

# Quarterly National Accounts

## First Quarter 2009

### Introduction

The Central Statistics Office publishes Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates in a series of Economic and Social Indicators since 2005. Besides being one of the requirements for the country to graduate to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provide users with up-to-date information for monitoring economic cycles and short-term changes.

This issue presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the period first quarter 2005 to the first quarter of 2009. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach, based on latest available data. The production data covering value added at current prices and growth rates over the corresponding period of the previous year by industry group are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the components of expenditure of GDP in Tables 3 and 4. Data in these tables have not been seasonally adjusted, which partly explains the fluctuations in the series (Figure 1).

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 for the period first quarter 2002 to the first quarter of 2009, together with some analysis are presented in section 5 of this publication.

Definitions of terminology are given on pages 8 and 9. The data sources and methods used including the method used for seasonal adjustment are described in the Annex.

## 2. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

### 2.1 Overall GDP

**Fig 1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q1 2005 – Q1 2009**

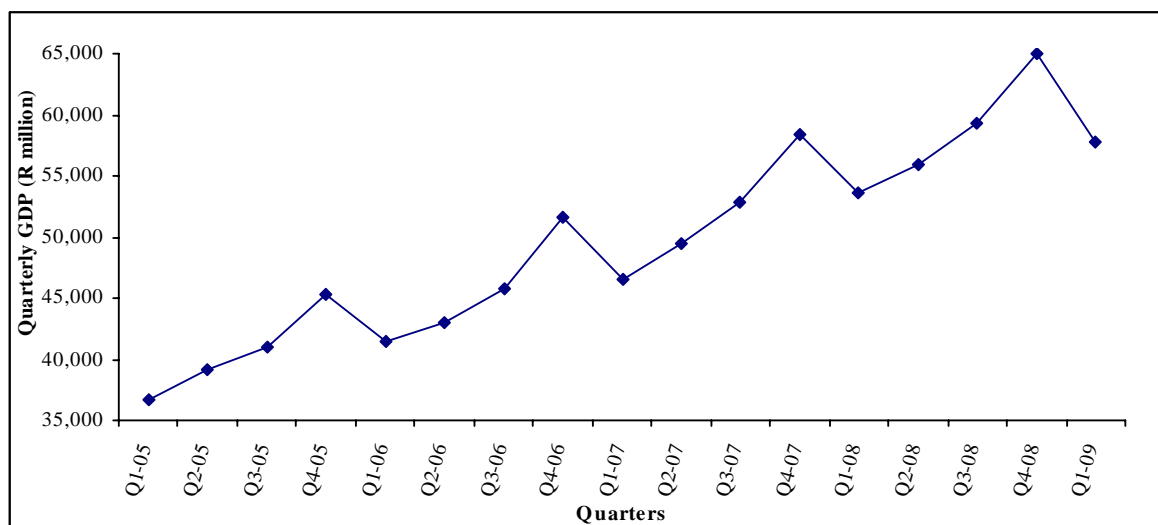


Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period first quarter 2005 to the first quarter of 2009. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2008, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 53,592 million in the first quarter, increased to R 55,969 million in the

second and to R 59,361 million in the third to peak at R 65,049 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 57,793 million in the first quarter of 2009.

The lower GDP figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GDP figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Hotels and restaurants” due to high tourist arrivals, and “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2005 to 2008 indicate that around 23% of the annual GDP was produced in the first quarters, 24% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 28% in the fourth quarters.

Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the first quarter of 2009 is estimated at R 57,793 million compared to R 65,049 million in the previous quarter and to R 53,592 million in the corresponding quarter of 2008.

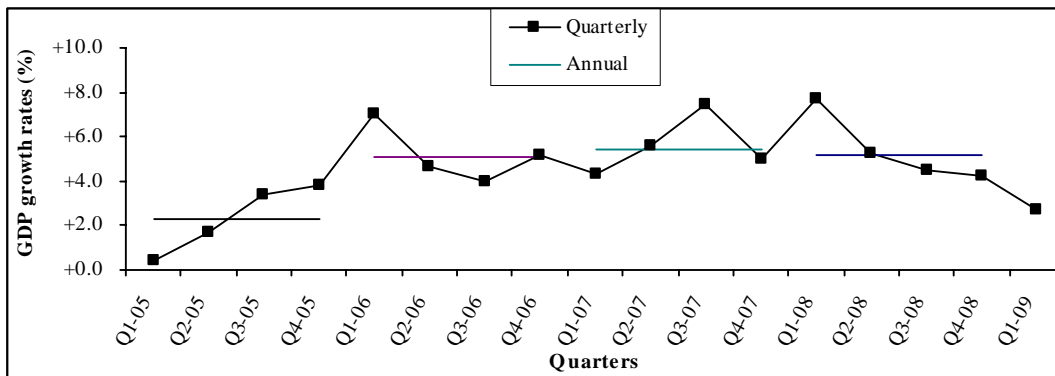
### 3. Quarterly GDP growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

#### 3.1 Growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub>2005 – Q<sub>1</sub>2009, (year on year change)

Table 2 shows year on year quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period first quarter 2005 to first quarter 2009. The rates represent the percentage change in real value added over the same quarter of the previous year and hence exclude changes due to seasonal factors.

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates for the period first quarter 2005 to first quarter 2009 and the annual rates for the period 2005 to 2008. After a slowdown in 2005 when a growth of only 2.3% was observed, the economy recovered with growths of 5.1%, 5.4% and 5.3% in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. Growth is forecasted to slowdown again in 2009, when a low growth of 2.5% would be registered.

**Fig. 2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q<sub>1</sub> 2005 – Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**



Quarterly data indicate that after a low growth of only 0.4% during the first quarter of 2005, GDP improved in the following quarters to peak at 7.0% in the first quarter of 2006. Thereafter, it slowed down to pick up again during the third quarter of 2007 when a growth of 7.5% was registered. After a lower growth of 5.0% in the fourth quarter of 2007, the economy recovered in the first quarter of 2008 with a growth of 7.7%. Thereafter, quarterly GDP declined continuously to register a growth of 2.7 % in the first quarter of 2009.

### **3.2 Growth rates, fourth quarter 2008 over fourth quarter 2007**

Based on latest available information, GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2008 over the corresponding quarter of 2007 has been revised slightly downwards to 4.2% compared to 4.3% estimated in March 2009. This downward revision is due to a lower growth in “Other agriculture” (2.7% instead of 6.7%).

### **3.3 Growth rates, first quarter 2009 over first quarter 2008**

GDP growth rate for the first quarter of 2009 over the corresponding quarter of 2008 works out to 2.7% compared to a growth of 4.2% in the fourth quarter of 2008 over the corresponding quarter of 2007. Growths by industry group were as follows:

“Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” grew by 8.3% in the first quarter of 2009 compared to 3.1% in the last quarter of 2008. The growth of 8.3% was due to growths of 10.0% and 7.2% in “Sugar cane” and “Other agriculture” respectively.

“Mining and quarrying” declined by 10.0% in the first quarter of 2009 following stagnation in the previous quarter.

“Manufacturing” registered a growth of 6.6% in the first quarter of 2009, higher than the growth of 3.1% in the fourth quarter of 2008. This is explained by growths of 15.0% in “Food excluding Sugar”, 10.0% in “Sugar” and 6.1% in “Other manufacturing”, partly offset by a decline of 4.1% in “Textile”.

“Electricity, gas and water supply” declined by 0.4% in the first quarter of 2009 compared to a growth of 0.7% in the last quarter of 2008.

“Construction” declined by 1.9% in the first quarter of 2009 after the growth of 5.7% registered in the fourth quarter of 2008.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” declined by 2.4% in the first quarter of 2009 as apposed to the growth of 3.0% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

“Hotels and restaurants” declined by 8.7% in the first quarter of 2009 after a decrease of 1.6% registered in the fourth quarter of 2008. This is explained by a decline in the number of tourist arrivals in the first quarter of 2009.

“Transport, storage and communications” grew by 5.8% in the first quarter of 2009 following a growth of 6.2% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

“Financial intermediation” grew by a further 6.1% in the first quarter of 2009 after the growth of 9.7% noted for the fourth quarter of 2008.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by 3.6% in the first quarter of 2009 after the 8.3% growth registered in the last quarter of 2008.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” registered a growth of 2.0% in the first quarter of 2009 compared to a growth of 1.6% in the previous quarter.

“Education” grew by 2.1% in the first quarter of 2009 compared to 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

“Health and social work” grew by 2.6% in the first quarter of 2009 after the growth of 4.5% in fourth quarter of 2008.

“Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” grew by a further 7.9% in the first quarter of 2009 after the growth of 6.5% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

### 3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, first quarter 2009

The contribution of an industry to GDP growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Figure 3, it is observed that the main contributors to the 2.7% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2009 were “Manufacturing (1.3 percentage points), “Transport, storage and communications” (0.8 percentage point), “Financial intermediation” (0.7 percentage point) and “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.5 percentage point).

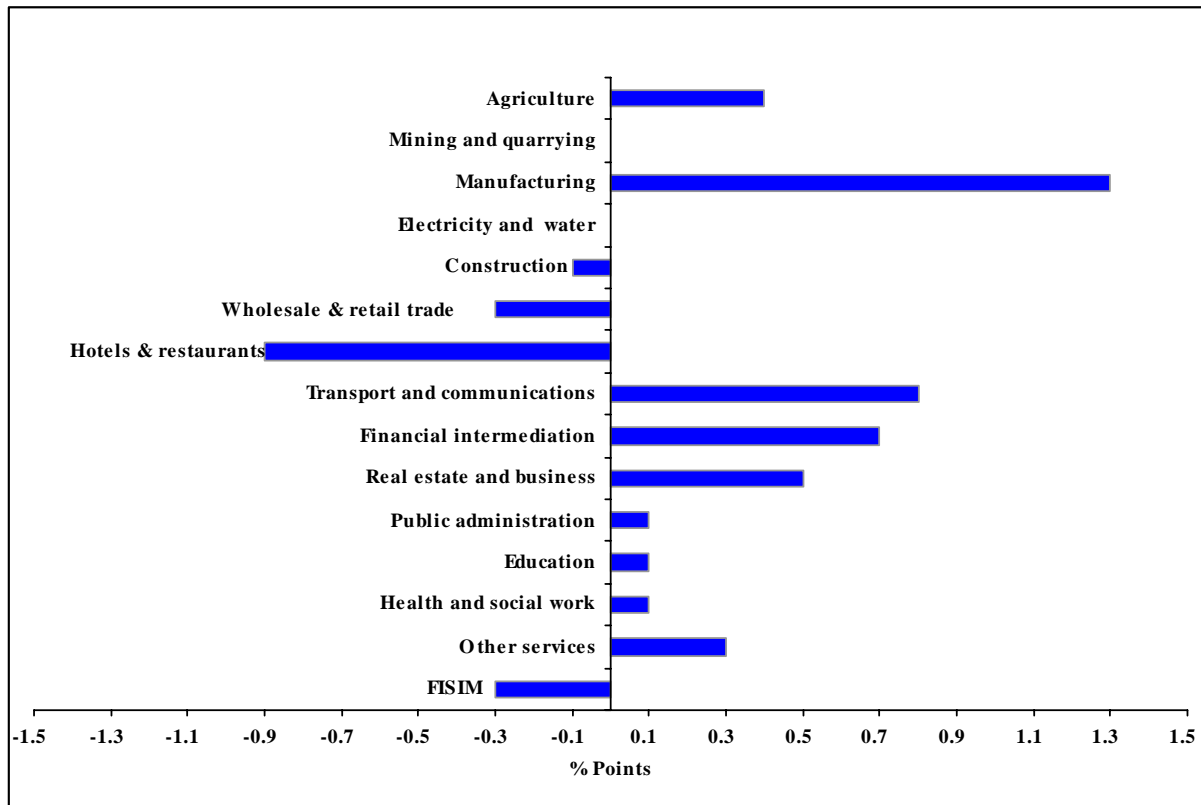
On the other hand, “Hotels and restaurants”, “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” and “Construction” registered negative contributions of 0.9, 0.3 and 0.1 percentage point respectively.

**Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2007 – Q<sub>1</sub>2009**

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth								
	Q <sub>1</sub> 2007	Q <sub>2</sub> 2007	Q <sub>3</sub> 2007	Q <sub>4</sub> 2007	Q <sub>1</sub> 2008	Q <sub>2</sub> 2008	Q <sub>3</sub> 2008	Q <sub>4</sub> 2008	Q <sub>1</sub> 2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	-0.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.6	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.9
Transport , storage and communications	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Health and social work	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
FISIM	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3
<b>GDP at basic prices</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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

**Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth rate, first quarter 2009**



#### **4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure**

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

During the first quarter of 2009, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 58,624 million, representing 90.1% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 49,054 million represented 75.4% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 9,571 million was 14.7% of the GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2005 to 2008 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2008, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 28% of the yearly total compared to 23%, 24% and 25% in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be highest during the third and fourth quarters while “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers is highest during the first and fourth quarters.

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

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

#### **4.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, first quarter 2009**

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure increased by 3.1% in the first quarter of 2009, lower than the 6.5% growth in the fourth quarter of 2008 (Table 4). The final consumption expenditure of households grew by 3.4% in the first quarter of 2009 compared to 7.4% in the previous quarter while that of general government increased by 1.6% following the growth of 2.4% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

After the decline of 11.5% noted for the fourth quarter of 2008, investment picked up by 3.6% in the first quarter of 2009. This was the net result of a growth of 11.9% in “Machinery and equipment” and a decline of 0.6% in “Building and construction work”.

The growth of 11.9% in “Machinery and equipment” in the first quarter of 2009 was the net result of a high growth in “Other machinery and equipment” (27.0%) and declines in “Passenger car” (-26.0%) and “Other transport equipment” (-2.5%). The 0.6% decline in “Building and construction work” was mainly attributable to negative growths in “Non residential buildings” (-0.5%) and “Other construction work” (-4.1%), partly offset by an increase in “Residential building” (1.4%).

Both exports and imports of goods and services recorded negative growth rates during the first quarter of 2009. Exports of goods and services contracted by a further 12.2% in the first quarter of 2009 following the decline of 13.7% noted in the previous quarter. This contraction is explained by decreases of 5.5% and 17.2% in exports of goods and exports of services respectively.

Imports of goods and services declined by 12.8% during the first quarter of 2009 after an increase of 1.3% in the last quarter of 2008. This decline was the result of decreases in both imports of goods (-14.4%) and imports of services (-8.8%).

#### **5. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP**

Table B and figure 4 below show the year-on-year quarterly GDP growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for the period 2002 to the first quarter of 2009.

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 sharp decline in economic activities during the first quarter of 2005 and a slow pick up in the second quarter. On the other hand, the quarter-to-quarter data reveal slowing down of the economy as early as from the second quarter of 2004.

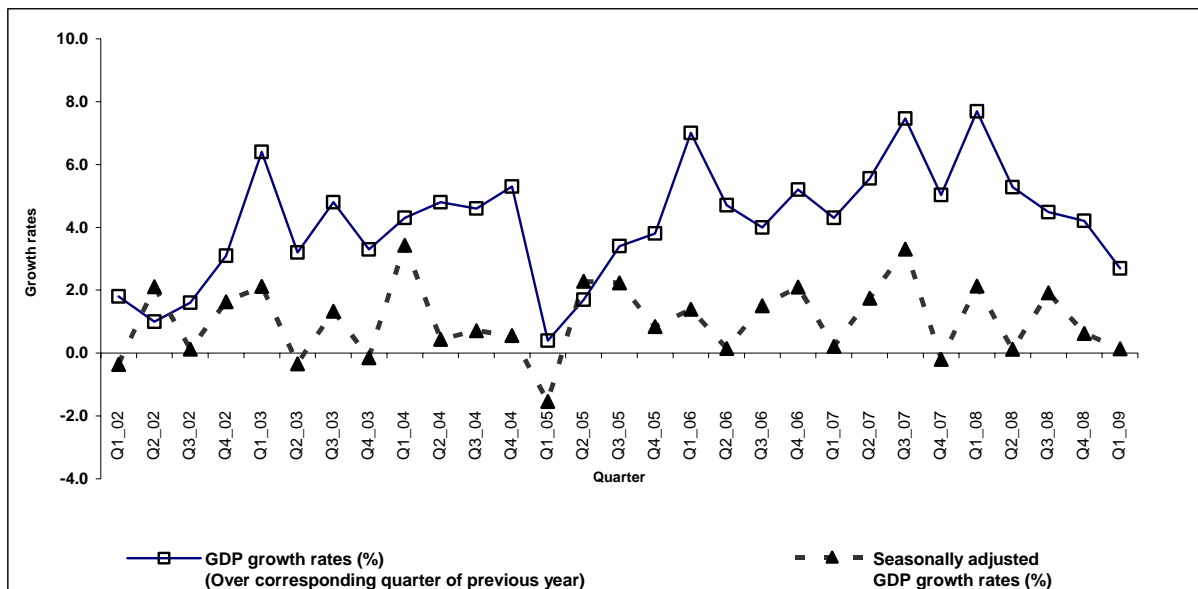
Quarter to quarter GDP growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data show that the economy has continued to slow down from 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008 to 0.1% in the first quarter of 2009.

Users may consult the website of the CSO (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

Table B: Quarterly GDP growth rates, Q1 2002 – Q1 2009

Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_02	1.8	-0.4	Q1_06	7.0	1.4
Q2_02	1.0	2.1	Q2_06	4.7	0.2
Q3_02	1.6	0.1	Q3_06	4.0	1.5
Q4_02	3.1	1.6	Q4_06	5.2	2.1
Q1_03	6.4	2.1	Q1_07	4.3	0.2
Q2_03	3.2	-0.3	Q2_07	5.6	1.7
Q3_03	4.8	1.3	Q3_07	7.5	3.3
Q4_03	3.3	-0.1	Q4_07	5.0	-0.2
Q1_04	4.3	3.4	Q1_08	7.7	2.1
Q2_04	4.8	0.4	Q2_08	5.3	0.1
Q3_04	4.6	0.7	Q3_08	4.5	1.9
Q4_04	5.3	0.6	Q4_08	4.2	0.6
Q1_05	0.4	-1.5	Q1_09	2.7	0.1
Q2_05	1.7	2.3			
Q3_05	3.4	2.2			
Q4_05	3.8	0.8			

Fig. 4: GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q1 2002 – Q1 2009.



## **Definition of terminology used**

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

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

### **2. GDP at basic prices**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **8. Services industries**

Services industries include “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Hotels and restaurants”, “Transport, storage, communications”, “Financial intermediation”, “Real estate, renting and business services”, “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”, “Education”, “Health and social work”, “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons”.

## **9. Change in inventories**

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

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

FISIM is obtained as the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with negative value added.

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

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**Table 1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q 2005 - Q1 2009**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2005				2006			
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9,790</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,959</b>
Sugarcane	5,212	5,137	1,098	1,005	1,473	1,636	1,082	991	1,452	1,613
Other	4,578	4,993	1,035	1,031	1,181	1,331	1,144	1,152	1,350	1,347
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>32,187</b>	<b>36,357</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>7,783</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>9,207</b>	<b>11,087</b>
Sugar	1,609	1,586	247	335	489	538	244	330	482	530
Food (exc sugar)	8,310	10,137	1,733	1,971	2,059	2,547	2,080	2,482	2,469	3,106
Textile	10,885	11,974	2,411	2,864	2,654	2,956	2,535	3,037	3,011	3,391
Other	11,383	12,659	2,196	2,612	2,848	3,726	2,491	2,863	3,245	4,060
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>895</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>9,099</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,883</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>22,534</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>5,829</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>6,539</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	18,446	21,246	3,557	4,495	4,846	5,548	4,584	5,160	5,285	6,217
Other	1,125	1,288	281	281	281	281	322	322	322	322
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>12,423</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>4,854</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>20,447</b>	<b>22,167</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>6,111</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>16,766</b>	<b>18,850</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>5,434</b>
Insurance	4,675	5,154	915	1,050	1,333	1,377	1,025	1,163	1,475	1,491
Banks	10,141	11,477	2,247	2,700	2,510	2,685	2,487	2,731	2,870	3,389
Other	1,950	2,219	463	541	469	476	505	560	600	554
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>16,609</b>	<b>19,071</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,990</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	8,177	9,102	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096	2,182	2,215	2,334	2,371
Other	8,432	9,969	2,084	2,135	2,050	2,163	2,370	2,514	2,466	2,619
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>12,199</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,152</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,147</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,562</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,803</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-8,991</b>	<b>-10,117</b>	<b>-2,087</b>	<b>-2,315</b>	<b>-2,212</b>	<b>-2,377</b>	<b>-2,260</b>	<b>-2,472</b>	<b>-2,598</b>	<b>-2,788</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>162,171</b>	<b>182,008</b>	<b>36,673</b>	<b>39,096</b>	<b>41,056</b>	<b>45,347</b>	<b>41,462</b>	<b>43,073</b>	<b>45,821</b>	<b>51,653</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>23,177</b>	<b>24,319</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>6,622</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>185,349</b>	<b>206,328</b>	<b>42,118</b>	<b>44,959</b>	<b>46,526</b>	<b>51,745</b>	<b>47,446</b>	<b>49,051</b>	<b>51,556</b>	<b>58,274</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>12,108</b>	<b>13,694</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>3,709</b>

**Table 1 - (cont'd) Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2007 <sup>1</sup>				2008 <sup>1</sup>				2009
	2007	2008	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>10,240</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>2,798</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>3,047</b>
Sugarcane	4,620	4,373	973	891	1,306	1,450	921	843	1,236	1,373	855
Other	5,452	5,866	1,155	1,152	1,492	1,653	1,323	1,273	1,596	1,674	1,413
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41,076</b>	<b>46,888</b>	<b>8,279</b>	<b>9,912</b>	<b>10,588</b>	<b>12,297</b>	<b>9,805</b>	<b>11,293</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>13,990</b>	<b>10,817</b>
Sugar	1,426	1,350	219	297	434	477	208	281	411	451	193
Food (exc sugar)	12,301	16,560	2,274	3,154	3,003	3,870	3,213	4,142	3,993	5,213	3,835
Textile	13,435	12,644	2,966	3,541	3,442	3,487	2,881	3,294	3,120	3,348	2,886
Other	13,914	16,334	2,820	2,921	3,709	4,464	3,504	3,575	4,277	4,978	3,903
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,202</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13,145</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>3,242</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>4,033</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>25,599</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>8,575</b>	<b>6,125</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	24,137	27,120	4,694	5,675	6,465	7,303	5,400	6,480	7,100	8,140	5,650
Other	1,461	1,720	365	365	365	365	420	430	435	435	475
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>19,517</b>	<b>20,047</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>5,082</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>24,727</b>	<b>26,057</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>6,734</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>7,156</b>	<b>7,263</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>21,607</b>	<b>25,410</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,435</b>	<b>6,615</b>
Insurance	5,700	6,300	1,140	1,278	1,656	1,627	1,400	1,500	1,750	1,650	1,540
Banks	13,317	16,200	3,159	3,198	3,299	3,661	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,000	4,375
Other	2,590	2,910	556	629	661	745	650	725	750	785	700
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>22,614</b>	<b>26,884</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>5,685</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>6,967</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	10,675	12,326	2,467	2,670	2,784	2,755	2,961	2,990	3,166	3,209	3,097
Other	11,939	14,558	2,865	3,015	2,941	3,117	3,465	3,666	3,595	3,832	3,870
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>12,674</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>4,062</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>2,736</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>2,216</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>2,136</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-11,528</b>	<b>-14,000</b>	<b>-2,761</b>	<b>-2,777</b>	<b>-2,853</b>	<b>-3,137</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>-3,600</b>	<b>-3,400</b>	<b>-3,750</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>207,180</b>	<b>233,971</b>	<b>46,505</b>	<b>49,385</b>	<b>52,869</b>	<b>58,421</b>	<b>53,592</b>	<b>55,969</b>	<b>59,361</b>	<b>65,049</b>	<b>57,793</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>28,549</b>	<b>31,201</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>6,916</b>	<b>8,407</b>	<b>7,547</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>7,281</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>235,729</b>	<b>265,172</b>	<b>53,043</b>	<b>56,073</b>	<b>59,786</b>	<b>66,828</b>	<b>61,139</b>	<b>63,851</b>	<b>67,059</b>	<b>73,124</b>	<b>65,074</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>15,584</b>	<b>15,945</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>3,798</b>

1/ revised estimates    2/ first estimates

**Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year),  
Q<sub>1</sub> 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**

	Annual growth rate		2005				2006			
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
Sugarcane	-9.2	-2.9	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9
Other	-1.1	+4.5	-4.8	-7.0	-4.6	+10.3	+4.9	+9.4	+9.0	-3.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+26.3</b>	<b>+2.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
Sugar	-9.2	-2.9	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9
Food (exc sugar)	+2.1	+9.6	-3.1	+0.8	+2.2	+7.3	+12.3	+13.3	+7.2	+6.6
Textile	-14.7	+2.9	-21.0	-16.3	-13.3	-8.1	-0.1	-1.1	+6.2	+6.5
Other	+0.4	+1.8	-4.8	+5.2	+6.3	-4.0	+4.2	-1.2	+1.4	+2.9
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+10.7</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+19.9</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.4	-2.1	+8.3	+9.5	+5.3	+20.6	+7.6	-1.9	0.0
Other	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7	+7.2	+8.6	+9.7	+8.7	+9.2	+5.3	+4.7
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+9.3</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+11.1</b>
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6	+5.0	+4.8	+5.5	+4.7
Banks	+4.8	+7.1	-1.4	+3.1	+10.8	+6.9	+4.3	+4.5	+6.3	+12.8
Other	+9.5	+11.0	+8.1	+7.9	+5.5	+17.5	+4.9	+2.0	+21.3	+17.5
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9	+4.7	+4.8	+4.9	+4.5	+4.5	+4.4	+4.4
Other	+8.1	+8.5	+7.3	+7.9	+8.1	+9.1	+7.4	+10.7	+8.4	+8.3
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+13.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+6.8</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+6.9</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>-21.2</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+9.4</b>

**Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates**  
 (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009

	Annual growth rate		2007 <sup>1</sup>				2008 <sup>1</sup>				2009
	2007	2008	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	-5.2	+5.7	-8.9	-8.6	-4.1	+3.6	+8.2	+4.4	+6.9	+3.1	+8.3
Sugarcane	-13.6	+3.7	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+10.0
Other	+3.4	+7.4	-4.9	-5.3	+4.8	+12.0	+11.7	+4.9	+9.3	+2.7	+7.2
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-9.1	0.0	-8.0	-3.6	-21.7	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	+2.2	+3.2	+0.5	+3.9	+5.6	+0.1	+4.7	+4.1	+1.2	+3.1	+6.6
Sugar	-13.6	+3.7	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+10.0
Food (exc sugar)	+4.0	+7.5	-5.1	+7.6	+4.5	+7.3	+10.2	+9.1	+0.4	+10.1	+15.0
Textile	+8.5	0.0	+7.2	+12.0	+11.9	+3.2	+6.3	-0.3	-3.2	-1.7	-4.1
Other	-3.1	+2.4	+2.8	-8.2	+0.4	-6.1	+2.9	+4.4	+3.2	-0.1	+6.1
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	+3.4	+4.0	+0.8	+2.0	+3.0	+8.0	+5.1	+2.9	+7.7	+0.7	-0.4
<b>Construction</b>	+15.2	+11.1	+30.2	+17.9	+8.0	+8.1	+15.8	+12.3	+11.3	+5.7	-1.9
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	+4.5	+4.6	-5.3	-0.2	+14.1	+8.3	+6.9	+5.2	+4.2	+3.0	-2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.4	+4.5	-6.1	-0.5	+14.4	+8.4	+6.9	+5.1	+4.0	+2.8	-3.0
Other	+6.7	+7.0	+6.4	+5.0	+8.4	+7.1	+7.0	+6.6	+7.9	+7.1	+5.5
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	+14.0	+2.7	+15.1	+22.7	+13.6	+7.9	+7.0	+3.1	+2.6	-1.6	-8.7
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	+7.7	+6.2	+5.2	+7.3	+10.1	+8.2	+11.2	+3.1	+4.2	+6.2	+5.8
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	+7.5	+10.1	+11.9	+6.6	+5.2	+7.0	+10.4	+9.7	+11.0	+9.7	+6.1
Insurance	+5.1	+5.0	+5.2	+4.7	+5.1	+5.5	+4.8	+4.9	+5.1	+5.1	+4.8
Banks	+7.9	+12.9	+14.0	+6.4	+5.3	+6.9	+13.3	+11.8	+14.7	+12.3	+6.0
Other	+11.2	+7.0	+11.3	+10.9	+11.3	+11.2	+8.0	+8.0	+7.0	+5.2	+4.8
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	+7.6	+7.6	+6.5	+7.7	+9.0	+7.2	+8.5	+6.9	+6.8	+8.3	+3.6
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.9	+4.0	+2.1	+6.9	+6.5	+4.4	+6.6	+2.2	+2.7	+4.9	+0.4
Other	+10.0	+10.8	+10.7	+8.4	+11.3	+9.7	+10.2	+11.1	+10.5	+11.4	+6.3
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	+0.5	+1.7	-0.7	+2.9	+1.2	-1.4	+2.9	+3.8	-1.5	+1.6	+2.0
<b>Education</b>	+2.5	+3.4	+3.2	+3.1	+2.8	+1.1	+3.4	+3.3	+3.3	+3.6	+2.1
<b>Health and social work</b>	+4.6	+4.6	+5.8	+2.1	+6.4	+4.2	+4.9	+4.9	+3.5	+4.5	+2.6
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	+8.0	+8.3	+8.0	+8.5	+8.8	+6.7	+9.0	+8.8	+9.0	+6.5	+7.9
<b>FISIM</b>	+7.5	+10.4	+13.6	+6.6	+3.5	+7.0	+10.9	+10.0	+11.0	+9.8	+4.1
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	+5.5	+5.3	+4.3	+5.6	+7.5	+5.0	+7.7	+5.3	+4.5	+4.2	+2.7
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	+5.5	-0.8	-3.3	+1.5	+15.2	+18.1	+10.7	+15.8	+6.9	-9.6	-1.5
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	+5.5	+4.5	+3.6	+5.2	+8.1	+6.3	+8.0	+6.3	+4.7	+2.8	+2.3
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	+8.0	+3.6	+5.8	+8.8	+11.7	+5.5	+13.2	+3.9	+0.2	-1.3	+0.9

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

**Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2005				2006			
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>154,715</b>	<b>174,845</b>	<b>36,615</b>	<b>37,348</b>	<b>37,752</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>41,412</b>	<b>41,998</b>	<b>42,860</b>	<b>48,575</b>
Households	127,349	145,491	30,138	30,286	30,998	35,927	34,407	34,283	35,861	40,940
General Government	27,367	29,355	6,477	7,063	6,753	7,073	7,005	7,715	6,999	7,635
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>50,049</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>10,917</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>9,734</b>	<b>8,854</b>	<b>11,336</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>17,634</b>
<i>A. Building &amp; construction work</i>	<i>23,489</i>	<i>26,705</i>	<i>5,279</i>	<i>6,222</i>	<i>5,810</i>	<i>6,177</i>	<i>5,438</i>	<i>6,737</i>	<i>6,972</i>	<i>7,557</i>
Residential building	7,628	8,972	1,764	1,257	2,328	2,279	1,984	2,130	2,391	2,467
Non residential building	9,627	10,666	2,508	2,577	2,320	2,222	1,907	2,342	3,035	3,382
Other construction work	6,234	7,067	1,007	2,388	1,163	1,677	1,547	2,266	1,546	1,708
<i>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</i>	<i>16,242</i>	<i>23,344</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>4,695</i>	<i>4,690</i>	<i>3,557</i>	<i>3,416</i>	<i>4,599</i>	<i>5,253</i>	<i>10,077</i>
Passenger car	2,327	2,497	518	631	563	616	616	649	595	638
Other transport equipment	1,866	7,620	295	586	526	459	480	509	452	6,180
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,746</i>	<i>1,945</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>505</i>
Other machinery and equipment	12,049	13,227	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,482	2,320	3,441	4,207	3,259
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>-3,351</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>-1,422</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>1,748</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>110,940</b>	<b>127,128</b>	<b>25,155</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>28,473</b>	<b>30,858</b>	<b>30,425</b>	<b>28,143</b>	<b>31,106</b>	<b>37,454</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	63,219	74,037	12,909	14,640	17,865	17,805	15,933	17,356	19,137	21,611
Services	47,721	53,091	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,053	14,492	10,787	11,969	15,843
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>122,067</b>	<b>150,429</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>32,654</b>	<b>31,643</b>	<b>32,890</b>	<b>31,823</b>	<b>34,712</b>	<b>36,757</b>	<b>47,137</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	86,734	108,569	17,025	22,797	23,114	23,798	22,090	25,490	26,123	34,866
Services	35,333	41,860	7,855	9,857	8,529	9,092	9,733	9,222	10,634	12,271
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>185,349</b>	<b>206,328</b>	<b>42,118</b>	<b>44,959</b>	<b>46,526</b>	<b>51,745</b>	<b>47,446</b>	<b>49,051</b>	<b>51,556</b>	<b>58,274</b>

**Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2007 <sup>1</sup>				2008 <sup>1</sup>				2009
	2007	2008	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>196,533</b>	<b>231,850</b>	<b>46,503</b>	<b>47,148</b>	<b>48,352</b>	<b>54,530</b>	<b>53,084</b>	<b>54,993</b>	<b>58,262</b>	<b>65,512</b>	<b>58,624</b>
Households	165,789	196,929	39,207	39,066	40,864	46,652	45,387	46,641	49,295	55,606	49,054
General Government	30,744	34,921	7,295	8,082	7,488	7,878	7,697	8,352	8,967	9,906	9,571
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,085</b>	<b>12,289</b>	<b>13,821</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>18,337</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>16,528</b>	<b>16,360</b>	<b>17,440</b>	<b>15,720</b>
<i>A. Building &amp; construction work</i>	<i>34,903</i>	<i>43,941</i>	<i>8,069</i>	<i>9,123</i>	<i>8,585</i>	<i>9,126</i>	<i>10,740</i>	<i>11,381</i>	<i>10,756</i>	<i>11,064</i>	<i>11,114</i>
Residential building	10,579	13,944	2,911	2,294	2,550	2,824	3,273	3,615	3,480	3,575	3,457
Non residential building	17,794	22,162	3,577	4,542	4,791	4,884	5,444	5,355	5,797	5,565	5,644
Other construction work	6,530	7,835	1,581	2,287	1,244	1,419	2,023	2,411	1,478	1,923	2,013
<i>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</i>	<i>24,267</i>	<i>21,144</i>	<i>4,220</i>	<i>4,698</i>	<i>6,137</i>	<i>9,211</i>	<i>4,016</i>	<i>5,147</i>	<i>5,604</i>	<i>6,377</i>	<i>4,606</i>
Passenger car	3,406	3,635	733	786	848	1,039	870	857	912	996	659
Other transport equipment	4,948	2,888	530	591	656	3,171	522	650	1,112	605	512
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	<i>2,433</i>	<i>2,288</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>512</i>
Other machinery and equipment	15,913	14,712	2,957	3,321	4,634	5,001	2,625	3,640	3,580	4,867	3,435
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>-3,374</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>-965</b>	<b>-4,969</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>138,459</b>	<b>140,609</b>	<b>32,640</b>	<b>31,878</b>	<b>33,122</b>	<b>40,819</b>	<b>33,318</b>	<b>33,491</b>	<b>35,202</b>	<b>38,598</b>	<b>30,990</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	69,708	68,409	15,478	16,614	17,580	20,036	14,311	15,917	18,249	19,932	14,262
Services	68,751	72,200	17,162	15,264	15,542	20,783	19,007	17,574	16,953	18,666	16,728
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>162,612</b>	<b>179,502</b>	<b>35,015</b>	<b>38,108</b>	<b>41,406</b>	<b>48,083</b>	<b>41,625</b>	<b>44,315</b>	<b>46,010</b>	<b>47,552</b>	<b>35,292</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	113,647	124,925	23,000	26,859	29,454	34,334	28,924	30,406	32,709	32,886	23,733
Services	48,965	54,577	12,015	11,249	11,952	13,749	12,701	13,909	13,301	14,666	11,559
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>235,729</b>	<b>265,172</b>	<b>53,043</b>	<b>56,073</b>	<b>59,786</b>	<b>66,828</b>	<b>61,139</b>	<b>63,851</b>	<b>67,059</b>	<b>73,124</b>	<b>65,074</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimate:

**Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**

	Annual growth rate		2005				2006			
	2005	2006	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
Households	+7.3	+5.9	+9.1	+5.9	+7.9	+6.4	+6.3	+8.2	+6.1	+3.3
General Government	+6.1	+3.8	+4.4	+8.0	+5.8	+6.0	+4.5	+5.4	+0.7	+4.7
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+59.2</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+13.0</b>
Residential building	-10.5	+10.3	-18.8	-38.5	-5.1	+25.1	+7.2	+61.2	-5.2	-0.2
Non residential building	-12.1	+3.9	+15.4	-16.1	-11.8	-28.2	-26.9	-12.8	+21.5	+41.1
Other construction work	+16.8	+6.3	-7.0	+28.6	+11.8	+23.9	+46.2	-9.7	+22.3	-6.4
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+36.9</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>+20.5</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+131.2</b>
Passenger car	-14.1	+4.2	-1.5	+11.9	-39.3	-11.0	+16.0	-1.0	+3.9	-0.2
Other transport equipment	+2.8	+296.5	-6.0	-9.7	+29.3	+12.7	+64.7	-10.1	-12.5	+876.7
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+10.1	+8.1	-6.0	+9.1	+29.3	+12.7	+64.7	+9.1	-12.5	+8.7
Other machinery and equipment	+7.7	+3.1	-14.4	+29.9	+29.5	-12.3	-7.6	-5.2	+8.1	+18.1
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+18.8</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+12.5</b>	<b>+16.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+11.9</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+8.9	+10.1	-3.9	+12.4	+9.5	+16.9	+18.9	+11.1	+0.8	+12.0
Services	+13.0	+4.6	+7.1	+27.8	+13.0	+7.1	+14.0	-14.4	+6.1	+11.9
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+15.8</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+23.2</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+5.5	+11.1	-7.8	+15.1	+9.5	+4.7	+17.5	-0.2	+2.6	+25.8
Services	+8.4	+5.1	-8.1	+33.7	+3.1	+8.2	+12.0	-16.7	+13.1	+16.4

**Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year),  
Q<sub>1</sub> 2005 - Q<sub>1</sub> 2009**

	Annual growth rate		2007 <sup>1</sup>				2008 <sup>1</sup>				2009
	2007	2008	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
Households	+4.5	+7.0	+3.7	+5.1	+6.2	+3.2	+6.8	+6.8	+6.9	+7.4	+3.4
General Government	+0.8	+0.7	+0.6	+0.8	+2.9	-0.9	+2.5	+0.7	-2.7	+2.4	+1.6
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+24.3</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+11.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+12.3</b>	<b>+14.9</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+16.9</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>+32.9</b>	<b>+19.7</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+18.8</b>	<b>+13.8</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Residential building	+5.5	+19.3	+32.1	-4.8	-5.0	+2.5	0.0	+44.0	+23.4	+14.2	+1.4
Non residential building	+49.2	+12.7	+66.6	+71.2	+40.6	+30.8	+36.4	+7.4	+9.1	+1.4	-0.5
Other construction work	-17.4	+8.6	-8.0	-10.7	-28.3	-25.6	+13.7	-3.8	+7.4	+22.2	-4.1
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+16.8</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-28.7</b>	<b>+11.9</b>
Passenger car	+29.9	+6.2	+15.5	+16.2	+34.7	+53.2	+12.2	+9.4	+7.7	-13.4	-26.0
Other transport equipment	-38.2	-41.9	+6.1	+8.6	+33.8	-47.0	0.0	+18.1	+88.8	-75.2	-2.5
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+19.1	-6.4	+6.1	+8.6	+33.8	+22.7	0.0	+18.1	-15.5	-3.8	-2.5
Other machinery and equipment	+14.6	-4.2	+12.5	-9.6	+7.2	+53.6	-1.5	+18.4	-20.1	-5.8	+27.0
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-10.6	+2.5	-11.7	-9.1	-11.6	-10.1	-7.7	-7.7	-1.4	-10.2	-5.5
Services	+23.0	+2.7	+8.2	+35.0	+25.2	+27.2	+9.2	+9.2	+2.0	-17.1	-17.2
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+32.8</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-1.2	+1.6	-11.1	-5.4	+10.1	+0.3	+42.7	+19.6	+7.1	+0.3	-14.4
Services	+10.4	+3.0	+7.1	+11.5	+10.5	+12.2	+13.6	+21.0	-1.2	+4.2	-8.8

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

## **Concepts, data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP 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 1993 (SNA 93) 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 data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, 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 take account of effects of prices and 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..

More details on the data sources and methods used for the different sectors are given in the table at section 5.

### **4. Seasonal adjusted quarterly GDP**

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of Mauritius has decided to increase its current outlay of statistical tables on National Accounts with the presentation of seasonally adjusted time series of quarterly national accounts estimates. However, at present only seasonally adjusted figures of value added by sector and total GDP are available. 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 use 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 up to 2008. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates for year 2008 that were computed using forecast factors based on 2000 to 2007 data have been revised and are given in Table B.
- (iv) Indirect adjustment, that is seasonally adjusted GDP obtained by summation of seasonally adjusted components of GDP, has been used for the aggregate GDP.
- (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 GDP

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

<b>Production approach</b>			
<b>Industry group</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Indicator - constant price estimates</b>
<b>A. Agriculture, Hunting &amp; Forestry</b>			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Final annual production accounts.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.</li> </ul>

<b>Industry group</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Indicator - constant price estimates</b>
Tea and Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board.</li> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tobacco leaves from Tobacco Board.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gross output based on quarterly production and prices.</li> <li>- Value added based on annual production structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by component of Quarterly Producer Price Index-Agriculture (PPI-A).</li> </ul>
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly quantities of food crops from Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU).</li> <li>- Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>
Flowers and Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics supplemented by an estimate for local sales.</li> <li>- Monthly production of some fruits from AREU.</li> <li>- Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" supplemented with data from other sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly sales/quantities produced and PPI-A component/producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by components of quarterly PPI-A/quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production of poultry from main breeders.</li> <li>- Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering.</li> <li>- Retail prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>B. Fishing</b>			
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 obtained from retail prices adjusted for trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>
<b>C. Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by change in producer prices.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production accounts of decorative rocks through survey of establishments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual estimates of value added evenly distributed over the 4 quarters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Manufacturing</b>			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Final annual production accounts.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the last quarterly value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.</li> </ul>
EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) Department and the Large Taxpayers' Department (LTD).</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).</li> </ul>
Non – EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT and LTD Departments</li> <li>- Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Large” establishments (those with 10 persons or more engaged): Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> <li>- Small establishments: Quarterly value added estimates based on the same quarterly trends as “Large establishments”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index based on Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) adjusted for small establishments.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>E. Electricity, Gas &amp; Water Supply</b>			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB) and Central Water Authority (CWA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity and water sold.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production 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>F. Construction</b>			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils</li> <li>- Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>G. Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal &amp; Household Goods</b>			
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly imports from Trade statistics</li> <li>- Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EPZ sector.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
Repair Services		Annual estimates divided by 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>H. Hotels &amp; Restaurants</b>			
Hotels & Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly tourist arrivals from Tourism statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius</li> <li>- Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of tourist expenditure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists.</li> <li>- Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly tourist arrivals.</li> </ul>
<b>- I. Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>			
<b>Land Transport</b>			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies from National Transport Authority (NTA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA</li> <li>- Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using CPI relevant components for inputs and taxi fare for output.</li> </ul>
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded from Civil Aviation Department and Customs Department</li> <li>- Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly volume of goods transported and lorry charges.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2002 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output.</li> <li>- Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of passengers.</li> </ul>
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>

<b>Industry group</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Indicator - constant price estimates</b>
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC).</li> <li>- Quarterly indicators such as aircraft landings and take offs, and tourist arrivals and Mauritian travelling abroad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available.</li> <li>- For other activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded.</li> <li>- Volume based on quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>
Telecommunications services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure of Mauritius Telecoms Ltd (MT).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.</li> </ul>
<b>J. Financial Intermediation</b>			
Financial Intermediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly survey among all offshore and commercial banks, and insurance companies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs</li> <li>- Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles.</li> </ul>
<b>K. Real Estate, Renting &amp; Business Activities</b>			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of housing units (Hu) from Housing Census</li> <li>- Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of Hu and rent per Hu.</li> <li>- Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.</li> </ul>
Renting and Business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trends in related sectors.</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as no. of cases lodged in court and tourist arrivals.</li> </ul>	<p>This sector comprises units which offer their services to different activities, both offshore and onshore. Their output consequently follow that of the respective activity groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>L. Public Administration &amp; Defence; Compulsory Social Security</b>			
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimates are made at cost, that is, the gross output is equal to the purchase of goods and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital; value added is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<p>Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.</p>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>M. Education services</b>			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Enrolment from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB)</li> <li>- % change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4.</li> <li>- Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are quarterlised accordingly.</li> </ul>	Volume based on enrolment statistics.
<b>N. Health and Social Work</b>			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added for health services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production accounts of clinics.</li> <li>- Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	Annual value added for private health services are computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI component.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>- O. Other Community, Social &amp; Personal Services</b>			
Sanitary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of Waste Water Authority.</li> <li>- Quarterly surveys among a sample of private companies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
Amusement and Recreational Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly data from the VAT Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
Personal Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT department</li> <li>- Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages</li> <li>- Tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Quarterly value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> <li>- For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI.</li> </ul>
<b>P. Private Households with Employed Persons</b>			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS).</li> <li>- Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.</li> </ul>

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by CPI.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	Government consumption expenditure is equal to the output (compensation of employees, consumption of capital and value of goods and services purchased) of General Government calculated at cost less goods or services sold plus expenditure on social benefits in kind. All data are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department, except consumption of capital, which is worked out by dividing the available annual estimate by 4.	- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment, machinery component of import price index and CPI.

<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>		
<b>Building and Construction</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
Residential Building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued.	- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.
Non-Residential Building and Other Construction Work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department.	

<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd	Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine Vessel	Based on information provided by Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA)	
Transport Equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- CPI component for car.
Other Machinery and Equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2002 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	- Quarterly Import Price Index.

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM).	- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.
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