



# Economic and Social Indicators

**Issue No 1753**

**Quarterly National Accounts**

**2nd Quarter 2023**

**Released online : 29 September 2023**

<https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>

Price: Rs 40.00

Statistics Mauritius  
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development  
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 2023

### Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2023. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach, based on latest available data.

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

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

### 2. Highlights

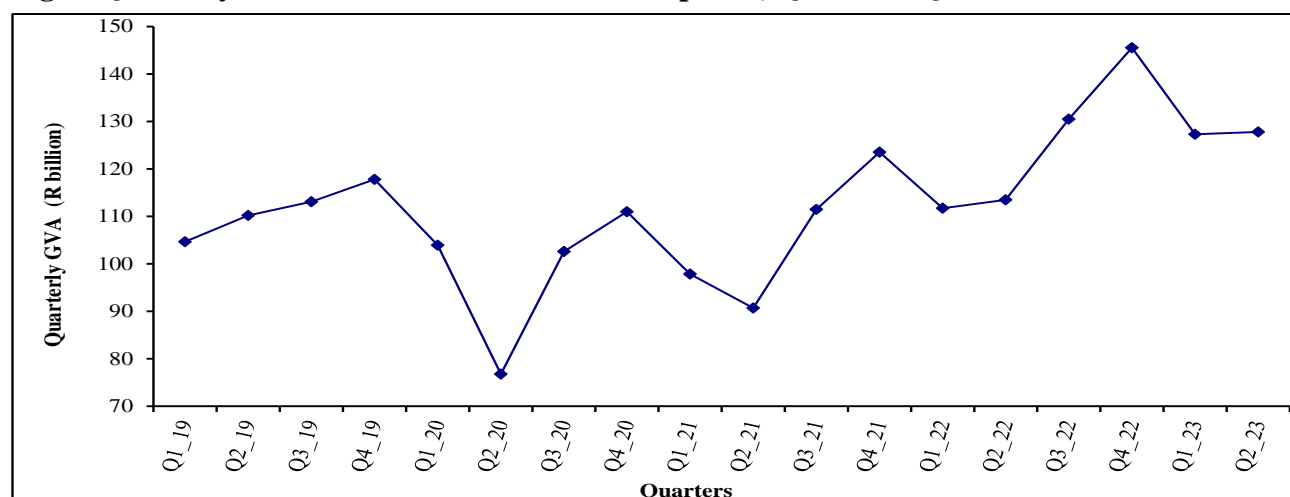
Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices for the second quarter of 2023 stood at R127,796 million, compared to R113,451 million for the corresponding quarter of 2022. In the second quarter of 2023, indirect taxes net of subsidies amounted to R22,189 million, and GDP at current market prices to R149,985 million compared to R131,219 million for the corresponding quarter of 2022.

GDP at market prices increased by 6.0% during the second quarter of 2023 compared to the growth of 14.0% registered in the corresponding quarter of 2022.

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

Figure 1 shows the quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at current basic prices for the first quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2023. Quarterly GVA usually follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2022, GVA at current basic prices which stood at R111,714 million in the first quarter, increased to R113,451 million in the second quarter, R130,486 million in the third quarter to peak at R145,507 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R127,305 million in the first quarter of 2023 and increased to R127,796 million in the second quarter of 2023.

**Fig 1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q1 2019 – Q2 2023**



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.

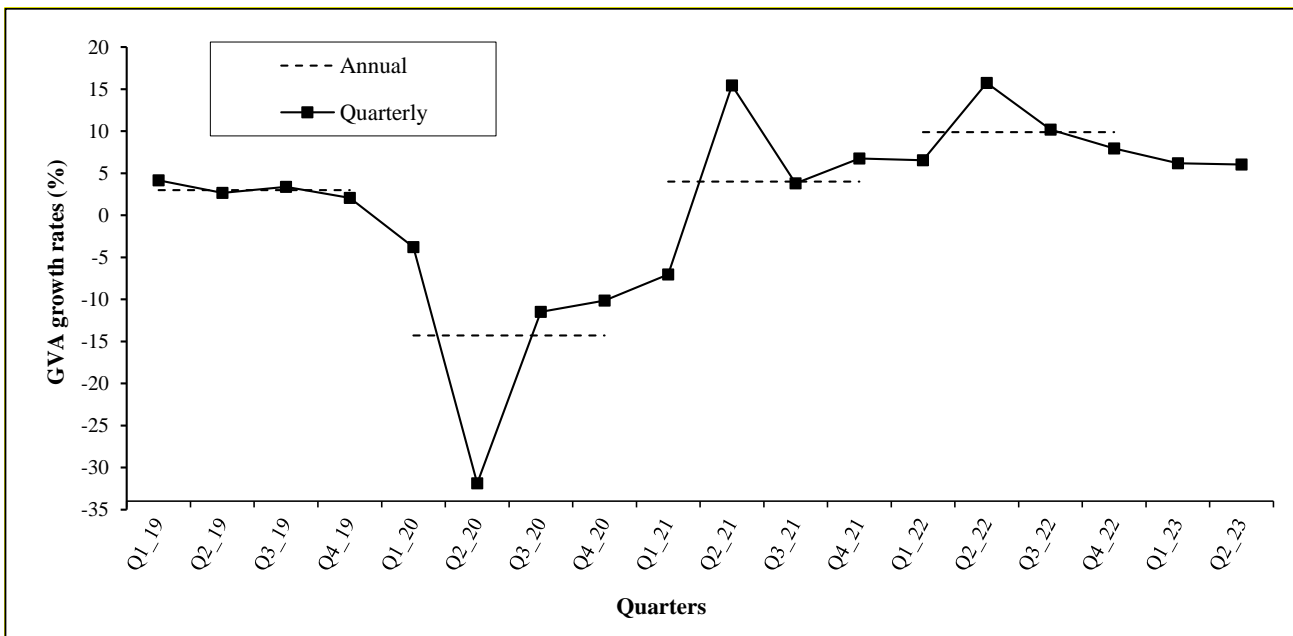
#### 4. Quarterly growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

##### 4.1 Growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 – Q<sub>2</sub> 2023, (year-on-year change)

Table 2 shows year-on-year quarterly growth rates by industry group during the first quarter of 2019 to the second quarter of 2023. 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, Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 – Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**



The quarterly growth rates show that as a result of COVID-19 pandemic, the economy registered contractions ranging between -31.9% and -3.8% from the first quarter of 2020 to the first quarter of 2021. The economy picked up in the second quarter of 2021 with a high growth of 15.4%, followed by positive growths in the subsequent quarters. GVA growth rate for the second quarter of 2023 is estimated at 6.0%.

#### **4.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q<sub>4</sub> 2022**

GVA growth rate for the first quarter of 2023 over the corresponding quarter of 2022 is revised upwards to 6.2% from 6.0% as estimated in June 2023.

#### **4.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**

Year-on-year growth rates for the second quarter of 2023 are compared with the year-on-year growths one quarter earlier.

Total GVA growth rate for the second quarter of 2023 over the corresponding quarter of 2022 is estimated at 6.0%. Growth rates by industry group were as follows:

“Agriculture, forestry and fishing” grew by 5.3%, lower than the growth of 7.3% registered in the previous quarter. The 5.3% increase is explained by a growth of 6.9% in “Other agriculture”, partly offset by a decrease of 6.5% in “Sugarcane”.

“Manufacturing” recorded a growth of 4.6% after the low growth of 0.2% registered in the previous quarter. The increases in “Food (exc. sugar)” (3.9%) and “Other Manufacturing” (10.2%) were offset by decreases in “Sugar” (-5.4%) and “Textile” (-7.8%).

“Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” registered a growth of 5.3%, slightly lower than the growth of 5.6% observed in the first quarter of 2023.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” grew by 2.1% after that of 3.5% registered in the previous quarter.

“Construction” went up by 14.2% following that of 4.7% observed in the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” increased by 2.6% after that of 3.2% registered in the previous quarter.

“Transportation and storage” registered a growth of 13.9%, higher than the growth of 6.5% observed in the previous quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” further grew by 31.6% after the growth of 60.2% recorded in the previous quarter.

“Information and communication” increased by 4.0%, same as that registered in the previous quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” grew by 4.7%, higher than the growth of 4.0% registered in the previous quarter.

“Real estate activities” grew by 4.6% following that of 1.1% observed in the previous quarter.

“Professional, scientific and technical activities” registered a growth of 8.5%, higher than the growth of 1.1% observed in the first quarter of 2023.

“Administrative and support service activities” went up by 10.4% after the low growth of 0.8% observed in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” contracted by 0.4% compared to the growth of 2.1% registered in the previous quarter.

“Education” registered a low growth of 0.3% following that of 2.7% observed in the previous quarter.

“Human health and social work activities” declined by 6.8% as opposed to the growth of 1.0% registered in the first quarter of 2023.

“Arts, entertainment and recreation” registered a growth of 4.7%, slightly higher than that of 4.5% observed in the previous quarter.

“Other service activities” further increased by 3.7% after that of 4.7% observed in the previous quarter.

#### **4.4 Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, second quarter 2023**

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 6.0% growth in GVA during the second quarter of 2023 was mainly due to:

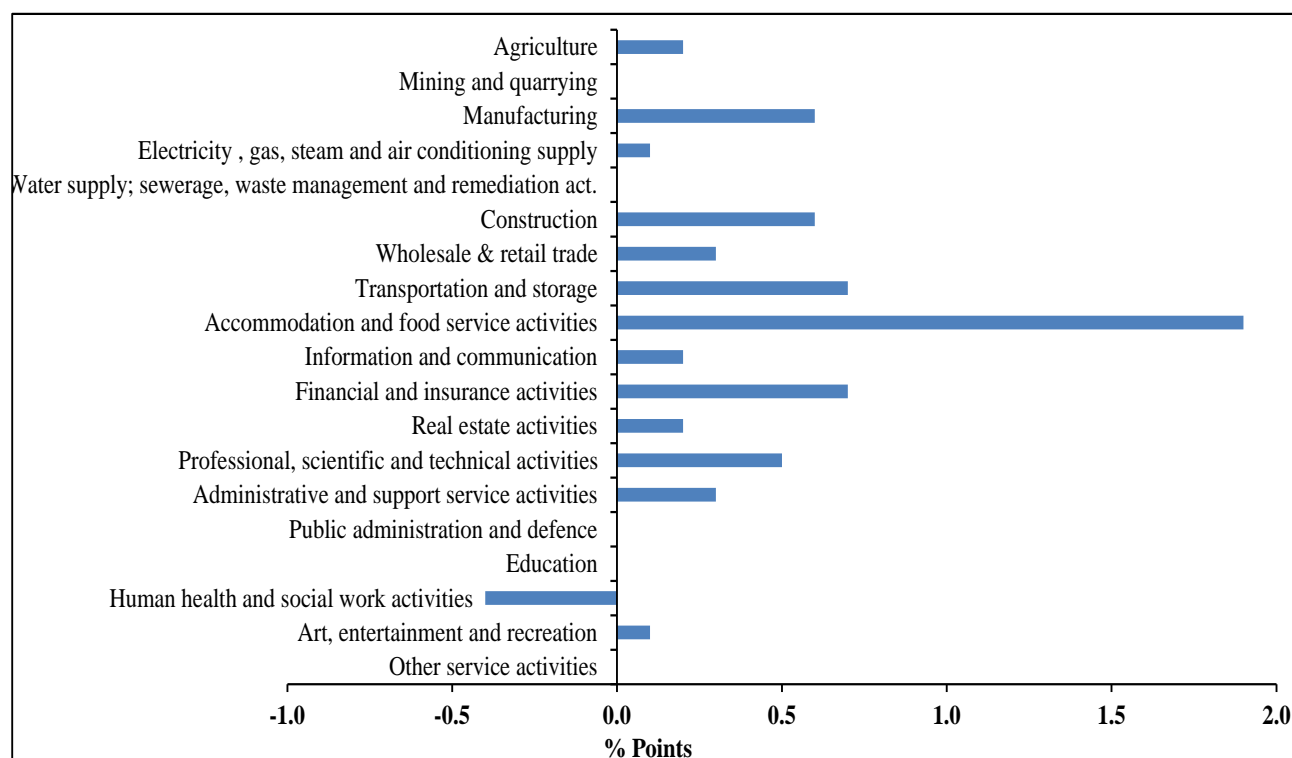
- (i) “Accommodation and food service activities” (1.9 percentage points);
- (ii) “Transport and storage” (0.7 percentage point);
- (iii) “Financial and insurance activities” (0.7 percentage point);
- (iv) “Manufacturing” (0.6 percentage point);
- (v) “Construction” (0.6 percentage point);
- (vi) “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (0.5 percentage point);
- (vii) “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (0.3 percentage point);
- (viii) “Administrative and support service activities” (0.3 percentage point);
- (ix) “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (0.2 percentage point);
- (x) “Information and communication” (0.2 percentage point); and
- (xi) “Real estate activities” (0.2 percentage point).

**Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2022 – Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**

Industry Group	2022				2023	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.1	1.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Transportation and storage	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	4.8	6.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	1.9
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
Education	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.4
Art , entertainment and recreation	-0.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other services	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>

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

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

**Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), second quarter 2023**

## 5. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

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

During the second quarter of 2023, final consumption expenditure which comprises of consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R119,133 million, representing 79% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Of the 79% of the quarterly GDP, final consumption of households represented 63% or R94,878 million and that of general government 16% or R24,255 million (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2022, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 31% of the yearly total compared to 22% in the first quarter, 21% in the second quarter and 26% in the third quarter.

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

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

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

### 5.2 *Growth rates (year-on-year) of expenditure components, Q<sub>2</sub> 2023 – Table 4*

Analysis of year-on-year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 1.9% in the second quarter of 2023 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2022. Final consumption expenditure of households increased by 3.2% and that of general government contracted by 2.5%.

Investment (Gross fixed capital formation) went up by 10.5% after the growth of 8.7% observed in the previous quarter. The 10.5% increase resulted from increases in “Building and construction work” (13.9%) and “Machinery and equipment” (7.3%).

The increase of 13.9% in “Building and construction work” resulted from increases in “Residential building” (28.9%) and “Non-Residential building” (8.6%), partly offset by a decrease in “Other construction work” (-5.2%).

The increase of 7.3% in “Machinery and equipment” resulted from increases in “Passenger cars” (62.3%) and “Other machinery and equipment” (1.0%), partly offset by a decrease in “Other transport equipment” (-19.0%).

Exports of goods and services went up by 2.4%, after that of 15.4% registered in the previous quarter. The growth of 2.4% was due to increases in exports of services (12.7%), partly offset by decreases in exports of goods (20.9%).

Imports of goods and services registered an increase 9.1% following that of 3.7% observed in the previous quarter. The growth of 9.1% is due to increases in imports of goods (9.8%) and imports of services (5.3%).



## 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 2019 to second quarter of 2023.

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 show that the quarter-to-quarter GVA grew by 0.7% in the second quarter of 2023 after the growth of 0.6% observed in the previous quarter.

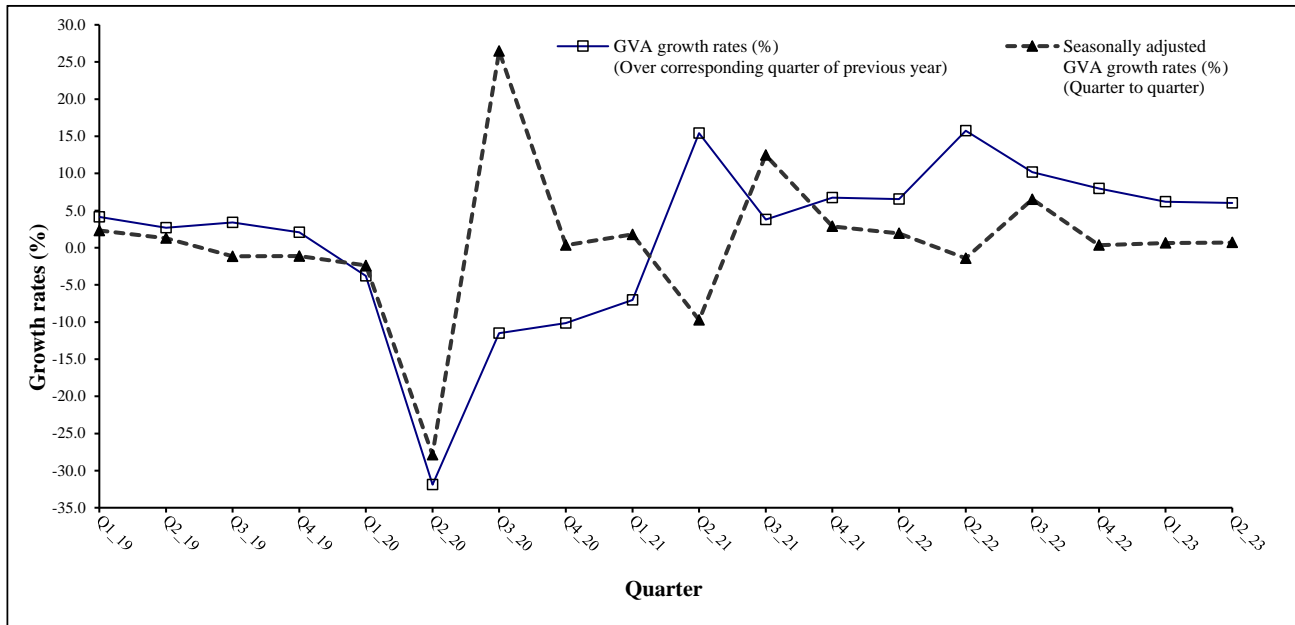
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

**Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates<sup>1</sup>, Q1 2019 – Q2 2023**

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_19	4.2	2.3	Q3_22	10.2	6.5
Q2_19	2.7	1.3	Q4_22	8.0	0.4
Q3_19	3.4	-1.1	Q1_23	6.2	0.6
Q4_19	2.1	-1.1	Q2_23	6.0	0.7
Q1_20	-3.8	-2.4			
Q2_20	-31.9	-27.8			
Q3_20	-11.5	26.5			
Q4_20	-10.1	0.3			
Q1_21	-7.0	1.8			
Q2_21	15.4	-9.7			
Q3_21	3.8	12.5			
Q4_21	6.7	2.9			
Q1_22	6.5	1.9			
Q2_22	15.8	-1.4			

1/ Growth rates from first quarter of 2022 to the first quarter of 2023 have been revised and that of the second quarter of 2023 is a first estimate.

**Fig 4: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter-to-quarter), Q1 2019 – Q2 2023**



## **Definition of terminology used**

### **1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

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

Gross Value Added at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value, i.e. the value at the border of the importing country.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g. deductible value added tax).

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

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

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

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

### **5. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)**

GFCF is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.

### **6. Exports and Imports of goods and services**

Exports and imports of goods are measured on an f.o.b. basis. Insurance and freight, which represent the difference between the c.i.f. and f.o.b. values of imports of goods, are recorded as import of services.

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country in exports.

### **7. Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)**

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

## **8. Change in inventories**

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by producers.

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

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

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

**Statistics Mauritius**

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

**Port Louis**

**29 September 2023**

**Contact Persons: Mr. E. Romjon (Statistician)**

**Statistics Mauritius**

**L.I.C. Centre**

**Port-Louis**

**Tel: (230) 208-1800**

**Fax: (230) 213-0234**

**Email: [cso\\_qna@govmu.org](mailto:cso_qna@govmu.org)**

**Table 1 - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**

(R million)

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2019				2020			
	2019	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>4,363</b>
Sugarcane	1,296	1,202	222	242	307	526	206	225	284	488
Other	12,568	12,901	2,705	2,802	3,457	3,604	2,762	2,816	3,446	3,876
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>475</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>53,874</b>	<b>48,552</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>13,194</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>16,137</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>16,216</b>
Sugar	756	710	133	209	208	206	125	196	195	194
Food (exc sugar)	19,685	19,172	3,468	4,266	5,265	6,687	3,729	3,339	5,301	6,802
Textile	13,676	10,920	2,596	4,090	3,566	3,424	2,814	1,624	3,156	3,326
Other	19,757	17,750	3,975	4,630	5,331	5,821	4,469	2,500	4,887	5,894
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>6,666</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>1,679</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>22,817</b>	<b>17,033</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>4,896</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>6,066</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>54,673</b>	<b>48,931</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>13,387</b>	<b>14,009</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>10,663</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>15,137</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	52,465	47,053	12,277	12,805	13,498	13,885	9,741	10,309	12,517	14,486
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>22,180</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>6,324</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>31,714</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>9,087</b>	<b>7,716</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>2,060</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>19,388</b>	<b>20,093</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>5,142</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>55,179</b>	<b>55,562</b>	<b>13,661</b>	<b>14,268</b>	<b>13,974</b>	<b>13,277</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>14,278</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>13,417</b>
Monetary intermediation	31,497	29,625	8,037	8,471	7,522	7,466	7,478	7,960	7,099	7,088
Financial leasing and other credit granting	3,015	2,779	742	755	754	764	729	691	690	669
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	9,504	9,197	2,266	2,323	2,469	2,446	2,174	2,227	2,389	2,407
Other	11,163	13,961	2,615	2,720	3,228	2,600	3,270	3,401	4,037	3,252
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>25,756</b>	<b>25,357</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>6,604</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,684</b>	<b>6,773</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	20,604	20,849	5,077	4,853	5,348	5,326	5,128	4,845	5,417	5,459
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>24,839</b>	<b>21,792</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>6,163</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>6,187</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>2,908</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>27,485</b>	<b>28,860</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>7,292</b>	<b>7,009</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>7,271</b>	<b>7,399</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>20,833</b>	<b>20,841</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>5,284</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>5,141</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>5,329</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>20,305</b>	<b>20,622</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>5,092</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>5,308</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>15,761</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>4,270</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,541</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>445,719</b>	<b>394,248</b>	<b>104,647</b>	<b>110,199</b>	<b>113,090</b>	<b>117,784</b>	<b>103,920</b>	<b>76,742</b>	<b>102,596</b>	<b>110,990</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies) <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>66,388</b>	<b>54,626</b>	<b>16,051</b>	<b>17,363</b>	<b>15,372</b>	<b>17,603</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>11,153</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>15,294</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>512,108</b>	<b>448,874</b>	<b>120,698</b>	<b>127,561</b>	<b>128,462</b>	<b>135,387</b>	<b>119,350</b>	<b>87,895</b>	<b>115,344</b>	<b>126,285</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>16,039</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>4,040</b>

1/ Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Development

Table 1 (cont'd) - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023

(R million)

Industry Group	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2021				2022 <sup>1</sup>				2023	
	2021	2022 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>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>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>4,911</b>
Sugarcane	1,519	2,202	261	285	361	611	377	415	534	875	377	414
Other	14,187	18,118	2,948	3,032	3,970	4,238	3,342	4,065	4,887	5,824	3,902	4,498
<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>406</b>	<b>524</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>56,012</b>	<b>68,381</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>17,514</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>18,870</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>16,385</b>
Sugar	895	1,319	157	247	246	244	232	365	363	360	238	374
Food (exc sugar)	21,406	27,202	3,539	4,329	5,587	7,951	4,086	5,182	7,181	10,752	4,487	5,851
Textile	12,824	15,353	2,368	3,288	3,808	3,360	2,626	4,093	4,217	4,417	2,361	3,897
Other	20,888	24,507	4,143	4,451	6,334	5,959	5,585	5,416	7,109	6,397	5,998	6,263
<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>2,162</b>	<b>1,723</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>442</b>	<b>427</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>6,179</b>	<b>6,018</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>	<b>12,660</b>	<b>14,185</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	12,179	13,631
<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>6,929</b>	<b>6,558</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>10,719</b>	<b>32,082</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>6,982</b>	<b>8,106</b>	<b>10,637</b>	<b>10,388</b>	<b>9,342</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>5,710</b>	<b>5,963</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>	<b>19,704</b>	<b>19,443</b>
Monetary intermediation	30,218	34,888	7,760	7,968	7,157	7,332	7,848	8,084	8,744	10,212	10,992	10,732
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,706	3,125	710	673	672	652	750	735	748	892	951	975
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	2,644	2,562
Other	16,346	19,140	3,829	3,982	4,727	3,808	4,439	4,596	5,491	4,614	5,117	5,173
<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>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>6,229</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	5,378	5,104
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>23,838</b>	<b>27,768</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>5,992</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>7,057</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>7,811</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>7,031</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>12,025</b>	<b>13,870</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>3,556</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>8,834</b>	<b>9,004</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>5,943</b>	<b>5,871</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>6,249</b>	<b>6,164</b>
<b>Art , 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>3,629</b>	<b>3,056</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>1,988</b>	<b>1,408</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>423,482</b>	<b>501,157</b>	<b>97,814</b>	<b>90,671</b>	<b>111,465</b>	<b>123,533</b>	<b>111,714</b>	<b>113,451</b>	<b>130,486</b>	<b>145,507</b>	<b>127,305</b>	<b>127,796</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)<sup>3</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>19,709</b>	<b>22,189</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>478,807</b>	<b>572,111</b>	<b>110,753</b>	<b>103,959</b>	<b>123,961</b>	<b>140,134</b>	<b>127,606</b>	<b>131,219</b>	<b>147,097</b>	<b>166,189</b>	<b>147,014</b>	<b>149,985</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>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>5,285</b>

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

**Table 2 - Gross Value Added - sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2019				2020			
	2019	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Sugarcane	+2.4	-18.1	+3.0	+2.1	+3.0	+2.0	-20.2	-19.6	-20.4	-15.1
Other	+4.4	-0.2	+6.7	+7.3	+2.3	+2.7	-2.2	-5.0	+5.0	-0.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-51.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-42.0</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
Sugar	+9.3	-17.2	+9.3	+9.3	+9.3	+9.3	-17.2	-17.2	-17.2	-17.2
Food (exc sugar)	+1.6	-10.6	+4.3	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0	-0.7	-24.9	-6.2	-10.1
Textile	-5.4	-29.0	-1.9	+1.8	-10.2	-10.2	-11.8	-62.1	-15.1	-19.1
Other	+6.5	-17.1	+7.0	+7.6	+6.7	+5.1	-3.4	-43.7	-8.6	-11.4
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-29.3</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>-13.3</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>-28.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-89.4</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>+18.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>-20.5</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	+3.5	-11.7	+19.2	+0.5	+1.1	-2.9	-20.7	-19.6	-9.6	+1.4
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-62.7</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-65.6</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-92.2</b>	<b>-82.8</b>	<b>-78.7</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
Monetary intermediation	+5.4	+0.9	+3.1	+5.8	+6.9	+5.9	+2.9	-0.9	+0.6	+1.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.3	+1.2	+7.1	+6.0	+6.1	+6.1	+4.5	-0.8	+1.0	+0.1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	-6.2	+2.4	-6.1	-4.7	-7.5	-6.6	+4.8	+1.3	+2.5	+1.1
Other	+9.7	+15.0	+11.9	+9.9	+22.0	-4.3	+15.3	+12.4	+16.4	+15.8
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+3.1	+1.4	+3.0	+2.7	+3.4	+3.4	+1.8	+0.0	+1.6	+2.2
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-40.7</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>-18.0</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-30.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>-84.7</b>	<b>-22.1</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-27.5</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-75.1</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>+12.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-12.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>-10.4</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-54.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-14.5</b>

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023

Industry Group	Annual growth rate		2021				2022 <sup>1</sup>				2023	
	2021	2022 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	+7.3	+5.5	+4.9	+7.2	+7.9	+8.3	-7.9	+8.1	+4.4	+14.1	+7.3	+5.3
Sugarcane	-7.2	-10.6	-8.2	-8.1	-6.8	-6.5	-7.8	-7.7	-8.8	-14.0	-6.3	-6.5
Other	+8.6	+7.3	+5.8	+7.5	+10.9	+9.3	-7.9	+10.3	+4.6	+18.7	+8.8	+6.9
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	+10.9	+8.9	+1.5	+66.5	+0.0	+2.0	+8.6	+24.8	+0.4	+4.9	+2.8	+1.1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	+8.3	+9.1	-7.8	+37.8	+5.6	+5.5	+4.6	+8.2	+16.8	+5.4	+0.2	+4.6
Sugar	-5.1	-8.4	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	-5.4	-5.4
Food (exc sugar)	+4.9	+12.1	-8.1	+19.1	-2.9	+11.5	+10.7	+14.7	+13.3	+10.5	+2.3	+3.9
Textile	+8.9	+6.7	-14.7	+77.5	+5.3	-4.0	+0.9	+9.5	+0.1	+16.5	-14.9	-7.8
Other	+12.0	+8.1	-3.8	+46.0	+15.4	+2.8	+16.0	+14.9	-0.1	+5.7	+2.7	+10.2
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	+1.7	+5.7	-6.5	+10.3	+1.1	+5.5	+8.0	+5.1	+4.9	+4.4	+5.6	+5.3
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	+5.4	+3.9	-1.1	+13.7	+6.3	+3.2	+6.9	+5.2	+2.8	+1.1	+3.5	+2.1
<b>Construction</b>	+22.7	+1.3	+3.9	+474.7	+9.7	+5.5	+1.1	+28.8	-5.4	-7.1	+4.7	+14.2
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	+4.1	+3.0	+2.0	+7.5	-0.5	+7.0	+2.2	+2.5	+2.7	+3.9	+3.2	+2.6
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	+3.2	+2.6
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	+2.7	+5.2	-14.8	+54.8	-0.2	+1.6	+1.0	+14.9	+2.7	+4.9	+6.5	+13.9
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	-13.7	+200.8	-85.2	+40.3	+90.9	+158.4	+400.5	+723.0	+202.2	+83.0	+60.2	+31.6
<b>Information and communication</b>	+7.2	+4.0	+6.9	+6.2	+9.2	+6.5	+3.7	+3.9	+3.6	+4.5	+4.0	+4.0
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	+4.2	+4.2	+3.8	+5.6	+3.7	+3.6	+2.1	+3.1	+5.8	+5.8	+4.0	+4.7
Monetary intermediation	+4.2	+4.5	+3.3	+4.8	+4.7	+4.2	+1.6	+2.3	+6.9	+7.1	+6.1	+6.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+1.3	+4.6	+1.1	+1.1	+1.9	+1.0	+6.9	+6.6	+1.8	+2.9	-5.6	+3.9
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	+5.8	+2.9
Other	+5.3	+3.8	+7.9	+9.2	+1.6	+3.1	+3.5	+4.1	+3.5	+4.1	+0.7	+3.6
<b>Real estate activities</b>	+1.4	+1.6	+0.8	+0.2	+1.9	+2.3	+1.0	+2.9	+1.2	+1.6	+1.1	+4.6
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	+1.2	+2.6
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	+5.1	+5.1	+3.3	+14.3	+1.5	+4.5	+0.7	+19.2	+2.7	+1.9	+1.1	+8.5
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	+2.8	+4.1	-1.3	+6.7	+2.1	+5.7	+0.7	+14.4	+2.2	+2.1	+0.8	+10.4
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	+1.0	+5.7	+6.4	+3.5	-2.7	-2.4	+6.5	+5.2	+5.7	+5.5	+2.1	-0.4
<b>Education</b>	-0.1	+3.5	-4.6	+3.7	-0.3	+1.0	+3.2	+4.5	+4.4	+1.8	+2.7	+0.3
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	+4.7	+6.2	-2.4	+5.5	+8.7	+7.0	+7.3	+8.4	+5.1	+4.3	+1.0	-6.8
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	-9.3	+7.8	-15.0	+36.1	-8.9	-11.5	-21.2	+159.0	+0.2	+4.6	+4.5	+4.7
<b>Other service activities</b>	+2.5	+9.7	-13.4	+59.2	+2.2	+4.0	+5.5	+53.1	+1.4	+1.8	+4.7	+3.7
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	+4.0	+9.9	-7.0	+15.4	+3.8	+6.7	+6.5	+15.8	+10.2	+8.0	+6.2	+6.0
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	-1.2	+1.1	-10.8	+14.7	-3.9	-1.2	-0.7	+2.5	+0.6	+2.1	+3.4	+5.6
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	+3.4	+8.9	-7.5	+15.3	+2.9	+5.8	+5.7	+14.0	+9.2	+7.3	+5.8	+6.0
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	+6.5	+11.8	-6.4	+61.8	-5.8	-0.5	+9.9	+17.4	+8.3	+12.0	-17.2	-11.1

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates



**Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2019				2020			
	2019	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>451,280</b>	<b>404,904</b>	<b>103,726</b>	<b>109,678</b>	<b>114,303</b>	<b>123,573</b>	<b>101,995</b>	<b>78,267</b>	<b>102,859</b>
Households	375,746	326,044	85,729	89,678	95,988	104,351	83,323	56,227	84,715	101,779
General Government	75,534	78,860	17,997	19,999	18,315	19,222	18,672	22,040	18,144	20,005
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>97,745</b>	<b>76,916</b>	<b>22,209</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>26,920</b>	<b>25,640</b>	<b>21,621</b>	<b>7,597</b>	<b>22,728</b>	<b>24,970</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>62,797</b>	<b>48,877</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>14,786</b>	<b>16,587</b>	<b>16,783</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>17,074</b>
Residential building	26,520	20,850	6,577	6,038	6,962	6,943	6,479	882	6,420	7,069
Non residential building	17,288	12,815	3,608	4,180	4,685	4,815	3,021	445	4,282	5,067
Other construction work	18,990	15,212	4,457	4,568	4,940	5,026	4,520	916	4,838	4,939
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>34,948</b>	<b>28,039</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>8,191</b>	<b>10,333</b>	<b>8,857</b>	<b>7,601</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>7,896</b>
Passenger car	5,198	3,578	1,155	1,320	1,393	1,330	1,115	490	1,046	927
Other transport equipment	5,999	4,578	916	1,225	2,375	1,483	1,918	912	1,142	606
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	5,587	4,211	899	1,162	2,206	1,320	1,815	864	996	536
Other machinery and equipment	23,751	19,883	5,497	5,646	6,565	6,044	4,568	3,953	5,000	6,363
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>828</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>228,744</b>	<b>176,631</b>	<b>55,942</b>	<b>56,342</b>	<b>57,250</b>	<b>59,210</b>	<b>56,752</b>	<b>33,955</b>	<b>44,425</b>	<b>41,498</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	78,799	70,223	19,278	20,469	20,166	18,886	18,957	12,252	19,540	19,474
Services	149,945	106,408	36,664	35,873	37,084	40,324	37,795	21,703	24,885	22,024
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>265,399</b>	<b>208,640</b>	<b>62,691</b>	<b>64,450</b>	<b>67,395</b>	<b>70,864</b>	<b>60,551</b>	<b>41,431</b>	<b>49,698</b>	<b>56,961</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	187,898	153,684	43,720	45,916	48,539	49,723	41,441	31,588	37,258	43,397
Services	77,501	54,956	18,971	18,534	18,856	21,141	19,110	9,843	12,440	13,564
Statistical Discrepancies	-2,050	-5,783	1,048	2,679	-2,974	-2,804	-1,332	7,321	-5,936	-5,836
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>512,108</b>	<b>448,874</b>	<b>120,698</b>	<b>127,561</b>	<b>128,462</b>	<b>135,387</b>	<b>119,350</b>	<b>87,895</b>	<b>115,344</b>	<b>126,285</b>

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023

	(R million)											
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2021				2022 <sup>1</sup>				2023	
	2021	2022 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>432,528</b>	<b>492,025</b>	<b>99,781</b>	<b>89,288</b>	<b>112,222</b>	<b>131,237</b>	<b>109,637</b>	<b>108,270</b>	<b>126,245</b>	<b>147,873</b>	<b>117,795</b>	<b>119,133</b>
Households	350,019	400,889	80,605	67,109	92,386	109,919	87,761	84,486	104,314	124,328	95,397	94,878
General Government	82,509	91,136	19,176	22,179	19,836	21,318	21,876	23,784	21,931	23,545	22,398	24,255
<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>31,347</b>	<b>30,429</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>	<b>19,048</b>	<b>17,262</b>
Residential building	24,877	31,355	7,109	3,379	6,856	7,533	7,256	6,391	8,667	9,041	8,592	8,417
Non residential building	19,733	21,614	3,078	3,538	6,465	6,652	4,911	4,732	5,957	6,014	5,872	5,257
Other construction work	17,188	18,515	4,526	2,977	4,473	5,213	5,001	3,736	4,782	4,997	4,583	3,589
<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>	<b>12,299</b>	<b>13,167</b>
Passenger car	4,429	6,679	724	1,326	1,217	1,162	1,468	1,548	1,819	1,844	3,002	2,627
Other transport equipment	2,439	3,572	909	425	534	571	956	1,185	580	851	1,552	990
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>2,643</i>	<i>3,201</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>1,185</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>964</i>
Other machinery and equipment	25,155	31,071	6,181	5,519	6,614	6,841	7,421	8,850	7,300	7,500	7,745	9,550
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>211,641</b>	<b>324,181</b>	<b>44,356</b>	<b>46,913</b>	<b>55,266</b>	<b>65,106</b>	<b>68,357</b>	<b>76,007</b>	<b>85,687</b>	<b>94,131</b>	<b>88,206</b>	<b>84,762</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	25,379	25,176
Services	129,649	218,657	27,059	27,495	32,990	42,105	46,269	48,579	57,948	65,862	62,827	59,586
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>257,590</b>	<b>359,158</b>	<b>53,274</b>	<b>57,304</b>	<b>66,038</b>	<b>80,974</b>	<b>76,187</b>	<b>91,058</b>	<b>95,061</b>	<b>96,853</b>	<b>86,074</b>	<b>92,057</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	61,038	68,165
Services	63,277	93,754	12,918	13,083	16,642	20,634	20,210	22,147	25,428	25,970	25,036	23,892
Statistical discrepancies	-2,544	1,057	-3,092	7,625	-3,734	-3,343	-1,390	11,275	761	-9,589	-4,502	7,379
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>478,807</b>	<b>572,111</b>	<b>110,753</b>	<b>103,959</b>	<b>123,961</b>	<b>140,134</b>	<b>127,606</b>	<b>131,219</b>	<b>147,097</b>	<b>166,189</b>	<b>147,014</b>	<b>149,985</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> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023**

	Annual growth rate		2019				2020			
	2019	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption eacpenditure</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Households	+3.2	-15.3	+3.1	+3.1	+3.2	+3.3	-6.4	-38.4	-11.6	-6.3
General Government	+1.9	-0.5	+1.9	+0.6	+2.7	+2.7	-1.5	+4.3	-5.1	+0.0
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-70.3</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>-24.9</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-85.3</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
Residential building	+6.4	-24.1	+11.3	+3.8	+2.9	+8.0	-4.4	-85.8	-10.9	-2.2
Non residential building	+24.2	-28.5	+15.1	+27.5	+33.9	+20.0	-18.6	-89.5	-11.6	+1.1
Other construction work	+0.0	-22.7	+1.8	+4.2	-2.4	-2.9	-1.6	-80.6	-5.4	-5.6
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-27.3</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-43.4</b>	<b>-37.3</b>	<b>-19.8</b>
Passenger car	-3.1	-37.7	+0.5	+2.3	-9.8	-3.7	-9.1	-68.9	-31.7	-36.1
Other transport equipment	+80.4	-28.6	+34.7	+50.4	+161.3	+63.3	+105.2	-33.8	-57.0	-64.8
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>+69.3</i>	<i>-29.7</i>	<i>+32.3</i>	<i>+47.3</i>	<i>+142.4</i>	<i>+45.6</i>	<i>+98.2</i>	<i>-34.3</i>	<i>-60.2</i>	<i>-65.6</i>
Other machinery and equipment	-11.7	-24.7	+7.0	-22.8	-1.4	-23.3	-23.1	-39.5	-31.3	-3.9
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-28.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-44.7</b>	<b>-28.7</b>	<b>-36.0</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-4.2	-22.6	+8.6	+0.6	-6.8	-17.0	-12.4	-48.8	-16.2	-10.6
Services	-1.9	-31.9	-5.4	-0.2	+4.6	-5.7	-1.6	-42.4	-35.4	-47.6
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-28.6</b>	<b>+14.2</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-41.6</b>	<b>-32.2</b>	<b>-25.2</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+3.6	-25.7	+21.7	-0.3	+0.8	-3.4	-16.8	-37.6	-29.7	-19.2
Services	-3.2	-35.7	-0.5	-3.3	-3.9	-4.8	-13.7	-51.7	-38.9	-39.6

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2019 - Q<sub>2</sub> 2023

	Annual growth rate		2021				2022 <sup>1</sup>				2023	
	2021	2022 <sup>1</sup>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
Households	+3.0	+3.3	-3.9	+13.7	+1.2	+4.2	+1.2	+12.7	+1.0	+1.0	+1.3	+3.2
General Government	-2.2	+6.4	-4.0	-4.5	+1.5	-1.3	+10.6	+2.5	+6.8	+6.4	-3.0	-2.5
<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>+8.7</b>	<b>+10.5</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+17.8</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+321.6</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+26.6</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+13.9</b>
Residential building	+11.2	+10.4	+5.8	+266.0	-1.6	-4.5	-11.9	+59.8	+10.7	+9.1	+12.0	+28.9
Non residential building	+43.5	-4.1	-0.6	+656.1	+39.7	+18.2	+35.8	+12.0	-19.7	-18.3	+13.0	+8.6
Other construction work	+5.3	-5.7	-3.5	+210.7	-14.8	-5.4	-4.8	+6.0	-6.5	-13.0	-12.8	-5.2
<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>	<b>+14.9</b>	<b>+7.3</b>
Passenger car	+17.6	+44.9	-42.4	+180.1	+9.5	+17.4	+94.8	+10.2	+45.5	+56.2	+96.5	+62.3
Other transport equipment	-49.7	+38.3	-57.1	-53.5	-55.6	-5.1	+0.8	+160.7	+4.3	+39.5	+49.0	-19.0
<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>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-21.3</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	-4.0	+1.0
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>+40.2</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>+30.0</b>	<b>+15.3</b>	<b>+49.3</b>	<b>+41.9</b>	<b>+49.3</b>	<b>+41.6</b>	<b>+31.0</b>	<b>+15.4</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+6.4	+20.0	-19.1	+47.8	+3.5	+9.9	+16.4	+31.7	+17.4	+14.9	+1.4	-20.9
Services	+14.9	+52.9	-31.7	+20.8	+23.4	+82.1	+58.4	+62.6	+58.0	+38.9	+21.4	+12.7
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>+26.1</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+12.2</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+9.1</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+6.1	+1.7	-6.9	+23.8	+6.1	+5.8	-1.4	+5.0	+5.3	-1.4	+0.3	+9.8
Services	+10.7	+36.1	-26.1	+33.7	+23.1	+33.4	+37.6	+40.8	+39.8	+28.6	+8.9	+5.3

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

### 1. Concepts and definitions

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

### 2. Sources of data

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

The main sources of data for compiling QNA estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade and VAT data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority, tourism receipts from the Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

### 3. Methods used

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption (inputs consumed in the process). When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the latest Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

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

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

### 4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

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

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

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “Wholesale and retail trade” are usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year; activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. Production Approach

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories for the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value-added structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using Producer Price Index – Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for inputs.</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.</li> </ul>
Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board.</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.</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>			
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>



Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly survey of establishments.</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).</li> </ul>
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT data.</li> <li>- Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department</li> <li>- Quarterly survey of establishments.</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value-added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and latest annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index by industry from QIIP.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>			
Electricity, gas and steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold (All sales by CEB).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year.</li> </ul>	
<b>E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>			
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.</li> </ul>
Sewerage and waste management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by appropriate component of CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>F. Construction</b>			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils.</li> <li>- Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MOFEPD).</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey.</li> <li>- Administrative sources, eg. Economic Development Board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2018 Census of Economic Activities (CEA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.</li> </ul>

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet from National Transport Authority (NTA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA.</li> <li>- Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of lorries from NTA.</li> <li>- Lorry charges based on 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output.</li> <li>- Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2018 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of passengers.</li> </ul>
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority and Cargo Handling Corporation.</li> <li>- Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of Mauritian travelling abroad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available.</li> <li>- For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goods: Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded.</li> <li>- Passengers: Volume based on quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>

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

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
<b>L. Real estate activities</b>			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of housing units from Housing Census</li> <li>- Household budget surveys</li> <li>- Interest on housing loans from the Bank of Mauritius.</li> <li>- Stock of residential building</li> <li>- Building permits from local authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added is compiled annually according to the User Cost Method based on:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an operating surplus calculated on interest rate on housing loans,</li> <li>• taxes paid on dwellings and</li> <li>• consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of the building).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The annual figure is then quarterlised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on net stock of residential buildings.</li> </ul>
Other real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This sector includes agencies involved in the sale or lease of property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>M. Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Trends in related sectors</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>N. Administrative and support service activities</b>			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Trends in related sectors</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>O. Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security</b>			
Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> <li>- Expenditure for Rodrigues from RRA.</li> <li>- Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimates are made at cost, that is, Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li> <li>- Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated using quarterly CPI.</li> </ul>

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

Industry Group	Data Sources	Methods	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
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. Art, entertainment and recreation</b>			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly VAT data.</li> <li>- Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities</li> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from VAT data.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>
<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
<b>A. Final consumption expenditure</b>		
Household	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by CPI.
General Government	<p>Final Consumption Expenditure for the General Government is equal to <b>Gross Output</b> (Compensation of Employees + Consumption of Fixed Capital + value of goods and services purchased) <u>less</u> sales of goods and services <u>plus</u> expenditure on social benefits in kind <u>plus</u> output of the Central Bank.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Budgetary Central Government is available from the Accountant General Department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Rodrigues is available from the RRA's finance department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for EBU's and Local Government are estimated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Value of goods and services is deflated using quarterly CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)</b>		
<b>Building and construction</b>		
Residential building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from Economic Development Board (EDB), MOFEPD and other sources, and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued. The cost per unit of floor area has been revised in 2018 based on the last revision in the Construction Price Index.	- 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 MOFEPD (PSIP).	
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>		
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and MOFEPD (PSIP).	- Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine vessel	Based on information provided by MOFEPD (PSIP) and from administrative sources.	
Transport equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by NTA classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- 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. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery. 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 transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.

Type of expenditure	Sources and Methodology	Indicator – Constant Price Estimates
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



**Statistics Mauritius**  
**LIC Centre,**  
**John Kennedy Street,**  
**Port Louis, MAURITIUS**  
**T: +230 208 1800**  
**F: +230 211 4150**  
**W: <https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>**  
**E: [statsmauritius@govmu.org](mailto:statsmauritius@govmu.org)**