



Quarterly National Accounts of Lesotho Second Quarter 2023

The publication of Second quarter of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) covers the period July-September, 2023. The compilations of the estimates of QGDP follow the international recommendations as specified in the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA). The analysis provides more timely, regular, and comprehensive short-term indicators as opposed to annual estimates. The reference period for the quarterly accounts covers a period of three months in a year and are published 90 days after the reference quarter.

This statistical publication presents QGDP, which is the short-term indicator for the performance of the economy. The report highlights QGDP at current and constant 2012 prices for the years 2007-2023 derived by the production approach. The percentage changes of GDP, seasonally adjusted GDP, and the percentage contribution of all industries to GDP were considered.

It should be noted that the estimates are experimental in the sense that some of the sources should be reviewed and improved since their information is not collected for statistical purposes. Thus, the subsequent publication of QGDP may include revisions of some economic activities.

The estimates are available on the website of Bureau of Statistics (BOS) as a PDF-file with three tables and few graphs as shown in Appendix 2. Excel files will also be available for download.

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Mission: To coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS) and produce accurate, timely and reliable culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence-based planning, decision making, research policy, program formulation and monitoring and evaluation to satisfy the needs of users and producers.

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Abbreviations

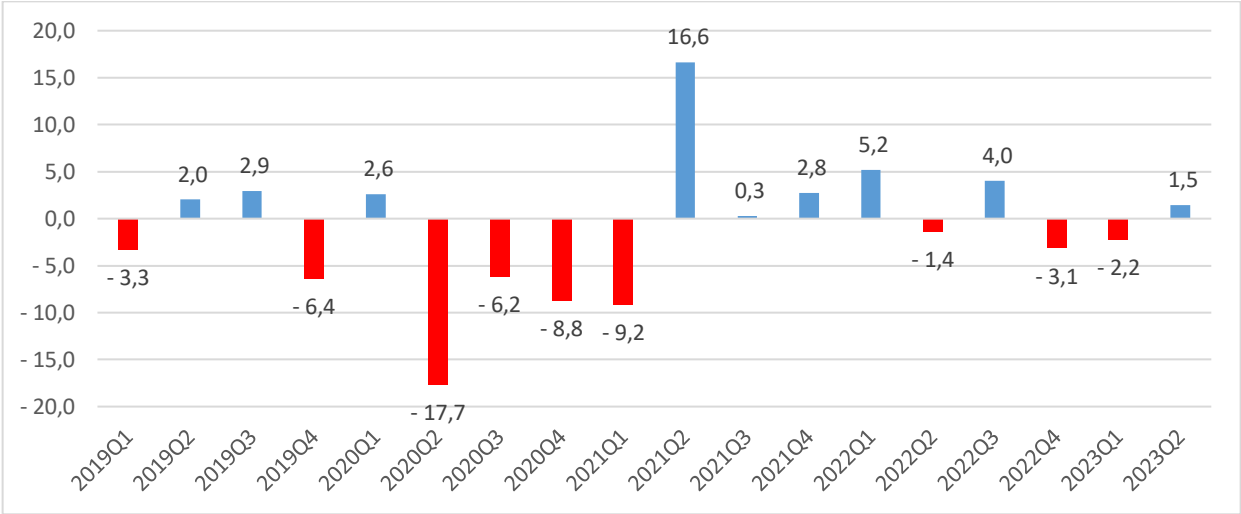
BOS	Bureau of statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
2008 SNA	2008 System of National Accounts
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ANA	Annual National Accounts
QGDP	Quarterly Gross Domestic Product
VA	Value Added
IC	Intermediate Consumption
COE	Compensation of Employees
VAT	Value Added Tax
CPI	Consumer Price Index
PPI	Producer Price Index
CP	Current Prices
KP	Constant Prices
CC	Correlation Coefficient
Q/Q	Quarter on Quarter
Y/Y	Year on Year

1. Key findings: Second quarter 2023 GDP estimates

Real GDP in the Second quarter of 2023 increased by 1.5 percent.

The national economy improved by 1.5 percent during the period under review, as opposed to a contraction of 1.4 percent of the corresponding quarter of 2022. Growth was constituted mainly by Hotels and Restaurants, Mining and Quarrying, Other Services, Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Finance and Insurance.

Figure 1: Real GDP year-on-year growth Rates



The findings show that nine of the fifteen industries recorded positive growth rates in the second quarter, which is an improvement compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. The highest performer is Hotels and restaurants with 35.7 percent GDP growth rate followed by Mining and Quarrying constituting 29.3 percent and then Other Services by 17.2 percent. On the contrary, the worst performing industries were Education and Health, which declined by 5.8 percent, followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade which dropped by 5.0 percent, and Information and Communication, which fell by 2.9 percent.

Figure 2: Contributions to GDP, second Quarter

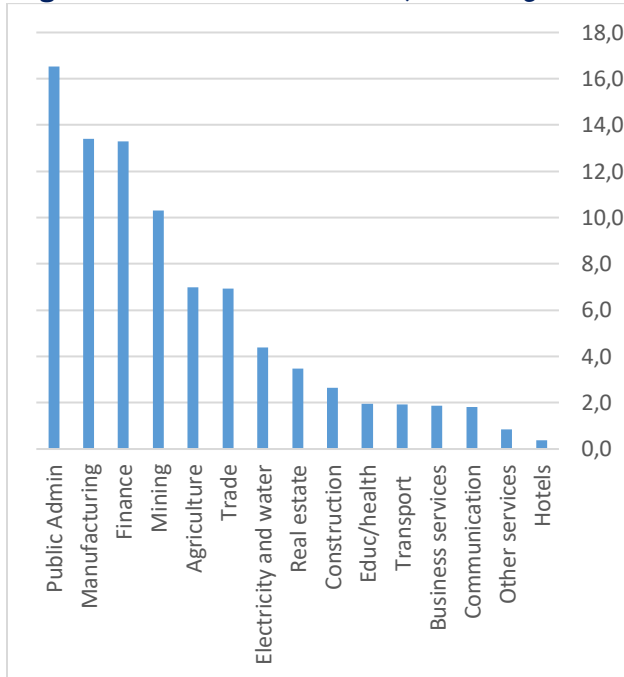
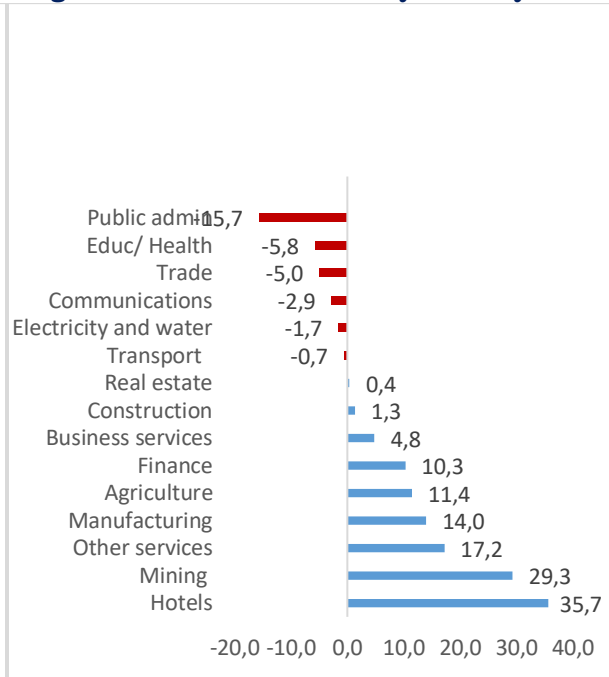


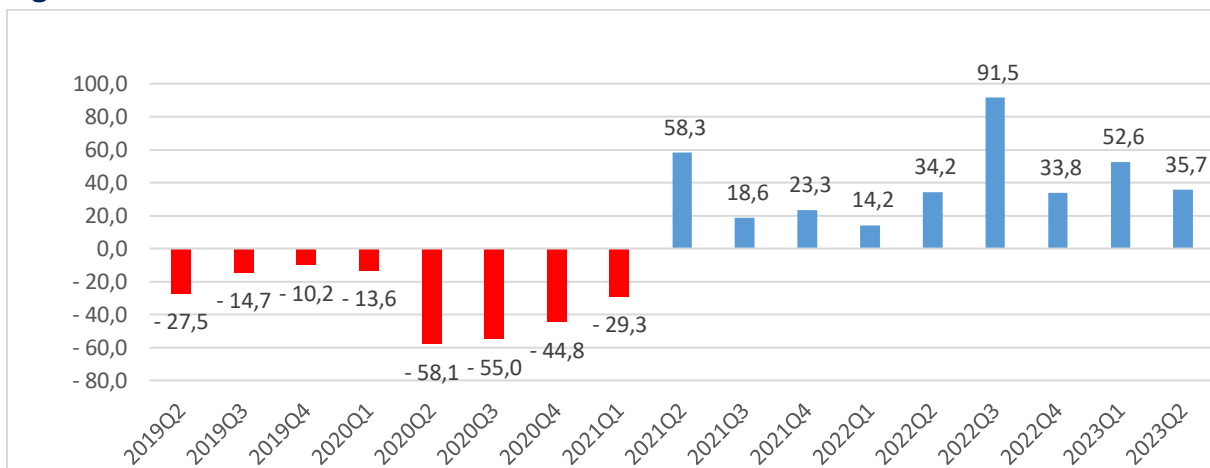
Figure 3: GDP Growth Rates by Industry



2. Hotels and Restaurants

The Hotels and Restaurants industry recorded 35.7 percent in the second quarter of 2023, marking a modest improvement in comparison to the same quarter of 2022 which registered 34.2 percent. This substantial increase in the industry’s performance can be mainly attributed to the rise in demand of accommodation as well as food services in restaurants. The industry contributed 0.4 percent to the overall GDP in the second quarter of 2023.

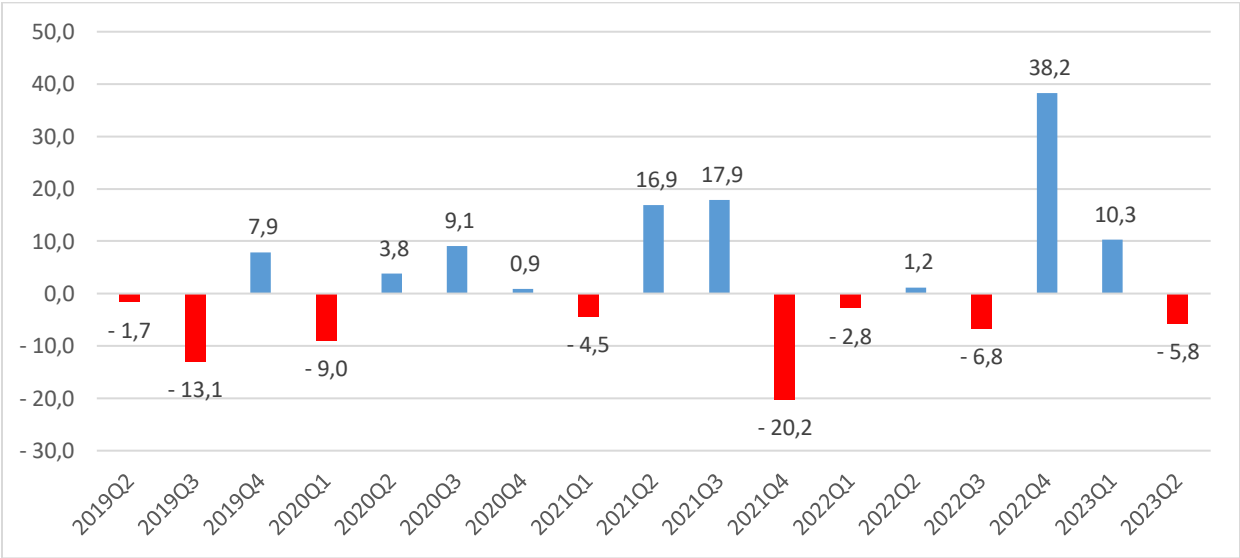
Figure 4: Hotels and Restaurants Growth Rates



3. Education and Health

The Health and Education industry registered a negative growth rate of -5.8 percent during the second quarter of 2023. This marked a departure from the positive direction observed in the corresponding quarter of 2022, which experienced a growth rate of 1.2 percent. This huge drop down was the result of the reduced demand of health services which dropped by 7.8 percent, offsetting a modest 0.6 percent in education services. The contribution of this industry to the overall GDP is 2.0 percent in the second quarter 2023.

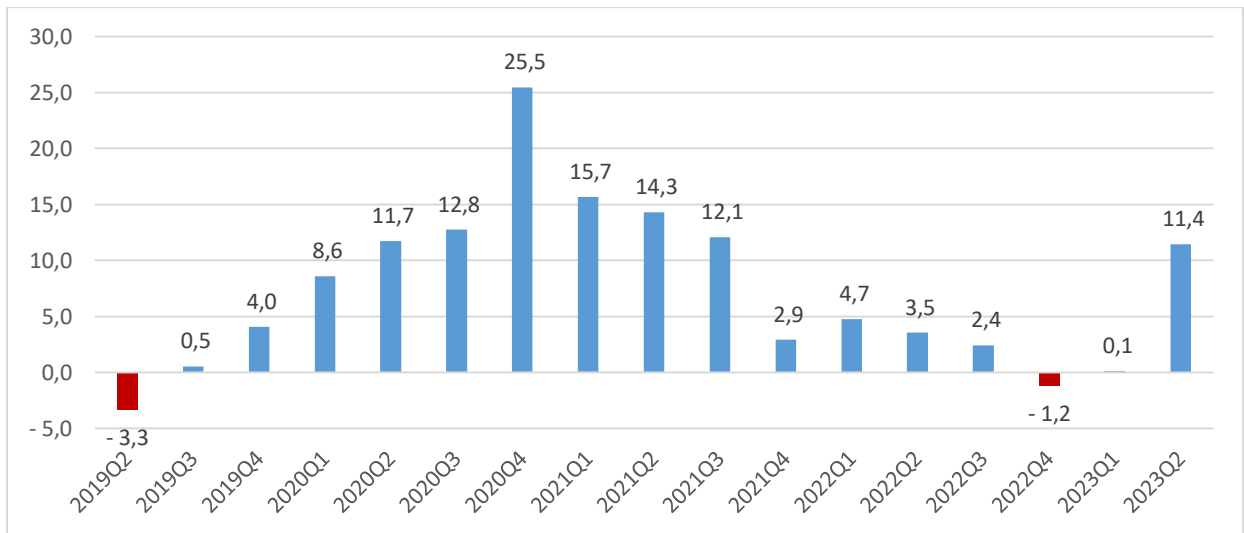
Figure 5: Education and Health Growth Rates



4. Agriculture

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry recorded a substantial increase of 11.4 percent in GDP growth rate of the second quarter of 2023 which is a remarkable improvement from 3.5 percent registered in the same quarter of 2022. The considerable growth was attributed to the increase in the stock to animals, especially cattle. The industry contributed 7.0 percent to the overall GDP in the second quarter of 2023.

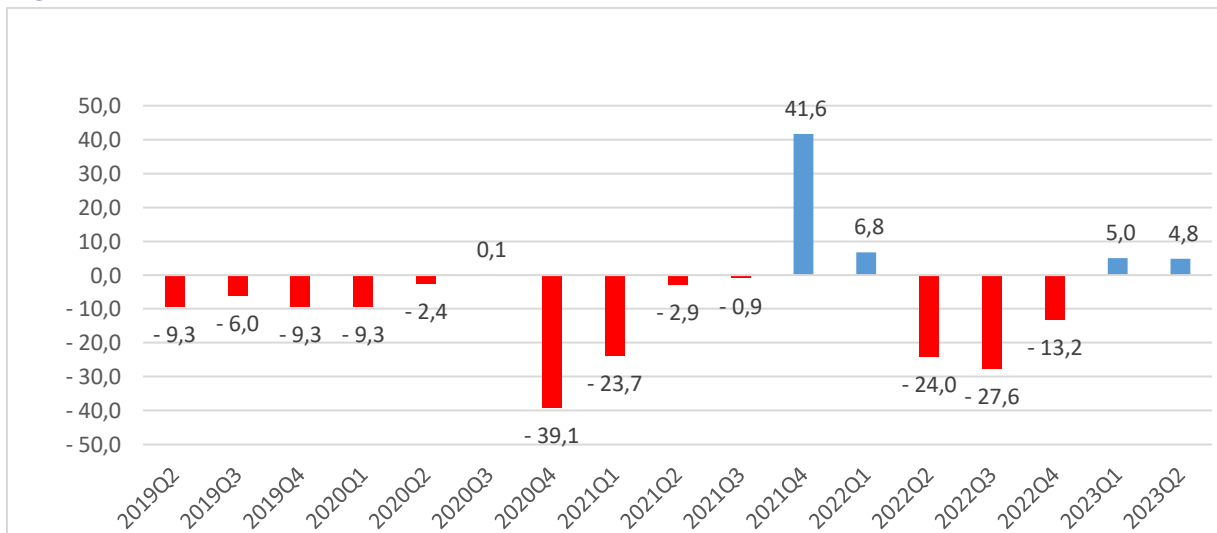
Figure 6: Agriculture Growth Rates



5. Business Services

Business Services registered a positive growth of 4.8 percent in the second quarter of 2023 which is a significant recovery from a drop of 24.0 percent recorded in the same quarter of the previous year. This recovery was a result of increased demand in administrative services. Business Services contributed 1.9 percent to the overall GDP in the second quarter of 2023.

Figure 7: Business Services

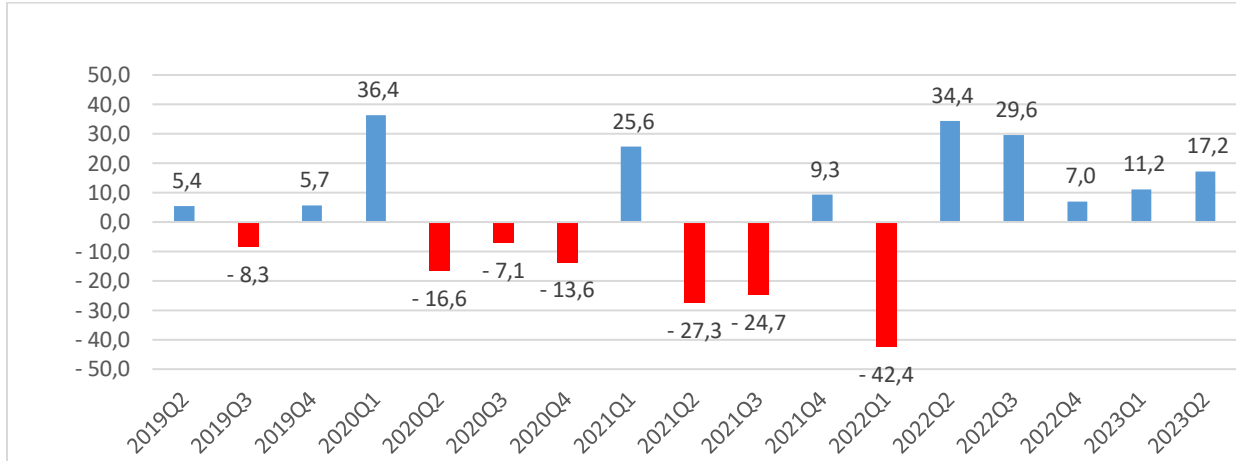


6. Other Services

The Other Services industry recorded an upright growth rate of 17.2 percent in the second quarter of 2023, although this represented a deceleration compared to the more rapid growth rate of 34.4 percent documented in the same quarter of the previous year. The substantial increase in both quarters in this industry is attributed to the increased

demand of other services which include funeral services and beauty services, among others. The contribution of Other Services to GDP is 0.8 percent in the second quarter of 2023.

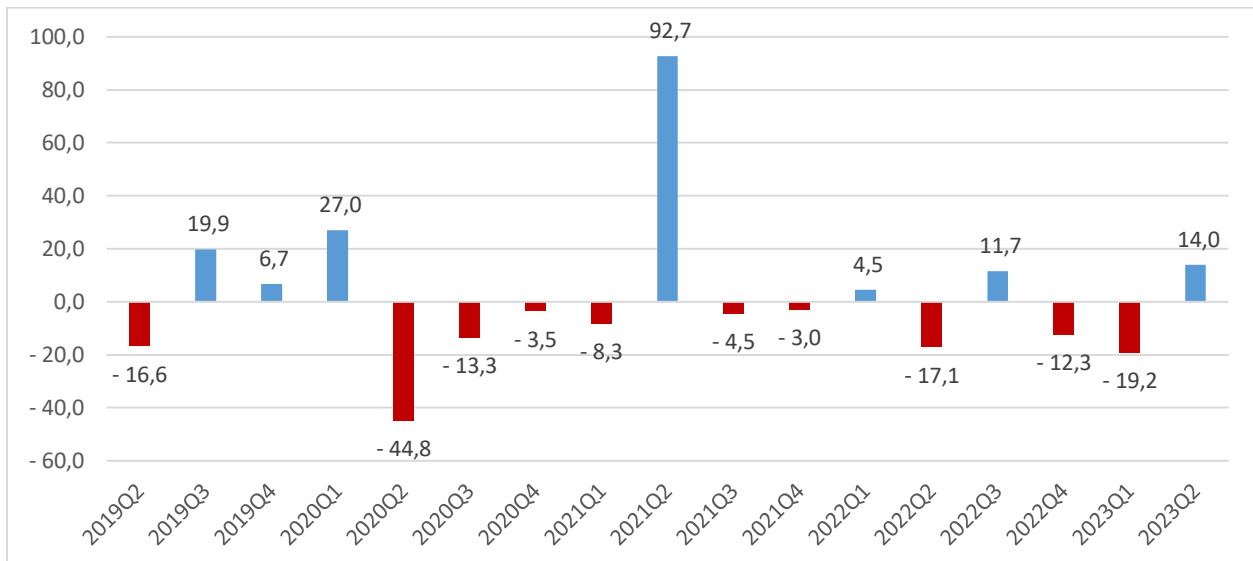
Figure 8: Other Services



7. Manufacturing

The Manufacturing industry recovered from a drop of 17.1 percent (in second quarter of 2022) by now registering a significant percentage of 14.0 in the same quarter of 2023. This substantial growth was attributed other exports of textiles and clothing which recorded a substantial increase of 87.7 percent. On the other hand, AGOA (square meters exported) decreased by 3.4 percent. It is noteworthy to highlight that manufacturing of food products also dropped by 8.0 percent, while manufacturing of beverages saw a sharper drop of 29.7 percent. However, these declines were offset by an increase of the weighty manufacturing of textiles and clothing. This industry holds a significant role in contributing to the GDP and it recorded the highest share, accounting for 13.4 percent of the total in the second quarter of 2023.

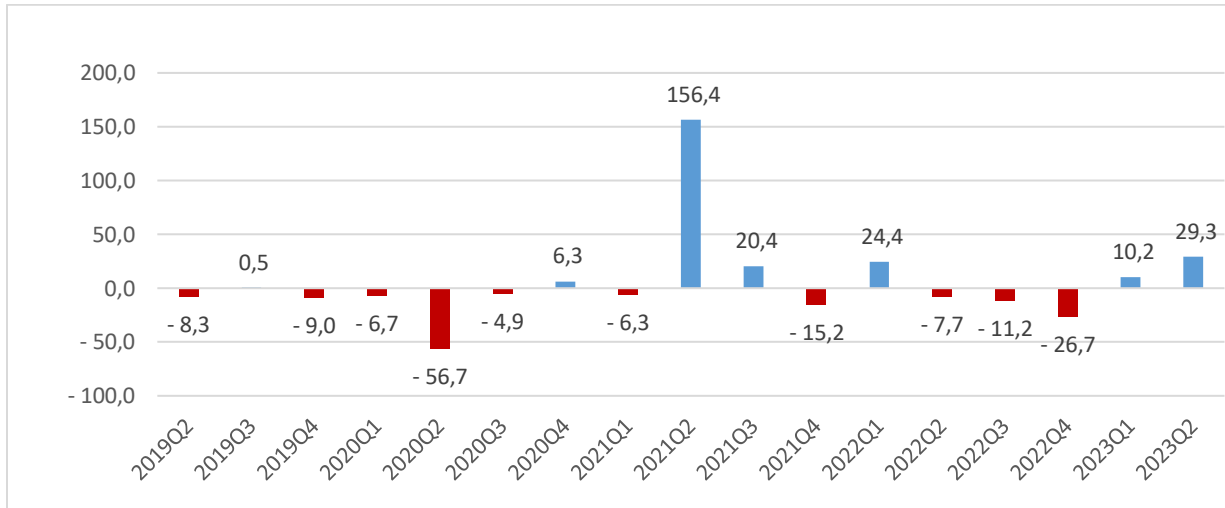
Figure 9: Manufacturing Growth Rates



8. Mining and Quarrying

Mining and Quarrying also showed a great recovery of 29.3 percent in the second quarter of 2023 from a very low base (-7.7 percent) seen in same quarter of 2022. This rise in the current quarter is credited to an increase in diamond production as well as the quality of stones that were recovered from the mines. Mining and Quarrying plays a significant role in the economy of Lesotho as it contributes a weighty percentage of 10.3 recorded in the second quarter of 2023.

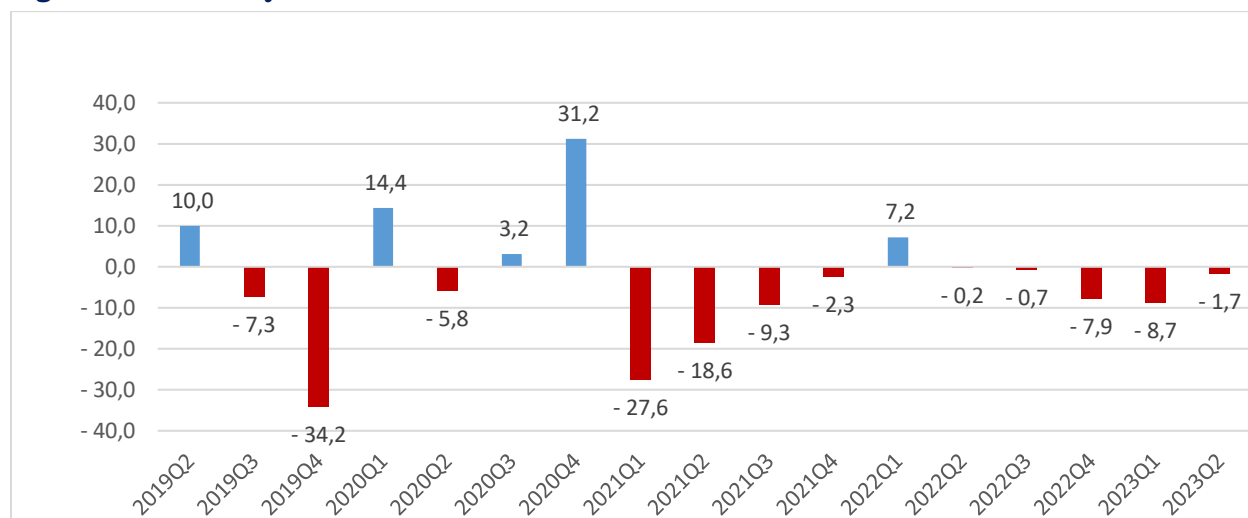
Figure 10: Mining and Quarrying Growth Rates



9. Electricity and Water

The Electricity and Water industry registered an extended decline of 1.7 percent in the second quarter of 2023 from a drop of 0.2 percent seen in the same quarter of 2022. This decline was attributed the reduced supply of water which dropped by 19.2 percent in the current quarter. It is also important to mention that the supply of electricity increased by 22.6 percent even-though this rise was offset by the drop in water supply. This industry contributed 4.4 percent to the overall GDP in the second quarter of 2023.

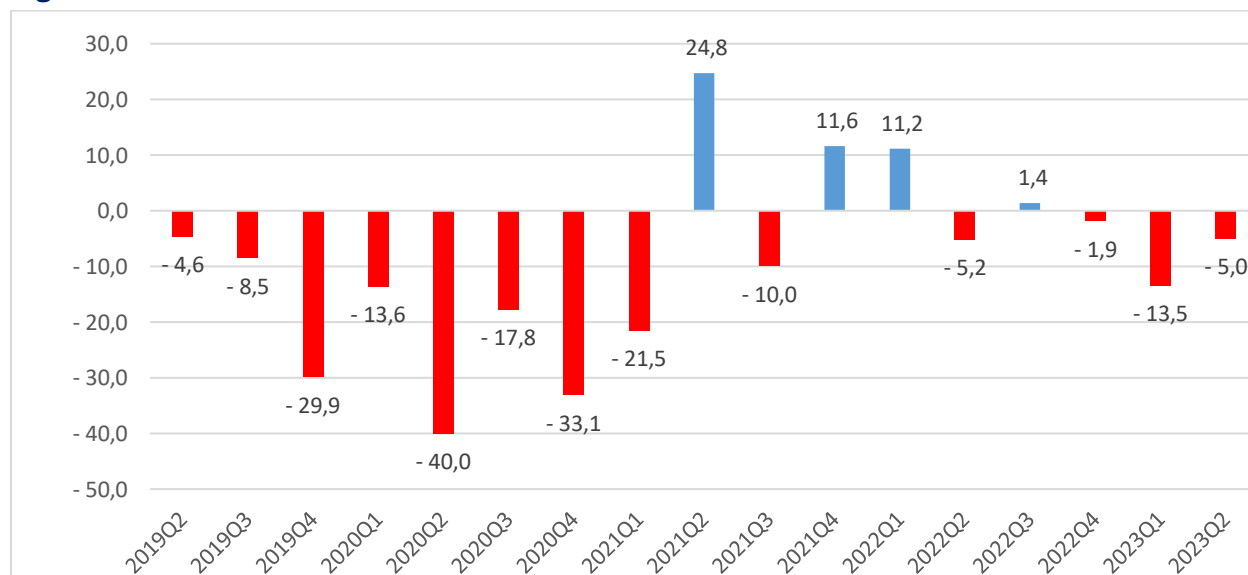
Figure 11: Electricity and Water Growth Rates



10. Wholesale and Retail Trade

The Wholesale and Retail trade industry registered back-to-back declines in both second quarter of 2023 and second quarter of 2022, recording -5.0 percent and -5.2 percent, respectively. This decline was accredited to the reduced activities relating to general trade as well as a drop in retail trade of fuels. The contribution of this industry to GDP is a moderate 6.9 percent in 2023 second quarter in comparison to 7.2 percent recorded in 2022 of the same quarter.

Figure 12: Wholesale and Retail Trade Growth Rates



11. Finance and Insurance

The Finance and Insurance industry recorded a significant growth of 10.3 percent in the second quarter of 2023. Simultaneously, this growth is more sluggish compared to the same quarter of 2022 when it registered a 12.0 percent growth rate. This increase in the recent quarter was accredited to other monetary intermediation (commercial banks) which increased by 12.2 percent due to increased stocks of loans as well as stocks of deposits. The Finance and Insurance industry is the second largest contributor to the GDP, following Manufacturing, and it recorded a significant 13.3 percent contribution in the most recent quarter.

Figure 13: Finance and Insurance Growth Rates

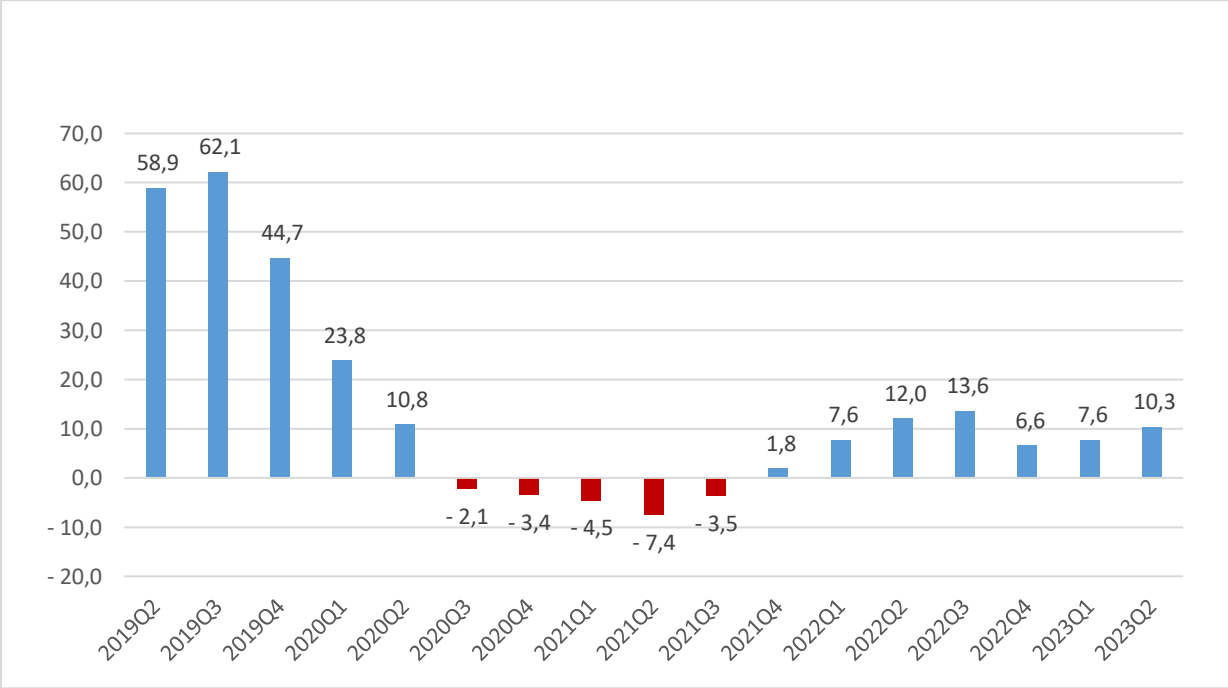


Table 1: GDP at Current Prices, Percentage Contributions

Year Quarter	2020				2021				2022				2023	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4,7	5,9	5,2	5,6	6,3	5,9	5,9	5,9	6,2	6,2	5,7	6,3	6,5	7,0
Mining and quarrying	7,7	6,6	7,5	8,9	7,4	9,6	10,6	7,5	8,6	8,4	8,0	5,2	9,1	10,3
Manufacturing	16,2	9,8	18,7	19,6	14,3	15,0	17,3	19,2	14,9	13,8	17,1	15,6	11,1	13,4
Electricity and water	5,4	5,9	4,4	4,7	5,0	4,4	4,2	5,3	4,9	4,3	3,6	5,2	4,8	4,4
Construction	2,3	1,5	2,1	1,8	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,3	2,5	2,6	2,4	2,8	2,7	2,6
Wholesale and retail trade	7,5	6,3	7,0	6,7	7,0	7,1	6,5	7,3	7,5	7,2	6,6	8,1	7,2	6,9
Transport and storage	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,8	1,8	1,9	2,1	2,4	2,0	1,9
Hotels and restaurants	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,4
Information and communication	3,5	2,6	2,1	2,4	2,8	2,6	2,3	1,9	2,6	2,1	2,2	1,7	2,3	1,8
Finance and insurance	12,1	15,6	12,6	12,5	12,9	12,0	11,8	11,6	12,4	12,9	12,0	12,8	13,4	13,3
Real estate	3,3	4,1	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,5
Business services	2,3	2,8	2,5	1,6	2,0	2,3	2,4	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7	2,0	2,1	1,9
Public administration	17,3	23,7	18,1	16,2	19,4	18,5	17,6	16,7	17,7	19,2	17,6	16,7	19,7	16,5
Education and health	2,0	2,3	2,0	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,1	1,5	1,9	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,0
Other services	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,4	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8
Taxes on products	12,7	10,0	11,8	12,1	11,9	12,6	11,4	12,5	12,6	12,7	14,7	14,2	12,1	13,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2A: GDP at Current Prices, Million Maloti

Year	Quarter	A	B	C	DE	F	G	H	I	J	K
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Finance and insurance
2007		580	721	2 636	693	587	1 251	310	179	376	487
2008		715	1 372	3 099	724	726	1 531	358	238	381	602
2009		812	699	2 582	744	887	1 658	378	255	442	561
2010		795	876	2 140	940	1 190	1 832	406	276	523	713
2011		851	1 626	2 394	1 049	1 148	2 098	438	292	581	813
2012		996	1 177	2 330	1 168	1 596	2 524	521	314	622	892
2013		1 157	1 386	2 499	1 271	1 474	2 979	596	329	714	1 369
2014		1 049	2 448	3 245	1 389	1 438	3 103	664	337	850	2 004
2015		1 139	2 527	4 556	1 534	1 540	3 126	631	299	949	2 599
2016		1 532	1 443	5 183	1 545	1 342	3 484	650	319	1 066	2 627
2017		1 526	1 160	4 683	1 618	1 320	3 567	629	342	942	2 589
2018		1 438	1 995	5 626	1 615	1 298	3 368	653	330	996	2 667
2019		1 542	1 831	5 948	1 704	1 067	2 939	636	255	1 001	4 101
2020		1 794	2 616	5 526	1 715	652	2 337	529	132	901	4 413
2021		2 123	3 121	5 891	1 678	737	2 493	558	148	853	4 283
2022		2 282	2 824	5 759	1 682	966	2 748	767	220	805	4 683

2007	Q1	133	205	596	166	148	261	72	35	94	115
2007	Q2	134	127	612	177	162	292	76	42	88	119
2007	Q3	134	153	764	188	138	313	79	49	95	121
2007	Q4	178	236	663	162	140	385	83	53	100	133
2008	Q1	163	229	674	167	137	345	82	54	94	145
2008	Q2	166	442	755	196	157	362	86	60	90	159
2008	Q3	168	274	835	210	218	387	93	58	92	150
2008	Q4	217	428	835	151	215	437	96	66	105	148
2009	Q1	191	203	693	168	201	391	88	63	104	144
2009	Q2	184	169	628	196	162	383	89	57	98	134
2009	Q3	177	166	715	202	247	403	97	63	112	140
2009	Q4	261	161	547	179	277	481	104	71	128	143
2010	Q1	191	148	459	180	250	429	97	66	133	159
2010	Q2	187	175	534	213	267	431	98	66	120	172
2010	Q3	177	174	548	230	267	455	103	70	130	186
2010	Q4	241	379	600	318	406	517	108	75	140	195
2011	Q1	204	310	458	195	248	492	104	71	131	200
2011	Q2	204	505	558	256	278	479	103	71	129	203
2011	Q3	200	365	741	316	301	510	109	71	153	206
2011	Q4	243	446	638	282	322	617	121	79	168	205
2012	Q1	227	193	407	264	367	596	125	73	149	200
2012	Q2	218	444	610	263	480	579	124	74	144	212
2012	Q3	218	284	637	312	341	610	128	78	153	227
2012	Q4	334	256	677	329	409	738	145	90	176	253
2013	Q1	278	179	575	275	319	653	132	80	158	287
2013	Q2	278	280	590	321	328	681	135	75	164	318
2013	Q3	264	386	667	343	427	700	138	84	182	367
2013	Q4	337	541	667	331	399	946	191	89	210	397
2014	Q1	270	717	660	318	418	746	164	89	202	437
2014	Q2	251	631	762	365	294	751	165	77	197	473
2014	Q3	236	624	928	376	369	735	162	81	220	524
2014	Q4	292	476	896	330	357	870	174	90	231	570
2015	Q1	266	320	829	367	391	745	155	78	245	615
2015	Q2	271	816	1 075	377	358	748	155	66	252	635
2015	Q3	280	787	1 325	380	425	738	153	72	257	666
2015	Q4	321	604	1 327	410	366	895	168	83	195	683
2016	Q1	351	529	1 157	314	364	820	158	78	268	665
2016	Q2	345	469	1 274	392	379	845	159	74	283	660
2016	Q3	354	260	1 412	402	319	874	162	77	264	655
2016	Q4	482	185	1 339	438	280	945	170	90	251	648
2017	Q1	404	241	1 054	366	332	865	160	83	227	665

2017	Q2	376	287	1 121	405	286	810	149	81	196	646
2017	Q3	355	263	1 374	384	377	860	150	85	215	644
2017	Q4	391	369	1 135	464	325	1 032	169	93	304	635
2018	Q1	378	521	1 185	392	325	904	157	88	246	605
2018	Q2	350	530	1 319	388	283	697	138	78	214	623
2018	Q3	347	467	1 481	386	368	694	156	80	210	673
2018	Q4	363	477	1 641	449	321	1 073	202	85	326	767
2019	Q1	379	375	1 191	474	307	743	161	58	288	883
2019	Q2	372	403	1 256	478	240	711	159	56	222	992
2019	Q3	381	364	1 674	429	285	677	154	66	270	1 098
2019	Q4	411	689	1 826	323	235	809	161	74	221	1 128
2020	Q1	431	711	1 490	501	209	690	146	49	325	1 115
2020	Q2	425	476	706	420	106	454	124	20	185	1 117
2020	Q3	445	651	1 616	378	183	607	130	26	179	1 086
2020	Q4	493	777	1 713	415	154	585	129	37	213	1 095
2021	Q1	522	616	1 185	413	167	583	128	32	234	1 072
2021	Q2	512	837	1 303	378	171	617	131	35	223	1 039
2021	Q3	526	950	1 557	380	180	587	131	32	210	1 055
2021	Q4	563	719	1 845	506	219	705	168	49	185	1 116
2022	Q1	581	805	1 389	460	235	703	171	40	242	1 155
2022	Q2	558	752	1 238	387	233	642	170	49	186	1 160
2022	Q3	560	788	1 688	355	238	652	207	66	218	1 185
2022	Q4	584	478	1 444	480	260	751	220	65	160	1 183
2023	Q1	598	839	1 022	437	252	660	186	49	209	1 228
2023	Q2	658	973	1 265	413	250	653	183	36	172	1 255

Table 2B: GDP at Current Prices, Million Maloti

Year	Quarter	L	MN	O	PQ	RST	FISIM	Taxes	GDP	GDP	
		Real estate	Business services	Public administration	Education and health	Other services	FISIM	All industries at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP	GDP Seasonally adjusted
2007		988	302	1 367	367	152	0	10 997	854	11 850	
2008		1 031	329	2 022	383	161	0	13 671	925	14 596	
2009		1 105	374	2 595	408	175	0	13 674	1 078	14 751	
2010		1 127	432	2 872	432	194	0	14 750	1 608	16 358	
2011		1 162	539	3 163	440	192	0	16 785	1 941	18 726	
2012		1 208	599	3 418	443	213	0	18 020	2 327	20 347	
2013		1 258	661	3 953	463	213	0	20 322	2 519	22 841	
2014		1 252	753	4 369	491	237	0	23 628	2 864	26 492	
2015		1 252	930	4 950	539	240	0	26 812	3 296	30 108	

2016		1 280	945	5 388	571	262	0	27 636	3 466	31 102	
2017		1 295	928	5 599	597	267	0	27 062	3 673	30 735	
2018		1 284	893	6 602	634	308	0	29 708	4 121	33 829	
2019		1 244	858	6 188	650	298	0	30 263	4 279	34 542	
2020		1 184	764	6 283	681	298	0	29 824	3 972	33 796	
2021		1 194	786	6 396	705	299	0	31 266	4 303	35 569	
2022		1 204	701	6 653	749	287	0	32 330	5 081	37 412	
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2007	Q1	240	70	261	87	39	0	2 523	167	2 690	2 769
2007	Q2	244	73	358	92	37	0	2 633	193	2 826	2 901
2007	Q3	252	79	365	92	38	0	2 860	202	3 062	3 071
2007	Q4	252	79	383	95	39	0	2 981	292	3 273	3 091
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2008	Q1	254	72	436	92	39	0	2 983	213	3 197	3 290
2008	Q2	255	86	494	99	37	0	3 443	250	3 694	3 794
2008	Q3	258	85	545	97	41	0	3 511	195	3 706	3 719
2008	Q4	264	87	546	95	44	0	3 734	266	4 000	3 773
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2009	Q1	270	89	588	93	42	0	3 327	225	3 553	3 652
2009	Q2	278	83	528	101	43	0	3 131	236	3 367	3 465
2009	Q3	279	103	587	105	46	0	3 441	263	3 704	3 721
2009	Q4	278	99	893	109	45	0	3 774	353	4 127	3 891
<hr/>											
2010	Q1	279	107	743	113	49	0	3 404	364	3 768	3 867
2010	Q2	281	108	695	112	47	0	3 505	387	3 893	4 008
2010	Q3	283	103	749	109	50	0	3 633	388	4 021	4 044
2010	Q4	284	115	685	98	48	0	4 208	468	4 676	4 411
<hr/>											
2011	Q1	287	130	777	99	46	0	3 751	435	4 185	4 286
2011	Q2	290	119	736	75	47	0	4 053	476	4 528	4 665
2011	Q3	292	134	764	63	49	0	4 275	456	4 731	4 760
2011	Q4	293	155	886	203	49	0	4 708	574	5 282	4 991
<hr/>											
2012	Q1	295	140	961	150	56	0	4 203	523	4 726	4 823
2012	Q2	299	140	757	98	51	0	4 492	561	5 053	5 212
2012	Q3	306	155	885	99	52	0	4 484	573	5 057	5 090
2012	Q4	307	163	815	96	54	0	4 842	670	5 511	5 222
<hr/>											
2013	Q1	309	172	1 263	106	50	0	4 838	569	5 407	5 494
2013	Q2	314	156	858	121	50	0	4 668	573	5 241	5 414
2013	Q3	318	165	944	119	54	0	5 157	597	5 755	5 792
2013	Q4	317	168	888	118	58	0	5 659	780	6 439	6 116
<hr/>											
2014	Q1	314	173	1 296	152	59	0	6 013	636	6 649	6 732
2014	Q2	315	181	925	111	60	0	5 558	689	6 247	6 460
2014	Q3	312	206	1 057	118	61	0	6 008	689	6 696	6 737
2014	Q4	311	194	1 091	111	57	0	6 049	850	6 899	6 568
<hr/>											
2015	Q1	311	215	1 460	154	61	0	6 213	716	6 930	7 002
2015	Q2	313	221	1 036	132	61	0	6 515	802	7 318	7 570

2015	Q3	314	227	1 243	131	58	0	7 056	823	7 879	7 927
2015	Q4	313	267	1 211	122	60	0	7 027	955	7 982	7 605
2016	Q1	316	228	1 542	168	55	0	7 014	848	7 862	7 952
2016	Q2	321	234	1 217	127	73	0	6 852	875	7 727	7 990
2016	Q3	321	245	1 266	133	80	0	6 822	864	7 687	7 737
2016	Q4	321	238	1 364	142	54	0	6 947	879	7 827	7 442
2017	Q1	326	215	1 673	149	67	0	6 827	827	7 654	7 775
2017	Q2	322	246	1 106	137	69	0	6 236	838	7 073	7 357
2017	Q3	322	216	1 345	120	65	0	6 774	880	7 655	7 709
2017	Q4	325	252	1 475	192	65	0	7 225	1 128	8 353	7 862
2018	Q1	330	223	1 700	162	76	0	7 291	1 004	8 296	8 344
2018	Q2	320	215	1 584	154	75	0	6 966	886	7 852	8 129
2018	Q3	319	218	1 666	169	82	0	7 317	923	8 240	8 337
2018	Q4	316	237	1 652	149	76	0	8 134	1 308	9 441	8 972
2019	Q1	317	222	1 743	187	68	0	7 396	983	8 379	8 503
2019	Q2	308	204	1 645	155	76	0	7 278	997	8 275	8 571
2019	Q3	311	211	1 248	142	74	0	7 385	1 054	8 439	8 423
2019	Q4	308	221	1 552	166	80	0	8 204	1 245	9 449	9 023
2020	Q1	302	208	1 598	182	91	0	8 050	1 174	9 224	9 360
2020	Q2	297	200	1 705	168	65	0	6 467	717	7 184	7 441
2020	Q3	291	218	1 563	169	71	0	7 613	1 018	8 631	8 606
2020	Q4	294	138	1 418	163	71	0	7 695	1 063	8 758	8 371
2021	Q1	299	163	1 612	180	117	0	7 322	992	8 314	8 439
2021	Q2	299	202	1 601	188	49	0	7 586	1 090	8 676	8 983
2021	Q3	299	220	1 578	193	55	0	7 956	1 023	8 979	8 948
2021	Q4	297	202	1 605	144	79	0	8 402	1 199	9 601	9 183
2022	Q1	300	180	1 657	176	69	0	8 162	1 175	9 336	9 477
2022	Q2	300	164	1 723	195	64	0	7 822	1 139	8 961	9 277
2022	Q3	301	172	1 736	194	70	0	8 430	1 458	9 888	9 850
2022	Q4	303	185	1 538	184	84	0	7 917	1 309	9 226	8 830
2023	Q1	303	196	1 807	203	78	0	8 068	1 109	9 178	9 317
2023	Q2	328	177	1 558	185	79	0	8 183	1 248	9 430	9 760

Table 3A: GDP at Constant Prices, Million Maloti

	A	B	C	DE	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Year	Quarter	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Finance and insurance

2007	821	780	2 569	1 216	712	1 801	417	280	345	550
2008	966	1 163	2 507	1 228	835	1 932	437	277	358	668
2009	1 026	783	2 423	1 206	967	1 945	442	263	427	584
2010	969	825	2 502	1 209	1 241	2 081	456	272	511	674
2011	917	1 184	2 431	1 175	1 169	2 251	476	288	573	745
2012	996	1 177	2 330	1 168	1 596	2 524	521	314	622	892
2013	1 101	820	2 235	1 128	1 435	2 836	568	328	725	1 191
2014	931	895	1 981	1 128	1 355	2 817	567	323	878	1 759
2015	942	767	2 283	1 103	1 415	2 706	542	278	999	2 105
2016	1 442	767	2 683	1 023	1 204	2 770	554	292	1 140	1 911
2017	1 150	875	2 428	1 025	1 164	2 674	534	308	1 022	1 836
2018	998	793	2 772	1 005	1 121	2 427	503	288	1 100	1 801
2019	993	716	2 751	954	894	1 993	455	225	1 137	2 742
2020	1 143	607	2 500	1 033	544	1 471	388	128	1 053	2 914
2021	1 264	724	2 688	872	597	1 451	386	140	1 020	2 814
2022	1 292	677	2 590	869	738	1 468	406	199	984	3 093

2007 Q1	180	185	605	264	183	399	98	67	86	180
2007 Q2	187	204	603	331	197	428	102	66	80	187
2007 Q3	177	188	733	342	165	444	105	69	88	177
2007 Q4	276	203	627	279	167	530	113	77	92	276
2008 Q1	213	219	612	295	161	462	107	70	88	213
2008 Q2	226	304	711	336	181	468	105	68	84	226
2008 Q3	214	356	586	355	249	476	110	67	86	214
2008 Q4	313	283	598	242	243	526	115	73	100	313
2009 Q1	221	208	582	263	225	466	107	68	100	221
2009 Q2	220	214	585	363	178	452	106	59	94	220
2009 Q3	196	193	705	331	267	471	110	64	110	196
2009 Q4	390	167	550	249	297	557	118	72	124	390
2010 Q1	207	176	529	253	265	492	110	66	129	207
2010 Q2	221	211	581	329	280	491	110	64	117	221
2010 Q3	185	222	695	339	278	515	115	68	128	185
2010 Q4	355	215	697	289	418	582	121	74	138	355
2011 Q1	212	261	595	192	254	546	116	69	128	212
2011 Q2	225	289	624	303	284	520	113	69	127	225
2011 Q3	197	314	661	367	306	544	119	70	151	197
2011 Q4	284	320	552	313	326	642	128	79	168	284
2012 Q1	205	299	472	308	368	608	125	72	149	205
2012 Q2	207	315	517	343	481	583	124	73	144	207
2012 Q3	193	278	656	351	340	609	128	79	153	193
2012 Q4	391	284	686	166	407	724	144	90	176	391
2013 Q1	241	179	560	243	314	630	131	80	160	241

2013	Q2	261	209	550	300	322	653	134	75	165	261
2013	Q3	226	218	605	319	417	667	136	84	184	226
2013	Q4	374	214	520	265	382	886	167	89	215	374
2014	Q1	219	220	456	250	396	688	139	87	208	219
2014	Q2	218	238	515	306	278	682	141	75	203	218
2014	Q3	187	234	483	319	346	664	137	77	227	187
2014	Q4	307	204	526	253	334	782	149	84	240	307
2015	Q1	216	173	498	237	361	668	134	72	257	216
2015	Q2	231	218	586	294	329	656	133	61	265	231
2015	Q3	219	191	650	302	390	632	130	67	271	219
2015	Q4	277	186	549	269	335	750	145	77	206	277
2016	Q1	293	188	624	218	328	671	136	72	286	293
2016	Q2	308	194	641	276	341	671	135	68	302	308
2016	Q3	298	184	697	288	286	691	138	71	282	298
2016	Q4	543	201	720	242	250	738	144	81	269	543
2017	Q1	295	204	582	232	295	664	133	74	246	295
2017	Q2	293	205	563	274	253	609	127	73	213	293
2017	Q3	226	238	679	270	331	642	130	76	234	226
2017	Q4	336	228	603	249	285	759	144	85	330	336
2018	Q1	250	214	628	236	283	659	132	78	272	250
2018	Q2	244	193	704	258	246	508	114	68	236	244
2018	Q3	231	187	658	264	317	500	114	69	232	231
2018	Q4	273	199	781	247	276	762	143	73	360	273
2019	Q1	241	170	542	262	256	518	116	51	323	241
2019	Q2	236	177	587	284	201	484	112	49	252	236
2019	Q3	232	188	788	245	239	457	109	59	307	232
2019	Q4	284	181	834	162	198	534	118	65	254	284
2020	Q1	262	159	688	300	175	447	106	44	378	262
2020	Q2	263	77	324	267	88	290	90	21	215	263
2020	Q3	262	179	683	253	152	376	97	26	210	262
2020	Q4	356	193	805	213	128	357	96	36	251	356
2021	Q1	303	149	631	217	138	351	94	31	278	303
2021	Q2	301	196	624	218	139	362	95	33	267	301
2021	Q3	294	215	652	229	146	338	95	31	251	294
2021	Q4	367	163	781	208	173	399	102	45	224	367
2022	Q1	317	185	659	233	184	390	103	36	294	317
2022	Q2	312	181	518	217	180	343	99	44	226	312
2022	Q3	301	191	728	228	179	343	99	60	268	301
2022	Q4	362	120	685	192	195	391	105	60	197	362
2023	Q1	318	204	533	213	189	338	99	55	259	318
2023	Q2	347	234	590	214	182	326	98	60	220	347

Table 3B: GDP at Constant Prices, Million Maloti

Year	Quarter	L	MN	O	PQ	RST	FISIM	All industries at basic prices	Taxes	GDP	GDP
		Real estate	Business services	Public administration	Education and health	Other services	FISIM		Taxes on products	GDP	GDP Seasonally adjusted
2007		1 172	385	3 414	363	182	0	15 008	1 668	16 676	
2008		1 162	391	3 337	375	182	0	15 819	1 777	17 597	
2009		1 181	413	3 306	407	187	0	15 561	1 815	17 376	
2010		1 175	457	3 313	429	201	0	16 315	1 976	18 291	
2011		1 186	550	3 380	438	196	0	16 959	2 176	19 135	
2012		1 208	599	3 418	443	213	0	18 020	2 327	20 347	
2013		1 238	644	3 346	435	208	0	18 238	2 474	20 712	
2014		1 226	711	3 321	452	227	0	18 570	2 496	21 066	
2015		1 225	857	3 334	490	225	0	19 271	2 454	21 725	
2016		1 251	848	3 339	502	243	0	19 970	2 538	22 508	
2017		1 277	821	3 337	511	243	0	19 206	2 595	21 802	
2018		1 275	772	3 274	533	267	0	18 929	2 549	21 479	
2019		1 245	718	3 351	546	262	0	18 981	2 193	21 174	
2020		1 190	625	3 368	548	258	0	17 770	1 825	19 595	
2021		1 207	624	3 370	561	254	0	17 972	1 986	19 958	
2022		1 226	525	3 183	589	244	0	18 084	2 097	20 180	
2007	Q1	291	91	730	88	46	0	3 443	371	3 814	4 043
2007	Q2	290	93	947	91	44	0	3 799	401	4 200	4 209
2007	Q3	296	100	892	91	45	0	3 872	410	4 283	4 225
2007	Q4	295	100	845	93	47	0	3 894	485	4 379	4 205
2008	Q1	292	90	842	91	46	0	3 752	411	4 164	4 367
2008	Q2	288	103	846	95	43	0	4 035	439	4 474	4 513
2008	Q3	290	98	856	94	46	0	4 050	443	4 493	4 443
2008	Q4	292	99	794	94	48	0	3 982	484	4 466	4 255
2009	Q1	295	101	803	96	46	0	3 735	421	4 157	4 333
2009	Q2	296	93	687	100	46	0	3 636	428	4 064	4 172
2009	Q3	296	112	729	103	48	0	3 880	439	4 318	4 297
2009	Q4	294	107	1 086	108	47	0	4 310	527	4 837	4 562
2010	Q1	293	114	885	113	52	0	3 840	455	4 294	4 455
2010	Q2	294	114	809	109	49	0	3 945	474	4 419	4 556
2010	Q3	294	108	854	108	52	0	4 136	491	4 628	4 623
2010	Q4	294	120	764	98	49	0	4 393	556	4 949	4 662
2011	Q1	296	134	847	94	48	0	3 970	511	4 481	4 609

2011	Q2	296	122	791	77	48	0	4 069	525	4 594	4 755
2011	Q3	296	137	812	65	50	0	4 278	519	4 797	4 816
2011	Q4	298	157	930	201	50	0	4 642	620	5 262	4 980
2012	Q1	299	141	998	150	56	0	4 453	557	5 010	5 080
2012	Q2	300	140	772	98	51	0	4 366	545	4 912	5 097
2012	Q3	305	155	876	99	52	0	4 502	563	5 065	5 095
2012	Q4	304	162	772	96	54	0	4 699	661	5 360	5 095
2013	Q1	306	169	1 123	102	50	0	4 545	566	5 110	5 136
2013	Q2	310	153	732	114	49	0	4 301	574	4 875	5 086
2013	Q3	312	160	782	111	53	0	4 591	591	5 182	5 218
2013	Q4	310	161	709	108	57	0	4 801	743	5 544	5 293
2014	Q1	307	164	1 017	143	57	0	4 738	583	5 321	5 309
2014	Q2	308	171	712	100	58	0	4 425	618	5 043	5 252
2014	Q3	306	193	795	108	59	0	4 597	591	5 188	5 234
2014	Q4	306	182	797	101	54	0	4 810	704	5 514	5 295
2015	Q1	305	201	1 019	146	58	0	4 864	575	5 439	5 410
2015	Q2	306	204	703	122	57	0	4 687	586	5 273	5 470
2015	Q3	308	208	825	115	54	0	4 895	588	5 483	5 519
2015	Q4	306	244	787	107	56	0	4 826	704	5 530	5 326
2016	Q1	309	207	972	155	51	0	5 008	623	5 631	5 582
2016	Q2	313	210	755	111	68	0	4 876	641	5 516	5 658
2016	Q3	314	219	778	115	74	0	4 904	674	5 578	5 578
2016	Q4	315	212	834	121	50	0	5 182	600	5 782	5 563
2017	Q1	321	190	1 019	130	62	0	4 923	595	5 518	5 488
2017	Q2	317	219	667	116	63	0	4 454	662	5 116	5 399
2017	Q3	318	191	796	93	59	0	4 740	609	5 349	5 433
2017	Q4	321	221	855	172	59	0	5 089	729	5 819	5 466
2018	Q1	325	195	892	140	65	0	4 781	646	5 427	5 370
2018	Q2	316	187	792	127	64	0	4 474	558	5 032	5 259
2018	Q3	318	188	803	143	71	0	4 546	564	5 110	5 206
2018	Q4	317	202	787	124	67	0	5 128	781	5 909	5 655
2019	Q1	316	188	899	163	59	0	4 701	546	5 248	5 247
2019	Q2	307	170	894	125	67	0	4 609	525	5 134	5 373
2019	Q3	312	176	694	124	66	0	4 730	529	5 259	5 290
2019	Q4	310	183	864	134	71	0	4 940	593	5 533	5 280
2020	Q1	303	171	868	149	80	0	4 870	516	5 386	5 378
2020	Q2	298	166	914	129	56	0	3 936	290	4 226	4 418
2020	Q3	292	177	831	136	61	0	4 451	483	4 934	4 920
2020	Q4	296	111	754	135	61	0	4 514	535	5 049	4 867
2021	Q1	301	130	863	142	101	0	4 435	458	4 892	4 890
2021	Q2	302	161	854	151	41	0	4 427	502	4 929	5 113
2021	Q3	303	175	833	160	46	0	4 460	489	4 949	4 935

2021	Q4	301	158	820	107	67	0	4 650	537	5 188	5 045
2022	Q1	305	139	820	138	58	0	4 620	525	5 145	5 127
2022	Q2	305	122	835	153	55	0	4 355	506	4 862	5 026
2022	Q3	307	127	813	149	59	0	4 637	512	5 149	5 115
2022	Q4	309	137	715	148	72	0	4 471	554	5 025	4 923
2023	Q1	308	146	840	152	65	0	4 535	495	5 030	5 015
2023	Q2	306	128	704	144	64	0	4 462	471	4 933	5 082

Table 4A: GDP Growth Rates

Year	Quarter	A	B	C	DE	F	G	H	I	J	K
		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Finance and insurance
2008		17,7	49,1	-2,4	1,0	17,2	7,3	4,7	-0,9	3,8	21,5
2009		6,3	-32,7	-3,3	-1,8	15,8	0,7	1,1	-4,9	19,3	-12,6
2010		-5,6	5,3	3,3	0,3	28,3	7,0	3,3	3,3	19,6	15,5
2011		-5,3	43,6	-2,8	-2,9	-5,7	8,1	4,4	5,7	12,1	10,4
2012		8,6	-0,7	-4,2	-0,6	36,5	12,1	9,5	9,3	8,6	19,8
2013		10,6	-30,3	-4,1	-3,4	-10,1	12,4	9,0	4,5	16,5	33,5
2014		-15,5	9,1	-11,4	0,0	-5,6	-0,7	-0,2	-1,7	21,1	47,8
2015		1,2	-14,3	15,3	-2,2	4,4	-3,9	-4,4	-13,9	13,9	19,6
2016		53,0	0,0	17,5	-7,2	-14,9	2,3	2,3	5,1	14,0	-9,2
2017		-20,2	14,1	-9,5	0,2	-3,3	-3,5	-3,6	5,4	-10,3	-3,9
2018		-13,3	-9,4	14,1	-2,0	-3,7	-9,2	-5,9	-6,4	7,6	-1,9
2019		-0,5	-9,7	-0,8	-5,1	-20,3	-17,9	-9,6	-22,0	3,4	52,2
2020		15,1	-15,3	-9,1	8,4	-39,2	-26,2	-14,6	-43,3	-7,3	6,3
2021		10,6	19,3	7,5	-15,6	9,7	-1,4	-0,6	9,8	-3,2	-3,4
2022		2,2	-6,4	-3,6	-0,3	23,7	1,2	5,2	42,4	-3,5	9,9
2007	Q1										
2007	Q2										
2007	Q3										
2007	Q4										
2008	Q1	18,3	18,8	1,0	11,8	-11,7	15,9	9,5	4,3	2,0	25,8
2008	Q2	20,4	48,6	17,9	1,5	-8,3	9,4	2,4	2,4	5,5	32,9
2008	Q3	20,7	90,0	-20,0	3,8	50,9	7,2	5,1	-3,4	-1,5	21,1
2008	Q4	13,6	39,4	-4,6	-13,3	45,6	-0,8	2,1	-6,1	9,0	7,9
2009	Q1	3,4	-5,2	-4,8	-11,0	39,2	0,7	0,3	-3,1	13,9	-4,7
2009	Q2	-2,6	-29,6	-17,6	8,1	-1,4	-3,4	1,5	-12,2	11,9	-21,0
2009	Q3	-8,3	-45,7	20,3	-6,7	7,0	-1,1	-0,5	-4,1	26,9	-12,8

2009	Q4	24,5	-40,9	-8,0	3,0	22,1	5,9	2,9	-0,5	23,6	-11,2
2010	Q1	-6,1	-15,4	-9,1	-3,9	17,8	5,7	2,3	-2,5	28,7	0,6
2010	Q2	0,6	-1,1	-0,8	-9,6	57,0	8,7	3,4	8,1	24,2	17,0
2010	Q3	-5,3	14,7	-1,4	2,4	3,9	9,6	4,9	6,6	16,5	20,9
2010	Q4	-9,1	28,5	26,6	16,3	41,0	4,5	2,6	1,7	11,5	24,6
2011	Q1	2,2	48,5	12,3	-24,1	-4,0	10,8	5,9	4,4	-0,5	14,6
2011	Q2	1,6	36,8	7,4	-7,9	1,4	5,7	2,8	7,4	8,1	10,2
2011	Q3	6,4	41,5	-4,9	8,4	10,2	5,4	3,3	3,2	18,3	8,0
2011	Q4	-20,0	48,6	-20,8	8,2	-22,2	10,3	5,4	7,8	21,5	9,4
2012	Q1	-3,0	14,4	-20,7	60,5	44,8	11,4	8,0	5,2	16,4	13,4
2012	Q2	-8,0	8,9	-17,1	13,2	69,5	12,1	9,8	6,0	13,9	19,9
2012	Q3	-2,3	-11,3	-0,8	-4,4	11,3	12,0	7,3	11,6	1,4	21,2
2012	Q4	37,8	-11,1	24,3	-47,0	24,9	12,8	12,5	13,6	5,2	24,1
2013	Q1	17,3	-40,1	18,7	-20,9	-14,7	3,7	4,3	10,9	7,2	27,0
2013	Q2	26,1	-33,8	6,4	-12,3	-33,2	12,1	7,8	2,3	14,7	25,9
2013	Q3	17,5	-21,6	-7,8	-9,1	22,6	9,5	6,9	6,8	20,6	37,8
2013	Q4	-4,6	-24,6	-24,1	59,7	-6,1	22,3	16,0	-1,0	22,1	41,5
2014	Q1	-9,0	22,6	-18,5	2,9	26,3	9,2	6,6	8,3	30,0	49,9
2014	Q2	-16,4	14,2	-6,2	1,7	-13,7	4,5	5,0	0,8	22,9	52,5
2014	Q3	-17,2	7,0	-20,2	0,0	-17,0	-0,5	0,6	-8,8	23,2	46,5
2014	Q4	-17,9	-5,0	1,2	-4,6	-12,5	-11,7	-10,5	-6,1	11,3	43,6
2015	Q1	-1,4	-21,1	9,2	-5,4	-9,0	-2,9	-3,9	-16,8	23,9	34,5
2015	Q2	5,8	-8,7	13,6	-3,7	18,5	-3,9	-5,5	-18,6	30,7	24,7
2015	Q3	16,8	-18,4	34,7	-5,2	12,6	-4,9	-5,1	-12,3	19,2	15,4
2015	Q4	-9,8	-8,8	4,3	6,6	0,3	-4,1	-3,1	-8,1	-14,2	7,6
2016	Q1	35,7	8,6	25,4	-8,1	-9,0	0,4	1,6	-0,3	11,2	-4,0
2016	Q2	33,3	-10,9	9,5	-6,2	3,6	2,3	1,8	11,3	13,8	-7,6
2016	Q3	36,0	-3,4	7,2	-4,9	-26,8	9,3	6,4	5,4	4,2	-11,8
2016	Q4	96,4	8,1	31,1	-10,0	-25,4	-1,7	-0,2	5,1	30,9	-13,2
2017	Q1	0,6	8,6	-6,7	6,5	-10,0	-0,9	-2,0	2,3	-14,1	-4,6
2017	Q2	-4,6	5,8	-12,2	-0,7	-25,8	-9,2	-6,1	7,2	-29,5	-4,7
2017	Q3	-23,9	29,4	-2,5	-6,1	16,1	-7,1	-6,0	7,6	-17,3	-2,9
2017	Q4	-38,2	13,3	-16,2	2,8	13,7	2,8	-0,6	4,7	22,6	-3,4
2018	Q1	-15,2	4,7	7,9	1,6	-4,3	-0,9	-0,9	6,0	10,6	-13,0
2018	Q2	-16,9	-6,1	25,0	-5,8	-2,9	-16,7	-10,1	-6,9	10,6	-8,9
2018	Q3	2,0	-21,5	-3,2	-2,1	-4,3	-22,2	-12,7	-9,5	-0,6	-0,9
2018	Q4	-18,7	-12,4	29,5	-0,8	-3,0	0,4	-0,5	-14,0	9,1	16,2
2019	Q1	-3,6	-20,5	-13,8	11,4	-9,4	-21,4	-12,4	-34,6	18,9	44,2
2019	Q2	-3,3	-8,3	-16,6	10,0	-18,1	-4,6	-2,1	-27,5	6,9	58,9
2019	Q3	0,5	0,5	19,9	-7,3	-24,6	-8,5	-3,7	-14,7	32,4	62,1
2019	Q4	4,0	-9,0	6,7	-34,2	-28,4	-29,9	-17,6	-10,2	-29,4	44,7
2020	Q1	8,6	-6,7	27,0	14,4	-31,6	-13,6	-8,1	-13,6	17,0	23,8

2020	Q2	11,7	-56,7	-44,8	-5,8	-56,1	-40,0	-20,0	-58,1	-14,6	10,8
2020	Q3	12,8	-4,9	-13,3	3,2	-36,3	-17,8	-11,6	-55,0	-31,8	-2,1
2020	Q4	25,5	6,3	-3,5	31,2	-35,3	-33,1	-18,6	-44,8	-1,5	-3,4
2021	Q1	15,7	-6,3	-8,3	-27,6	-21,6	-21,5	-11,7	-29,3	-26,5	-4,5
2021	Q2	14,3	156,4	92,7	-18,6	57,9	24,8	6,4	58,3	24,1	-7,4
2021	Q3	12,1	20,4	-4,5	-9,3	-4,1	-10,0	-2,4	18,6	19,7	-3,5
2021	Q4	2,9	-15,2	-3,0	-2,3	35,5	11,6	6,8	23,3	-10,5	1,8
2022	Q1	4,7	24,4	4,5	7,2	33,6	11,2	9,3	14,2	5,6	7,6
2022	Q2	3,5	-7,7	-17,1	-0,2	29,1	-5,2	4,0	34,2	-15,3	12,0
2022	Q3	2,4	-11,2	11,7	-0,7	22,6	1,4	4,8	91,5	6,8	13,6
2022	Q4	-1,2	-26,7	-12,3	-7,9	12,6	-1,9	2,9	33,8	-12,2	6,6
2023	Q1	0,1	10,2	-19,2	-8,7	2,9	-13,5	-3,9	52,6	-11,7	7,6
2023	Q2	11,4	29,3	14,0	-1,7	1,3	-5,0	-0,7	35,7	-2,9	10,3

Table 4B: GDP Growth Rates

Year	Quarter	L	MN	O	PQ	RST	FISIM		Taxes	GDP	GDP
		Real estate	Business services	Public administration	Education and health	Other services	FISIM	All industries at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP	GDP Seasonally adjusted
2008		-0,8	1,5	-2,3	3,2	0,0		5,4	6,6	5,5	Quarter on
2009		1,6	5,6	-0,9	8,6	2,5		-1,6	2,1	-1,3	quarter
2010		-0,5	10,6	0,2	5,3	7,6		4,8	8,9	5,3	
2011		0,9	20,5	2,0	2,2	-2,6		3,9	10,1	4,6	
2012		1,8	8,9	1,1	1,1	8,7		6,3	6,9	6,3	
2013		2,5	7,4	-2,1	-1,8	-2,1		1,2	6,3	1,8	
2014		-0,9	10,4	-0,7	3,9	9,1		1,8	0,9	1,7	
2015		-0,1	20,6	0,4	8,5	-1,2		3,8	-1,7	3,1	
2016		2,1	-1,1	0,2	2,5	8,3		3,6	3,4	3,6	
2017		2,1	-3,3	-0,1	1,8	-0,2		-3,8	2,3	-3,1	
2018		-0,1	-6,0	-1,9	4,4	9,7		-1,4	-1,8	-1,5	
2019		-2,4	-7,0	2,3	2,3	-1,6		0,3	-14,0	-1,4	
2020		-4,4	-13,0	0,5	0,5	-1,5		-6,4	-16,8	-7,5	
2021		1,5	-0,1	0,1	2,2	-1,5		1,1	8,9	1,9	
2022		1,6	-15,9	-5,5	5,0	-4,2		0,6	5,5	1,1	
2007	Q1										
2007	Q2										4,1
2007	Q3										0,4
2007	Q4										-0,5
2008	Q1	0,5	-1,1	15,3	3,7	-0,9	0	9,0	10,9	9,2	3,8

2008	Q2	-0,7	10,5	-10,6	4,7	-4,4	0	6,2	9,5	6,5	3,4
2008	Q3	-2,1	-1,9	-4,1	3,8	1,7	0	4,6	7,9	4,9	-1,6
2008	Q4	-1,0	-1,0	-6,1	0,9	3,5	0	2,3	-0,3	2,0	-4,2
2009	Q1	1,2	11,7	-4,6	5,1	-0,2	0	-0,4	2,4	-0,2	1,8
2009	Q2	2,6	-10,1	-18,8	5,6	7,9	0	-9,9	-2,4	-9,2	-3,7
2009	Q3	1,9	14,5	-14,8	9,2	5,6	0	-4,2	-1,0	-3,9	3,0
2009	Q4	0,7	7,4	36,9	14,5	-2,7	0	8,2	8,9	8,3	6,2
2010	Q1	-0,7	13,0	10,2	17,9	12,5	0	2,8	7,9	3,3	-2,3
2010	Q2	-0,6	23,4	17,8	8,6	6,1	0	8,5	10,7	8,7	2,3
2010	Q3	-0,5	-4,0	17,1	4,6	7,2	0	6,6	12,0	7,2	1,5
2010	Q4	-0,1	12,7	-29,7	-8,6	4,9	0	1,9	5,5	2,3	0,8
2011	Q1	0,8	17,7	-4,3	-16,8	-7,4	0	3,4	12,5	4,3	-1,1
2011	Q2	0,8	6,7	-2,3	-29,4	-1,1	0	3,1	10,8	4,0	3,2
2011	Q3	0,7	26,6	-5,0	-39,3	-3,1	0	3,4	5,7	3,7	1,3
2011	Q4	1,3	30,8	21,8	104,4	1,5	0	5,7	11,5	6,3	3,4
2012	Q1	1,3	4,9	17,8	58,6	17,5		12,2	8,9	11,8	2,0
2012	Q2	1,2	15,1	-2,3	27,5	5,4	0	7,3	3,8	6,9	0,3
2012	Q3	2,8	13,6	7,9	51,3	4,1	0	5,2	8,5	5,6	0,0
2012	Q4	2,0	3,4	-17,0	-52,4	8,2	0	1,2	6,7	1,9	0,0
2013	Q1	2,1	20,2	12,5	-31,8	-11,5	0	2,1	1,6	2,0	0,8
2013	Q2	3,5	8,9	-5,2	15,7	-3,3	0	-1,5	5,3	-0,7	-1,0
2013	Q3	2,4	3,0	-10,7	12,2	1,7	0	2,0	5,0	2,3	2,6
2013	Q4	2,1	-0,7	-8,2	12,8	4,9	0	2,2	12,3	3,4	1,4
2014	Q1	0,4	-3,0	-9,4	40,3	14,2	0	4,3	3,1	4,1	0,3
2014	Q2	-0,8	12,1	-2,7	-12,2	18,4	0	2,9	7,7	3,4	-1,1
2014	Q3	-1,8	20,9	1,6	-2,8	11,0	0	0,1	-0,1	0,1	-0,4
2014	Q4	-1,5	12,6	12,4	-6,8	-5,3	0	0,2	-5,3	-0,5	1,2
2015	Q1	-0,8	22,5	0,1	1,9	1,5	0	2,7	-1,3	2,2	2,2
2015	Q2	-0,4	18,9	-1,3	22,2	-2,7	0	5,9	-5,3	4,6	1,1
2015	Q3	0,5	7,7	3,8	6,0	-8,0	0	6,5	-0,4	5,7	0,9
2015	Q4	0,3	34,3	-1,2	6,9	5,0	0	0,3	0,1	0,3	-3,5
2016	Q1	1,5	2,9	-4,6	6,1	-12,0	0	3,0	8,2	3,5	4,8
2016	Q2	2,2	3,0	7,4	-9,1	20,7	0	4,0	9,4	4,6	1,4
2016	Q3	2,0	5,1	-5,7	0,6	37,1	0	0,2	14,6	1,7	-1,4
2016	Q4	2,7	-13,0	6,0	12,7	-11,1	0	7,4	-14,8	4,6	-0,3
2017	Q1	3,8	-8,4	4,8	-15,9	22,4	0	-1,7	-4,4	-2,0	-1,3
2017	Q2	1,3	4,1	-11,6	4,4	-7,0	0	-8,7	3,3	-7,3	-1,6
2017	Q3	1,3	-12,6	2,3	-19,2	-21,1	0	-3,3	-9,7	-4,1	0,6
2017	Q4	2,0	4,1	2,5	41,8	17,5	0	-1,8	21,5	0,6	0,6
2018	Q1	1,3	2,6	-12,5	7,4	4,1	0	-2,9	8,6	-1,7	-1,7
2018	Q2	-0,5	-14,4	18,7	9,3	0,1	0	0,5	-15,7	-1,6	-2,1
2018	Q3	0,0	-2,0	0,9	53,7	21,8	0	-4,1	-7,4	-4,5	-1,0

2018	Q4	-1,3	-8,6	-7,9	-28,0	13,8	0	0,8	7,1	1,6	8,6
2019	Q1	-2,9	-3,3	0,9	16,9	-8,5	0	-1,7	-15,5	-3,3	-7,2
2019	Q2	-2,6	-9,3	12,8	-1,7	5,4	0	3,0	-6,0	2,0	2,4
2019	Q3	-1,9	-6,0	-13,6	-13,1	-8,3	0	4,0	-6,2	2,9	-1,5
2019	Q4	-2,2	-9,3	9,8	7,9	5,7	0	-3,7	-24,1	-6,4	-0,2
2020	Q1	-3,9	-9,3	-3,5	-9,0	36,4	0	3,6	-5,6	2,6	1,9
2020	Q2	-3,0	-2,4	2,3	3,8	-16,6	0	-14,6	-44,6	-17,7	-17,9
2020	Q3	-6,4	0,1	19,8	9,1	-7,1	0	-5,9	-8,6	-6,2	11,4
2020	Q4	-4,5	-39,1	-12,8	0,9	-13,6	0	-8,6	-9,8	-8,8	-1,1
2021	Q1	-0,7	-23,7	-0,6	-4,5	25,6	0	-8,9	-11,2	-9,2	0,5
2021	Q2	1,2	-2,9	-6,6	16,9	-27,3	0	12,5	72,9	16,6	4,6
2021	Q3	3,6	-0,9	0,2	17,9	-24,7	0	0,2	1,2	0,3	-3,5
2021	Q4	1,9	41,6	8,7	-20,2	9,3	0	3,0	0,4	2,8	2,2
2022	Q1	1,4	6,8	-5,0	-2,8	-42,4	0	4,2	14,6	5,2	1,6
2022	Q2	1,1	-24,0	-2,1	1,2	34,4	0	-1,6	0,8	-1,4	-2,0
2022	Q3	1,3	-27,6	-2,5	-6,8	29,6	0	4,0	4,7	4,0	1,8
2022	Q4	2,5	-13,2	-12,8	38,2	7,0	0	-3,9	3,0	-3,1	-3,8
2023	Q1	1,0	5,0	2,4	10,3	11,2	0	-1,9	-5,6	-2,2	1,9
2023	Q2	0,4	4,8	-15,7	-5,8	17,2	0	2,4	-7,0	1,5	1,3

10. Concepts and definitions

As mentioned above QGDP in Lesotho was compiled by the production approach only, and is derived as;

GDP compiled by the production approach (GDP by activity):

Sum of gross values added at basic prices

+ Taxes on products

– Subsidies on products

= GDP

The contribution of each economic activity to GDP is its value added, which is derived in the production account as:

Output at basic prices

– Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices

= Gross value added at basic prices

The values of output and intermediate consumption, which are flows of goods and services, can be factored into two components, one reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and the other the changes in their volumes. Measures in volume terms are derived by using the prices of a base year, hence the term “at constant prices”. In broad terms, there are two ways of deriving constant prices:

- a) by deflating the current price value by an appropriate price index; and
- b) by moving the base year value with volume index or volume indicator

Ideally, annual and quarterly GDP should be measured by deriving values added for each economic activity as per the Fourth equation above. Constant prices should then be derived in the same way, i.e. by deflating output and intermediate consumption by their own appropriate price indices.

11. Sources and Methods

Data sources used for estimates of QGDP are generally more limited in detail and coverage than those available for the annual estimates. An important factor is that the data sources must be timelier than the data used for the annual estimates. Thus, the estimates of QGDP in Lesotho are based on indicators that capture the movements in the target variable, i.e., output and value added in estimating QGDP by activity. As far as possible, the same indicators will be used as in the annual estimates.

The table below summarizes methodology and indicators used per industry. The table also shows the reliability checks, as the correlations between ANA and Indicators, as well as the improvement plans for individual industries. This table does not constitute all industries yet therefore, it will be published in parts.

Table 5: Sources and Methods

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
Growing of crops; horticulture	VAT taxes on agricultural products (value index base=2012), CPI & PPI	<p>The indicator is the composite index of 4 groups of products weighted by the annual output.</p> <p><u>Plants</u>: the CP indicator is VAT value index weighted by the annual VA, the KP indicator is CP deflated by PPI</p> <p><u>Fruit</u>: The KP indicator is the annual VA quarterized with the following pattern Q1=0.7, Q2=0.1, Q3=0.1, Q4=0.1. CP is KP inflated by CPI.</p> <p><u>Cereals</u>: The KP indicator is the annual VA quarterized with the following pattern Q1=0.05, Q2=0.15, Q3=0.00, Q4=0.8 CP is KP inflated by quarterized annual implicit deflator</p> <p><u>Vegetables</u>: KP is the quarterization of the annual value and CP is KP reflatd by CPI</p>	CC (CP)*=0.99 CC (KP)*=0.99	Need a plan to move ahead without annual value
Animal production		Denton without indicator		
Fishing and aquaculture	no indicator	Denton without indicator		
Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	Average of PPI for aggregated crushed stones and sand	Indicator of CP is VAT. Indicator of KP is CP deflated by PPI	CC(CP) = 0.99 CC(KP) = 1.00	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
	VAT for quarrying of stone			
Mining of diamonds	Quantity and Price of the mining companies	<p>The indicator is the sum: VA of Lets'eng: Output at CP is one quarter of the 2012 annual value extrapolated with the value index (calculated from quantity and price);</p> <p>Output KP is one quarter of the 2012 annual value extrapolated with the quantity index;</p> <p>IC at KP is quarterization of annual values by the output at KP;</p> <p>IC at CP is IC at KP reflatd by the IC deflator (calculated as the weighted average of electricity (0.06), fuel (0.21) and other products (0.73))</p> <p>Output of other mines; Output CP is one quarter of the 2012 annual value, extrapolated with the value index of the output of the 3 remaining companies.</p> <p>Output KP is one quarter of the 2012 annual value, extrapolated with the</p>	CC(CP) = 0.84 CC(KP) = 0.84	Plan to look for the VA of other mines as well

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		quantity index of the three remaining companies.		
Support activities to mining	VAT of mining support services and SA PPI of civil engineering	CP, VAT is used as an indicator. KP is the deflated CP	CC(CP) = 0.99 CC(KP) = 0.99	
Manufacture of food products	VAT for Processing and preserving of meat, Manufacture of dairy products, Manufacture of grain mill products, Manufacture of bakery products, Manufacture of other food products CPI for bread SA PPI for grain mill	The indicator for CP is the sum of VAT The indicator of KP is the indicator of CP deflated by the weighted average of CPI (0.34) and PPI (0.66)	CC(CP) = 0.85 CC(KP) = 0.82	
Construction	VAT for construction of roads, other civil engineering projects, building completion and Other specialized construction activities. CPI services (straight average) was used as the deflator.	The indicator for CP is the sum of VAT for all construction activities. KP is CP deflated by CPI. <u>Steps</u> Fourth of all, rebase the VAT to 2012. Benchmark VA at CP with VAT to get the quarterly VA at CP. Deflate quarterly VA at CP by CPI to get quarterly indicator for VA at KP. Benchmark quarterly indicator of the annual VA at KP to	CC(CP) = 0.91 CC(KP) = 1.00	Plan is to streamline by skipping the rebasing and use VAT and CPI straight forward.

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		get quarterly VA at KP.		
Water supply and sewerage	<u>LHDA</u> Monthly data on exports to SA (values and quantities) <u>WASCO</u> VAT Data <u>Government</u> Quarterly data on wages and salaries (Government data)	<u>LHDA</u> The indicator for CP is the water sales in values. KP is the base year value multiplied by water sales in quantities. <u>WASCO</u> The indicator for CP is VAT for the company involved in water collection, treatment and distribution. KP is CP deflated by CPI. <u>Government</u> The Indicator for CP are Quarterly data on wages and salaries, while KP is CP deflated by the quarterized annual implicit deflator.	CC(CP) = 0.84 CC(KP) = 0.57	Need a plan to move ahead without annual value
Trade, repair of motor vehicles	VAT for Trade and repair of motor vehicles establishments, and CPI	The indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by CPI	CC(CP) = 1.00 CC(KP) = 0.99	
Wholesale and retail trade of fuels	VAT for Wholesale and retail trade of fuels establishments	For this one, calculations are done separately for Output and Intermediate consumption; Indicator for Output CP is VAT Output KP is Output CP deflated by CPI for Food (0.05) and CPI for Fuels (0.95) weighted.	CC(CP) = 1.00 CC(KP) = 1.00	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		<p>Intermediate consumption KP is moved with output KP</p> <p>Intermediate consumption CP is intermediate consumption KP deflated by weighted CPI for Electricity (0.06), Actual renting for housing (0.17) and Services (0.77)</p> <p>Value added = Output – intermediate consumption</p>		
<p>Wholesale and retail trade except motor vehicle, motorcycles and fuels</p>	<p>VAT for Wholesale and retail trade except motor vehicle, motorcycles and fuels</p>	<p>For this one also, calculations are done separately for Output and Intermediate consumption; Indicator for Output CP is VAT.</p> <p>Output KP is Output CP deflated by CPI for all items.</p> <p>Intermediate consumption KP is moved with output KP</p> <p>Intermediate consumption CP is intermediate consumption KP deflated by weighted CPI for Electricity (0.06), Actual renting for housing (0.21), Fuels and lubricants (0.04), Transportation (0.13) and Services (0.56)</p>	<p>CC(CP) = 0.98 CC(KP) = 0.97</p>	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		Value added = Output – intermediate consumption		
Freight transport by road	Related Industries being; Wholesale and retail trade of fuels and Wholesale and retail trade except motor vehicle, motorcycles and fuels CPI	The indicator for KP is movement of value added of Wholesale and retail trade of fuels, and Wholesale and retail trade except motor vehicle, motorcycles and fuels. CP is KP reflatd by CPI	CC(CP) = 1.00 CC(KP) = 1.00	
Transport support; postal and courier activities	<u>Private sector</u> VAT for transport; postal and courier activities <u>Government</u> Quarterly data on wages and salaries (Government data) CPI	<u>Private sector</u> The indicator for CP is VAT for transport, postal and courier activities. KP is CP deflated by weighted deflator for support activities to transportation (0.9) and deflator for postal and courier activities (0.1). <u>Government</u> The indicator for CP is quarterly data on wages and salaries. KP is CP deflated by quarterized annual implicit deflator.	CC(CP) = 0.88 CC(KP) = 0.84	Need a plan to move ahead without annual value
Accommodation	VAT for Accommodation Activities and CPI	Output and Intermediate consumption are separately calculated;	CC(CP) = 0.88 CC(KP) = 0.84	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		<p>Indicator for output CP is VAT.</p> <p>Output KP is Output CP deflated by CPI (average of Food, Non-food and services)</p> <p>Intermediate consumption KP is moved with output KP</p> <p>Intermediate consumption CP is Intermediate consumption KP reflatd by weighted CPI of raw materials (0.7), electricity (0.1) and services (0.2).</p> <p>Value added = Output – intermediate consumption</p>		
Telecommunications	VAT for telecommunication activities and CPI	<p>Indicator for output CP is VAT.</p> <p>Output KP is output CP deflated by CPI telephone and telefax services.</p> <p>Intermediate consumption KP is moved with output KP</p> <p>Intermediate consumption CP is intermediate consumption KP reflatd by weighted CPI for telephone and telefax services (0.24), Non-food</p>	CC(CP) = 0.31 CC(KP) = 0.33	Concern is that the relationship between the annual and quarterly indicators is low. A plan in place to reconsider

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		<p>goods (0.05) and Services (0.71)</p> <p>Value added = Output – intermediate consumption</p>		
Other monetary intermediation	Depository Corporations Survey (DCS) and CPI	<p>Indicator for CP is stocks of loans and deposits.</p> <p>KP is CP Stocks of loans and deposits deflated by CPI all items.</p>	<p>CC(CP) = 0.94</p> <p>CC(KP) = 0.61</p>	
Other financial service activities	Depository Corporations Survey (DCS) and CPI	<p>Indicator for CP is Stocks of household loans taken from Other financial intermediation industry in Sheet DCS.</p> <p>KP is CP deflated by CPI all items.</p>	<p>CC(CP) = -0.07</p> <p>CC(KP) = 1.00</p>	Plan to reconsider seeing that CC CP is very low.
Real estate activities	VAT for real estate activities, Population statistics and CPI.	<p><u>Corporations</u></p> <p>Indicator for Output CP is VAT.</p> <p>Output KP is Output CP deflated by CPI for Actual Renting for Housing.</p> <p>Intermediate consumption KP is Moved with output KP</p> <p>Intermediate consumption CP is intermediate consumption KP reflatd by straight average of CPI for Insurance, Financial services, Non-food Goods and Services.</p>	<p>CC(CP) = 1.00</p> <p>CC(KP) = 0.98</p>	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		<p>Value added = Output – intermediate consumption</p> <p><u>Households, market and Owner-occupied dwelling</u></p> <p>Indicator for output KP is estimated by the Denton Method, from annual estimate that uses Urban population growth for Households, market, and total population growth for Owner-occupied dwellings.</p> <p>Output CP is output KP reflated by CPI.</p> <p>Intermediate consumption KP is moved with output KP</p> <p>Intermediate consumption CP is Intermediate consumption KP reflated by CPI.</p> <p>Value added = Output – intermediate consumption</p>		
Professional, scientific and technical activities	VAT for professional, scientific and technical activities.	<p><u>Private sector</u></p> <p>The indicator for CP is VAT.</p> <p>KP is CP deflated by CPI Services.</p> <p><u>Government</u></p>	CC(CP) = 0.78 CC(KP) = 0.79	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
		Indicator for CP is quarterly data on wages and salaries KP is CP deflated by quarterized annual implicit deflator		
Rental and leasing activities; travel agents	VAT for Rental and leasing activities; travel agents.	<u>Renting Activities</u> Indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by straight average of CPI for Motor cars, Operation of personal transport and Non-food goods. <u>Travel agents</u> Indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by CPI Services.	CC(CP) = 0.58 CC(KP) = 0.79	
Security and investigation activities	VAT for Security and investigation activities.	Indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by straight average of CPI for Goods, Services, and Fuels and lubricants.	CC(CP) = 1.00 CC(KP) = 0.60	
Admin and support service activities n.e.s.	VAT for Admin and support service activities.	Indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by straight average of CPI for Non-food goods and Services.	CC(CP) = 1.00 CC(KP) = 1.00	
Public administration	Quarterly data on wages and salaries (Government data)	The Indicator for CP is quarterly data on wages and salaries adjusted with share of consumption of fixed capital KP is CP deflated by quarterised annual implicit deflator	CC(CP) = 0.73 CC(KP) = 0.61	

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
Education	Quarterly data on wages and salaries (Government data)	<u>Government funded schools (Fourthary and primary</u> The indicator for CP is quarterly data on wages and salaries. KP is annual value divided by four. <u>Parastatals and private schools</u> Denton Method without indicator	CC(CP) = 1.00 CC(KP) = 1.00	Need to reconsider how to move ahead without annual value Plan is to use salary/ wages index
Human health and social work activities	VAT for Human health and social-work activities. Quarterly data on wages and salaries (Government data) CPI	<u>Private sector</u> The indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by straight average CPI for Out-patient services, Hospital services and Services. <u>Government</u> CP is estimated by quarterly data on wages and salaries. KP is CP deflated by quarterised annual implicit deflator.	CC(CP) = 0.94 CC(KP) = 0.95	Need to reconsider how to move ahead without annual value Plan is to use salary/ wages index
Arts, entertainment and recreation	VAT for Human health and social-work activities. Quarterly data on wages and salaries (Government data) CPI	<u>Private sector</u> The indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by straight average CPI for Cultural services and Games of chance. <u>Government</u> CP is estimated by quarterly data on wages and salaries. KP is CP deflated by quarterized annual implicit deflator.	CC(CP) = 0.84 CC(KP) = 0.78	Need to reconsider how to move ahead without annual value Plan is to use salary/ wages index

QNA Activities	Indicators used	Methodology	Indicator of reliability	Improvement plan
Activities of membership organisations		Denton Method without indicator		
Other personal service activities	VAT for Other personal service activities. CPI	Indicator for CP is VAT. KP is CP deflated by straight average CPI for Repair of footwear, Hair-dressing saloons, and other services (e.g. funerals)	CC(CP) = 0.79 CC(KP) = 0.99	
Private households with employed persons	CPI	KP is estimated by synthetic quarterly values (Denton Method) CP is KP reflatd by CPI, domestic servants (0.8) plus Food (0.2)		
FISIM	Depository Corporations Survey (DCS) and CPI	CP is estimated with Stocks of loans and deposits of non-financial corporations and non-bank financial institutions KP is CP deflated by CPI all items	CC(CP) = 0.54 CC(KP) = 0.90	

12. Revisions

The accuracy of National Accounts estimates depends on timely revisions to data on GDP and its components. Thus, National Accounts have to be revised over a number of years since data sources are always changing and improving. The time series must be suitably adjusted in order to reveal the best possible outcomes of the series in question over a long period. Such revisions are however usually small and done mainly to improve the results when new evidence become available.

The length of time series shown will depend on a number of factors. In general, comparison over many years need to be interpreted carefully in response to innovations in products, the growth of the economy over a long period, marketing strategies and changing import patterns.

Table 6A and 6B outline the revisions made from the first quarter of 2019 to fourth quarter of 2022. These results indicate that, in most cases, the real GDP growth for the published quarters remained consistent, except third quarter 2021 (changing from 0.3 percent to -0.9 percent) and second quarter of 2022 (shifting from -1.4 percent to 0.1 percent). Notably, the changes in the quarterly estimates for 2022 were primarily driven by the availability of 2022 annual data and hence estimates, since quarterly estimates were benchmarked to align with the more comprehensive annual data.

In the years 2019 and 2020, minimal changes were observed, except the last quarter of 2020, particularly in the Agriculture industry, where a substantial difference of 20.6 percentage points was recorded. For the rest of the quarters in Agriculture, large differences continued to be witnessed, primarily due to changes in data sources as well as minor methodological adjustments.

Mining and quarrying also recorded notable differences in the most recent quarters of 2021, resulting from inclusion of annual data (financial statements of mining companies) which were previously unavailable, necessitating adjustments. The release of the 2022 annual estimates played a crucial role pertaining the changes seen in 2022 quarterly estimates, since they were benchmarked to the annual data.

For industries such as Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Storage, Business Services, Other Services and Education and Health, significant changes were recorded across all quarters of 2022, stemming from substantial improvements in major quarterly data source.

In Manufacturing, Electricity and Water, Information and Communication as well as Finance and Insurance industries, changes occurred as a result of availability of annual financial records for companies within these industries and improvements in major quarterly data source.

Table 6A: Growth Rates Revisions from the first Quarter of 2019

Year	Quarter	A Agriculture, forestry, fishing	B Mining and quarrying	C Manu- facturing	DE Electricity and water	F Construc- tion	G Whole-sale and retail trade	H Transport and storage	I Hotels and restau- rants	J Informa- tion and commu- nication
Current Publication										
2019	Q1	-3,6	-20,5	-13,8	11,4	-9,4	-21,4	-12,4	-34,6	18,9
2019	Q2	-3,3	-8,3	-16,6	10,0	-18,1	-4,6	-2,1	-27,5	6,9
2019	Q3	0,5	0,5	19,9	-7,3	-24,6	-8,5	-3,7	-14,7	32,4
2019	Q4	4,0	-9,0	6,7	-34,2	-28,4	-29,9	-17,6	-10,2	-29,4
2020	Q1	8,6	-6,7	27,0	14,4	-31,6	-13,6	-8,1	-13,6	17,0
2020	Q2	11,7	-56,7	-44,8	-5,8	-56,1	-40,0	-20,0	-58,1	-14,6
2020	Q3	12,8	-4,9	-13,3	3,2	-36,3	-17,8	-11,6	-55,0	-31,8
2020	Q4	25,5	6,3	-3,5	31,2	-35,3	-33,1	-18,6	-44,8	-1,5
2021	Q1	15,7	-6,3	-8,3	-27,6	-21,6	-21,5	-11,7	-29,3	-26,5
2021	Q2	14,3	156,4	92,7	-18,6	57,9	24,8	6,4	58,3	24,1
2021	Q3	12,1	20,4	-4,5	-9,3	-4,1	-10,0	-2,4	18,6	19,7
2021	Q4	2,9	-15,2	-3,0	-2,3	35,5	11,6	6,8	23,3	-10,5
2022	Q1	4,7	24,4	4,5	7,2	33,6	11,2	9,3	14,2	5,6
2022	Q2	3,5	-7,7	-17,1	-0,2	29,1	-5,2	4,0	34,2	-15,3
2022	Q3	2,4	-11,2	11,7	-0,7	22,6	1,4	4,8	91,5	6,8
2022	Q4	-1,2	-26,7	-12,3	-7,9	12,6	-1,9	2,9	33,8	-12,2
Previous Publication										
2019	Q1	-3,3	-20,4	-13,8	11,2	-9,4	-21,4	-12,6	-34,9	17,8
2019	Q2	-2,9	-8,2	-16,6	9,8	-18,1	-4,6	-2,1	-27,8	6,0
2019	Q3	1,7	0,5	20,0	-7,5	-24,6	-8,5	-3,4	-14,8	32,4
2019	Q4	5,1	-9,2	6,8	-33,7	-28,4	-29,9	-16,8	-9,8	-28,2
2020	Q1	10,7	-7,3	27,2	15,6	-31,5	-13,6	-6,5	-11,9	22,9
2020	Q2	12,1	-57,1	-44,6	-6,3	-56,1	-40,0	-18,7	-57,2	-8,6
2020	Q3	8,0	-6,2	-13,3	1,2	-36,3	-17,8	-10,0	-54,5	-26,5
2020	Q4	4,9	4,5	-3,7	24,8	-35,3	-33,1	-17,5	-45,0	5,8
2021	Q1	-10,7	-8,1	-8,7	-28,8	-21,7	-21,5	-11,2	-31,5	-22,1
2021	Q2	-17,7	154,8	91,5	-18,6	57,7	24,8	6,6	53,8	30,2
2021	Q3	-21,7	24,3	-4,5	-8,7	-3,9	-9,9	-3,5	18,9	24,7
2021	Q4	-14,7	-5,7	-1,9	-1,6	36,5	11,9	4,4	28,5	-7,2
2022	Q1	-11,9	52,6	7,7	5,7	17,3	3,6	1,7	28,3	-18,1
2022	Q2	-6,5	22,4	-14,3	-5,2	14,4	5,8	3,5	15,9	-3,4
2022	Q3	-2,5	20,3	16,8	-6,4	5,7	-0,8	-0,6	6,6	0,2
2022	Q4	-15,3	-5,4	-9,8	-8,7	0,6	1,5	-0,8	13,4	7,2
Differences										

2019	Q1	-0,3	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	1,1
2019	Q2	-0,5	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,9
2019	Q3	-1,2	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	-0,3	0,1	0,1
2019	Q4	-1,0	0,2	-0,1	-0,5	0,0	0,0	-0,8	-0,5	-1,2
2020	Q1	-2,2	0,6	-0,2	-1,2	0,0	0,0	-1,6	-1,6	-5,9
2020	Q2	-0,4	0,4	-0,2	0,5	0,0	0,0	-1,3	-0,9	-6,0
2020	Q3	4,8	1,3	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	-1,6	-0,5	-5,3
2020	Q4	20,6	1,8	0,2	6,4	0,1	0,0	-1,1	0,1	-7,3
2021	Q1	26,4	1,7	0,4	1,1	0,2	0,0	-0,5	2,1	-4,4
2021	Q2	31,9	1,6	1,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	-0,2	4,5	-6,1
2021	Q3	33,7	-3,8	0,0	-0,7	-0,2	-0,1	1,1	-0,3	-5,0
2021	Q4	17,6	-9,5	-1,1	-0,8	-1,0	-0,3	2,5	-5,2	-3,4
2022	Q1	16,6	-28,3	-3,2	1,5	16,3	7,6	7,6	-14,1	23,6
2022	Q2	10,0	-30,1	-2,7	5,0	14,7	-11,0	0,5	18,3	-11,9
2022	Q3	4,9	-31,5	-5,2	5,7	16,8	2,2	5,4	85,0	6,6
2022	Q4	14,2	-21,3	-2,5	0,9	12,0	-3,3	3,7	20,4	-19,4

Table 6B: Growth Rates Revisions from the first Quarter of 2019

Year	Quarter	K Finance and insu- rance	L Real estate	MN Business services	O Public admini- stration	PQ Education and health	RST Other services	All indu- stries at basic prices	Taxes Taxes on products	GDP GDP
Current Publication										
2019	Q1	44,2	-2,9	-3,3	0,9	16,9	-8,5	-1,7	-15,5	-3,3
2019	Q2	58,9	-2,6	-9,3	12,8	-1,7	5,4	3,0	-6,0	2,0
2019	Q3	62,1	-1,9	-6,0	-13,6	-13,1	-8,3	4,0	-6,2	2,9
2019	Q4	44,7	-2,2	-9,3	9,8	7,9	5,7	-3,7	-24,1	-6,4
2020	Q1	23,8	-3,9	-9,3	-3,5	-9,0	36,4	3,6	-5,6	2,6
2020	Q2	10,8	-3,0	-2,4	2,3	3,8	-16,6	-14,6	-44,6	-17,7
2020	Q3	-2,1	-6,4	0,1	19,8	9,1	-7,1	-5,9	-8,6	-6,2
2020	Q4	-3,4	-4,5	-39,1	-12,8	0,9	-13,6	-8,6	-9,8	-8,8
2021	Q1	-4,5	-0,7	-23,7	-0,6	-4,5	25,6	-8,9	-11,2	-9,2
2021	Q2	-7,4	1,2	-2,9	-6,6	16,9	-27,3	12,5	72,9	16,6
2021	Q3	-3,5	3,6	-0,9	0,2	17,9	-24,7	0,2	1,2	0,3
2021	Q4	1,8	1,9	41,6	8,7	-20,2	9,3	3,0	0,4	2,8
2022	Q1	7,6	1,4	6,8	-5,0	-2,8	-42,4	4,2	14,6	5,2
2022	Q2	12,0	1,1	-24,0	-2,1	1,2	34,4	-1,6	0,8	-1,4
2022	Q3	13,6	1,3	-27,6	-2,5	-6,8	29,6	4,0	4,7	4,0
2022	Q4	6,6	2,5	-13,2	-12,8	38,2	7,0	-3,9	3,0	-3,1
Previous Publication										

2019	Q1	43,9	-2,9	-3,2	-1,8	18,8	-9,0	-2,2	-12,2	-3,4
2019	Q2	58,3	-2,7	-9,2	9,8	0,0	5,0	2,5	0,3	2,2
2019	Q3	61,2	-1,9	-6,0	-15,4	-12,3	-8,3	3,7	4,1	3,8
2019	Q4	43,5	-2,2	-9,3	8,4	6,9	6,5	-3,8	-11,4	-4,8
2020	Q1	22,7	-3,8	-9,5	-1,2	-13,4	39,4	4,4	11,9	5,2
2020	Q2	10,1	-2,9	-2,7	6,1	0,5	-16,6	-13,8	-36,4	-16,3
2020	Q3	-2,0	-6,3	-0,4	25,5	10,3	-7,1	-5,1	6,1	-3,9
2020	Q4	-2,2	-4,5	-39,4	-8,2	10,1	-15,9	-8,5	-1,2	-7,6
2021	Q1	-1,5	-0,9	-24,1	4,8	15,8	18,6	-8,4	-11,6	-8,8
2021	Q2	-4,9	1,0	-3,9	-0,9	34,1	-26,5	12,9	68,5	17,5
2021	Q3	-3,4	3,3	-0,5	8,1	14,8	-24,4	0,2	-8,8	-0,9
2021	Q4	-2,7	1,5	47,0	20,6	-36,5	17,5	3,7	-11,0	1,8
2022	Q1	-3,7	0,7	25,8	10,0	-39,2	-46,0	2,0	0,3	1,8
2022	Q2	-3,0	0,0	-9,3	15,6	-40,5	39,3	0,5	-2,7	0,1
2022	Q3	-2,0	0,5	-5,2	14,7	0,8	-1,5	5,8	-3,7	4,7
2022	Q4	-5,7	-0,9	-12,2	-0,4	-0,3	-20,1	-4,1	-3,0	-4,0

Differences

2019	Q1	0,3	0,0	0,0	2,7	-1,9	0,5	0,5	-3,3	0,1
2019	Q2	0,5	0,0	-0,1	3,0	-1,7	0,5	0,6	-6,2	-0,2
2019	Q3	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,9	-0,7	0,0	0,3	-10,2	-0,8
2019	Q4	1,1	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,9	-0,9	0,1	-12,6	-1,6
2020	Q1	1,1	-0,1	0,2	-2,3	4,4	-3,1	-0,8	-17,5	-2,6
2020	Q2	0,7	-0,1	0,2	-3,8	3,4	0,0	-0,8	-8,2	-1,4
2020	Q3	-0,1	0,0	0,6	-5,7	-1,2	0,0	-0,8	-14,7	-2,3
2020	Q4	-1,3	0,0	0,3	-4,5	-9,2	2,3	-0,1	-8,6	-1,1
2021	Q1	-3,0	0,2	0,4	-5,3	-20,3	7,0	-0,5	0,4	-0,4
2021	Q2	-2,5	0,3	1,0	-5,8	-17,2	-0,8	-0,4	4,4	-0,9
2021	Q3	-0,1	0,3	-0,4	-7,9	3,1	-0,3	0,0	10,0	1,2
2021	Q4	4,5	0,4	-5,4	-11,9	16,2	-8,2	-0,7	11,5	1,0
2022	Q1	11,4	0,7	-19,0	-15,0	36,4	3,5	2,2	14,3	3,4
2022	Q2	15,0	1,1	-14,7	-17,7	41,7	-4,8	-2,1	3,6	-1,5
2022	Q3	15,6	0,8	-22,4	-17,2	-7,6	31,1	-1,8	8,4	-0,6
2022	Q4	12,2	3,4	-1,0	-12,5	38,5	27,1	0,3	6,0	0,9