

Table 1: GDP by Economic Activity at Constant (2000) Prices
Year-on-year % changes in real terms

Economic activity	2003	2004	Q3 2004	Q4 2004	Q1 2005	Q2 2005	Q3 2005 ⁺
Agriculture and fishing	-5.6	0.7	-1.5	4.4	-6.0	5.5	5.6
Mining and quarrying	2.2	-17.0	-19.6	4.9	0.0	12.8	18.9
Manufacturing	-10.3	1.7	2.3	3.8	-2.3	-0.1	4.1
Electricity, gas and water	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	5.1	4.8	0.5
Construction	-4.9	-8.4	-12.0	-2.0	-0.7	-8.3	-7.9
Services	4.5	9.4	8.1	8.0	6.8	7.7	8.4
Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	9.1	13.4	12.5	9.8	11.0	11.7	10.8
Wholesale and retail trades	-1.1	7.5	4.9	4.6	6.4	6.2	4.0
Import and export trade	13.3	13.9	13.7	10.5	12.2	12.8	11.9
Restaurants and hotels	-13.7	16.3	9.4	10.4	6.1	7.2	7.3
Transport, storage and communications	0.7	17.4	15.8	15.2	12.8	12.3	15.3
Transport and storage	-1.6	19.0	17.6	17.3	14.0	13.0	16.6
Communications	7.8	12.7	10.8	9.0	9.7	10.5	11.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.7	9.4	5.8	8.9	4.9	8.7	9.2
Financing and insurance	10.3	17.5	13.2	14.6	6.1	10.0	11.4
Real estate	1.8	-5.7	-9.5	-2.9	0.1	6.3	3.9
Business services	-2.3	2.7	2.0	4.1	6.1	6.7	7.7
Community, social and personal services	0.5	3.9	3.0	2.7	1.2	0.2	1.2
Ownership of premises	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.9	5.2	4.9	5.1
Taxes on production and imports	2.9	12.4	8.1	5.5	-1.6	2.0	9.7
Statistical discrepancy (%)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6
GDP at constant (2000) market prices	3.1	8.2	6.7	7.2	6.2	7.3	8.2

Notes : + Preliminary figures.

'0.0' Within $\pm 0.05\%$.

Statistical discrepancy refers to the difference in values of GDP compiled using the expenditure and production approaches, as a result of the adoption of different data sources and estimation methods. It is expressed as a percentage to GDP.

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