

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

	%						
Economic activity	2004	2005	Q2 2005	Q3 2005	Q4 2005	Q1 2006	Q2 2006⁺
Agriculture and fishing	2.8	2.1	7.4	5.4	-0.8	2.6	-0.4
Mining and quarrying	-17.0	10.3	12.8	18.9	7.0	18.4	11.4
Manufacturing	1.7	2.1	-0.1	4.1	5.9	7.0	5.3
Electricity, gas and water	2.0	3.4	4.8	0.5	4.3	-0.1	2.2
Construction	-9.8	-6.6	-8.4	-5.5	-12.4	-12.3	-4.9
Services	9.9	7.9	8.4	8.5	7.7	9.1	7.0
Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	15.1	11.1	12.1	11.0	10.9	12.4	6.8
Wholesale and retail trades	7.8	5.2	6.2	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.6
Import and export trade	15.4	12.1	13.3	11.9	11.8	13.8	7.0
Restaurants and hotels	22.6	8.3	7.4	8.9	10.3	9.4	9.3
Transport, storage and communications	13.9	13.5	12.3	15.3	13.5	11.2	6.5
Transport and storage	14.0	14.5	13.0	16.6	14.2	10.7	5.6
Communications	13.8	10.8	10.5	11.4	11.6	12.7	9.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13.1	8.9	11.3	10.0	7.6	13.1	13.8
Financing and insurance	21.7	11.0	14.2	12.2	9.3	20.4	21.8
Real estate	-1.2	3.5	6.2	5.1	-0.1	-1.5	-5.0
Business services	3.9	7.5	6.6	7.7	9.6	3.4	3.2
Community, social and personal services	2.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1
Ownership of premises	0.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.1	2.7	2.1
Taxes on production and imports	13.0	1.0	2.0	10.1	-5.0	3.3	7.8
Statistical discrepancy (%)	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-1.7
GDP at constant (2000) market prices	8.6	7.3	7.2	8.2	7.5	8.0	5.2

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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