

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

Economic activity	2005	2006 ⁺	Q4 2005	Q1 2006	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006 ⁺
Agriculture and fishing	-1.9	-3.2	-5.4	-1.4	-4.4	-2.5	-4.8
Mining and quarrying	10.3	11.6	7.0	18.4	11.4	15.9	2.2
Manufacturing	2.1	2.2	5.9	7.0	5.3	-0.6	-1.4
Electricity, gas and water	2.5	0.9	3.5	-0.1	2.2	4.5	-4.0
Construction	-9.2	-7.9	-14.9	-12.6	-4.6	-10.9	-3.0
Services	8.0	8.6	8.1	9.2	7.6	8.1	9.3
Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	14.4	9.9	14.4	12.5	7.1	10.4	9.7
Wholesale and retail trades	7.4	4.9	6.2	3.8	3.5	7.0	5.0
Import and export trade	16.1	10.6	16.1	13.8	7.3	10.9	10.4
Restaurants and hotels	6.0	9.0	6.2	10.9	9.1	8.2	7.8
Transport, storage and communications	8.0	9.0	8.1	11.2	6.8	8.6	9.3
Transport and storage	6.8	8.4	6.7	10.6	5.6	7.9	9.4
Communications	11.5	10.6	12.3	12.7	9.9	10.7	9.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8.7	14.2	7.7	13.3	15.2	11.7	16.4
Financing and insurance	11.9	20.7	10.6	20.6	22.7	16.4	23.0
Real estate	0.2	0.2	-3.1	-1.3	-2.1	0.5	3.6
Business services	6.5	4.4	8.6	3.4	3.2	6.7	4.3
Community, social and personal services	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.0
Ownership of premises	3.1	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.2
Taxes on production and imports	1.0	8.4	-5.0	3.2	7.6	3.3	19.7
Statistical discrepancy (%)	0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.2	-1.7	-0.1	-1.2
GDP at constant (2000) market prices	7.5	6.8	7.8	8.0	5.5	6.7	7.0

Notes : + Preliminary figures.

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.

This page was last updated on 23 March 2007.