and moderates at the beginning of the following year. This pattern is particularly pronounced in 2025, with GVA increasing from R159,975 million in the first quarter to R166,365 million in the second quarter, accelerating to R181,985 million in the third quarter, and reaching a peak of R199,552 million in the fourth quarter. GVA subsequently declined to R171,367 million in the first quarter of 2026, reflecting the seasonal slowdown observed at the start of each year.

Fig 1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q1 2022 – Q2 2026

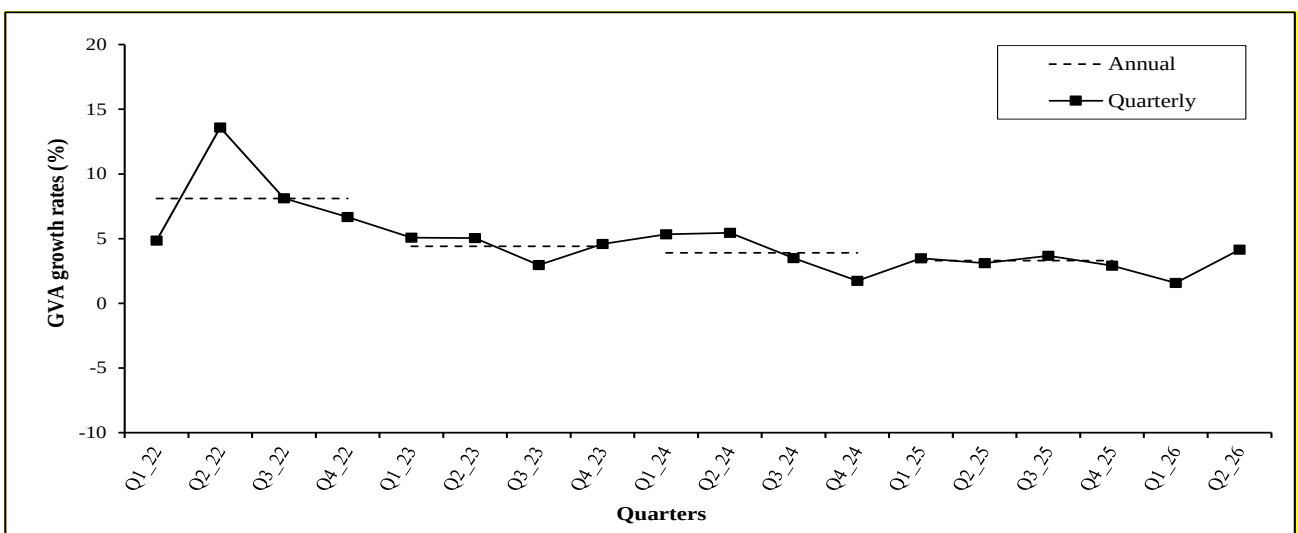
The lower GVA figures observed during the first quarters may reflect lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GVA figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities 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 2022 – Q2 2026, (year-on-year change)

Table 2 shows year-on-year quarterly growth rates by industry group during the first quarter of 2022 to the second quarter of 2026. 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 2022 – Q2 2026

Quarterly GVA growth increased from 4.8% in the first quarter of 2022 to a peak of 13.6% in the second quarter, before moderating to 6.7% by the fourth quarter. Growth continued to ease during 2023, declining from 5.1% in the first quarter to 3.0% in the third quarter, before recovering slightly to 4.6% in the fourth quarter. In 2024, growth remained relatively stable during the first three quarters, ranging between 3.5% and 5.4%, before slowing to 1.7% in the fourth quarter. Growth fluctuated between 2.9% and 3.7% throughout 2025, before slowing to 1.6% in the first quarter of 2026 and recovering to 4.2% in the second quarter.

4.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₁ 2026

GVA growth rate for the first quarter of 2026 over the corresponding quarter of 2025 is revised downwards to 1.6% from 2.0% as estimated in June 2026.

4.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₂ 2026

Year-on-year growth rates for the second quarter of 2026 are compared with the year-on-year growths one quarter earlier.

Total GVA growth rate for the second quarter of 2026 over the corresponding quarter of 2025 is estimated at 4.2%. Growth rates by industry group were as follows:

“Agriculture, forestry, and fishing” sector expanded by 4.3%, compared with 13.2% in the previous quarter. Growth was supported by increases in “Sugarcane” (6.7%), “Crops” (4.9%) and “Other agriculture” (3.3%).

The “Manufacturing” sector grew by 1.9%, compared with 2.1% in the preceding quarter. Growth was supported by “Sugar” (4.2%), “Food (excluding sugar)” (2.1%) and “Other manufacturing” (3.3%), partly offset by a 3.7% contraction in “Textile”.

“Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” grew by 1.3%, slightly below the 1.5% recorded in the previous quarter.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” grew by 7.4%, following a 2.2% contraction in the preceding quarter.

“Construction” contracted by 4.0%, following a 3.5% contraction in the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” expanded by 2.7%, compared with 2.9% in the previous quarter.

“Transportation and storage” grew by 4.5%, slightly higher than the 4.4% recorded in the preceding quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” contracted by 1.3%, compared with 5.7% growth in the previous quarter.

“Information and communication” grew by 4.9%, up from 4.7% in the preceding quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” grew by 4.5%, compared with 4.6% in the previous quarter.

“Real estate activities” grew by 2.5%, up from 1.9% in the preceding quarter.

“Professional, scientific and technical activities” grew by 3.4%, unchanged from the growth recorded in the previous quarter.

“Administrative and support service activities” grew by 3.0%, compared with 3.1% in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” grew by 7.9%, following a 10.5% contraction in the preceding quarter.

“Education” grew by 9.3%, following a 3.7% contraction in the previous quarter.

“Human health and social work activities” recorded strong growth of 18.9%, following a 1.5% contraction in the first quarter of 2026.

“Arts, entertainment and recreation” grew by 4.2%, up from 3.4% in the previous quarter.

“Other service activities” grew by 2.6%, compared with 2.1% in the preceding quarter.

4.4 Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, second quarter 2026

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 4.2% growth in GVA during the second quarter of 2026 was mainly due to:

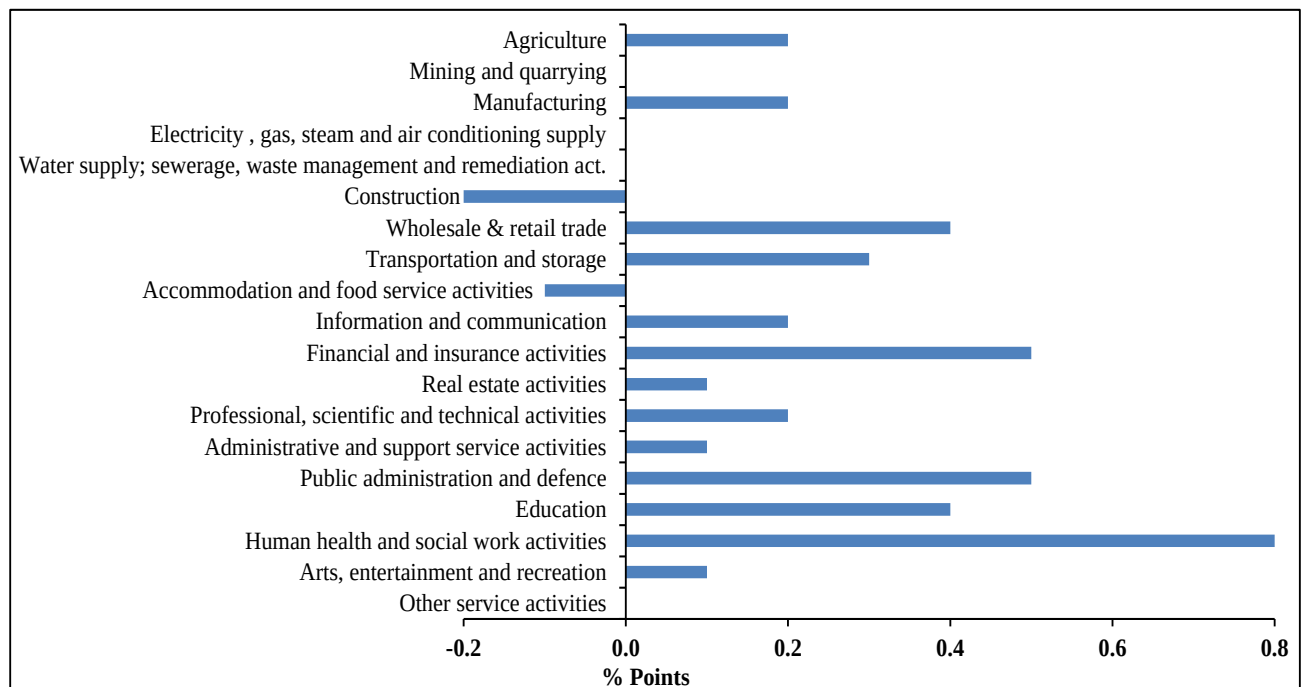
- (i) “Human health and social work activities” (0.8 percentage point);
- (ii) “Financial and insurance activities” (0.5 percentage point);
- (iii) “Public administration and defence compulsory social security” (0.5 percentage point);
- (iv) “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (0.4 percentage point);
- (v) “Education” (0.4 percentage point);
- (vi) “Transport and storage” (0.3 percentage point);
- (vii) “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (0.2 percentage point);
- (viii) “Manufacturing” (0.2 percentage point);
- (ix) “Information and communication” (0.2 percentage point); and
- (x) “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (0.2 percentage point).

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2025 – Q₂ 2026

Industry Group	2025				2026	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Transportation and storage	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	-0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.8	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.9	0.5
Education	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.4
Human health and social work activities	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GVA at basic prices	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.9	1.6	4.2

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 2026

5. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

5.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the second quarter of 2026, final consumption expenditure which comprises of consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R175,113 million, representing 84% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Of the 84% of the quarterly GDP, final consumption of households represented 68% or R141,965 million and that of general government 15% or R32,080 million (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2025, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 29% of the yearly total compared to 22% in the first quarter, 23% in the second quarters, and 25% 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, Q₂ 2026 – Table 4

Analysis of year-on-year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 3.5% in the second quarter of 2026 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2025. Final consumption expenditure of households increased by 2.2% and that of general government by 9.6%.

Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) contracted by 9.7%, compared to the growth of 6.1% recorded in the previous quarter. The 9.7% decline was the result of the combined decreases in “Building and construction work” (-3.7%) and “Machinery and equipment” (-16.8%).

The 3.7% decline in “Building and construction work” was driven by contractions in “Residential building” (-3.3%) and “Non-residential building” (-13.5%), partly offset by growth in “Other construction work” (7.1%).

The decline of 16.8% in “Machinery and equipment” resulted from decreases in “Passenger car” (-65.0%) and “Other transport equipment” (-35.4%), partly offset by an increase in “Other machinery and equipment” (1.0%).

Exports of goods and services increased by 2.6%, after that of 9.4% recorded in the previous quarter. This 2.6% increase was the result of an increase in exports of services (8.0%), partly offset by a contraction in exports of goods (-1.5%).

Imports of goods and services went down by 10.2%, compared to a growth of 2.3% observed in the previous quarter. The decline was due to an decreases in imports of goods (-4.9%) and imports of services (-16.1%).

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 2022 to second quarter of 2026.

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 first quarter of 2026; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the second quarter of 2025.

Seasonally adjusted data indicate that the quarter-to-quarter GVA grew by 1.9% in the second quarter of 2026, following that of 0.9% registered in the previous quarter.

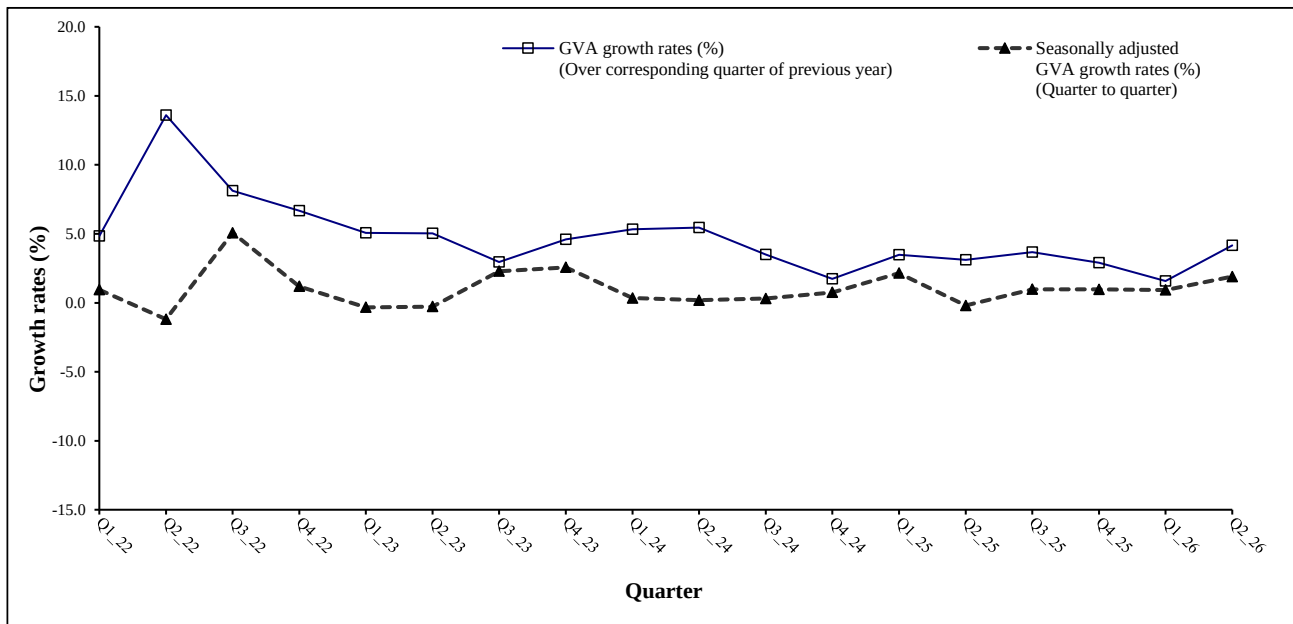
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates¹, Q1 2022 – Q2 2026

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_22	4.8	0.9	Q1_25	3.5	2.2
Q2_22	13.6	-1.2	Q2_25	3.1	-0.2
Q3_22	8.1	5.1	Q3_25	3.7	1.0
Q4_22	6.7	1.2	Q4_25	2.9	1.0
Q1_23	5.1	-0.3	Q1_26	1.6	0.9
Q2_23	5.0	-0.3	Q2_26	4.2	1.9
Q3_23	3.0	2.3			
Q4_23	4.6	2.6			
Q1_24	5.3	0.3			
Q2_24	5.4	0.2			
Q3_24	3.5	0.3			
Q4_24	1.7	0.8			

1/ Growth rates prior to the second quarter of 2026 have been revised and that of the second quarter is a first estimate.

Fig 4: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter-to- quarter), Q₁ 2022 – Q₂ 2026



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 depreciation.

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. Implicit Financial Services on Loans and Deposits

Implicit Financial Services on Loans and Deposits 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 2025 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.

10. Global Business

The global business sector includes activities of GBCs and services purchased by GBCs from local enterprises (e.g. management, accounting, auditing, legal, advertising, real estate, banking, etc.).

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, Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

(R million)

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2022 ¹				2023 ¹			
	2022 ¹	2023 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,149	27,992	4,051	4,877	5,903	7,317	4,601	5,783	7,599	10,009
Sugarcane	2,597	3,342	445	490	630	1,032	572	628	812	1,330
Crops	7,718	11,037	1,424	1,732	2,082	2,481	1,640	2,250	3,053	4,093
Other	11,834	13,614	2,183	2,655	3,192	3,804	2,390	2,904	3,734	4,586
Mining and quarrying	1,807	1,839	357	456	463	531	380	482	477	499
Manufacturing	67,486	73,103	12,320	14,704	18,695	21,768	13,089	16,333	20,281	23,399
Sugar	1,047	1,223	184	289	288	285	215	338	337	333
Food (exc sugar)	26,867	30,391	4,047	5,142	7,116	10,562	4,500	5,862	8,106	11,923
Textile	14,894	13,983	2,475	3,986	4,114	4,320	2,292	3,964	3,899	3,827
Other	24,678	27,506	5,613	5,286	7,177	6,601	6,082	6,168	7,940	7,315
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,977	5,065	1,046	848	956	1,127	1,283	1,318	1,147	1,316
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2,320	2,499	599	568	577	577	623	629	623	623
Construction	28,570	32,050	6,394	5,693	7,946	8,537	6,840	7,082	8,960	9,168
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	80,810	88,803	16,220	18,932	21,036	24,621	18,504	20,692	22,365	27,242
<i>of which: Wholesale and retail trade</i>	60,249	66,446	11,929	13,739	15,610	18,971	13,639	15,374	16,685	20,749
: GBC	18,413	19,966	3,915	4,731	4,860	4,906	4,419	4,805	5,074	5,668
Transportation and storage	31,507	36,434	7,624	6,622	8,167	9,094	8,098	7,946	10,055	10,336
Accommodation and food service activities	31,786	40,198	6,353	6,560	8,174	10,698	9,648	9,074	9,596	11,880
Information and communication	26,503	28,295	6,407	6,691	6,465	6,941	6,799	6,893	6,986	7,617
Financial and insurance activities	64,401	74,010	15,723	15,717	16,240	16,721	18,426	18,283	18,537	18,764
Monetary intermediation	36,397	42,717	9,167	9,141	9,188	8,901	10,759	10,728	10,783	10,447
Financial leasing and other credit granting	3,252	4,105	781	765	778	928	998	1,023	1,034	1,050
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	10,755	11,214	2,471	2,570	2,835	2,879	2,706	2,623	2,764	3,121
Other financial activities	13,997	15,974	3,304	3,241	3,439	4,013	3,963	3,909	3,955	4,147
<i>of which: GBC</i>	10,491	11,992	2,473	2,415	2,518	3,085	2,947	2,897	2,964	3,185
Real estate activities	27,732	28,978	6,785	5,832	7,448	7,667	7,074	6,202	7,725	7,977
<i>of which: Owner-occupied housing services</i>	21,722	21,959	5,196	4,900	5,760	5,867	5,294	4,959	5,793	5,914
Professional, scientific and technical activities	33,732	35,285	8,503	7,473	8,226	9,531	8,688	8,162	8,606	9,829
<i>of which: GBC</i>	5,086	3,065	1,229	1,224	1,147	1,486	742	725	682	915
Administrative and support service activities	13,712	15,188	3,713	2,962	3,370	3,668	3,973	3,504	3,694	4,017
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	41,359	43,924	10,172	10,541	10,254	10,393	11,083	10,820	10,516	11,504
Education	24,934	25,253	6,092	6,082	6,396	6,364	6,204	6,059	6,254	6,736
Human health and social work activities	26,603	26,537	6,295	6,693	6,777	6,839	6,497	6,128	6,650	7,262
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14,860	16,528	3,606	3,042	3,947	4,266	3,723	3,656	3,925	5,225
Other service activities	7,543	8,567	1,967	1,430	1,982	2,165	2,285	1,616	2,264	2,403
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	551,791	610,548	124,225	125,723	143,022	158,822	137,819	140,663	156,261	175,806
Taxes on products (net of subsidies) ²	71,313	84,684	15,930	18,084	16,604	20,695	19,163	22,552	18,772	24,198
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	623,105	695,232	140,155	143,807	159,625	179,517	156,982	163,214	175,033	200,003
Export Oriented Enterprises	21,191	21,061	4,540	5,635	6,018	4,997	4,168	5,605	6,163	5,125

1/ revised estimates 2/ Source: Ministry of Finance
GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 1 (cont'd) - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2024 ¹				2025 ¹				2026	
	2024 ¹	2025 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
	(R million)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,847	37,191	6,016	7,347	9,139	9,345	6,711	9,374	10,162	10,943	7,973	10,168
Sugarcane	2,635	2,654	452	497	639	1,047	454	498	645	1,057	488	536
Crops	15,322	19,246	2,660	3,930	4,641	4,090	3,267	5,284	5,442	5,254	3,873	5,778
Other	13,890	15,292	2,904	2,919	3,859	4,207	2,991	3,592	4,076	4,633	3,612	3,853
Mining and quarrying	2,126	2,243	441	551	577	557	468	560	623	592	498	613
Manufacturing	76,766	81,331	13,602	17,195	21,484	24,485	14,059	18,181	23,040	26,051	14,963	19,301
Sugar	992	1,036	174	274	273	270	182	286	285	282	200	314
Food (exc sugar)	30,707	33,616	4,544	5,816	8,439	11,908	4,893	6,491	9,304	12,929	5,320	7,058
Textile	15,479	15,693	2,508	4,268	4,250	4,453	2,569	4,537	4,478	4,109	2,617	4,622
Other	29,587	30,986	6,375	6,836	8,522	7,854	6,415	6,868	8,973	8,730	6,826	7,307
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8,344	7,688	2,955	1,799	1,707	1,884	1,585	2,465	1,833	1,806	1,997	2,304
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2,462	2,265	625	642	610	586	588	529	535	612	613	737
Construction	35,655	36,680	9,244	8,666	8,756	8,990	9,105	8,874	9,239	9,462	9,167	9,021
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94,342	99,831	19,987	21,785	24,121	28,449	20,930	23,109	24,944	30,849	22,105	24,605
<i>of which: Wholesale and retail trade</i>	71,779	76,791	14,599	16,304	18,513	22,364	15,409	17,540	19,263	24,580	16,342	18,712
: GBC	19,978	20,219	4,896	4,931	4,960	5,191	4,989	4,972	4,965	5,293	5,194	5,253
Transportation and storage	40,944	45,426	9,018	8,681	11,335	11,910	9,900	9,778	12,754	12,994	11,070	10,844
Accommodation and food service activities	43,668	48,743	11,080	9,681	9,938	12,968	11,216	11,167	11,334	15,025	14,077	12,370
Information and communication	30,252	32,800	7,037	7,664	7,549	8,002	7,471	8,267	8,260	8,803	7,992	8,851
Financial and insurance activities	78,151	82,487	19,556	19,381	19,579	19,635	20,418	20,384	20,619	21,066	21,794	21,816
Monetary intermediation	44,744	46,264	11,289	11,256	11,241	10,957	11,537	11,502	11,574	11,652	12,119	12,135
Financial leasing and other credit granting	4,226	4,454	1,098	1,058	1,055	1,016	1,146	1,105	1,096	1,106	1,222	1,181
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	11,492	12,255	2,776	2,666	2,891	3,160	2,886	2,880	3,091	3,398	3,235	3,271
Other financial activities	17,690	19,514	4,394	4,401	4,392	4,503	4,849	4,897	4,858	4,909	5,219	5,228
<i>of which: GBC</i>	13,555	14,939	3,337	3,348	3,365	3,505	3,715	3,741	3,716	3,767	4,011	4,003
Real estate activities	29,881	30,731	7,142	6,867	7,801	8,071	7,332	7,113	8,025	8,261	7,611	7,422
<i>of which: Owner-occupied housing services</i>	22,175	22,423	5,268	5,009	5,879	6,020	5,338	5,052	5,967	6,067	5,483	5,169
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37,601	40,392	9,252	9,375	9,298	9,676	9,802	10,132	10,047	10,412	10,479	10,924
<i>of which: GBC</i>	2,788	2,838	680	688	692	728	692	700	704	741	727	750
Administrative and support service activities	16,387	17,627	4,127	3,949	4,022	4,289	4,388	4,297	4,326	4,616	4,695	4,629
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48,508	50,279	11,781	12,272	11,773	12,682	13,430	12,001	12,415	12,433	12,744	13,292
Education	27,985	29,977	6,840	6,518	6,973	7,653	7,778	6,693	7,628	7,878	7,857	7,719
Human health and social work activities	29,713	32,384	7,189	6,649	7,917	7,958	7,729	7,228	8,846	8,580	8,200	9,001
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18,024	19,563	4,049	3,955	4,276	5,744	4,375	4,277	4,621	6,290	4,661	4,591
Other service activities	9,630	10,239	2,570	1,789	2,519	2,753	2,691	1,937	2,732	2,879	2,870	2,076
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	662,287	707,877	152,513	154,766	169,372	185,636	159,975	166,365	181,985	199,552	171,367	180,286
Taxes on products (net of subsidies) ³	94,410	102,432	20,580	24,253	23,185	26,392	24,495	27,445	23,000	27,493	26,547	28,799
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	756,697	810,309	173,093	179,019	192,557	212,028	184,470	193,810	204,985	227,045	197,914	209,085
Export Oriented Enterprises	21,687	21,773	4,205	5,769	6,353	5,360	4,103	5,792	6,418	5,460	4,121	5,818

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

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 2 - Gross Value Added - sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2022 ¹				2023 ¹			
	2022 ¹	2023 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+5.5	+13.9	-8.2	+7.7	+4.1	+13.8	+10.5	+12.3	+10.9	+18.9
Sugarcane	-10.6	+2.8	-7.8	-7.7	-8.8	-14.0	+2.6	+2.4	+3.0	+2.9
Crops	+4.5	+28.9	-10.2	+7.5	+2.0	+15.7	+5.9	+23.3	+24.3	+49.7
Other	+9.3	+6.5	-6.1	+12.4	+6.6	+21.0	+3.4	+6.7	+1.9	+12.4
Mining and quarrying	+8.9	-6.6	+8.8	+25.1	+0.6	+5.0	+3.3	-1.8	-6.9	-16.5
Manufacturing	+9.0	+1.9	+4.8	+8.4	+17.1	+5.6	0.0	+4.6	+0.8	+2.1
Sugar	-8.4	+2.5	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5	+2.5
Food (exc sugar)	+12.1	+4.2	+10.9	+14.4	+13.3	+10.8	+4.7	+5.5	+4.0	+3.4
Textile	+6.7	-10.0	+0.5	+8.7	+0.2	+16.2	-10.1	-4.5	-10.0	-15.0
Other	+8.1	+6.6	+16.6	+14.9	-0.1	+5.9	+3.1	+11.4	+5.7	+6.7
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+5.6	+5.4	+8.0	+5.1	+4.9	+4.4	+5.2	+5.3	+3.1	+7.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+0.6	+2.3	+3.7	+0.3	-2.3	+0.8	+2.0	+2.6	+4.1	+0.6
Construction	+1.3	+9.1	+1.6	+29.7	-5.0	-6.8	+4.4	+21.1	+9.7	+4.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.6	+3.6	+3.6	+3.1	+4.5	+3.2	+4.2	+4.7	+2.5	+3.5
<i>of which: Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+3.0	+3.0	+2.3	+2.5	+2.8	+4.0	+2.4	+3.0	+2.6	+3.7
<i>: GBC</i>	+5.8	+5.6	+9.5	+8.7	+9.6	-1.6	+10.0	+10.3	+1.7	+2.4
Transportation and storage	+5.3	+7.2	+0.9	+14.8	+2.7	+4.9	+7.0	+6.5	+7.0	+8.1
Accommodation and food service activities	+192.4	+25.7	+360.1	+715.5	+196.7	+80.5	+70.9	+29.0	+12.6	+10.1
Information and communication	+4.0	+3.9	+3.8	+3.9	+3.6	+4.6	+3.9	+3.9	+3.9	+4.1
Financial and insurance activities	+2.1	+3.5	+1.5	+0.9	+2.9	+3.0	+4.2	+4.0	+2.7	+3.2
Monetary intermediation	+4.5	+4.3	+1.7	+2.4	+7.0	+7.2	+5.7	+5.8	+2.2	+3.7
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+4.5	+3.3	+6.9	+6.6	+1.8	+2.8	-5.8	+3.9	+7.6	+8.3
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.1	+4.6	+0.2	+3.3	+6.2	+6.6	+5.7	+2.8	+3.5	+6.1
Other financial activities	-5.0	+0.6	-0.6	-5.2	-6.7	-7.0	+0.9	-0.4	+1.2	+0.7
<i>of which: GBC</i>	-5.5	+1.0	-1.4	-5.8	-6.5	-7.8	+1.4	-0.3	+3.5	-0.4
Real estate activities	+1.8	+2.1	+1.2	+3.1	+1.5	+1.8	-2.1	+1.7	+3.5	+5.0
<i>of which: Owner-occupied housing services</i>	+1.2	+0.8	+1.1	+1.3	+0.9	+1.3	-2.5	-1.5	+2.8	+4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+2.1	-2.5	-1.5	+12.9	+0.3	-0.5	-8.3	+2.0	-1.2	-1.6
<i>of which: GBC</i>	-10.9	-39.5	-11.9	-10.3	-10.7	-10.8	-39.4	-40.5	-40.3	-38.2
Administrative and support service activities	+5.1	+3.7	+1.7	+15.5	+3.2	+3.1	-4.6	+13.0	+3.9	+5.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.6	+2.1	+0.2	-1.0	-0.2	+3.7	+4.8	-1.3	-1.4	+6.4
Education	+0.3	-1.9	-0.8	+0.1	+0.4	+1.2	-0.4	-3.7	-4.4	+0.6
Human health and social work activities	+2.9	-4.9	+3.3	+3.7	+0.9	+3.7	-1.8	-12.7	-6.4	+1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+9.8	+5.1	-20.5	+148.0	+0.6	+4.5	+5.1	+5.2	+4.9	+5.1
Other service activities	+9.7	+4.3	+5.5	+53.1	+1.4	+1.8	+4.7	+3.6	+4.7	+3.8
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+8.1	+4.4	+4.8	+13.6	+8.1	+6.7	+5.1	+5.0	+3.0	+4.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	-0.6	+5.4	+3.1	-4.2	+0.4	-1.0	-1.3	+6.8	+1.4	+13.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+7.2	+4.5	+4.8	+11.0	+7.4	+6.0	+4.2	+5.3	+2.8	+5.6
Export Oriented Enterprises	+11.8	-11.2	+9.9	+17.4	+8.2	+12.0	-17.4	-11.4	-9.2	-7.7

1/ revised estimates

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2024 ¹				2025 ¹				2026	
	2024 ¹	2025 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+6.8	+8.5	+4.7	+10.5	+13.4	+0.5	+19.8	+14.4	+4.5	+2.6	+13.2	+4.3
Sugarcane	-9.7	-5.5	-9.5	-9.3	-9.9	-9.8	-11.4	-10.0	-5.6	-0.8	+8.5	+6.7
Crops	+19.2	+14.9	-5.6	+32.3	+34.3	+10.8	+62.1	+14.2	+6.4	+6.9	+8.5	+4.9
Other	+0.7	+4.0	+24.8	+0.9	-1.0	-10.7	-6.4	+13.9	+4.4	+4.1	+19.1	+3.3
Mining and quarrying	+6.7	+1.0	+8.2	+5.9	+10.9	+2.4	+2.7	-0.4	+1.8	+0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Manufacturing	+0.6	+1.1	+0.5	+0.6	+0.7	+0.7	+1.1	+1.2	+0.9	+1.2	+2.1	+1.9
Sugar	-7.8	-1.9	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	+4.2	+4.2
Food (exc sugar)	+2.8	+1.6	+5.3	+2.2	+5.8	+0.1	+1.8	+1.7	+1.2	+1.6	+1.9	+2.1
Textile	-6.9	-1.9	-4.6	-6.9	-9.8	-5.6	-1.3	-1.0	-2.5	-2.4	-3.9	-3.7
Other	+2.5	+2.2	+2.1	+5.7	+2.6	+0.1	+1.3	+1.0	+2.3	+3.9	+3.1	+3.3
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+3.3	+4.8	+7.8	+2.7	+1.1	+1.2	+10.7	+5.6	+1.0	+1.0	+1.5	+1.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+1.5	+2.2	+1.6	+1.0	-0.3	+3.7	+4.6	+1.5	+0.5	+2.2	-2.2	+7.4
Construction	+6.1	-2.1	+31.4	+18.4	-8.3	-8.2	-6.8	-3.3	+1.2	+1.1	-3.5	-4.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+2.0	+3.1	+4.4	+2.3	+1.5	+0.5	+2.4	+2.8	+2.4	+4.4	+2.9	+2.7
<i>of which: Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+3.2	+3.2	+2.3	+2.9	+3.3	+3.8	+3.1	+2.7	+2.3	+4.3	+2.7	+2.9
: GBC	-2.1	+2.7	+11.0	+0.1	-4.6	-12.0	+0.4	+2.9	+2.6	+4.8	+3.5	+2.0
Transportation and storage	+4.9	+5.1	+4.5	+4.7	+5.1	+5.3	+5.2	+5.2	+5.0	+5.2	+4.4	+4.5
Accommodation and food service activities	+5.8	+4.2	+10.2	+3.2	+5.5	+4.5	-3.9	+9.1	+6.9	+5.2	+5.7	-1.3
Information and communication	+4.5	+5.2	+3.9	+4.4	+4.7	+5.1	+4.5	+5.1	+5.2	+5.9	+4.7	+4.9
Financial and insurance activities	+5.3	+5.1	+6.2	+6.3	+4.5	+4.3	+4.9	+5.0	+5.4	+5.3	+4.6	+4.5
Monetary intermediation	+6.0	+5.5	+5.7	+5.3	+4.2	+8.9	+4.9	+5.1	+6.1	+5.7	+4.8	+4.6
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+4.9	+7.0	+10.8	+4.1	+2.4	+2.3	+7.5	+7.4	+6.6	+6.3	+6.0	+5.8
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+3.8	+4.0	+8.4	+10.4	+5.0	-6.7	+4.2	+3.9	+4.2	+3.7	+4.5	+4.7
Other financial activities	+4.7	+4.6	+5.2	+6.8	+5.3	+1.6	+4.5	+4.7	+3.9	+5.3	+3.8	+4.0
<i>of which GBC</i>	+4.8	+4.8	+5.9	+7.8	+5.7	+0.2	+4.9	+4.8	+4.1	+5.4	+4.3	+4.5
Real estate activities	+2.0	+1.9	+0.7	+9.0	-0.3	+0.0	+1.7	+2.6	+2.1	+1.4	+1.9	+2.5
<i>of which: Owner-occupied housing services</i>	+1.2	+1.4	+0.7	+1.5	+1.2	+1.5	+1.5	+1.0	+1.9	+1.0	+1.6	+1.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+2.9	+3.9	+2.2	+10.5	+4.4	-4.0	+2.5	+4.7	+4.4	+3.8	+3.4	+3.4
<i>of which GBC</i>	-10.0	+2.6	-9.2	-8.2	-1.6	-18.4	+1.3	+5.5	+5.0	-1.1	+5.0	+3.4
Administrative and support service activities	+3.9	+3.8	+0.8	+7.8	+4.7	+2.7	+2.7	+4.6	+4.1	+3.7	+3.1	+3.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.6	+1.2	-0.3	+6.4	+5.0	+3.3	+11.1	-4.9	+3.2	-3.8	-10.5	+7.9
Education	+5.9	+2.5	+6.3	+3.6	+6.2	+7.5	+7.8	-2.3	+4.7	-0.2	-3.7	+9.3
Human health and social work activities	+5.9	+3.5	+5.1	+3.4	+12.1	+3.0	+2.9	+3.5	+6.1	+1.5	-1.5	+18.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+4.5	+4.6	+4.4	+4.0	+4.5	+4.9	+4.8	+4.2	+4.2	+5.2	+3.4	+4.2
Other service activities	+2.0	+2.0	+2.7	+1.8	+1.4	+2.0	+1.1	+2.4	+2.9	+1.8	+2.1	+2.6
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.9	+3.3	+5.3	+5.4	+3.5	+1.7	+3.5	+3.1	+3.7	+2.9	+1.6	+4.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+6.8	+5.1	+11.8	+0.1	+17.3	+0.9	+8.6	+7.2	-0.4	+5.1	+2.8	-4.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.2	+3.5	+6.1	+4.7	+5.0	+1.6	+4.1	+3.7	+3.2	+3.2	+1.7	+3.0
Export Oriented Enterprises	-3.0	-1.7	-2.9	-3.2	-3.5	-2.3	-3.0	-1.5	-1.8	-1.0	-6.0	-6.9

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2022 ¹				2023 ¹			
	2022 ¹	2023 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	546,540	589,275	121,943	120,763	141,180	162,654	136,118	133,298	147,951	171,908
Central Bank	1,675	2,211	427	393	415	440	557	555	558	541
Households	447,881	489,252	98,025	94,741	117,349	137,766	111,685	108,051	124,142	145,374
NPISH	1,650	1,760	402	349	438	460	419	381	448	513
General Government	95,334	96,052	23,089	25,280	22,978	23,987	23,457	24,311	22,804	25,480
Gross fixed capital formation	124,071	144,646	29,761	29,940	31,624	32,745	34,209	35,388	35,781	39,268
A. Building & construction work	67,216	73,538	16,149	13,991	18,241	18,835	17,541	16,920	19,653	19,424
Residential building	29,702	32,644	6,884	6,074	8,202	8,541	7,890	7,268	8,634	8,852
Non residential building	20,206	22,179	4,591	4,424	5,569	5,622	5,299	5,441	5,873	5,566
Other construction work	17,308	18,714	4,675	3,492	4,470	4,671	4,352	4,211	5,145	5,007
B. Machinery & equipment	56,855	71,108	13,612	15,950	13,383	13,910	16,668	18,468	16,129	19,844
Passenger car	6,723	11,580	1,478	1,558	1,831	1,856	3,027	2,649	2,886	3,019
Other transport equipment	3,086	4,882	898	992	498	698	1,724	787	747	1,625
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	2,685	2,812	530	992	491	673	529	757	655	871
Other machinery and equipment	47,045	54,645	11,236	13,400	11,053	11,356	11,917	15,032	12,496	15,200
Change in inventories	3,207	-1,998	664	988	1,131	424	-679	-1,395	252	-176
Exports of goods and services	412,125	469,531	88,592	100,517	104,646	118,370	111,914	112,399	116,709	128,508
Goods (f.o.b)	132,769	131,530	27,881	34,429	34,931	35,528	31,907	32,217	34,427	32,980
of which GBC	27,245	27,632	5,793	7,001	7,192	7,259	6,393	7,065	7,023	7,152
Services	279,356	338,001	60,711	66,089	69,715	82,841	80,008	80,182	82,283	95,528
of which GBC	150,839	177,219	35,168	37,851	36,305	41,516	40,303	43,319	43,896	49,701
Less Imports of goods and services	470,415	506,221	99,681	119,321	121,582	129,831	121,425	121,713	125,315	137,768
Goods (f.o.b)	264,189	264,975	55,903	68,165	69,396	70,725	60,643	67,654	67,580	69,098
Services	206,226	241,246	43,778	51,156	52,186	59,106	60,782	54,059	57,735	68,670
of which GBC	111,539	138,028	23,370	27,925	27,277	32,968	35,334	29,714	31,469	41,511
Statistical Discrepancies	7,577	0	-1,125	10,919	2,626	-4,844	-3,155	5,238	-346	-1,737
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	623,105	695,232	140,155	143,807	159,625	179,517	156,982	163,214	175,033	200,003

1/ revised estimates

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2024 ¹				2025 ¹				2026	
	2024 ¹	2025 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
Final consumption expenditure	643,161	683,990	145,948	148,556	162,593	186,064	154,689	162,091	171,463	195,747	161,573	175,113
Central Bank	2,125	2,191	498	563	477	588	514	579	491	607	520	606
Households	531,142	566,584	119,486	120,719	134,938	155,999	124,944	132,940	142,804	165,896	132,182	141,965
NPISH	1,877	1,980	445	403	476	553	464	423	507	586	499	463
General Government	108,017	113,235	25,520	26,871	26,702	28,925	28,767	28,149	27,661	28,658	28,371	32,080
Gross fixed capital formation	160,919	169,828	40,458	40,824	39,550	40,088	40,875	43,099	42,522	43,331	44,704	41,253
A. Building & construction work	87,591	97,117	22,696	21,362	21,458	22,074	24,186	23,594	24,369	24,967	24,475	24,042
Residential building	41,644	47,374	11,431	9,989	9,917	10,307	11,865	11,309	12,012	12,187	12,561	11,574
Non residential building	25,515	26,373	5,934	6,403	6,680	6,497	6,409	6,642	6,777	6,544	5,097	6,073
Other construction work	20,431	23,370	5,331	4,971	4,860	5,270	5,912	5,643	5,579	6,236	6,817	6,395
B. Machinery & equipment	73,329	72,711	17,761	19,461	18,092	18,014	16,689	19,505	18,154	18,364	20,229	17,211
Passenger car	12,078	11,519	2,604	3,595	2,833	3,046	2,759	4,601	2,452	1,707	1,988	1,856
Other transport equipment	5,670	4,048	2,406	1,086	1,151	1,027	990	1,155	1,034	869	1,202	743
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	4,431	3,930	1,228	1,063	1,146	994	958	1,121	1,013	838	1,181	720
Other machinery and equipment	55,581	57,144	12,751	14,780	14,108	13,941	12,940	13,749	14,668	15,788	17,039	14,612
Change in inventories	625	1,320	-166	142	385	263	455	710	-115	270	255	120
Exports of goods and services	500,046	526,006	118,968	125,759	123,042	132,276	116,550	129,551	134,441	145,463	134,810	141,267
Goods (f.o.b)	137,553	135,454	29,900	36,186	36,999	34,468	32,639	34,890	33,758	34,167	31,918	36,457
of which GBC	27,588	27,879	6,069	6,621	7,410	7,488	6,464	7,184	6,597	7,634	6,811	7,570
Services	362,493	390,552	89,068	89,574	86,043	97,809	83,912	94,661	100,684	111,296	102,892	104,810
of which GBC	191,157	208,850	46,728	50,059	45,374	48,997	41,770	52,212	57,434	57,434	52,341	56,796
Less Imports of goods and services	551,190	563,004	126,971	137,293	140,444	146,482	125,732	141,836	141,966	153,470	131,999	160,060
Goods (f.o.b)	292,832	293,227	65,119	71,130	78,140	78,443	67,771	75,766	69,617	80,073	65,928	90,548
Services	258,358	269,777	61,852	66,163	62,304	68,039	57,961	66,070	72,349	73,397	66,071	69,512
of which GBC	146,525	155,206	35,416	38,816	33,789	38,504	31,041	38,802	42,682	42,682	38,883	40,537
Statistical discrepancies	3,135	-7,830	-5,144	1,031	7,431	-182	-2,367	194	-1,361	-4,298	-11,429	11,391
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	756,697	810,309	173,093	179,019	192,557	212,028	184,470	193,810	204,985	227,045	197,914	209,085

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices- Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

	Annual growth rate		2022 ¹				2023 ¹			
	2022 ¹	2023 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+4.1	+1.9	+2.8	+10.9	+2.0	+2.0	+0.7	+5.2	+1.1	+1.1
Central Bank	+5.6	+8.0	+2.7	+3.4	+8.1	+8.3	+9.4	+9.5	+5.8	+7.3
Households	+4.8	+3.1	+2.7	+14.4	+2.6	+2.4	+1.7	+8.8	+2.3	+0.9
NPISH	+6.3	+4.1	-5.7	+35.4	+2.4	+3.9	+4.1	+3.8	+4.0	+4.5
General Government	+0.5	-3.7	+3.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1	-3.7	-8.2	-4.8	+2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	+12.3	+11.9	+10.2	+42.0	+3.1	+3.1	+7.5	+13.1	+10.2	+16.7
A. Building & construction work	+0.2	+6.4	-0.7	+25.3	-5.8	-7.3	+2.5	+18.0	+6.5	+1.2
Residential building	+10.0	+6.9	-12.2	+59.7	+10.2	+8.5	+8.2	+16.7	+4.0	+1.6
Non residential building	-5.7	+6.8	+33.6	+10.2	-21.0	-19.6	+8.8	+20.0	+4.2	-2.9
Other construction work	-7.3	+5.2	-6.4	+4.2	-8.1	-14.4	-12.1	+17.8	+13.9	+5.3
B. Machinery & equipment	+29.6	+18.2	+26.0	+59.3	+16.7	+19.9	+13.2	+8.8	+15.2	+37.2
Passenger car	+45.4	+63.6	+94.8	+10.2	+45.5	+56.2	+92.6	+58.9	+50.4	+57.1
Other transport equipment	+42.4	+57.1	+17.7	+167.0	+1.9	+30.5	+83.5	-20.0	+49.8	+136.8
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+13.6	+4.4	-27.1	+62.8	+0.5	+29.2	-5.7	-23.0	+33.5	+32.1
Other machinery and equipment	+27.0	+9.4	+21.2	+63.2	+13.7	+15.0	-2.4	+5.0	+7.9	+28.3
Exports of goods and services	+25.6	+3.6	+27.3	+36.4	+25.6	+16.6	+15.7	+0.6	+0.5	-0.2
Goods (f.o.b)	+16.8	-8.4	+13.1	+27.9	+14.2	+12.1	+7.1	-16.8	-7.9	-12.5
of which GBC	+5.8	+5.6	+2.4	+8.1	+9.6	+3.6	+2.3	+12.8	+3.4	+4.3
Services	+30.0	+9.2	+40.6	+43.3	+26.8	+17.5	+20.7	+9.2	+6.2	+3.6
of which GBC	+3.7	+3.8	+7.1	+15.2	-8.4	+4.2	+7.8	+3.0	+2.7	+2.5
Less Imports of goods and services	+4.4	+7.2	+7.9	+10.7	+1.9	-1.0	+11.5	+7.7	+2.9	+7.2
Goods (f.o.b)	+1.2	+5.7	-2.1	+3.4	+4.8	-1.0	+2.5	+12.9	+3.5	+4.4
Services	+7.9	+9.1	+20.9	+19.1	-0.4	-0.9	+23.6	+1.3	+2.2	+10.5
of which GBC	-7.8	+15.9	-4.8	+2.3	-18.6	-7.5	+20.2	+14.8	+14.5	+14.3

1/ revised estimates

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2022 - Q₂ 2026

	Annual growth rate		2024 ¹				2025 ¹				2026	
	2024 ¹	2025 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+4.5	+2.5	+3.7	+6.1	+5.1	+3.4	+3.5	+4.4	+1.4	+1.1	-0.8	+3.5
Central Bank	-7.0	+0.9	-13.1	-2.2	-17.2	+5.0	+1.2	+0.1	+0.2	+2.0	-2.2	+2.4
Households	+4.2	+2.6	+4.0	+6.4	+4.2	+2.8	+2.2	+5.2	+1.4	+2.0	+0.8	+2.2
NPISH	+1.4	+0.3	+1.4	+1.2	+1.2	+1.6	-0.5	-0.4	+0.1	+1.6	+2.9	+3.4
General Government	+6.3	+1.9	+2.9	+5.1	+10.4	+7.0	+9.8	+1.0	+1.0	-3.3	-8.2	+9.6
Gross fixed capital formation	+7.3	+1.9	+16.2	+12.2	+6.2	-3.8	-3.0	+2.2	+4.1	+4.5	+6.1	-9.7
A. Building & construction work	+13.8	+5.6	+25.9	+22.2	+2.6	+6.7	+1.0	+4.5	+9.0	+8.5	-2.9	-3.7
Residential building	+21.8	+8.4	+40.9	+33.0	+7.9	+9.3	-1.6	+7.1	+16.3	+13.5	+1.5	-3.3
Non residential building	+9.9	-1.5	+9.0	+14.0	+7.0	+9.7	+2.3	-1.9	-2.7	-3.4	-23.6	-13.5
Other construction work	+4.3	+9.0	+19.2	+14.3	-11.2	-1.1	+5.1	+7.4	+10.2	+13.6	+10.6	+7.1
B. Machinery & equipment	+0.6	-2.6	+6.0	+2.9	+10.5	-14.2	-8.2	-0.2	-1.5	-0.6	+19.0	-16.8
Passenger car	-0.1	-13.5	-22.7	+32.4	-6.2	-0.3	+0.9	+23.0	-27.5	-54.7	-36.4	-65.0
Other transport equipment	+9.0	-30.1	+37.6	+25.5	+36.8	-42.2	-59.5	+4.8	-10.3	-13.8	+20.9	-35.4
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+46.4	-13.1	+132.2	+27.5	+55.3	+4.1	-25.0	+3.0	-12.6	-14.7	+22.7	-35.5
Other machinery and equipment	+0.0	+2.6	+8.7	-3.5	+12.8	-14.0	-0.3	-6.3	+4.4	+13.2	+30.3	+1.0
Exports of goods and services	+1.3	+2.3	+2.6	+5.6	-0.8	-1.6	-2.8	+1.5	+5.7	+4.5	+9.4	+2.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+0.2	-0.7	-9.6	+6.3	+2.1	+1.7	+11.6	-1.4	-8.3	-2.7	-7.1	-1.5
of which GBC	-2.7	+1.8	-6.4	-9.5	+2.5	+2.1	+4.0	+10.9	-9.4	+3.2	+3.5	-0.2
Services	+1.8	+3.4	+7.5	+5.3	-1.9	-2.7	-7.5	+2.8	+11.7	+6.8	+18.7	+8.0
of which GBC	-0.0	+3.9	+9.5	+6.5	-5.3	-8.8	-12.9	+0.5	+19.7	+9.2	+18.4	+2.3
Less Imports of goods and services	+6.4	+1.4	+3.6	+8.4	+9.4	+4.3	-2.9	+5.7	-0.1	+2.6	+2.3	-10.2
Goods (f.o.b)	+10.9	+2.3	+8.6	+3.4	+16.0	+15.3	+4.6	+12.4	-9.1	+2.7	-5.2	-4.9
Services	+1.5	+0.4	-1.6	+14.5	+2.0	-6.6	-10.6	-1.3	+10.9	+2.5	+11.1	-16.3
of which GBC	+0.3	+1.7	-3.2	+22.0	+1.2	-12.8	-16.4	-1.2	+20.5	+5.3	+22.1	-16.9

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

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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.

Estimates in volume terms exclude price effects of prices and therefore provide real growths. The estimates in volume terms 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 quarterly estimates in volume terms, instead of the traditional fixed-base year estimates in volume terms. 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 series in volume terms.

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-13 Arima-Seats 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-13 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 prices and in volume terms.

1. Production Approach

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing			
Sugar Cane	- Annual production and price of sugar. - Survey of sugar factories for the quarterly cost structure.	- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value-added structure.	- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.
Tea	- Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005).	- Output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005.	- 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).
Food crops	- Monthly quantities of food crops from Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI). - Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys. - Benchmark ratios from ACOPS 2005.	- Output is based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005.	- Double deflation using relevant component of PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.
Flowers	- 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.	- Output is based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005	- Double deflation using relevant component of PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.
Fruits	- Monthly production of some fruits from FAREI. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on 2014 Census of Agriculture, supplemented with data from other sources. - Benchmark ratios from ACOPS 2005.	- Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.	- Deflation using component of PPI-A.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	- Quarterly production of poultry from survey among main breeders. - Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering. - Export value of live primates from Trade Statistics. - Retail prices.	- Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price derived from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. - For live primates, gross output is based on export value.	- Deflation using component of PPI-A.
Government Services	- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA). - Expenditure for Extra Budgetary Units (EBUs) and Local Government from quarterly surveys.	- Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to remuneration of employees + depreciation + net return to capital.	- Remuneration of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Depreciation 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).
Fishing	- Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) - Retail prices.	- Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price derived from retail prices adjusted for trade margins.	- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
B. Mining and quarrying			
Mining and Quarrying	- Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments.	- Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys	- Deflation using appropriate component of CPI.
	- Quarterly Value Added Tax (VAT) data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).	- Value added compiled from quarterly VAT data.	- Deflation using Index of Aggregate CoPI.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
C. Manufacturing			
Sugar Milling	- Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.	- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value-added structure.	- Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs. - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly survey of establishments. - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys - Quarterly turnover from VAT data.	- Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.	- Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).
Non – EOE	- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics. - Quarterly turnover from the VAT data. - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Quarterly survey of establishments. - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys.	- Quarterly value-added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and latest annual technical ratio.	- Volume index by industry from QIIP.
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			
Electricity, gas and steam	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold (All sales by CEB).
	- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers.	- Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year.	
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
Water supply	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA.	- Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.
Sewerage and waste management activities	- Quarterly VAT data.	- Value added based on quarterly VAT data.	- Deflation by appropriate component of CPI.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
F. Construction			
Construction	- Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils. - Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Ministry of Finance. - Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey. - Administrative sources, eg. Economic Development Board.	- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2023 Census of Economic Activities (CEA).	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
G. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Wholesale and Retail Trade	- Quarterly imports from Trade statistics - Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics	- For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. - For local production, gross output based on trends of production of crops and production of the non-EOE sector (local consumption). - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2023 CEA.	- Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components. - For local component, deflation by overall CPI.
Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	- Imports of spare parts. - Quarterly VAT data. - Road transport statistics (number of vehicles registered and number of accidents).	- Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts, changes in number of vehicles registered and number of accidents.	- Deflation by overall CPI.
H. Transport and storage			
Bus/Light rail	- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet from National Land Transport Authority (NLTA). - Quarterly survey on receipt and expenditure - Quarterly VAT data	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.
Taxi	- Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NLTA. - Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys.	- Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2023 CEA.	- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
Lorries	- Quarterly licences of lorries from NLTA. - Lorry charges based on 2023 CEA.	- Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2023 CEA.	- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.
Water transport	- Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation.	- The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output. - Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2023 CEA.	- Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd.	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts	- Deflation using relevant components of CPI.
Services allied to transport	- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority and Cargo Handling Corporation. - Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of Mauritian travelling abroad.	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.	- Goods: Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Passengers: Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Storage	- Quarterly VAT data.	- Value added compiled from the quarterly VAT data.	- Deflation using overall CPI
I. Accommodation and food service activities			
Accommodation and food service activities	- Quarterly tourist arrivals and passenger traffic from Tourism statistics. - Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius. - Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of Inbound Tourism.	- Output for tourist component derived from quarterly tourist earnings and proportion of output sold to tourists as observed in 2023 CEA. - Output of local component is estimated using turnover from a sample of establishments comprising major fast food chains. - 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. - Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from 2023 CEA.	- Volume based on number of tourist arrivals for tourist component. - Local component and food contractors are deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.
J. Information and communication			
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.
K. Financial and insurance activities			

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
Financial and insurance activities	- Quarterly surveys of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions - Quarterly VAT data	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. - Value added for Central Bank is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to remuneration of employees + depreciation + net return to capital.	- Central Bank: Deflation using a wage rate index. - Banks and similar institutions: Deflation using changes in “IFSLD rate” and inflation rate. - Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of life and non-life insurance policies. - Financial leasing and other credit granting institutions: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks. - Other financial institutions: Deflation using changes in exchange rates and local inflation rate.
L. Real estate activities			
Owner-occupied housing services	- Number of housing units from Housing Census - Household budget surveys - Interest on housing loans from the Bank of Mauritius. - Stock of residential building - Building permits from local authorities	- Value added is compiled annually according to the User Cost Method based on: • an operating surplus calculated on interest rate on housing loans, • taxes paid on dwellings and • depreciation of the building. - The annual figure is then quarterlised.	- Volume based on net stock of residential buildings.
Other real estate activities	- Quarterly VAT data.	- This sector includes agencies involved in the sale or lease of property.	- Deflation by overall CPI.
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	- Quarterly VAT data. - Trends in related sectors - Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court.	- 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.	- Deflation by overall CPI.
N. Administrative and support service activities			
Administrative and support service activities	- Quarterly VAT data. - Trends in related sectors - Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals	- This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities	- Deflation by overall CPI.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
O. Public administration and defense; Compulsory social security			
Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from RRA. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government from quarterly surveys.	- Estimates are made at cost, that is, Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Remuneration of employees + depreciation + net return to capital	- Remuneration of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index. - Depreciation 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). - Goods and services are deflated using quarterly CPI.
P. Education			
Education (Public)	- 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.	- Estimate are made at cost, that is, - Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Remuneration of employees + depreciation + net return to capital	- Remuneration of Employees is deflated using the quarterly wage rate index. - Depreciation 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). - Goods and services are deflated by using quarterly CPI.
Education (Private)	- Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment from private schools and Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) Percentage change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for “Education” obtained from the CPI Unit	- Private schools and MITD: annual output are divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November).	- Volume based on enrolment statistics. - Deflation by CPI component.

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
Q. Human health and social work activities			
Health and social work activities (Public)	- 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.	- Estimate are made at cost, that is, - Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Remuneration of employees + depreciation + net return to capital	- Remuneration of Employees is deflated using the quarterly wage rate index. - Depreciation 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). - Goods and services are deflated using quarterly CPI.
Health and social work activities (Private)	- Annual production accounts of clinics. - Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health. - No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health. - Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys.	- Annual value added for private health services is computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners.	- Deflation by CPI component.
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	- Quarterly VAT data. - Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes.	- Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities - Quarterly gross output derived from VAT data. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.	- Deflation by CPI component.
S. Other service activities			

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – In volume terms
Other service activities	- Quarterly turnover from VAT data. - Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages. - Tourist arrivals	- Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities - Quarterly gross output derived from VAT data. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. - For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals.	- Deflation by overall CPI.
T. Activities of households as employers, etc			
Private households with employed persons	- Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS). - Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys.	- 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.

2. Expenditure Approach

Type of expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – In Volume Terms
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	Final Consumption Expenditure for the General Government is equal to Gross Output (Remuneration of Employees + Depreciation + net return to capital + value of goods and services purchased) <u>less</u> sales of goods and services <u>plus</u> expenditure on social benefits in kind. Quarterly data for Budgetary Central Government is available from the Accountant General Department. Quarterly data for Rodrigues is available from the RRA's finance department. Quarterly data for EBU's and Local Government are obtained from quarterly surveys.	- Remuneration of Employees is deflated using the quarterly wage rate index. - Depreciation 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). - Value of goods and services is deflated using quarterly CPI. - Social benefits in kind are deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.
Central Bank	Final Consumption Expenditure for the Central Bank is equal to Gross Output (Remuneration of Employees + Depreciation + net return to capital + value of goods and services purchased).	- Remuneration of Employees is deflated using quarterly wage rate index. - Depreciation is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index. - Value of goods and services is deflated using quarterly CPI.
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

Type of expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – In Volume Terms
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 2023 CEA. Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.	IPI components for “Machinery and equipment” excluding 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 implicit financial services on loans and deposits. 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. Implicit Financial Services on Loans and Deposits (IFSLD)

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

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