



“Annual Report”

GCC National Accounts for the year 2018

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STAT

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Introduction

GCC- STAT is pleased to issue the fifth edition of GCC National Accounts Report for year 2018, which presents to users a comprehensive and coherent picture about the economic performance in GCC countries by providing detailed set of the most important indicators of national accounts. This report presents a number of tables and figures for these indicators at the GCC level and at the national level- countries' data with the comparison of most important indicators of National Accounts among GCC countries for the year 2018.

The importance of National Accounts is highlighted as provider of data needed to study the structure of the economy and its long-term development. These structural changes can only be analyzed in the framework provided by National Accounts, since it reflects the growths taking place in production capacity at the level of economic sectors and the economy as a whole, as well as in consumption and investment. National Accounts are an essential source for decision-makers and professional researchers and those who are interested in approved statistical knowledge that assist in planning and building macroeconomic models and professional research.

National Accounts statistics considered as one of the most important statistical fields that have received great attention in GCC-STAT as reflected in the "GCC-STAT Strategic Plan 2016-2020" and the respective annual statistical work plan. The statistical objectives of the project were reviewed and agreed with the National Statistical Centers (NSCs), supported by GCC-STAT.

In addition to providing this version in the form of a hardcopy publication, the Arabic and English versions of this publication are available electronically in PDF format in the website of the GCC-STAT at <https://www.gccstat.org/en/>. Also, more detailed national accounts data can be obtained from the GCC-STAT data portal at <http://dp.gccstat.org/en/>.

GCC-STAT expresses its thankfulness to all National Statistical Centers of member countries for providing the required data for the issuance of this report. The aim is that this publication provides data users with comprehensive macroeconomic statistics needed by planners, decision makers, analysts and scholars in this field. The GCC–STAT welcomes any suggestions or feedbacks to improve the upcoming editions.

Concepts and definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP by production approach calculated as sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional producer units, plus any taxes, minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. The term value added relates to institutional unit or sector in a territory engaged in production, whereas the term GDP refers to all resident institutional producer units in the country and value added of any institutional producer unit.

GDP by expenditure approach calculated as the sum of final consumption at purchasers' prices including exports of goods and services at FOB value less the sum of imports measured at FOB prices (final consumption expenditure plus capital formation plus net exports of goods and services).

GDP at constant prices

Values of final goods and services produced during the year of comparison, at base year prices (constant prices), Also known as real GDP.

GDP at current prices

Values of final goods and services produced during the reporting year at prices of the current reporting year. Also known as nominal GDP.

GDP deflator

This indicator reflects changes in prices relative to the reference year (base year) for all final demand categories of government and household consumption, capital formation and international trade, it calculated as GDP at current prices divided by GDP at constant prices multiplied by hundred.

GDP Per capita

Is derived by dividing GDP by population in the middle of the same year.

General government sector

Includes all institutional units at all levels of government, it is legal entities created by political processes that have legislative, executive or judicial authority over other institutional units within a given area, however the main function of these units assume the responsibility of producing and providing goods and services to the community for free of charge or at affordable price.

Households sector

Household is institutional unit of this sector, defines as a group of individuals who share a single living and contribute together from their income or wealth to cover the cost of living and consume some goods and services collectively such as housing and food.

Non-profit institutions serving households sector

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are legal or social entities established for the purpose of producing goods and services, all to be offered to households at an economically insignificant prices or for free of charge and are not intended to gain profit from it. NPISHs represent an independent sector such as non-profit corporations or institutions (NPIs) not controlled by governments. It includes political parties, religious societies, consumers' associations, social, recreational and cultural clubs, friendship and love institutions and organizations that provide aids, subsidies or donations in cash or in-kind transfers.

Final consumption expenditure

Is a measure of what resident households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) and general government spend on final consumption, including imputed expenditure on consumer goods and services.

Gross capital formation

It measured by the sum of the gross fixed capital formation values, changes in inventories and the acquisitions minus disposals of valuables.

Gross fixed capital formation

The expenditure of resident producers, during the accounting period, on capital additions (fixed assets), whether purchased or self-produced minus net sales of used assets and scrap.

Changes in inventories

It measured by the difference in the value of the stock of raw materials, finished and incomplete (semi-finished) goods at the beginning and end of the year.

Exports of goods and services

The value of goods and services provided by resident producers to non-residents, across the country customs borders, including direct purchases of non-resident units within the country.

Imports of goods and services

The value of goods that have been received by residents from non-residents as well as services provided by non-resident producers to residents within the country.

Taxes on products

A tax that is payable according to the unit of some good or service. The tax may be a fixed amount for each unit of quantity of a good or service (quantitative units are measured either in specific units or in continuous physical variables such as volume, weight, strength, distance, time, etc.).

Subsidies on products

A subsidy payable per unit of a good or service. The subsidy may be a certain amount of money for each unit of quantity of a good or service, or it may be calculated according to value as a certain percentage of the price of a unit of a good or service. A subsidy may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a purchaser. Product subsidies usually become due when the goods or services are produced, sold or imported, but they may also become due in other circumstances.

Gross National Income (GNI)

Is equal to GDP minus the primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

Is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account. It is originated out the balance of primary incomes of institutional unit or sector by aggregate all current transfers, excluding social transfers in kind, receivable by such institutional unit or sector, less all current transfers, excluding social transfers in kind, payable by such institutional unit or sector.

Gross National Saving (GNS)

It measured as gross national disposable income (GNDI), minus final consumption expenditure.

Current transfers

It consist of various types of current transfers that may take place between resident institutional units as well as between resident and non-resident institutional units.

Capital transfers

Receivable or payable capital transfers are shown on the right-hand side of the capital account. Transfer defined as a transaction in which the institutional unit provides whether unrequited capital transfers in cash payment or in kind assets to other institutional unit.

Annual growth rate

Annual growth rate is an annual rate of change expressed over the previous year, calculated using period-over-period rate of change in percent or percent change equation as follows:

$$\% \Delta v_t = \frac{v_t - v_{t-n}}{v_{t-n}} * 100 = \left(\frac{v_t}{v_{t-n}} - 1 \right) * 100$$

Where:

$\% \Delta$ is the period – over – period rate of change in percent
 v_t is the variable (value, or volume) in the current period (t)
 v_{t-n} is the variable (value, or volume) in the previous period ($t - n$), where
 $t - n$ can be last month, last quarter or last year ($t - 1$), or ten years ago ($t - 10$);

Percentage of a component

Component (CMPT) “ x ” percentage to, or share in percent of the component “ x ” in, a variable “ V ” or the sum of all the components “ $1-n$ ” indicator is calculated as follows:

$$CMPT - \%x = \frac{CMPT_x}{v} * 100 = \frac{CMPT_x}{CMPT_1 + CMPT_2 + \dots + CMPT_n} * 100$$

Where:

$CMPT - \%x$ Component “ x ” percentage to, or share in percent of the component “ x ” in, a variable “ V ” or the sum of all the components “ $1 - n$ ”
 $CMPT_x$ Component “ x ” value or volume
 v Variable value, or volume or the sum of all components $CMPT_1 - CMPT_n$;

Contribution to percentage change (CPC)

Contribution to percentage change indicator is calculated to illustrate the contribution in percentage points of the component of a variable to the period-over-period rate of change in percent of that variable, as follows:

$$C\%C_{CMPT-x} = \frac{CMPT_{x_t} - CMPT_{x_{t-n}}}{v_{t-n}} * 100$$

Where:

$C\%C_{CMPT-x}$ – Contribution of the Component “ X ” of a variable “ V ” to period – over – period percentage change of that variable “ V ” or the sum of all the components “ $1 - n$ ”;
 $CMPT_{x_t}$ Component “ x ” value or volume for the period “ t ” (reporting or current period);
 $CMPT_{x_{t-n}}$ Component “ x ” value or volume in the previous period ($t - n$), where $t - n$ can be last month, last quarter or last year ($t - 1$), or ten years ago ($t - 10$);
 v_{t-n} value or volume of the Variable (of which $CMPT x$ is a component) in the previous period ($t - n$), where $t - n$ can be last month, last quarter or last year ($t - 1$), or ten years ago ($t - 10$);

Methodology used in the GCC National Accounts Report

Data sources

National Statistical Centers (NSCs) in GCC countries are the official source of the statistical data used by GCC-STAT, which in turn represent the link between the GCC-STAT and the data producers from government agencies, central banks and private sector entities in each country. Where NSCs collect, process and release the official statistics using (surveys, censuses and administrative records available at ministries and government units).

National Accounts at current prices

National Accounts data are collected from NSCs in member countries. National Accounts data of each GCC country disseminates mainly in national currency. The conversion to USD is done using official exchange rates. Most of GCC countries (except State of Kuwait) adopt the fixed exchange rate against the USD. As for the floating exchange rate of the State of Kuwait, annual average of the exchange rate of Kuwaiti dinar is adopted against USD. In this way, the GCC regional national accounts aggregates at current prices are compiled and disseminated in USD.

National Accounts at constant prices (2010 = 100)

For National Accounts estimates at constant prices, it is worth mentioning that all GCC countries prepare national accounts based on year 2010 as the base year for estimates at constant prices except State of Qatar, which adopted year 2013 as a base year. Based on the available data, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components data converted to base 2010 as a new reference year for compilation at GCC level. The use of this method does not change the growth rates at constant prices for data which not based on 2010 as base year.

1. National Accounts at GCC level

1.1 The main National Accounts indicators of GCC, 2018

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2010=100) reached 1,508.3 billion USD, increased by 2.0% from its value in 2017, which was 1,478.2 billion USD (Table 1). Also, GDP at current prices witnessed an increase by 13.0% to reach 1,649.7 billion USD in 2018, compared with annual growth of 7.3% in 2017.

According to the expenditure components on GDP at current prices, the gross capital formation amounted 433.1 billion USD in 2018, increased by 0.8% from its value in 2017 that was 429.9 billion USD.

Gross national income at current prices was about 1,666.6 billion USD in 2018 compared to 1,487.2 billion USD in 2017. The national disposable income was 1,536.3 billion USD in 2018 compared with 1,364.7 billion USD in 2017. While gross national saving was 599.8 billion USD in 2018 compared with 499.2 billion USD in 2017.

GDP per capita at current prices for GCC was 29.5 thousand USD in 2018, compared with 26.6 thousand USD in 2017.

Table 1: The main National Accounts indicators of GCC, 2017 – 2018

Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	1,478.2	1,508.3
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	-0.4	2.0
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	1,460.0	1,649.7
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	7.3	13.0
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	429.8	433.1
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	1,487.2	1,666.6
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	1,364.7	1,536.3
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	499.2	599.8
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	26,579.1	29,456.7

* Base year 2010 = 100

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

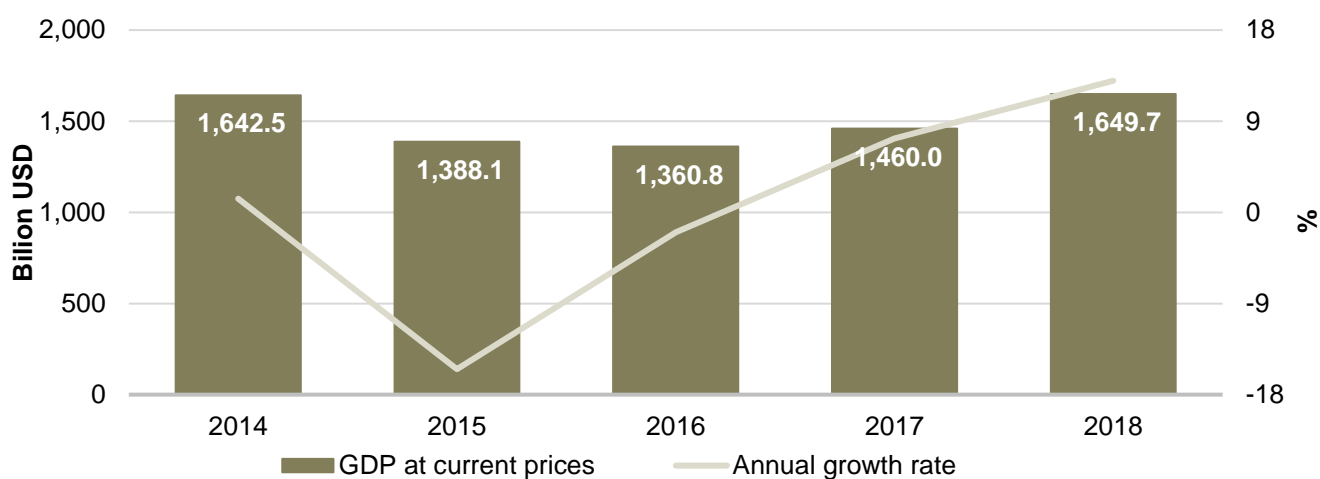
1.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of GCC, 2014-2018

1.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

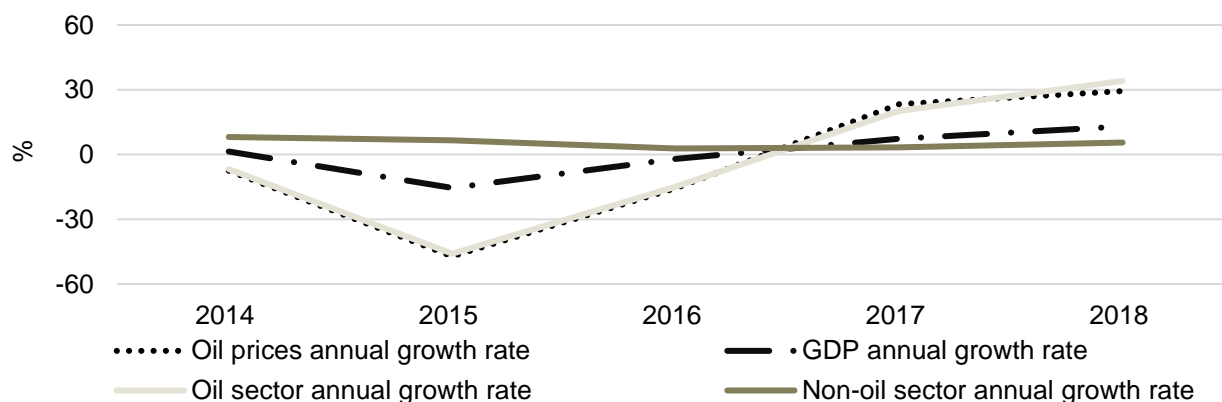
The GDP maintained the growth trend achieved in 2017, which was 7.3%, but with a larger rate of 13.0%. It reached 1,649.7 billion USD in 2018 compared with 1,460.0 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 1). This growth was driven by the growth witnessed in oil sector (oil and gas extraction and related services activities), which amounted to 34.1% in 2018 as a result of the increase in global price of crude oil from 52.8 USD per barrel in 2017 to 68.3 USD in 2018 (Figure 2).

Figure 1: GDP at current prices and annual growth rate for GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

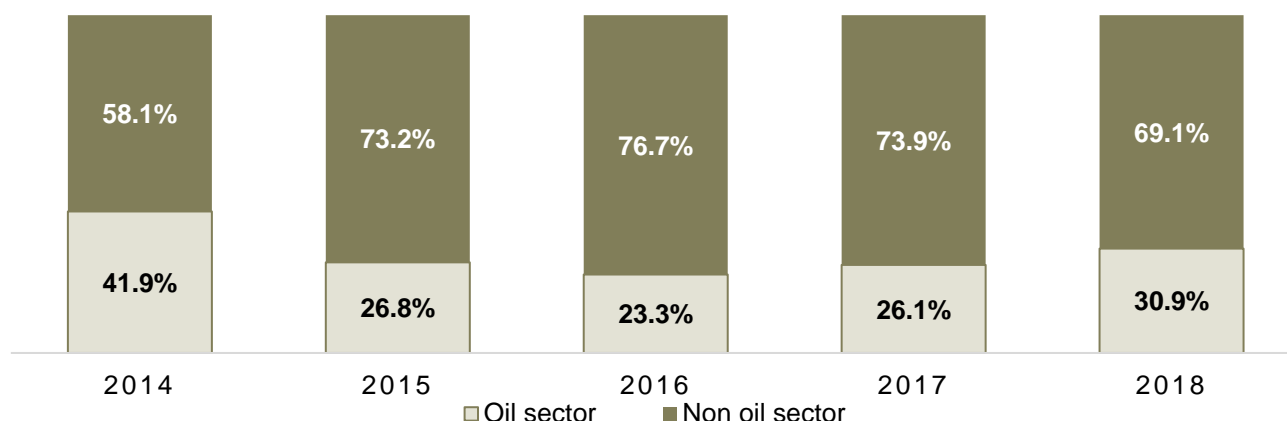
Figure 2: Annual growth rate of GCC GDP at current prices, oil and non-oil sectors and average of crude oil prices, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020. IMF, March 2020

The oil sector activities remain the foremost contributor to the structure of GCC economy, whereas this sector contributed by 30.9% of GDP at current prices in 2018 with value of 510.2 billion USD compared to its contribution in 2017, which was 26.1% with value of 380.5 billion USD (Figure 2, Table 2).

Figure 3: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices of GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Table 2: GDP at current prices by oil and non-oil sectors, annual growth rate and percentage contribution of GCC, 2014-2018

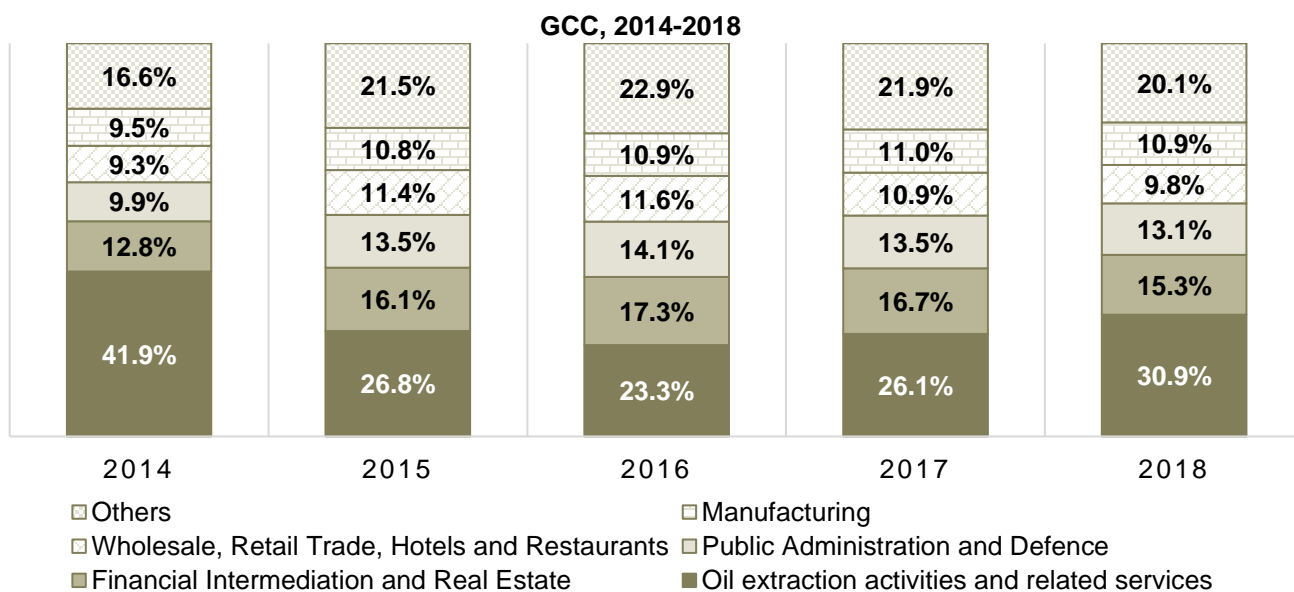
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Value added of oil sector* (Billion USD)	688.7	372.0	316.4	380.5	510.2
Annual growth rate (%)	-6.7	-46.0	-14.9	20.2	34.1
Percentage contribution to GDP (%)	41.9	26.8	23.3	26.1	30.9
Value added of non-oil sector (Billion USD)	953.8	1,016.1	1,044.4	1,079.5	1,139.4
Annual growth rate (%)	8.1	6.5	2.8	3.4	5.6
Percentage contribution to GDP (%)	58.1	73.2	76.7	73.9	69.1
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	1,642.5	1,388.1	1,360.8	1,460.0	1,649.7
Annual growth rate (%)	1.3	-15.5	- 2.0	7.3	13.0

* Oil sector: includes oil and gas extraction and related services
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

At the level of the most important economic activities within non-oil sector, financial intermediation and real estate activities contributed by 15.3% of GDP at current prices of GCC in 2018. These activities are the highest in terms of contribution in GDP after oil sector activities, the value added of these activities reached 251.6 billion USD, with growth rate of 3.4% compared to 2017 (Figures 4 & 5). Public administration and defense activities ranked third in terms of contribution in GDP, it contributed by 13.1%

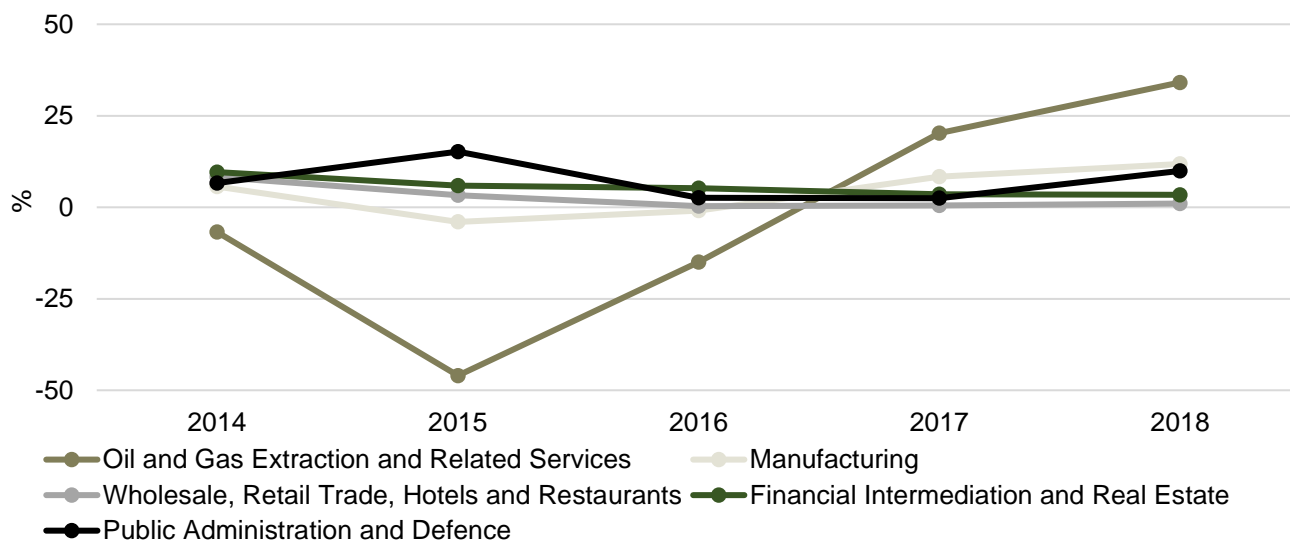
of GDP at current prices, achieving growth of 9.9%. The value added of these activities increased from 196.9 billion USD in 2017 to reach 216.2 billion USD in 2018. The contribution of manufacturing activities and wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants activities in GDP at current prices in 2018 reach to 10.9% and 9.8%, respectively. Whereas manufacturing activities achieved the highest annual growth rate among non-oil sector activities amounted to 11.8% compared to 2017. The value added of these activities increased to 179.1 billion USD in 2018 compared to 160.2 billion USD in 2017.

Figure 4: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices of



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Figure 5: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at current prices of GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

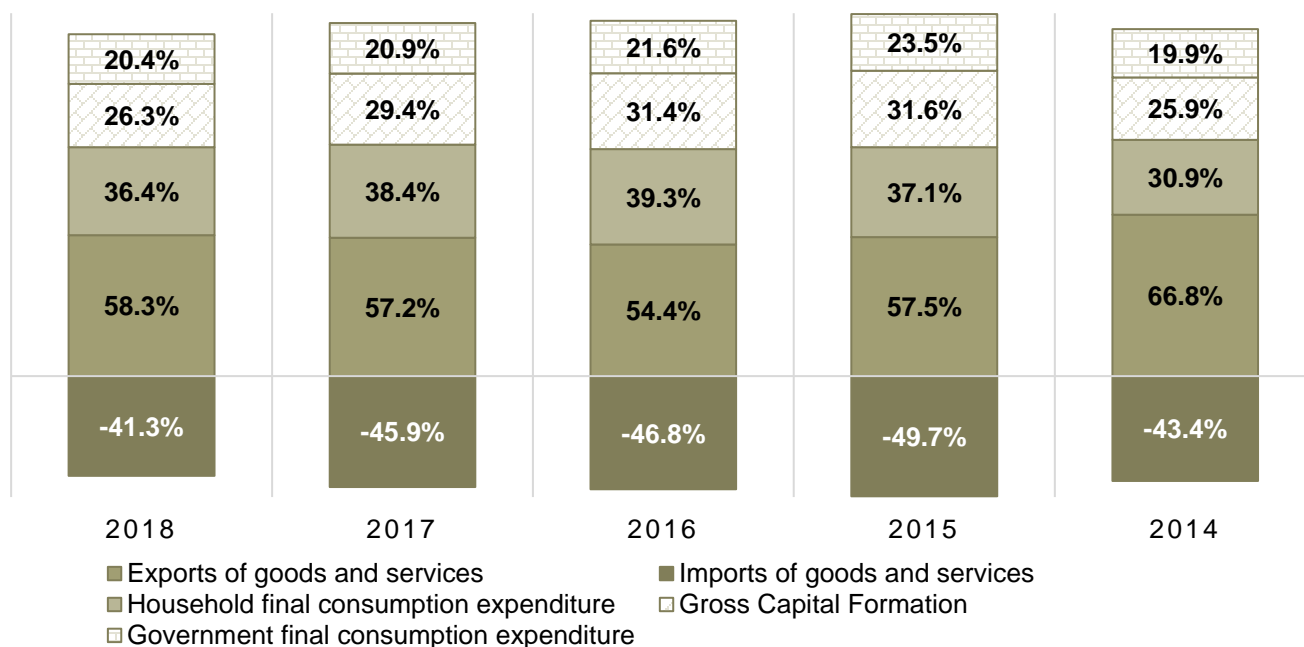
Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

All expenditure components on GDP values witnessed positive growth rates in 2018. Exports of goods and services contribution remained the most contributor in GDP at current prices in 2018 by 58.3% achieving growth in its value by 15.1% compared to 2017, such growth coincided with the growth in oil prices (Figure 6). On the other hand, the percentage contribution of imports of goods and services in absolute value slightly decline (imports of goods and services contributed negatively in GDP) to reach 41.3% in 2018 compared to 45.9% in 2017.

The household final consumption expenditure represents 36.4% of GDP at current prices in 2018, reaching 599.7 billion USD, compared to 561.0 billion USD, with growth rate of 6.9%. The household final consumption expenditure is the only component of GDP remained maintaining its growth in the last five years. The government final consumption expenditure represents 20.4% of GDP in 2018, up by 10.6% compared to 2017, this growth in government expenditure came after significant increased witnessed in 2018, which amounted to 572.6 billion USD compared to 519.1 billion USD in 2017. This increase was 10.3%.

In terms of gross capital formation in 2018, it achieved slight growth by 0.8% to reach 433.1 billion USD in 2018 compared to 429.8 billion USD in 2017. The gross capital formation contributed by 26.3% of GDP of GCC in 2018.

Figure 6: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

Gross national income at GCC level increased by 12.1% in 2018 to reach 1,666.6 billion USD, compared to 1,487.2 billion USD in 2017 (Table 3). Net current transfers decreased to -130.3 billion USD in 2018, compared to -122.6 billion USD in 2017, therefore the gross national disposable income was 1,536.3 billion USD compared to 1,364.7 billion USD in 2017, increasing by 12.6% from 2017. Gross national saving achieved annual growth by 20.2% in 2018 to reach 599.8 billion USD compared to 499.2 billion USD in 2017.

Table 3: Relations between gross production, income and saving of GCC, 2014-2018

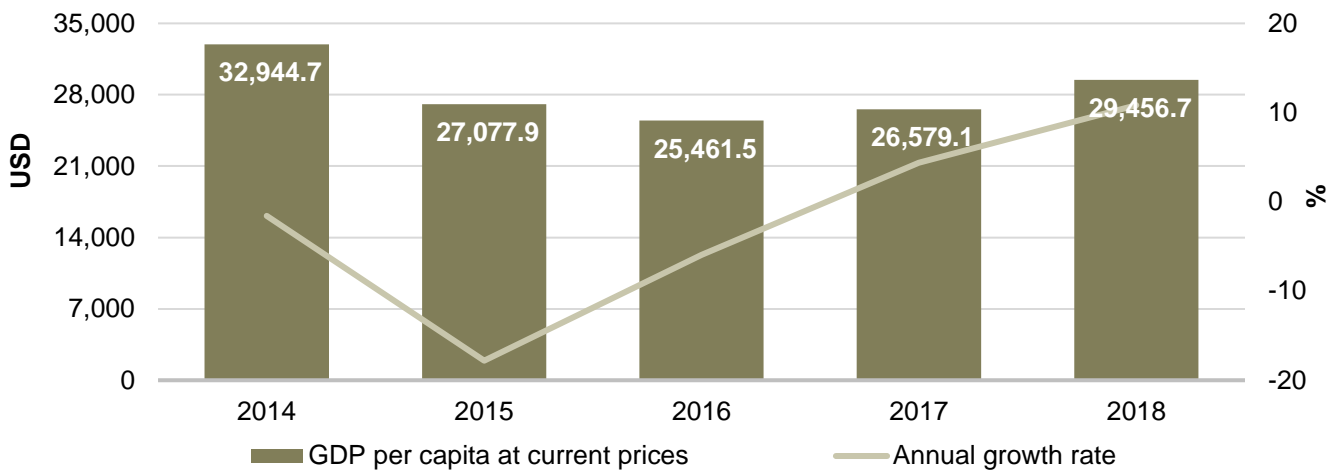
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	1,642.5	1,388.1	1,360.8	1,460.0	1,649.7
Annual growth rate (%)	1.3	- 15.5	- 2.0	7.3	13.0
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	1,660.4	1,412.6	1,387.0	1,487.2	1,666.6
Annual growth rate (%)	1.6	-14.9	-1.8	7.2	12.1
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-117.8	-130.0	-127.6	-122.6	-130.3
Annual growth rate (%)	-7.9	-10.4	1.8	4.0	-6.3
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	1,542.6	1,282.5	1,259.3	1,364.7	1,536.3
Annual growth rate (%)	1.1	-16.9	-1.8	8.4	12.6
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	834.4	840.7	829.6	865.4	936.5
Annual growth rate (%)	10.5	0.8	-1.3	4.3	8.2
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	708.2	441.8	429.7	499.2	599.8
Annual growth rate (%)	-8.0	-37.6	-2.7	16.2	20.2

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

GDP per capita at current prices for GCC witnessed increase by 10.8% in 2018 reaching to 29,456.7 compared to 26,579.1 USD in 2017 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: GDP per capita at current prices and annual growth rate for GCC, 2014-2018



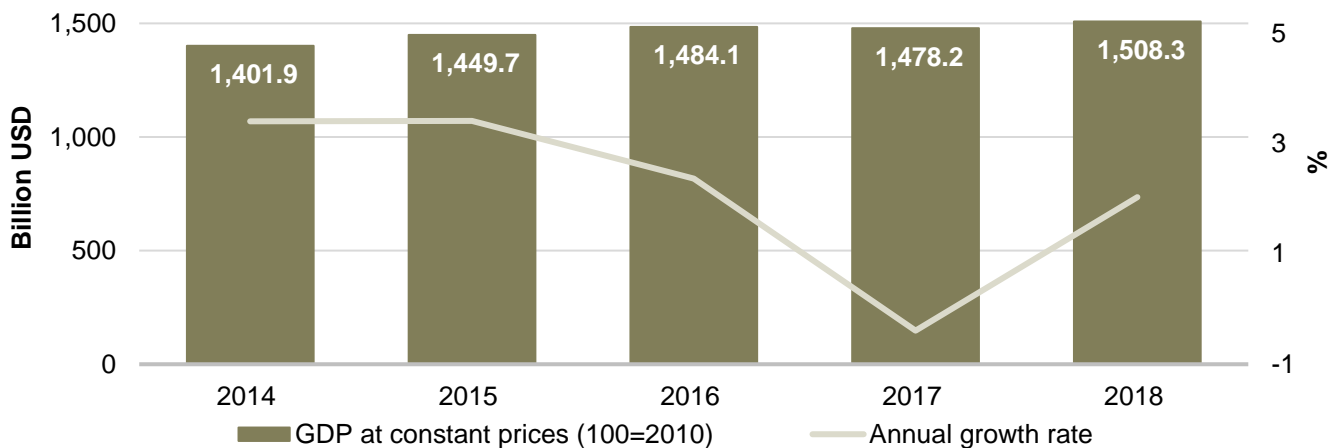
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

1.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2010 = 100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

Estimates of GDP at constant prices are the basis of the economic analysis process, as they reflect real growth in the economy by taking into account the actual quantities of production and excluding the impact of price increases. In this regard, GDP at constant prices increased by 2.0% compared to the slight decline in 2017 which estimated by 0.4%, since its value reach to 1,508.3 billion USD compared with 1,478.2 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 8).

Figure 8: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) and annual growth rate for GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The value added of oil sector (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) at constant prices for GCC witnessed annual increased by 2.6% in 2018 after a decline of 3.8% in 2017 to reach 575.6

billion USD compared to 560.9 billion USD in 2017 (Table 4). The value added of the non-oil sector at constant prices also witnessed a growth of 1.7% in 2018 to reach 932.6 billion USD compared to 917.3 billion USD in 2017.

Table 4: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) by oil and non-oil sectors and annual growth rate of GCC, 2014-2018

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Value added of oil sector* (Billion USD)	557.6	570.8	583.1	560.9	575.6
Annual growth rate (%)	0.1	2.4	2.1	-3.8	2.6
Percentage contribution to GDP (%)	39.8	39.4	39.3	37.9	38.2
Value added of non-oil sector (Billion USD)	844.4	878.9	901.0	917.3	932.6
Annual growth rate (%)	5.7	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.7
Percentage contribution to GDP (%)	60.2	60.6	60.7	62.1	61.8
GDP at constant prices** (Billion USD)	1,401.9	1,449.7	1,484.1	1,478.2	1,508.3
Annual growth rate (%)	3.4	3.4	2.4	-0.4	2.0

* Oil sector: Includes oil and gas extraction and related services
 ** Base year 2010 = 100
 Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The structure of GCC economy has great similarity in the last five years, whereas activities of oil sector, financial intermediation and real estate activities, manufacturing activities, public administration and defense activities, wholesale, retail trade, hotels are the most contributed activities in GDP at constant prices, contributing by 82.1% in 2018 (Figure 9). All economic activities continue to achieve positive growth rates. The financial intermediation and real estate activities recorded the highest growth rate of 2.5%, then public administration and defense activities growth by 1.9%, wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants activities growth by 0.9% (Figure 10).

Figure 9: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at constant prices (2010 =100) for GCC, 2014-2018

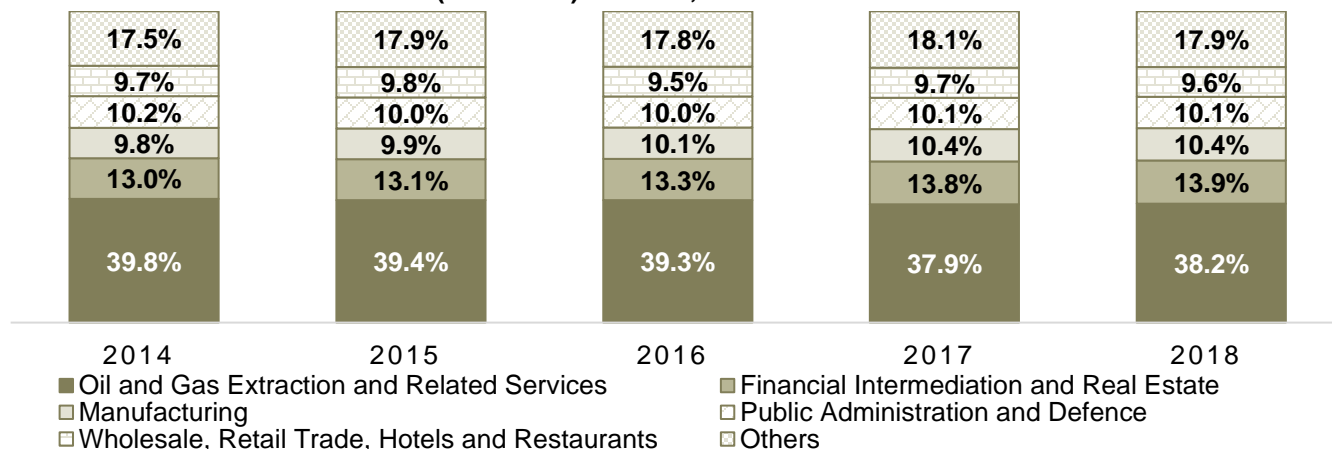
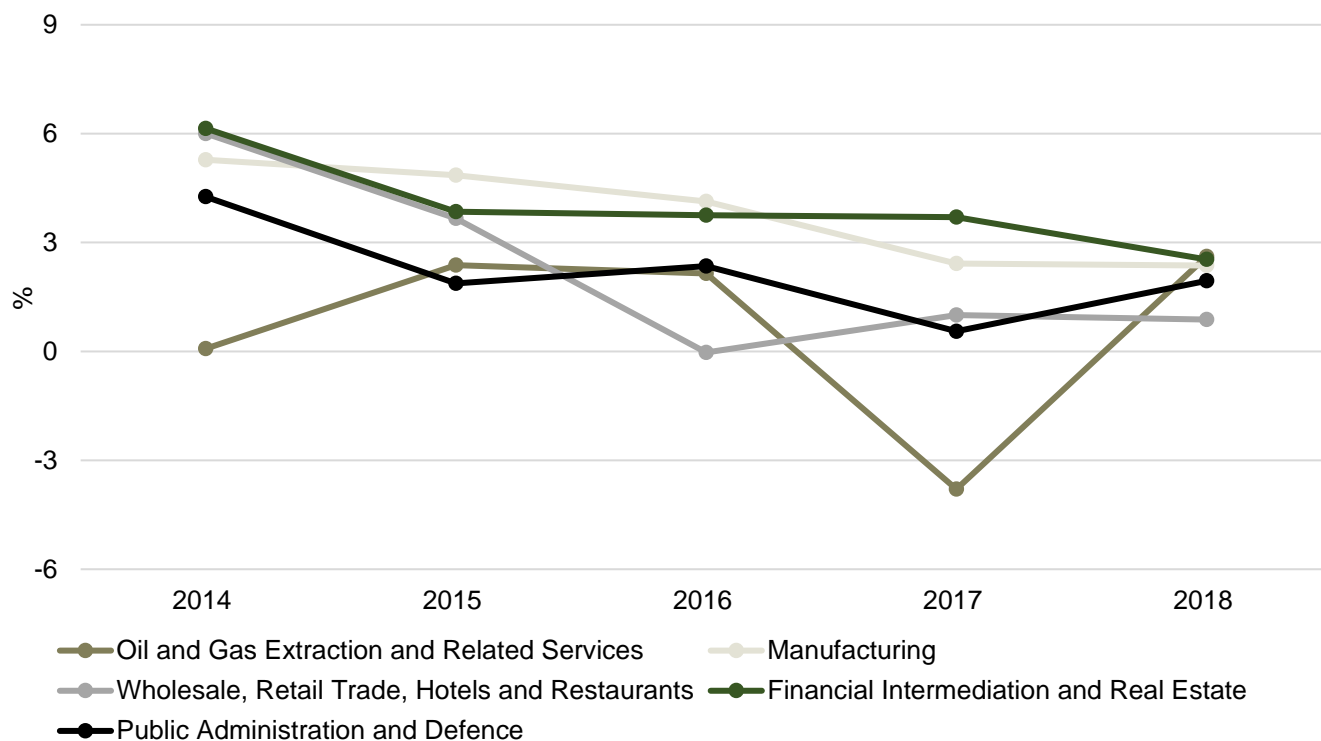


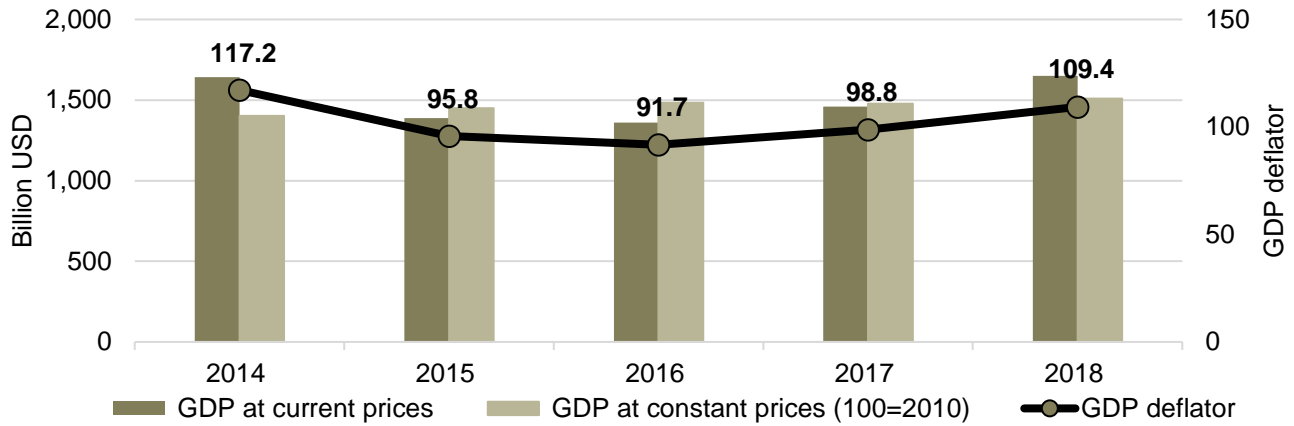
Figure 10: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2010 = 100) for GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

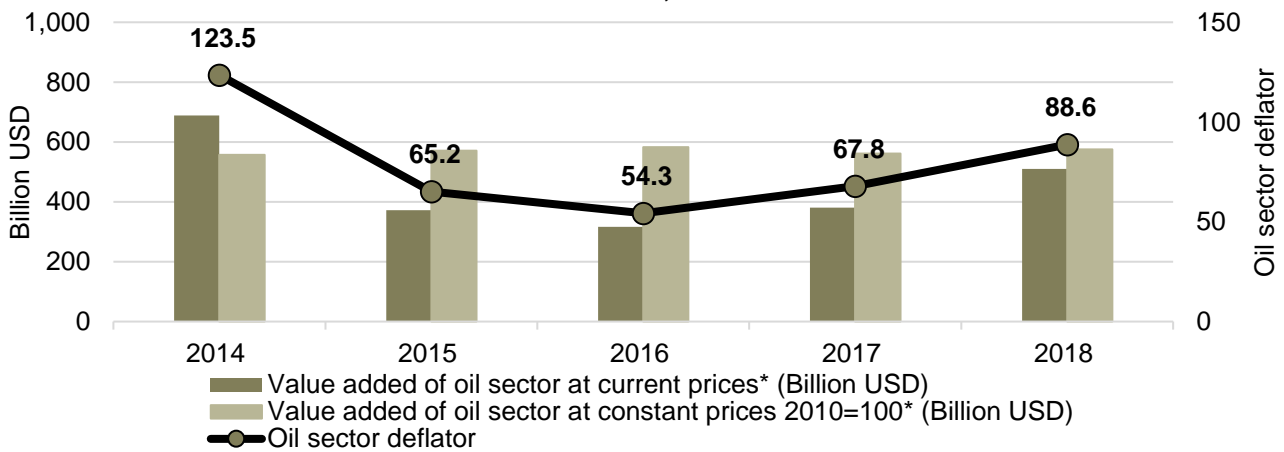
GDP deflator increased to reach level of 109.4 in 2018 (Figure 11). It is worth mentioning that GDP deflator has declined during 2015-2017, falling from 117.2 in 2014 reached to 98.8 in 2017. This decline reflects price changes in prices of goods and services, especially those related mainly to the decline in oil prices, as oil sector deflator has declined since 2014 to reach its lowest level in the last five years in 2016 where the value of oil sector deflator reached to 54.3, this implies that the prices of oil products and services have declined in 2016 by 45.7% compared to 2010 (base year), however the value of oil sector deflator witnesses an increase in its level, to reach 88.6 in 2018 (Figure 12). The value of non-oil sector deflator was 122.2 in 2018 compared to 117.7 in 2017 which generally indicates higher prices for non-oil goods and services (Figure 13).

Figure 11: GDP at current and constant prices (2010 = 100) and GDP deflator of GCC, 2014-2018



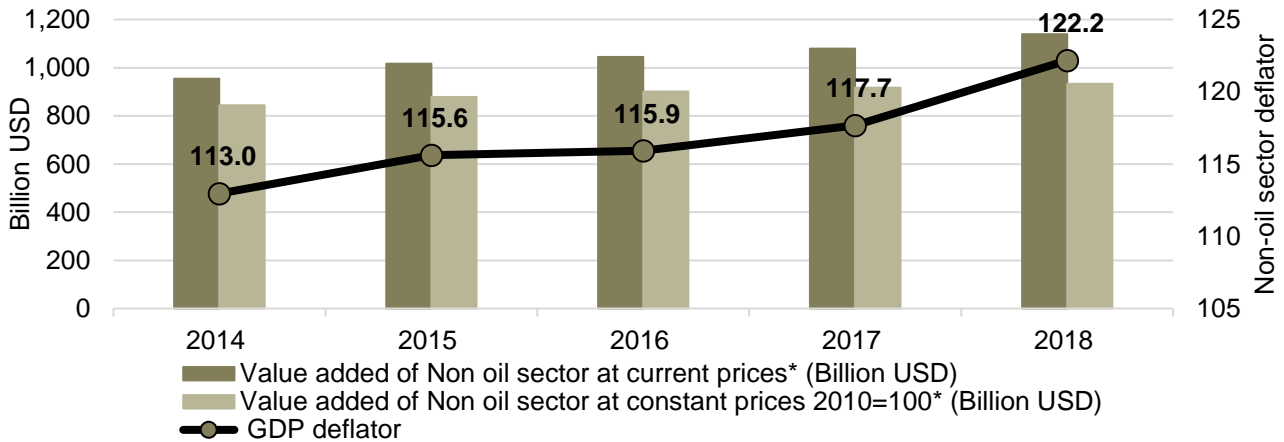
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Figure 12: Value added of oil sector at current and constant prices (2010 = 100) and oil sector deflator of GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Figure 13: Value added of non-oil sector at current and constant prices (2010 = 100) and non-oil sector deflator of GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

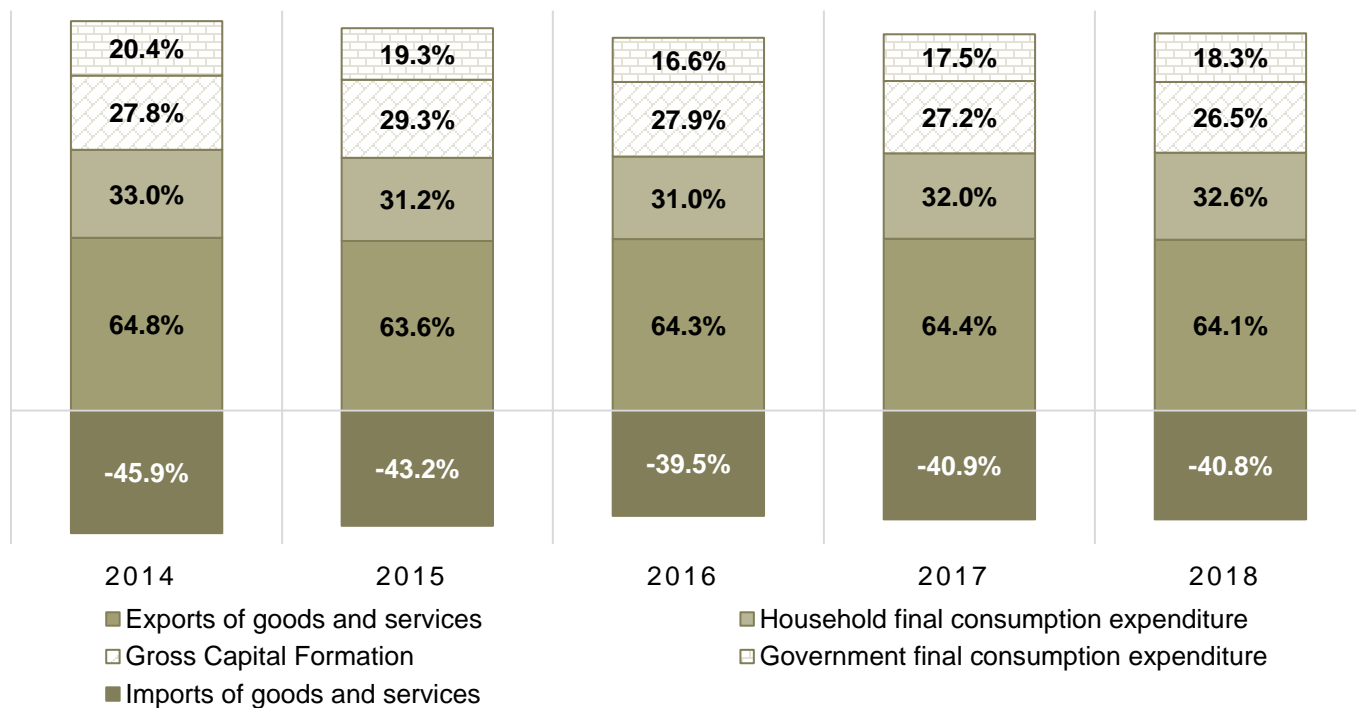
Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

The contribution of all expenditure components on GDP at constant prices remained almost at the same levels in the last five years, whereas exports of goods and services continue to contribute by 64.1% of GDP in 2018, reaching 967.3 billion USD which increased by 1.6% from its value in 2017 where its value was 951.8 billion USD (Figures 14 & 15). However, imports of goods and services represents 40.8% of GDP at constant prices in 2018 reached to 615.6 billion USD compared to 604.1 billion USD in 2017.

The household final consumption expenditure represents 32.6% of GDP at constant prices in 2018 reaching to 491.6 billion USD compared to 473.8 billion USD in 2017 with growth rate of 3.8%. The government final consumption expenditure represents 18.3% of GDP at constant prices in 2018, up by 6.9% compared to 2017.

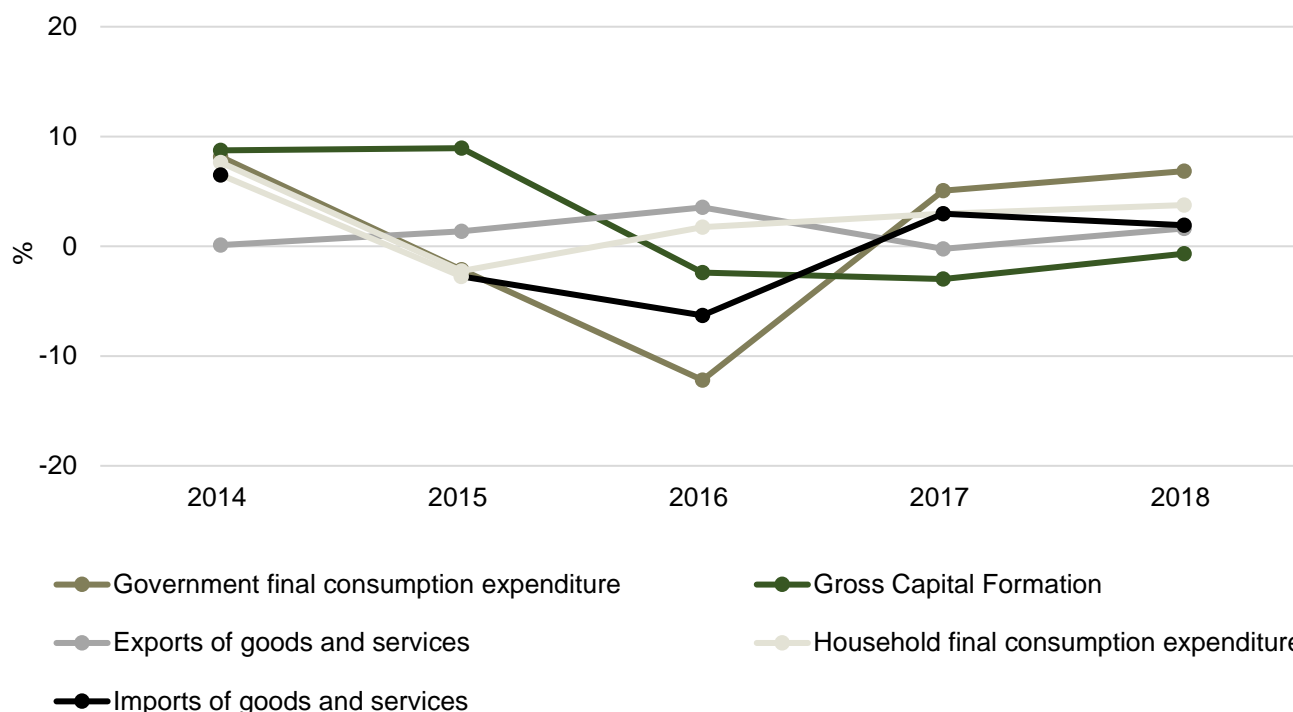
In terms of gross capital formation at constant prices, it continued to decline in the last three years, its decline by 0.7% in 2018 reaching 399.5 billion USD compared to 402.2 billion USD in 2017. The gross capital formation contributed by 26.5% of GDP at constant prices of GCC in 2018.

Figure 14: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Figure 15: Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for GCC, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

From previous indicators, the correlation between oil prices and GDP levels in GCC is clear, whether at current prices or at constant prices, as oil prices directly affect the value and quantity of production.

1.3 The most important international comparisons of the main National Accounts indicators of GCC for the year 2018

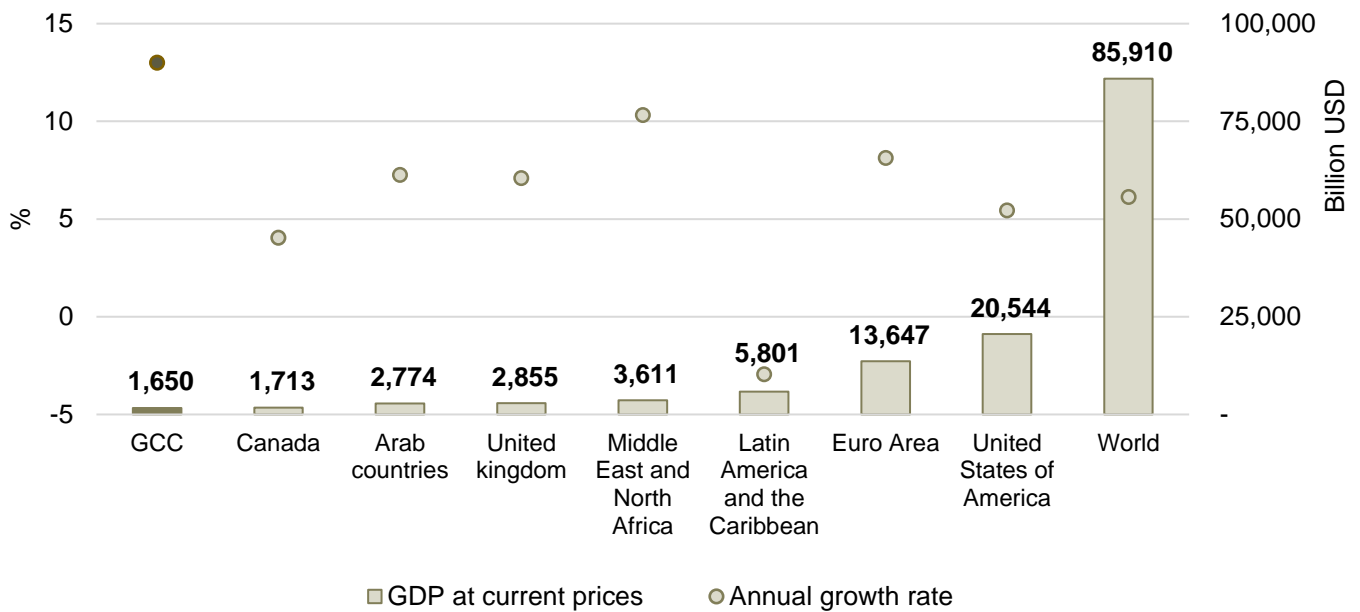
1.3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and annual growth rate

Estimates at current prices

The GDP at current prices of GCC contributed by 1.9% of the world GDP of 85,909.8 billion USD in 2018, at the level of Arab Countries, its contribution amounted to 59.5% of the Arab GDP which was 2,774.3¹ (Figure 16). GDP of GCC achieved growth at current prices of 13.0% in 2018, which is higher than the average world rate of 6.1% in the same year.

¹ World bank, December 2019

Figure 16: GDP at current prices and annual growth rate, 2018

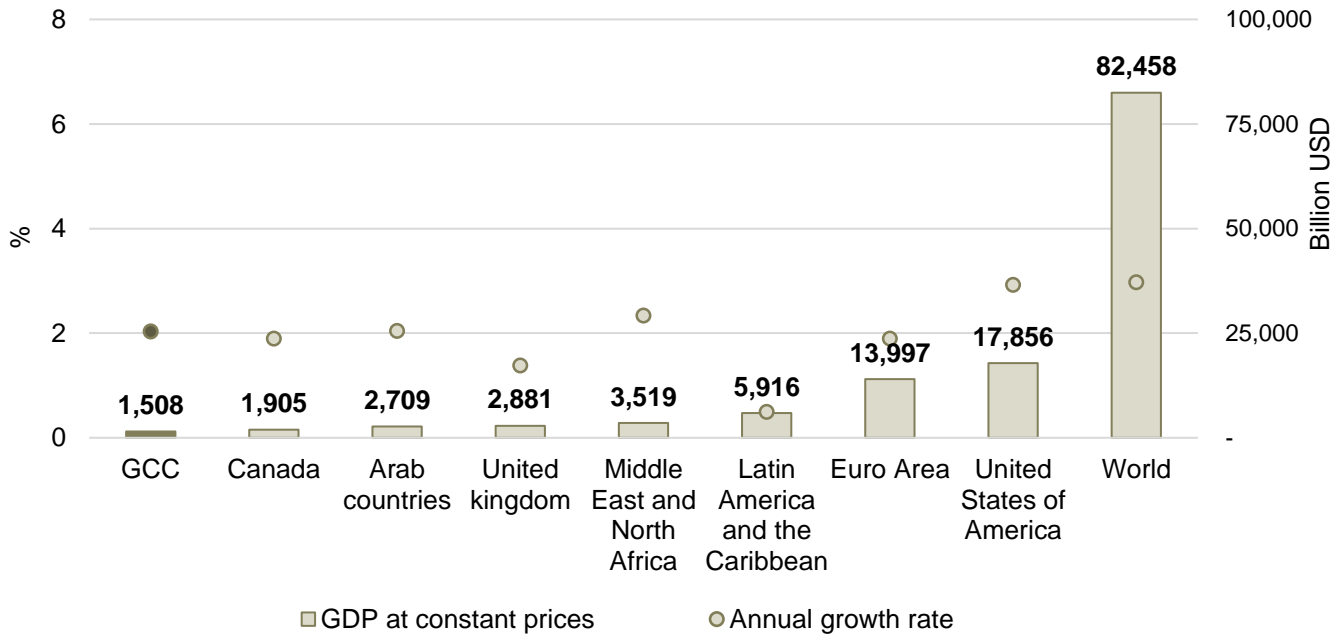


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020. World Bank, December 2019

Estimates at constant prices

The GDP at constant prices of GCC increased by 2.0% in 2018 from its value in 2017, while the average world annual growth rate was 3.0% (Figure 17).

Figure 17: GDP at constant prices (2010=100) and annual growth rate, 2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020. World Bank, December 2019

2. National Accounts at the level of GCC countries

2.1 United Arab Emirates (UAE)

2.1.1 The main National Accounts indicators of United Arab Emirates for the year 2018

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2010=100) has increased by 1.7% to achieve 392.8 billion USD in 2018 compared to 386.1 billion USD in 2017 (Table 5). While GDP at current prices increased to reach 414.2 billion USD in 2018 compared to 377.7 billion USD in 2017 with growth rate of 9.7 %.

According to the expenditure components on GDP at current prices, gross capital formation increased by 1.0% and reached 92.9 billion USD in 2018 compared to 92.0 billion USD in 2017.

The gross national income at current prices was about 416.2 billion USD in 2018 up by 9.4% compared to 2017. National disposable income reached 371.0 billion USD in 2018, compared to 339.3 billion USD in 2017 and gross national saving amounted to 156.9 billion USD in 2018.

As the increase of GDP value at current prices was greater than the increase in population of United Arab Emirates, this was followed by increase in GDP per capita at current prices to reach 44.5 thousand USD in 2018 compared to its value in 2017.

Table 5: The main National Accounts indicators of United Arab Emirates, 2017–2018

Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	386.1	392.8
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	0.5	1.7
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	377.7	414.2
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	5.8	9.7
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	92.0	92.9
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	380.5	416.2
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	339.3	371.0
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	146.9	156.9
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	40,594.3	44,514.9

* Base year 2010 = 100

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

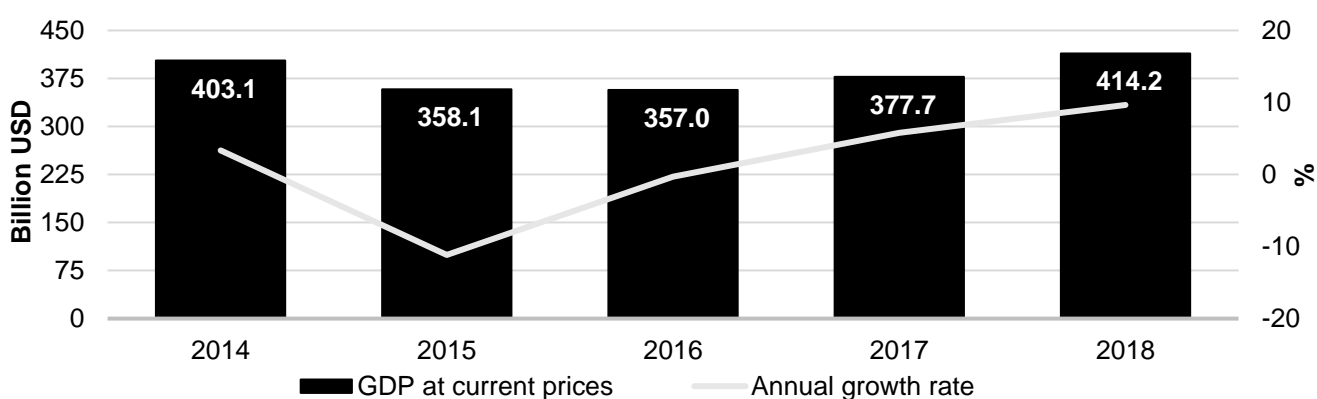
2.1.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018

2.1.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

The GDP at current prices of the United Arab Emirates increased by 9.7% in 2018 to reach 414.2 billion USD compared to 377.7 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 18).

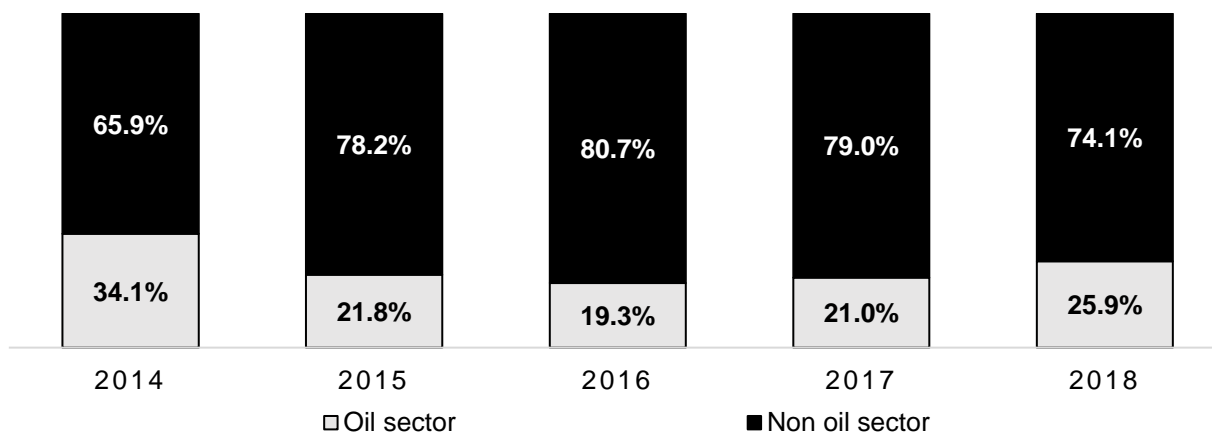
Figure 18: GDP at Current Prices and Annual Growth Rate for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the contribution of oil (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices, the contribution of oil sector increased to 25.9% in 2018 reaching to 107.1 billion USD (Figure 19). It is noted that the contribution of the oil sector has increased again during 2017 and 2018, as a result of the improvement in oil prices. In contrast, the contribution of non-oil sector with its various activities decreased to 74.1% in 2018 compared to 79.0% in 2017.

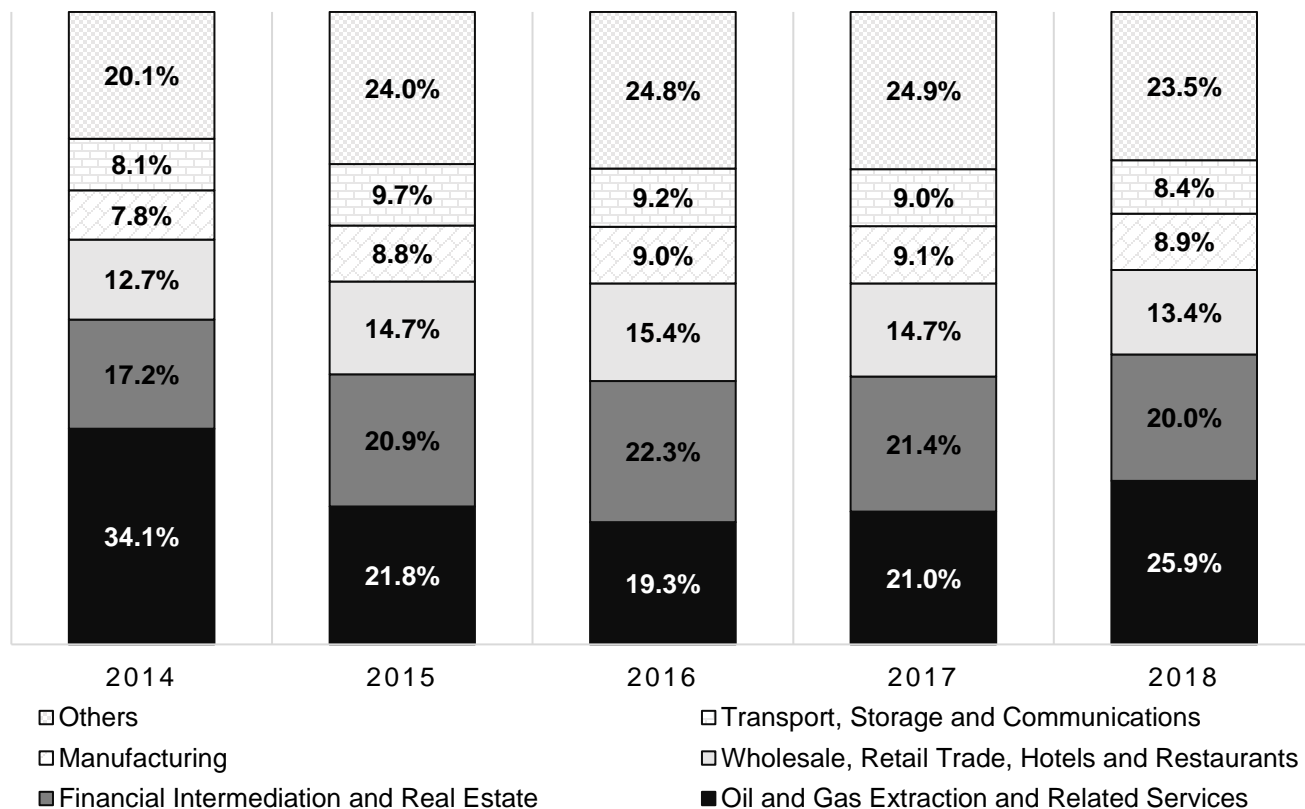
Figure 19: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In terms of the contribution of the most important economic activities within non-oil sector in GDP at current prices in 2018, financial intermediation and real estate activities contributed by 20.0% to reach 82.7 billion USD, while wholesale, retail trade, hotel and restaurants activities came second within this sector with a contribution of 13.4% to reach 55.3 billion USD in the same year (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018

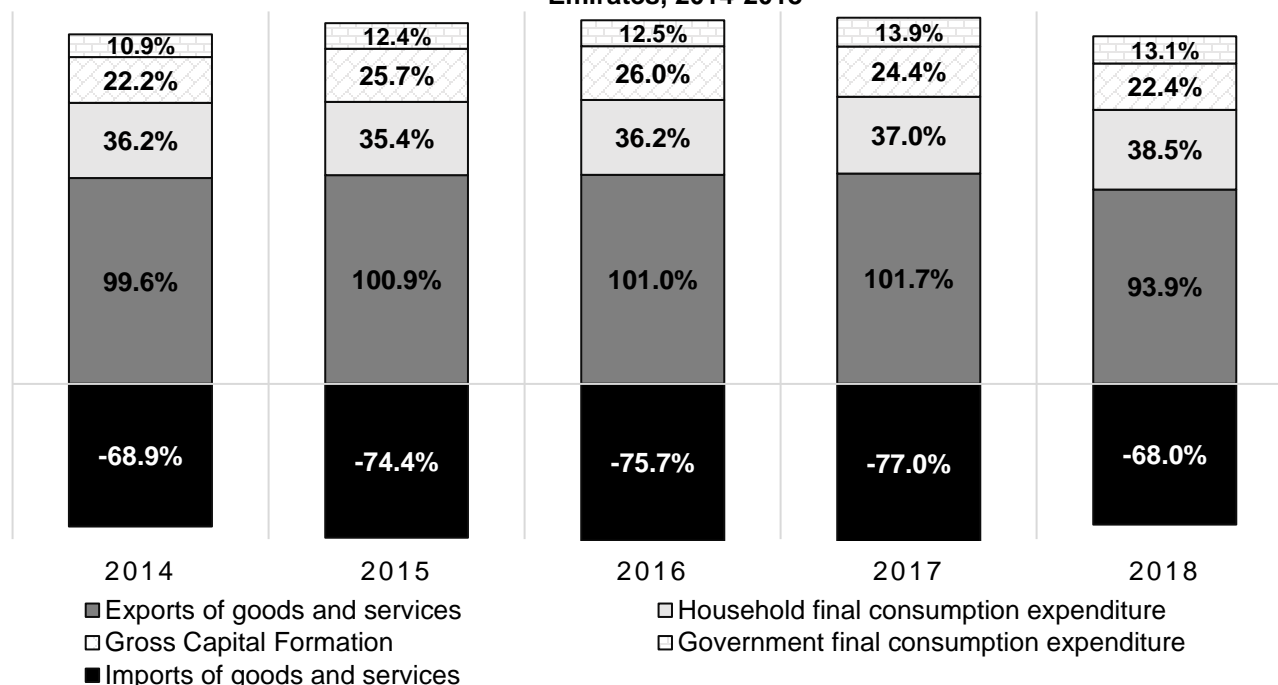


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

In terms of expenditure components on GDP, the contribution of net exports and imports of goods and services reached to 25.9% of GDP at current prices in 2018 (Figure 21). The value of exports of goods and services contributed by 93.9% of GDP at current prices in 2018 to reach 388.8 billion USD, while Imports of goods and services represent 68.0% in absolute value of GDP (imports of goods and services contributed negatively in GDP). Also, household final consumption expenditure was 159.6 billion USD represented contributing 38.5% from GDP, while the contribution of government final consumption expenditure was 13.1% in 2018. The gross capital formation contributed by 22.4% in GDP in 2018.

Figure 21: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

United Arab Emirates recorded an increase in gross national income by 9.4% in 2018, the value of net current transfers amounted to -45.2 billion USD compared to -41.2 billion USD in 2017, thus the value of gross national disposable income was 371.0 billion USD compared to 339.3 billion USD in 2017, increased by 9.3% in 2018 compared to 2017 (Table 6). While gross national saving amounted to 156.9 billion USD in 2018 increased by 6.8% compared to 146.9 billion USD in 2017.

Table 6: Relations between gross production, income and saving of United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018

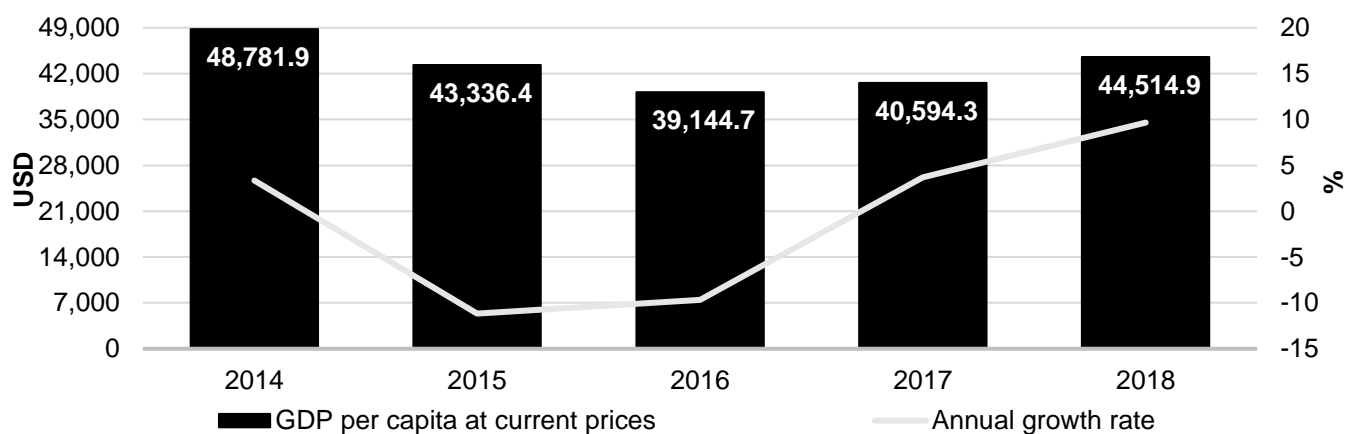
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	403.1	358.1	357.0	377.7	414.2
Annual growth rate (%)	3.3	-11.2	-0.3	5.8	9.7
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	403.8	359.9	359.1	380.5	416.2
Annual growth rate (%)	3.1	-10.9	-0.2	5.9	9.4
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-28.2	-39.6	-39.1	-41.2	-45.2
Annual growth rate (%)	6.0	-40.8	1.4	-5.4	-9.7
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	375.6	320.2	320.0	339.3	371.0
Annual growth rate (%)	3.8	-14.8	-0.1	6.0	9.3
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	190.2	171.2	173.9	192.4	214.0
Annual growth rate (%)	8.6	-10.0	1.6	10.6	11.2
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	185.5	149.0	146.1	146.9	156.9
Annual growth rate (%)	-0.6	-19.7	-1.9	0.5	6.8

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

GDP per capita in United Arab Emirates increased in 2018 to reach 44.5 thousand USD, with growth rate of 9.7% compared to its value in 2017 (Figure 22).

Figure 22: GDP per capita at current prices and annual growth rate for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



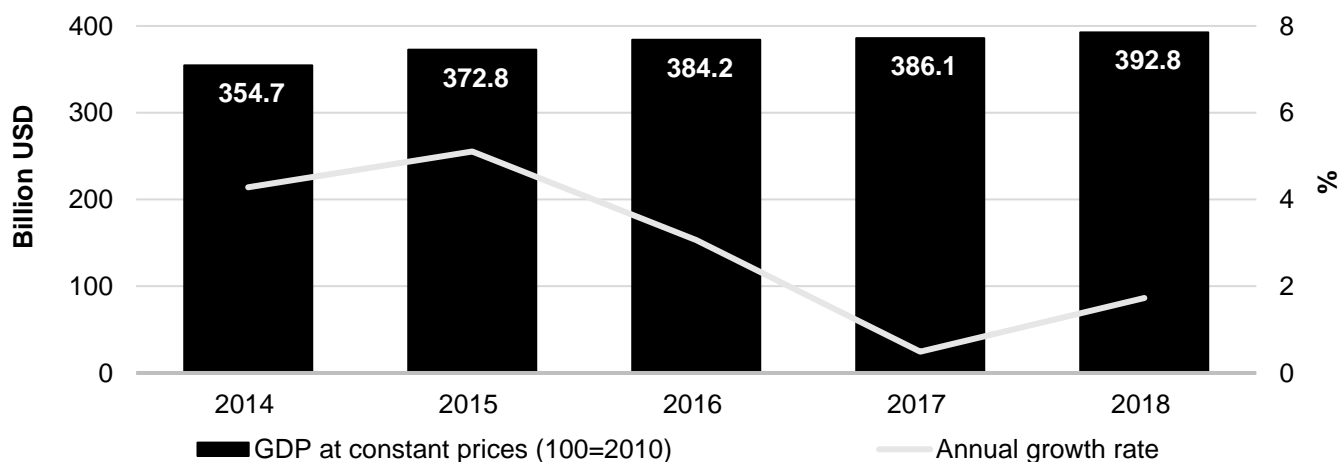
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.1.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2010 = 100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

GDP at constant prices of United Arab Emirates maintaining its upward trend during 2014-2018, although there was a fluctuation in growth rates. The year 2018 witnessed growth by 1.7% compared to 0.5% in 2017 (the lowest annual growth rate in last five years) (Figure 23). GDP at constant prices reached 392.8 billion USD in 2018 compared to 386.1 billion USD in 2017.

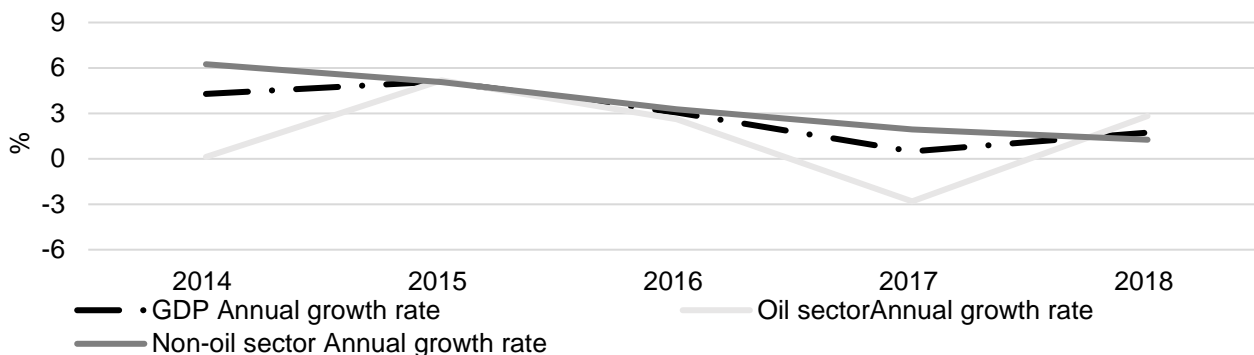
Figure 23: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) and annual growth rate for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The value added of non-oil sector at constant prices continued to grow in the last five years, however its annual growth rates started to slowdown since 2015 reaching its lowest growth rate at that period in 2018 which was 1.3% (Figure 24). The value added of oil sector increased to reach 117.7 billion USD in 2018 compared to 114.4 billion USD in 2017 increased by 2.8% after its value was decreased by the same rate in 2017.

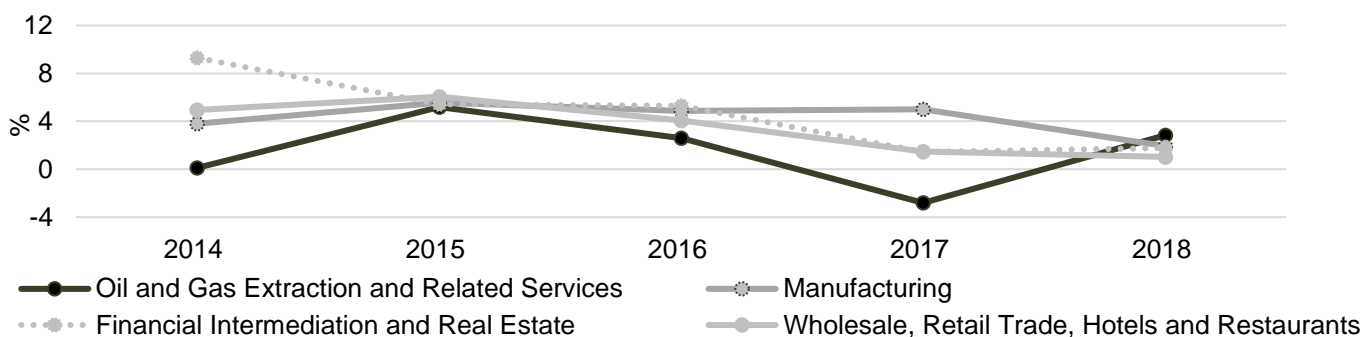
Figure 24: Annual growth rate of oil and non-oil sectors at constant prices (2010 = 100) for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of growth rates of the most important non-oil activities at constant prices, financial intermediation and real estate activities grew by 1.8% in 2018, these activities contributing by 18.7% of GDP at constant prices (Figure 25). While wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants activities ranked the second as the highest contributing activities in GDP at constant prices, it contributed by 13.8%. These activities achieved growth by 1.0% in 2018 compared to 2017. Manufacturing activities witnessed increased in its value by 1.9% in 2018 compared to 2017. It is worth noting that the activities of electricity, gas and water supplies are the only activities that have decreased in their value among the activities of the non-oil sector in 2018, as they decreased by 2.3%.

Figure 25: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2010 = 100) for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018

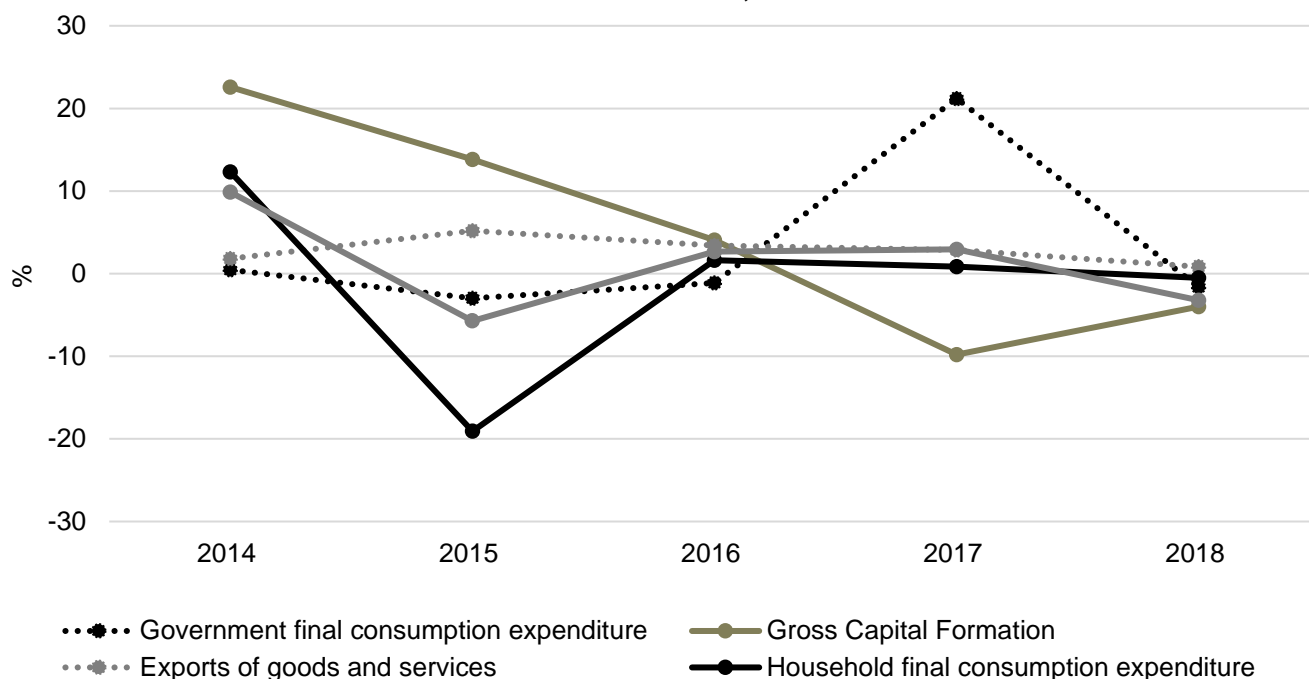


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

The values of all expenditure components on GDP at constant prices declined except the value of exports of goods and services in 2018 (Figure 26). The expenditure on gross capital formation declined with highest rate of 4.0% and this component constitutes 24.2% of GDP in 2018, followed by imports of goods and services in terms of decline by 3.2% compared to 2017. In addition, final consumption expenditure, in both governmental and household, decreased by 1.6% and 0.5%, respectively, in 2018 compared to 2017. On the other hand, the value of exports of goods and services grow by 0.8% in 2018 compared to 2017.

Figure 26: Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for United Arab Emirates, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.2 Kingdom of Bahrain

2.2.1 The main National Accounts indicators of Kingdom of Bahrain for the year 2018

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2010=100) was 33.7 billion USD in 2018 increased by 1.8% compared to 33.1 billion USD in 2017 (Table 7). While the value of GDP at current prices reached 37.7 billion USD in 2018, by increase of 6.1% compared to 2017.

According to the expenditure components on GDP at current prices, gross capital formation witnessed the highest growth rate among the other components in 2018 by 17.1% compared to 2017 which reached to 13.7 billion USD.

The gross national income at current prices in 2018 was about 35.7 billion USD, while national disposable income was 32.5 billion USD, as national saving was 11.4 billion USD.

GDP per capita at current prices in Kingdom of Bahrain reached 25.1 thousand USD in 2018, compared to 23.6 thousand USD in 2017.

Table 7: The main National Accounts indicators of Kingdom of Bahrain, 2017 – 2018

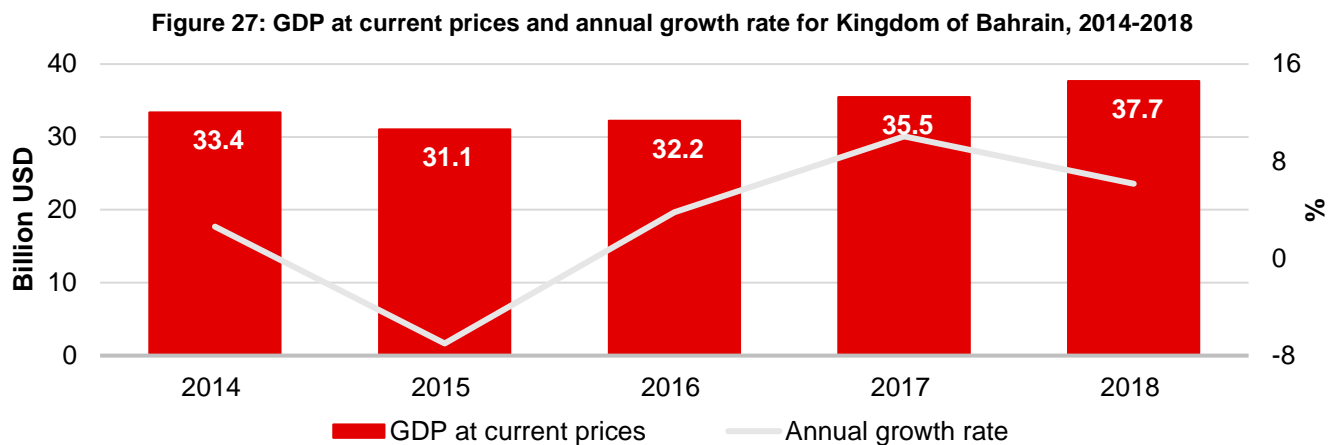
Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	33.1	33.7
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	4.3	1.8
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	35.5	37.7
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	10.0	6.1
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	11.7	13.7
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	33.8	35.7
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	31.3	32.5
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	10.6	11.4
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	23,631.6	25,050.1
*Base year 2010 = 100 Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020		

2.2.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018

2.2.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

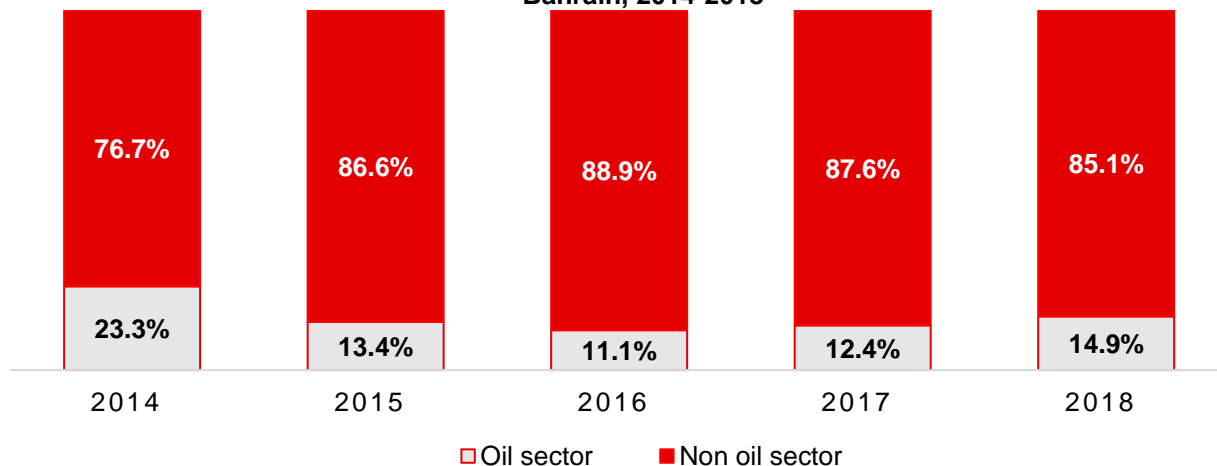
GDP at current prices increased in 2018 to reach 37.7 billion USD with a growth rate of 6.1% compared to 35.5 billion USD and a growth rate of 10.0% in 2017 (Figure 27).



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the contribution of oil (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices, the contribution of oil sector reached 14.9% in 2018 (Figure 28). In contrast, the contribution of non-oil sector reached 85.1% in 2018.

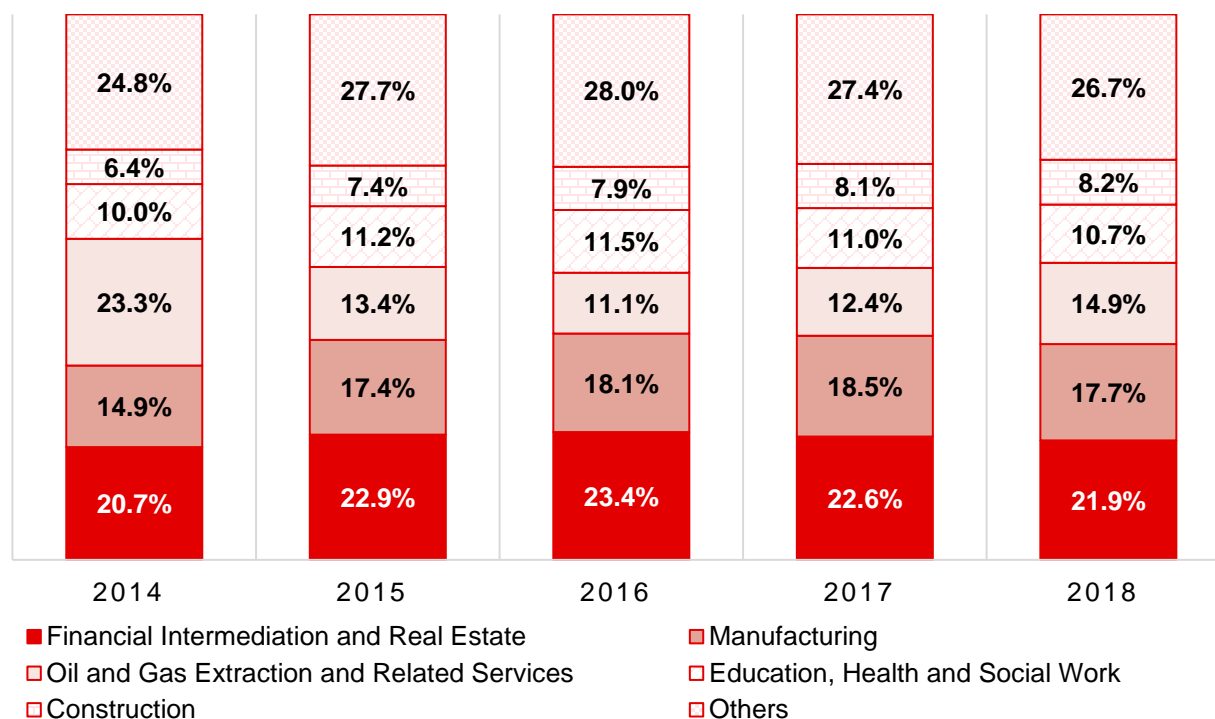
Figure 28: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In terms of economic activities, financial intermediation and real estate activities remained the highest contributor in GDP at current prices with a contribution of 21.9% in 2018 rising by 2.8% than it was in 2017 (Figure 29). Followed by manufacturing activities with a contribution of 17.7%. Then the activities of oil and gas extraction and related services which contributed by 14.9% in 2018.

Figure 29: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018

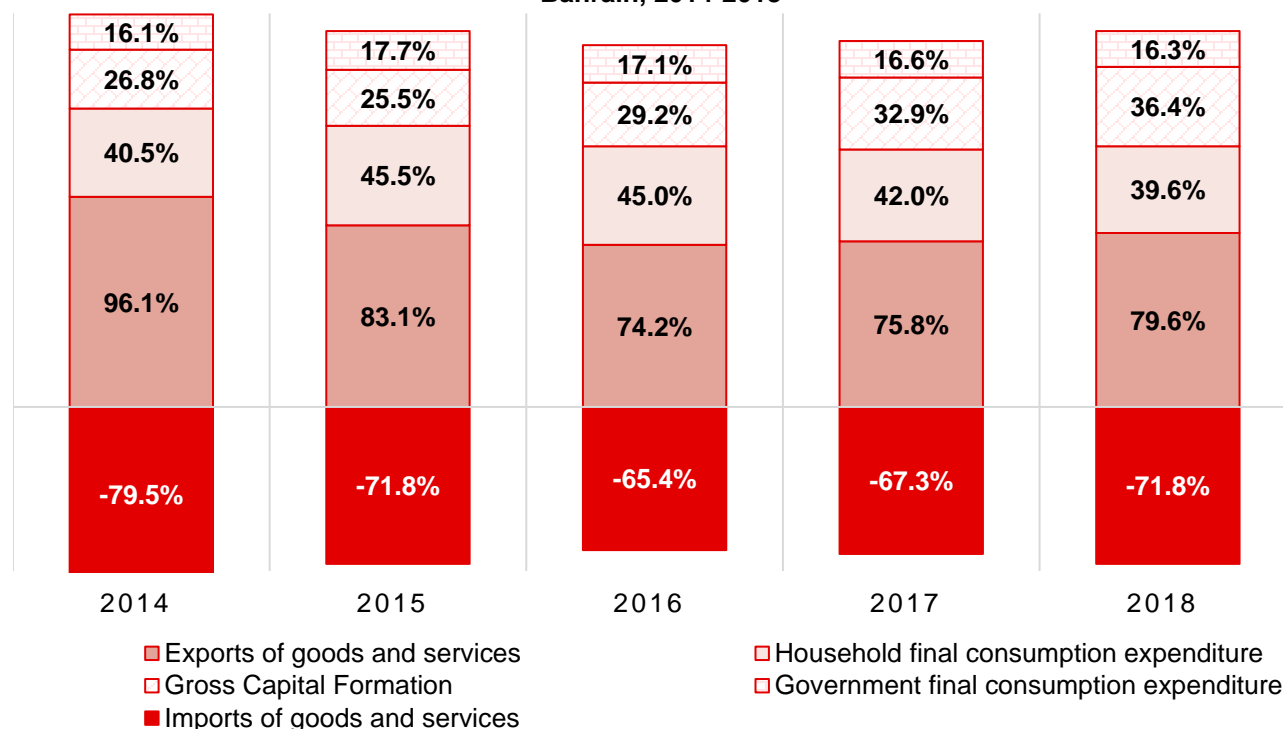


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

Exports of goods and services represents 79.6% from GDP at current prices in 2018, On the other hand, the absolute contribution of imports of goods and services (imports of goods and services contributed negatively in GDP) has reached 71.8% in 2018 (Figure 30). Gross capital formation achieved a high growth rate of 17.1% in 2018 with contribution of 36.4% in GDP. While the value of government final consumption expenditure contributed by 16.3% in GDP. In addition, household final consumption expenditure contributed by 39.6% in GDP in 2018 to reach 14.9 billion USD.

Figure 30: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

Kingdom of Bahrain recorded an annual increase in gross national income by 5.7% to reach 35.7 billion USD, while the net current transfers reached -3.3 billion USD in 2018, thus, gross national disposable income was 32.5 billion USD increasing by 3.6% from 2017 (Table 8). While gross national saving amounted to 11.4 billion USD in 2018 increasing by 8.0% compared to 10.6 billion USD in 2017.

Table 8: Relations between gross production, income and saving of Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018

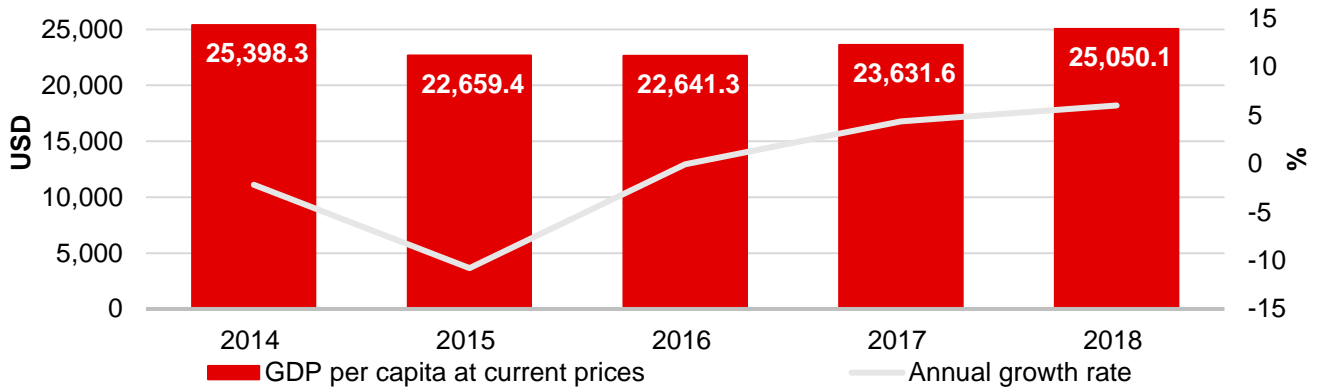
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	33.4	31.1	32.2	35.5	37.7
Annual growth rate (%)	2.6	-7.0	3.8	10.0	6.1
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	32.0	29.6	30.7	33.8	35.7
Annual growth rate (%)	2.1	-7.6	3.8	10.0	5.7
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-3.3
Annual growth rate (%)	9.2	0.1	1.0	3.1	32.6
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	29.7	27.2	28.3	31.3	32.5
Annual growth rate (%)	1.6	-8.2	4.1	10.6	3.6
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	18.9	19.6	20.0	20.8	21.1
Annual growth rate (%)	3.2	3.8	2.0	3.9	1.3
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	10.7	7.6	8.3	10.6	11.4
Annual growth rate (%)	-1.0	-29.2	9.5	26.7	8.0

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

GDP per capita at current prices in Kingdom of Bahrain increased in 2018 to reach 25.1 thousand USD with growth rate of 6.0% compared to 23.6 thousand USD in 2017 (Figure 31).

Figure 31: GDP per capita at current prices and annual growth rate for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018



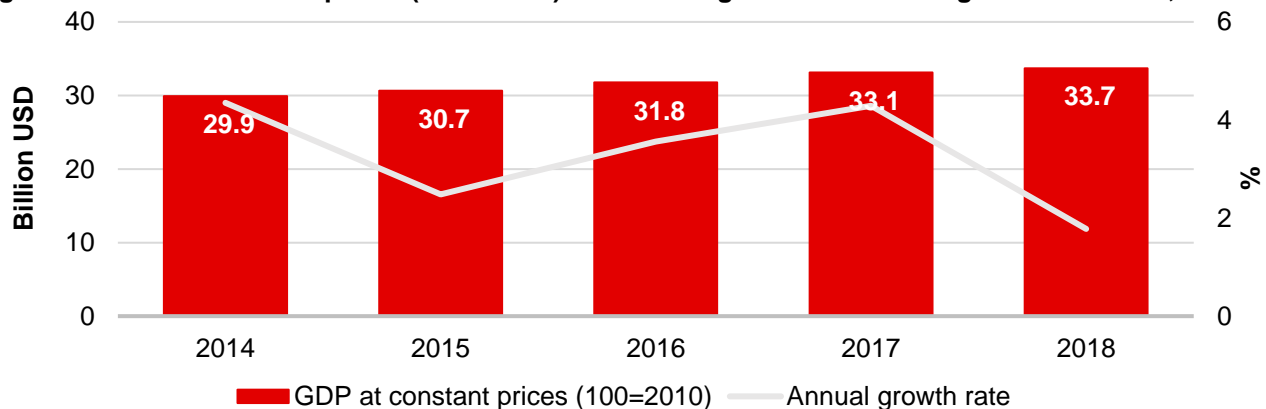
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.2.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2010 = 100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

Kingdom of Bahrain's GDP at constant prices maintained positive growth rates during 2014-2018, ranging between 1.8% in 2018 and 4.4% in 2014, as its value increased from 29.9 billion USD in 2014 to reach 33.7 billion USD in 2018 (Figure 32).

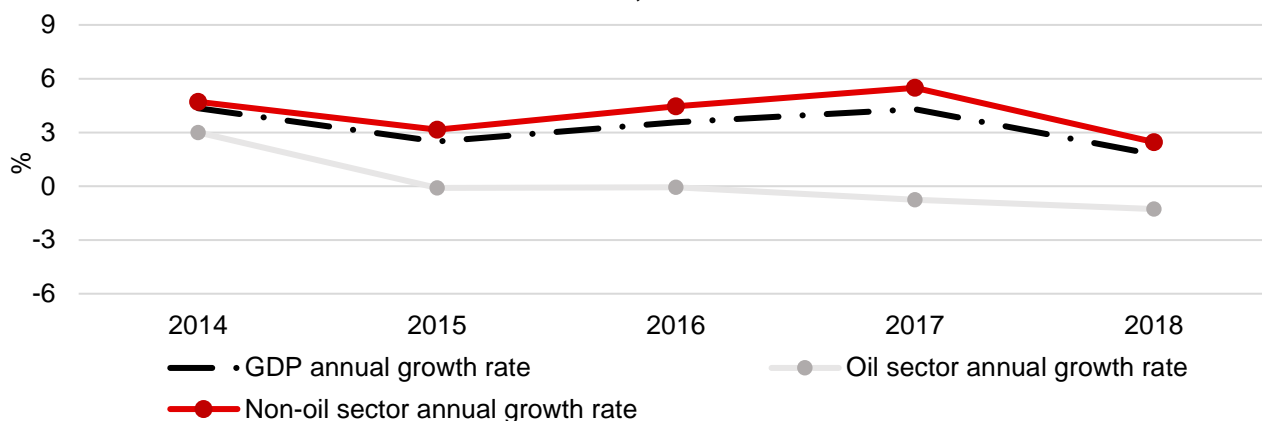
Figure 32: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) and annual growth rate for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In spite of the positive growth rate of GDP at constant prices during the period 2014-2018, the value added of oil sector at constant prices has continued to decline since 2015 the rate of decline has reached 1.3% in 2018 with value of 6.0 billion USD. On the other hand, the value added of non-oil sector maintained positive growth rates during the period 2014-2018, as it grew by 2.5% in 2018 to reach 27.7 billion USD (Figure 33).

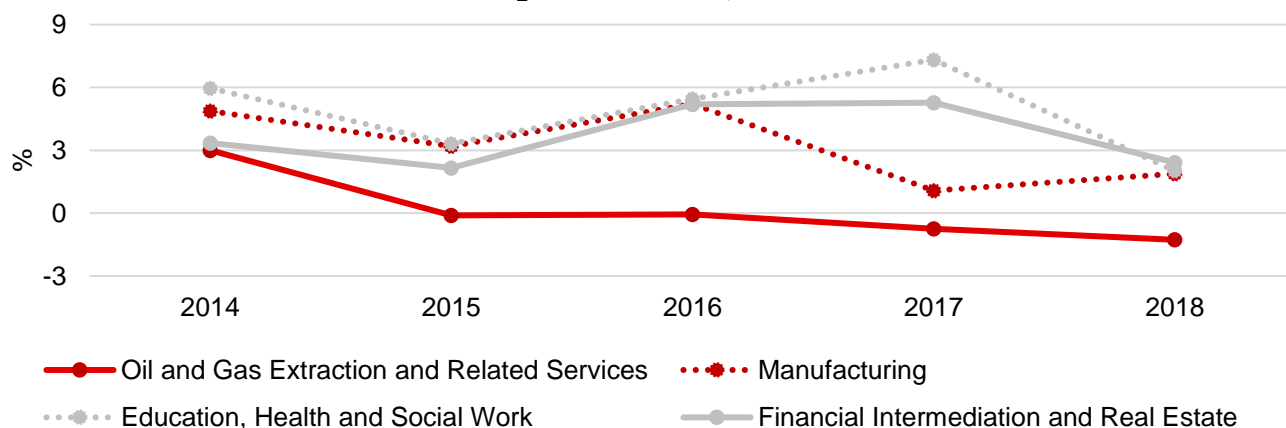
Figure 33: Annual growth rate of oil and non-oil sectors at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the growth rates of the most important economic activities at constant prices in 2018, financial intermediation and real estate activities increased by annual growth rate of 2.4%, followed by education, health and social work activities by 2.0%, manufacturing activities by 1.9% (Figure 34). It is worth mentioning that the highest growth rate at constant prices was in transport, storage and communications activities, as it grew by 8.3% in 2018, while the oil and gas extraction and related services activities decreased by 1.3%, electricity, gas and water supplies activities decreased by 1.7% and construction activities by 0.3% in 2018 compared to 2017.

Figure 34: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018

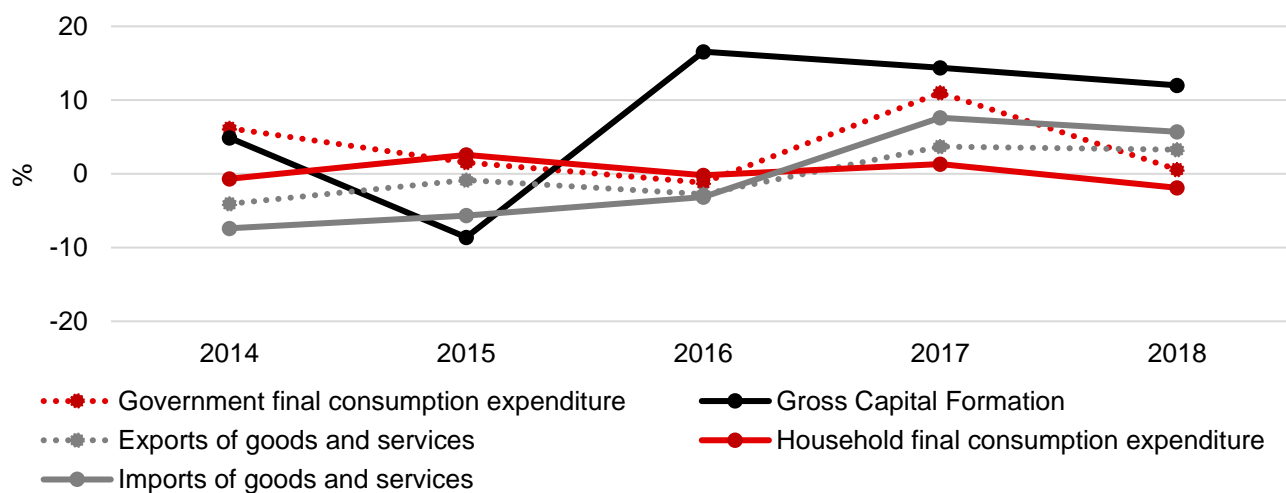


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

All expenditure components on GDP achieved positive growth rates in 2018, excluding household consumption expenditure, which declined by 1.9% to reach 12.7 billion USD, compared to 12.9 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 35). As the gross capital formation grow by 12.0% to reach 11.2 billion USD in 2018, imports of goods and services grow by 5.7% to reach 23.5 billion USD, exports of goods and services grow by 3.3% to reach 27.7 billion USD, and the final government consumption expenditure grow by 0.6% in 2018 compared to 2017 to reach 5.6 billion USD

Figure 35: Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Kingdom of Bahrain, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.3 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)

2.3.1 The main National Accounts indicators of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the year 2018

The value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2010=100) was 701.6 billion USD in 2018 increased from its value in 2017 by 2.4% (Table 9). While GDP at current prices in 2018 increased by 14.2% to reach 786.5 billion USD in 2018.

According to the expenditure components on GDP at current prices, gross capital formation amounted to 190.6 billion USD in 2018 declined from its value in 2017 which was 198.7 billion USD by 4.1%.

Gross national income at current prices reached 793.9 billion USD in 2018. National disposable income was 753.2 billion USD, while national saving increased from 209.1 billion USD in 2017 to reach 261.4 billion USD in 2018.

GDP per capita at current prices increased to reach 23.5 thousand USD in 2018 compared to 21.1 billion USD in 2017.

Table 9: The main National Accounts indicators of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2017 – 2018

Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	685.0	701.6
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	-0.7	2.4
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	688.6	786.5
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	6.8	14.2
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	198.7	190.6
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	699.3	793.9
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	661.0	753.2
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	209.1	261.4
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	21,114.1	23,538.9
* Base year 2010 = 100 Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020		

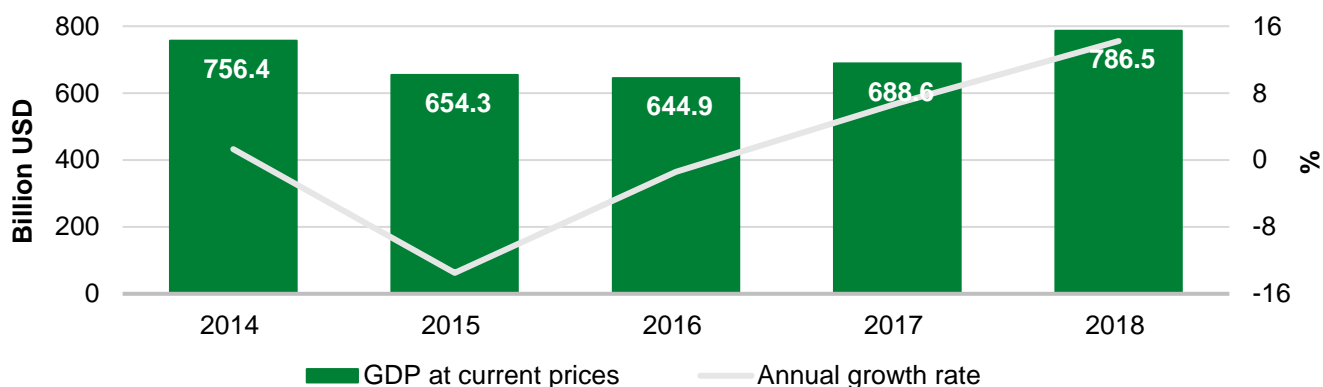
2.3.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018

2.3.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

Saudi economy witnessed significant growth in 2018, as the value of GDP at current prices increased to reach 786.5 billion USD compared to 688.6 billion USD in 2017, this annual growth rate considered as the best rate of GDP in the last five years (Figure 36).

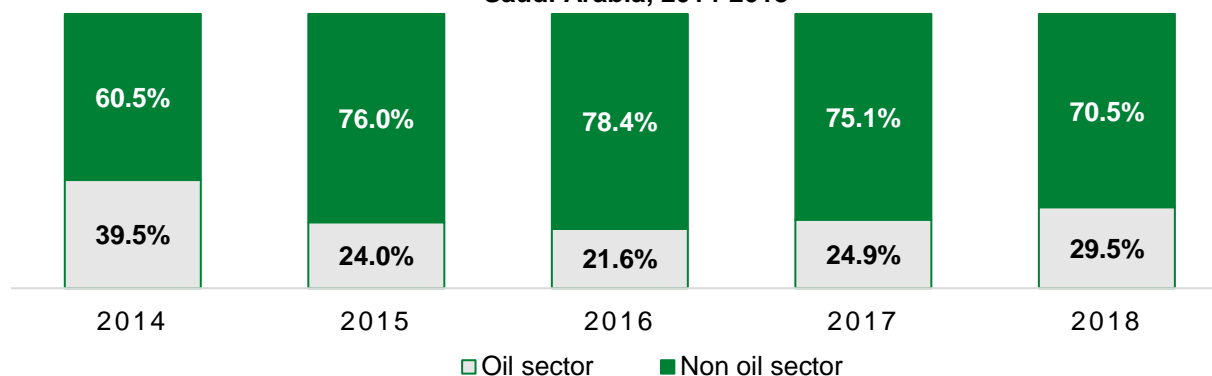
Figure 36: GDP at current prices and annual growth rate for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the contribution of oil (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices, the contribution of oil sector increased to reach 29.5% in 2018, where the contribution of oil sector in 2017 was 24.9% (Figure 37). However, the contribution of non-oil sector was 70.5% in 2018.

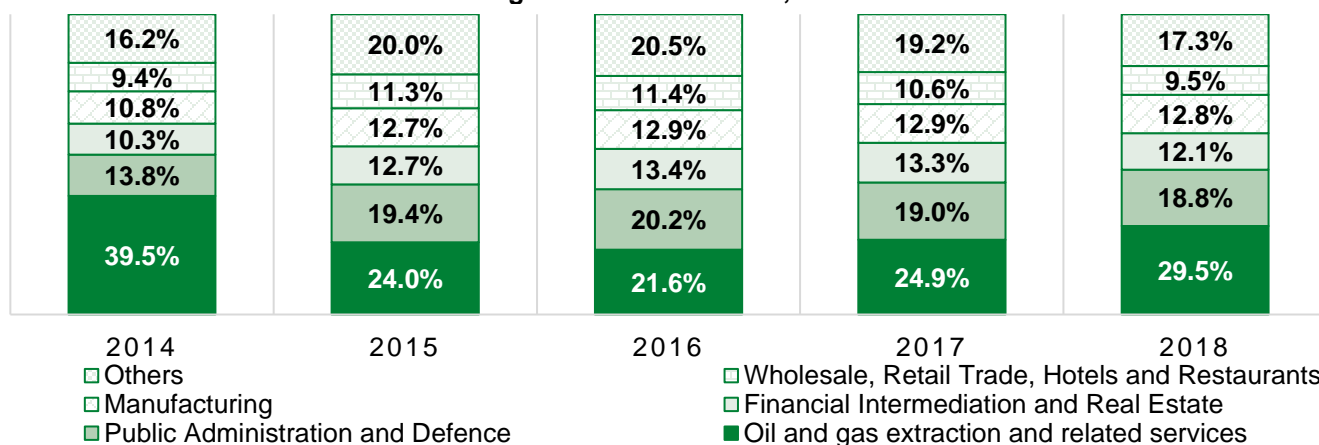
Figure 37: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The activities of oil sector continued as the highest performing activities in contribution in GDP during 2014-2018, where it contributed by 29.5% in 2018, public administration and defense activities came second with 18.8% (Figure 38). Followed by financial intermediation and real estate activities which representing 12.1% of GDP in 2018.

Figure 38: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018

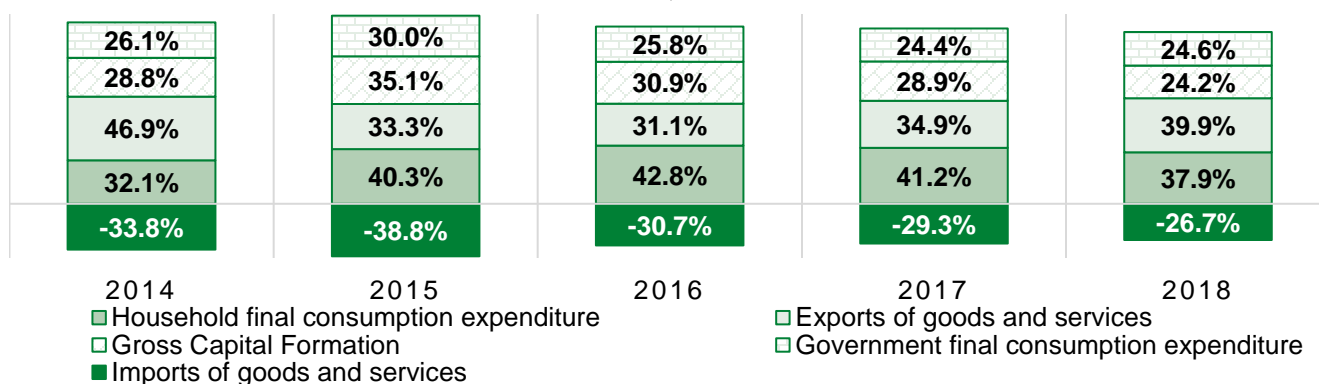


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

The final consumption expenditure amounted to 491.8 billion USD in 2018, and contributed by 62.5% of GDP, divided between government final consumption expenditure which contributed by 24.6% and the household final consumption expenditure which contributed by 37.9% (Figure 39). While the value of exports of goods and services amounted to 313.8 billion USD with a contribution of 39.9% of GDP compared to 240.0 billion USD in 2017. While imports of goods and services amounted to 209.7 billion USD contributing by 26.7% (imports of goods and services contributed negatively in GDP) and increased by 3.8% from 2017. Gross capital formation contributed by 24.2% in 2018 reached to 190.6 billion USD declined by 4.1% from 2017.

Figure 39: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

Gross national income increased by 13.5% in 2018, with value of 793.9 billion USD, the net current transfers amounted to -40.9 billion USD in 2018, Thus, total value of national disposable income was 753.2 billion USD compared to 661.0 billion USD in 2017, increased by 13.9% (Table 10). While gross national saving amounted to 261.4 billion USD in 2018 increasing by 25.0% compared to 209.1 billion USD in 2017.

Table 10: Relations between gross production, income and saving of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018

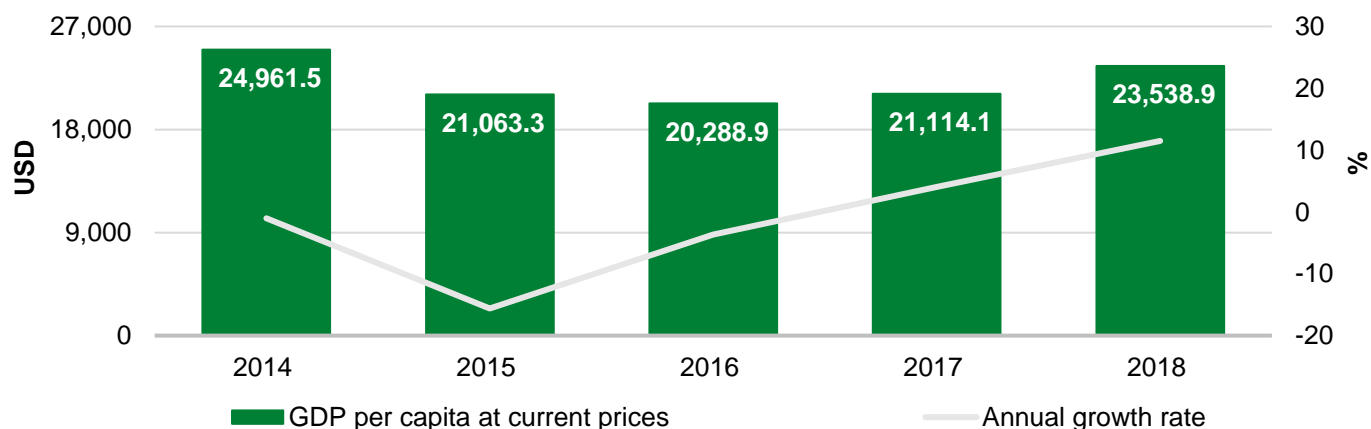
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	756.4	654.3	644.9	688.6	786.5
Annual growth rate (%)	1.3	-13.5	-1.4	6.8	14.2
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	772.9	671.5	660.7	699.3	793.9
Annual growth rate (%)	1.7	-13.1	-1.6	5.8	13.5
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-38.7	-44.7	-42.3	-38.3	-40.7
Annual growth rate (%)	8.0	15.4	-5.3	-9.6	6.3
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	734.1	626.8	618.3	661.0	753.2
Annual growth rate (%)	1.4	-14.6	-1.4	6.9	13.9
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	439.7	460.0	442.7	451.9	491.8
Annual growth rate (%)	12.4	4.6	-3.8	2.1	8.8
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	294.4	166.9	175.7	209.1	261.4
Annual growth rate (%)	-11.6	-43.3	5.3	19.1	25.0

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2018 increased to 23.5 thousand USD compared to 21.1 thousand USD in 2017 increased by 11.5% (Figure 40).

Figure 40: GDP per capita at current prices and annual growth rate for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



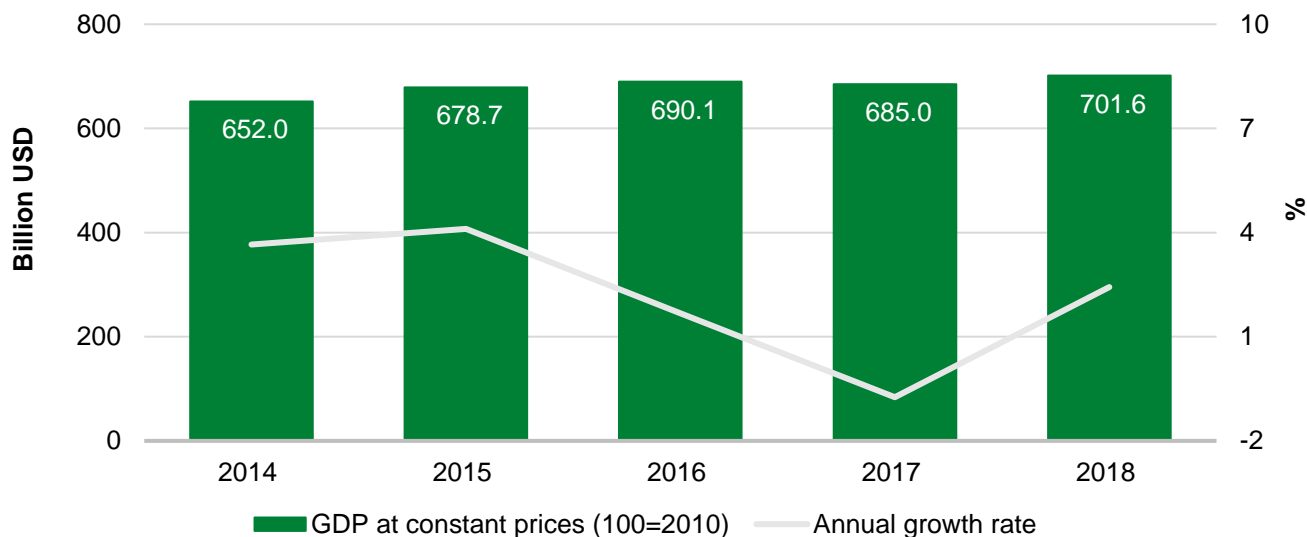
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.3.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2010 = 100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's GDP at constant prices achieved a positive growth of 2.4% in 2018 after the decline by 0.7% in 2017 to reach 701.6 billion USD compared to 685.0 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 41).

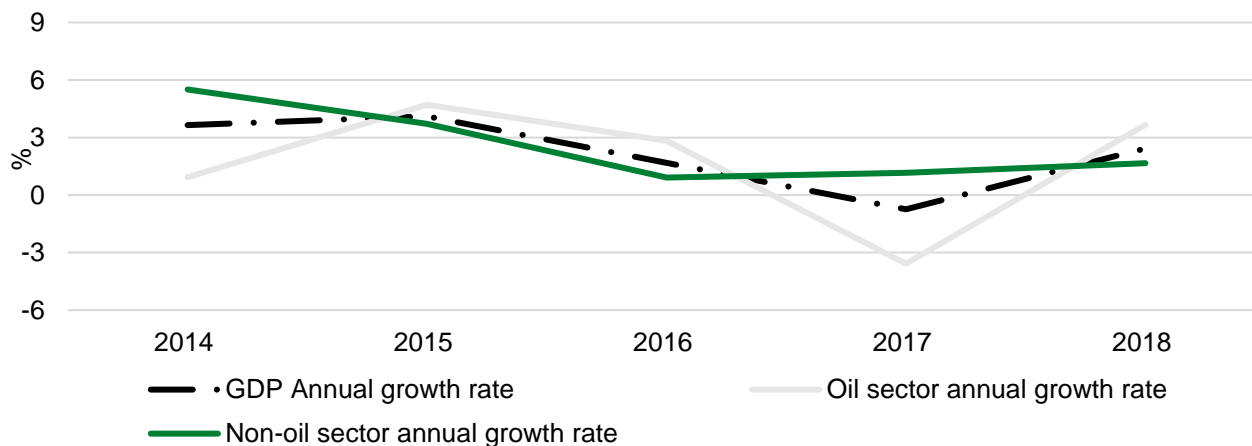
Figure 41: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) and annual growth rate for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The value added of oil sector at constant prices witnessed annual increase by 3.7% in 2018 to reach 276.5 billion USD after declined by 3.6% in 2017 (Figure 42). Also, the value added of non-oil sector growth by 1.7% in 2018 to reach 425.2 billion USD.

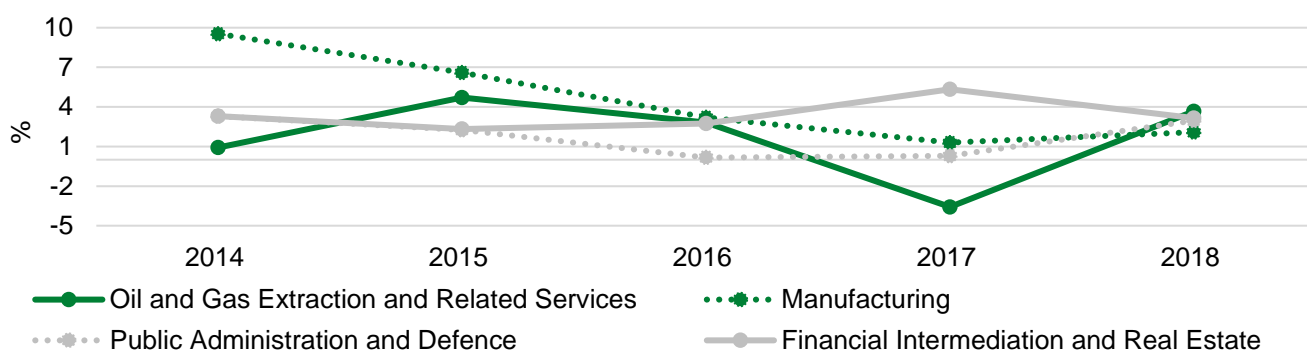
Figure 42: Annual growth rate of oil and non-oil sectors at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the growth rates of the most important non-oil activities at constant prices, financial intermediation and real estate activities - which contributed 9.8% of GDP at constant prices - achieved growth rate of 3.2% in 2018 (Figure 43). In addition, the annual growth rate of public administration and defense activities reached to 3.0% in the same year, and these activities represented 13.9% of GDP at constant prices in 2018.

Figure 43: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018

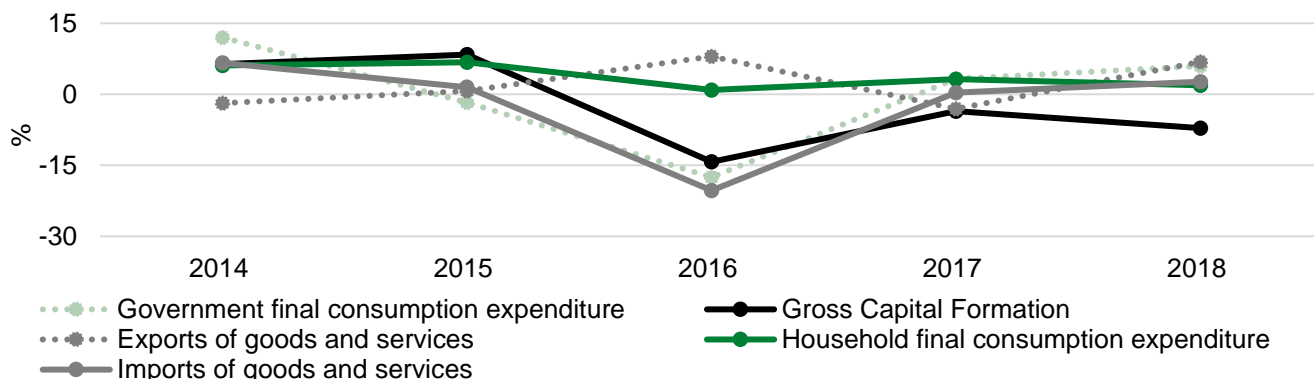


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

All expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (excluding gross capital formation) witnessed positive growth in 2018, as the value of exports of goods and services grow by 6.8%, final consumption expenditure (government and household) by 3.4%, and imports of goods and services by 2.6 % In 2018 (Figure 44). On the other hand, the value of the gross capital formation decreased by 7.1% in 2018 to reach 164.6 billion USD compared to 77.2 billion USD in 2017.

Figure 44: Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.4 Sultanate of Oman

2.4.1 The main National Accounts indicators of Sultanate of Oman for the year 2018

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2010 = 100) reached about 76.3 billion USD in 2018 increased by 1.8% compared to 2017 (Table 11). While the value of GDP at current prices increased to reach 79.3 billion USD with growth rate of 12.3% in 2018 compared to 2017.

As for expenditure components on GDP at current prices, gross capital formation amounted to 18.4 billion USD in 2018 compared to 19.4 billion USD in 2017.

Gross national income at current prices reached to 74.0 billion USD in 2018 compared to 67.7 billion USD in 2017, while national disposable income was about 64.0 billion USD in 2018 and national saving value was 14.1 billion USD.

GDP per capita at current prices increased by 11.3% reached to 17.2 thousand USD in 2018 compared to 15.5 thousand USD in 2017.

Table 11: The main National Accounts indicators of Sultanate of Oman, 2017 – 2018

Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	75.0	76.3
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	0.3	1.8
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	70.6	79.3
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	7.8	12.3
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	19.4	18.4
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	67.7	74.0
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	57.9	64.0
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	8.8	14.1
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	15,482.1	17,227.7
* Base year 2010 = 100 Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020		

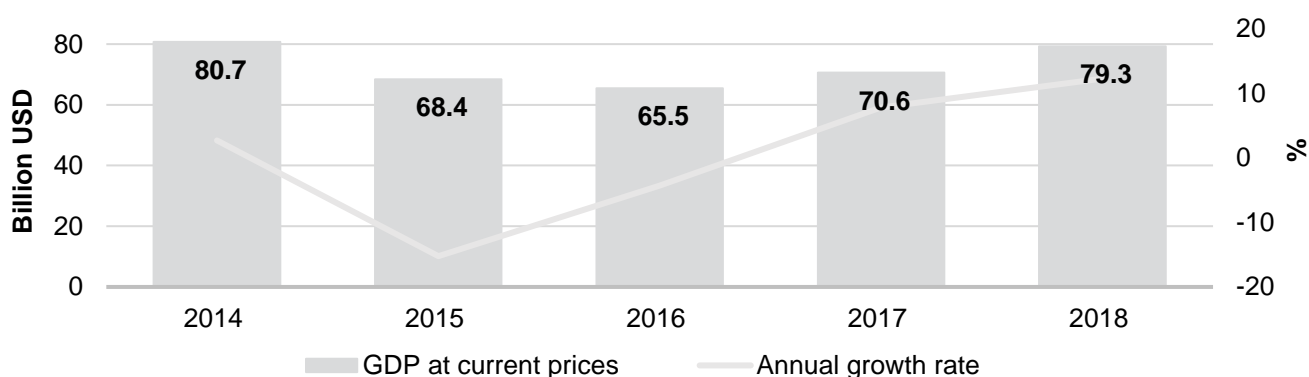
2.4.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018

2.4.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

GDP at current prices increased to 79.3 billion USD in 2018 compared to 70.6 billion USD in 2017, with a relatively high annual growth rate of 12.3% this increase is a result of the improvement in oil prices in 2018 (figure 45).

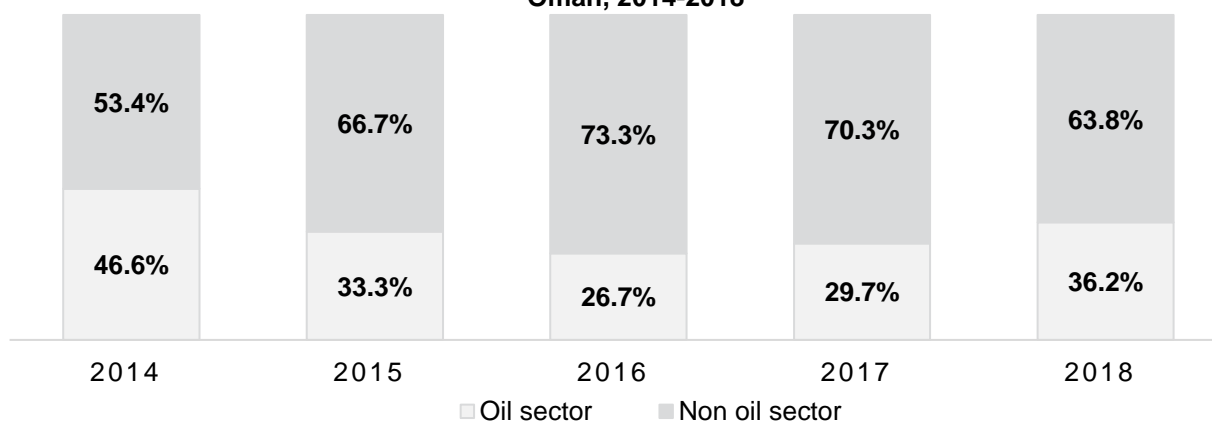
Figure 45: GDP at current prices and annual growth rate for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the contribution of oil (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) and non-oil sectors in GDP, the contribution of oil sector increased to 36.2% in 2018 (Figure 46). As this contribution is affected overall by the oil prices and despite the growth of the value added of the non-oil sector by 2.0% in 2018, the percentage of its contribution to GDP has declined to 63.8% in 2018 compared to 70.3% in 2017.

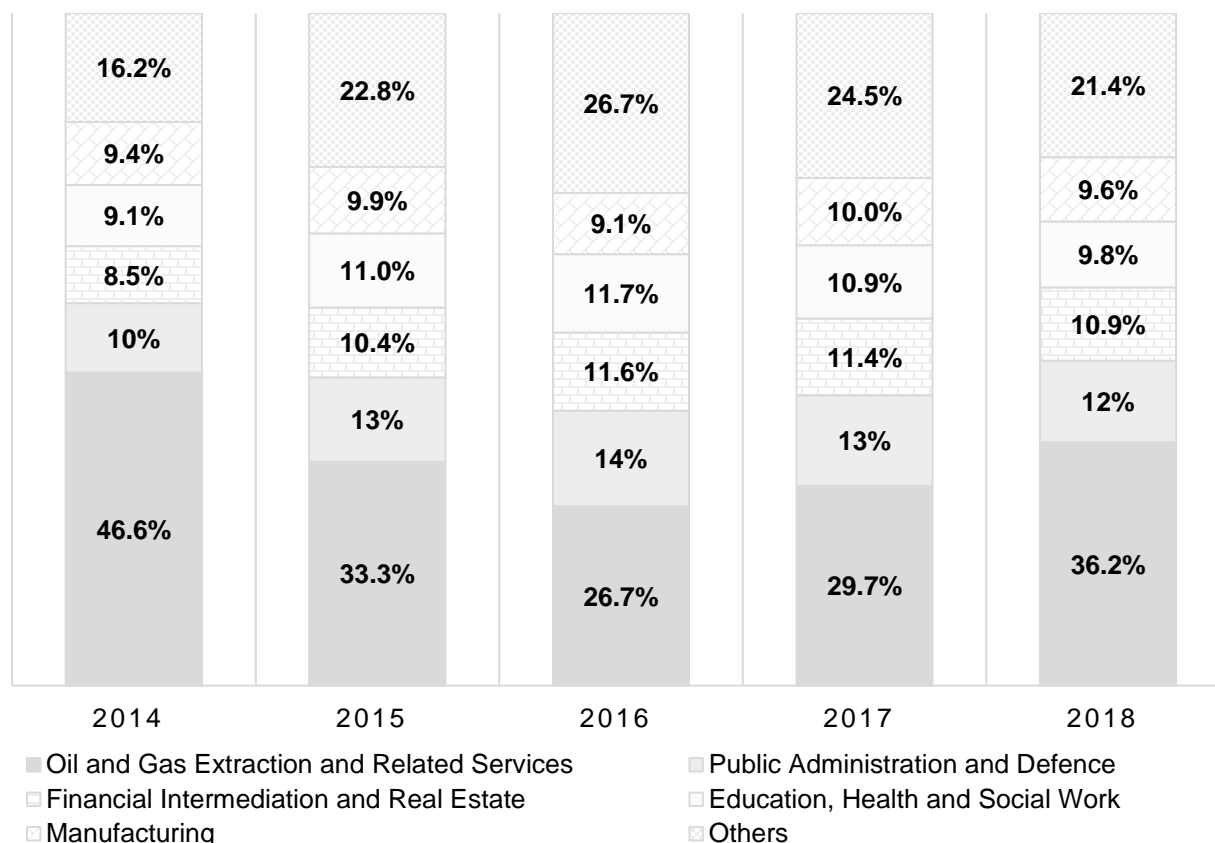
Figure 46: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The oil sector activities remained the highest performing activities contributing in GDP during 2014-2018 (Figure 47). In 2018, public administration and defense activities came second, where it contributed by 12.1% in GDP. Then came the financial intermediation and real estate activities which contributed by 10.5% in 2018.

Figure 47: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018

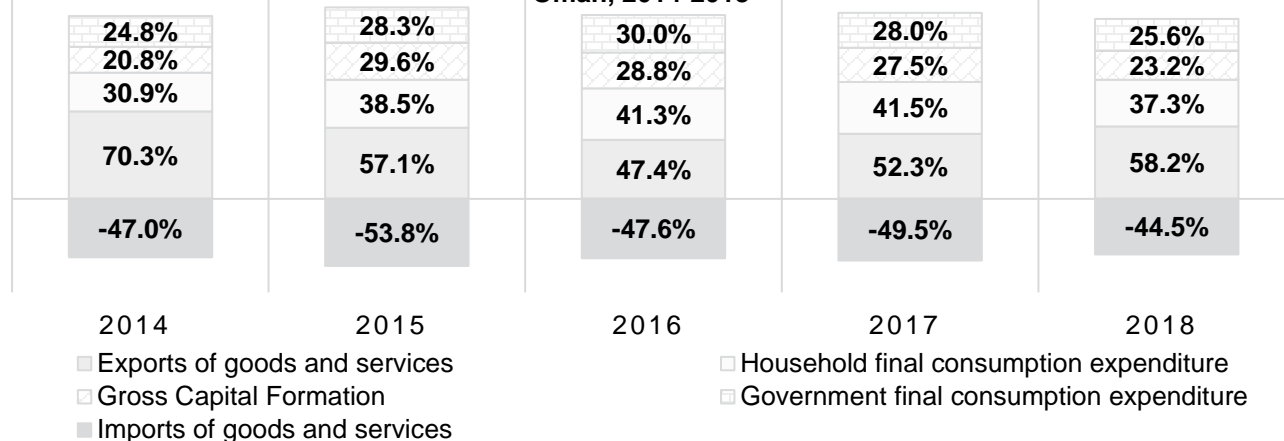


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

In terms of expenditure components on GDP, final consumption expenditure represented 63.0% of GDP, divided by the general government final consumption expenditure which contributed by 25.6% and the household final consumption expenditure which contributed by 37.3% in 2018 (Figure 48). While contribution of exports of goods and services increased from 52.3% in 2017 to 58.2% in 2018 with value of 46.2 billion USD. On the other hand, imports of goods and services contributed approximately by 44.5% in GDP (imports of goods and services contribute negatively in GDP) in 2018. Gross capital formation amounted to 18.4 billion USD declined by 5.3% from 2017.

Figure 48: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

Gross national income increased by 9.3% in 2018, the net current transfers amounted to -10.0 billion USD, thus, gross national disposable income was 64.0 billion USD compared to 57.9 billion USD in 2017 increased by 10.7% (Table 12). While gross national saving amounted to 14.1 billion USD in 2018 increased by 60.9% compared to 8.8 billion USD in 2017.

Table 12: Relations between gross production, income and saving of Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018

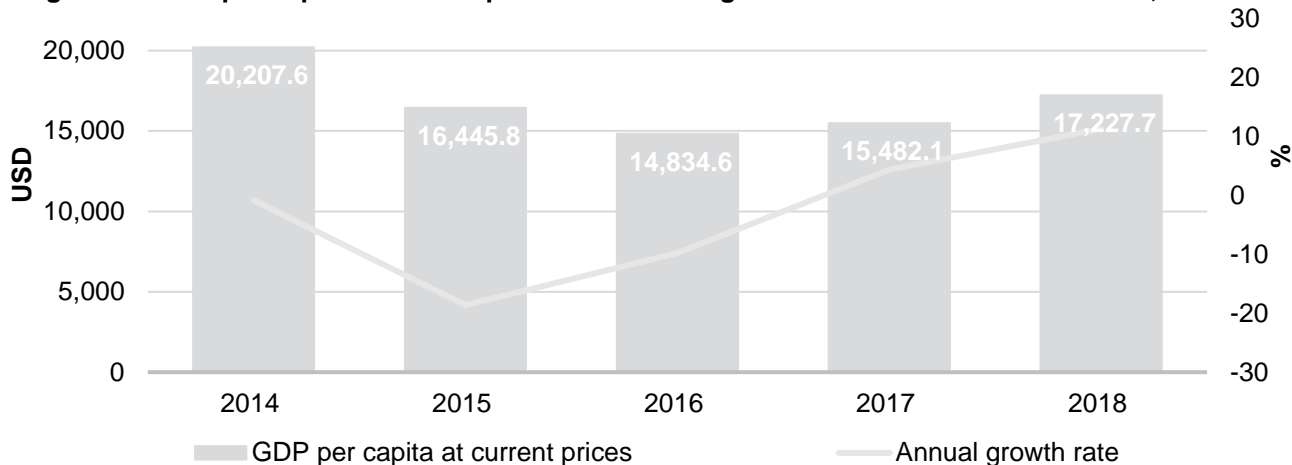
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	80.7	68.4	65.5	70.6	79.3
Annual growth rate (%)	2.7	-15.2	-4.3	7.8	12.3
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	76.4	66.1	63.6	67.7	74.0
Annual growth rate (%)	1.4	-13.4	-3.8	6.4	9.3
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-10.3	-11.0	-10.3	-9.8	-10.0
Annual growth rate (%)	-13.1	-6.7	6.2	4.8	-1.5
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	66.1	55.1	53.3	57.9	64.0
Annual growth rate (%)	-0.2	-16.6	-3.3	8.6	10.7
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	45.0	45.7	46.7	49.1	49.9
Annual growth rate (%)	11.9	1.6	2.1	5.2	1.7
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	21.1	9.4	6.6	8.8	14.1
Annual growth rate (%)	-18.9	-55.4	-29.4	32.0	60.9

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2018 increased to 17.2 thousand USD compared to 15.5 thousand USD in 2017 increased by 11.3% (Figure 49).

Figure 49: GDP per capita at current prices and annual growth rate for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



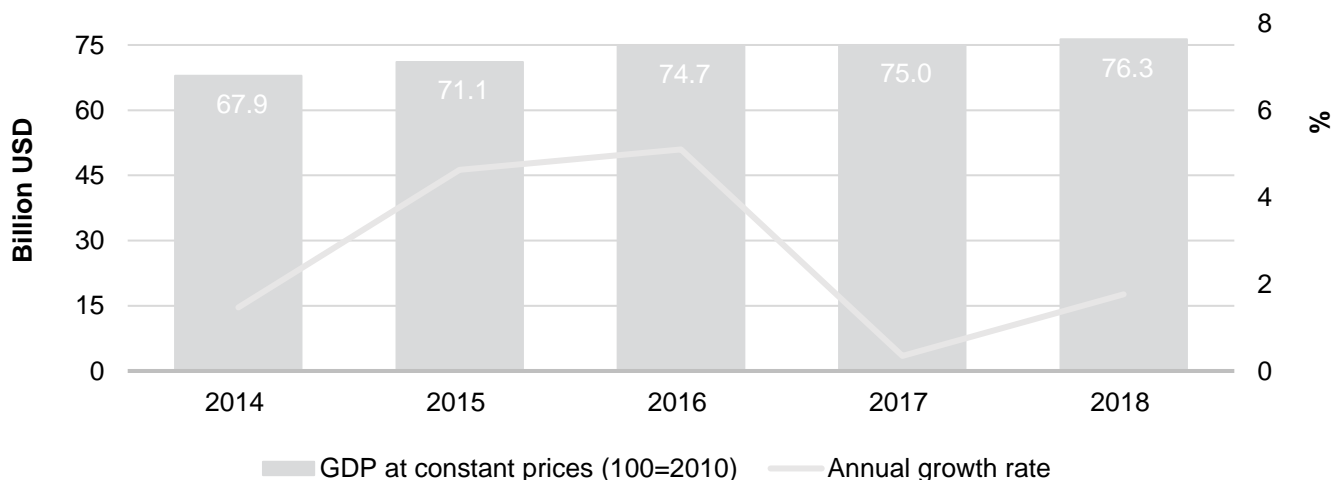
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.4.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2010=100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

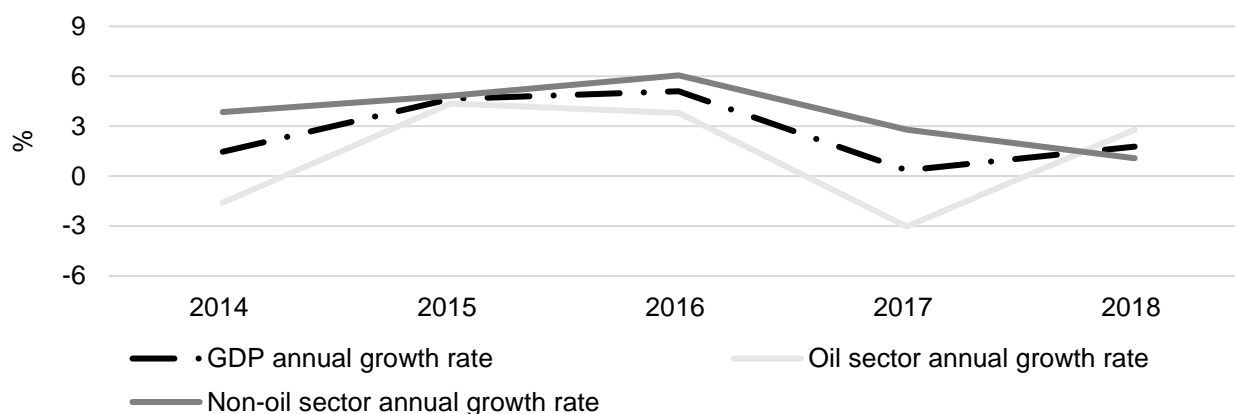
Sultanate of Oman's GDP at constant prices witnessed increased in its value by 1.8% in 2018 compared to 2017, as its value amounted to 76.3 billion USD in 2018 compared to 75.0 billion USD in 2017 (figure 50).

Figure 50: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) and annual growth rate for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



The value added of oil sector at constant prices witnessed increased in its value by 2.8% in 2018 to reach 31.2 billion USD compared to 2017 (Figure 51). While the value added of non-oil sector grew by 1.1% in 2018 to reach 45.1 billion USD with contribution percentage of 59.2% of GDP at constant prices.

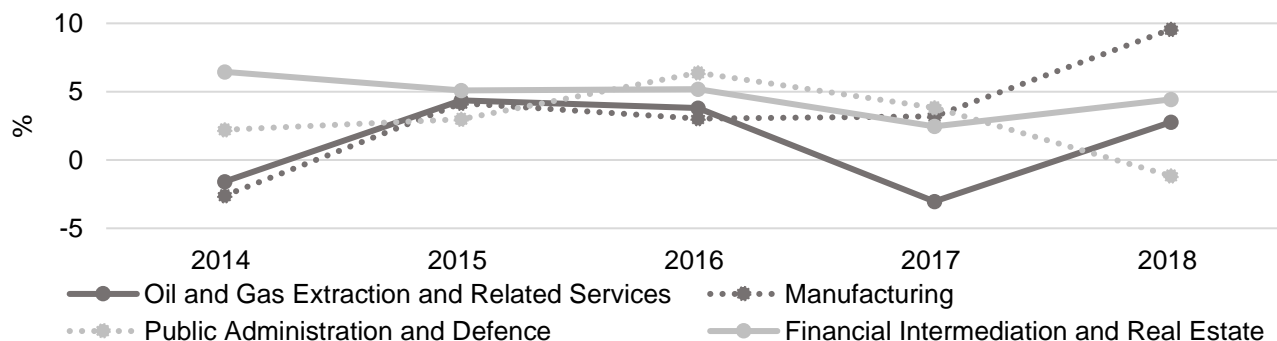
Figure 51: Annual growth rate of oil and non-oil sectors at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of growth rates of the most important non-oil activities at constant prices, manufacturing activities which are contributing by 10.2% in GDP at constant prices achieved growth rate of 9.6% in 2018 to reach 7.7 billion USD compared to 7.1 billion USD in 2017(Figure 52). The financial intermediation and real estate activities which its contribution by 10.1% in GDP almost grew by 4.4% in 2018. Also, Transport, Storage and Communications activities increased by 2.1% with contribution of 6.7% in 2018. On the other hand, the annual growth of public administration and defense activities decreased by 1.2% with contribution of 10.2% in GDP, construction activities and wholesale, retail trade, hotel and restaurant activities decreased by 7.8 and 0.7%, respectively, in 2018.

Figure 52: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018

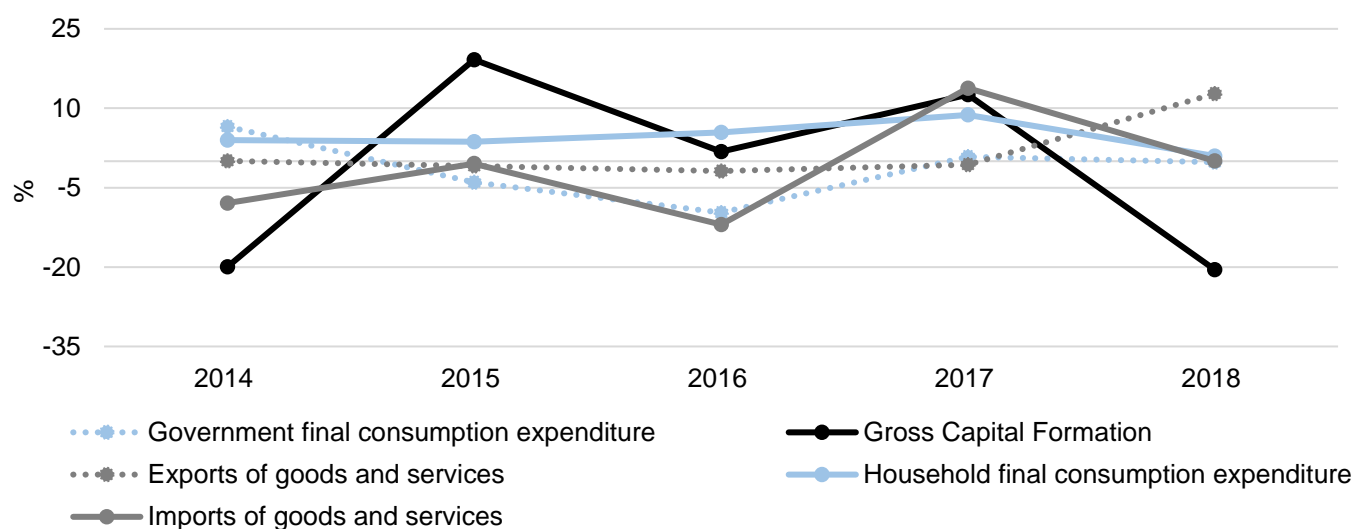


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

The year 2018 witnessed a high growth in the value of exports of goods and services which contributed by 66.4% in GDP at constant prices by 12.7% after three years of decline (Figure 53). The value of imports of goods and services grew by a small amount of 0.1% and the final consumption expenditure by 0.6%. In contrast, the value of gross capital formation decreased by 20.5% to reach 18.0 billion USD compared to 22.7 billion USD in 2017.

Figure 53 Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for Sultanate of Oman, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.5 State of Qatar

2.5.1 The main National Accounts indicators of State of Qatar for the year 2018

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (2013 = 100) was about 225.5 billion USD in 2018 with growth rate of 1.5% compared to 2017 (Table 13). While the value of GDP at current prices increased to 191.4 billion USD in 2018 with growth rate of 14.6% compared to 2017.

Based on expenditure components on GDP at current prices, gross capital formation amounted to 82.0 billion USD in 2018 achieving an increase by 10.1% in 2017.

Gross national income at current prices was about 187.6 billion USD in 2018, while national disposable income was 171.3 billion USD, as for national saving value it was 98.7 billion USD, where these values achieved positive growth rates compared to 2017.

GDP per capita at current prices amounted to 69.3 thousand USD in 2018 compared to 61.3 thousand USD in 2017.

Table 13: The main National Accounts indicators of State of Qatar, 2017 – 2018

Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	222.2	225.5
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	1.6	1.5
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	166.9	191.4
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	10.0	14.6
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	74.5	82.0
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	166.5	187.6
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	150.3	171.3
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	80.9	98.7
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	61,267.2	69,329.7

* Base year 2013 = 100
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

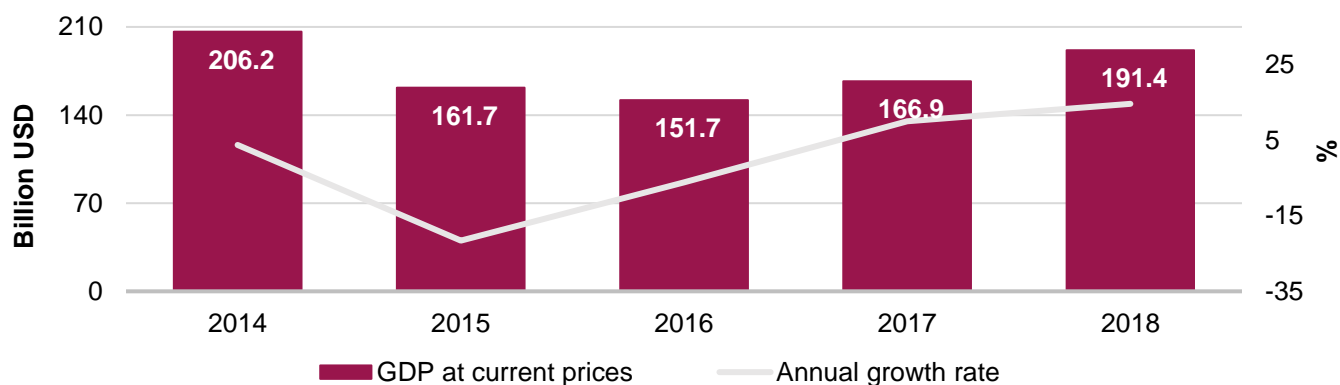
2.5.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of State of Qatar, 2014-2018

2.5.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

GDP at current prices increased by 14.6% to reach 191.4 billion USD in 2018, compared to 166.9 billion USD and growth rate of 10.0% in 2017, this growth was supported by the significant growth in value added of the oil sector by 19.5% and 31.1% in 2017 and 2018, respectively (Figure 54).

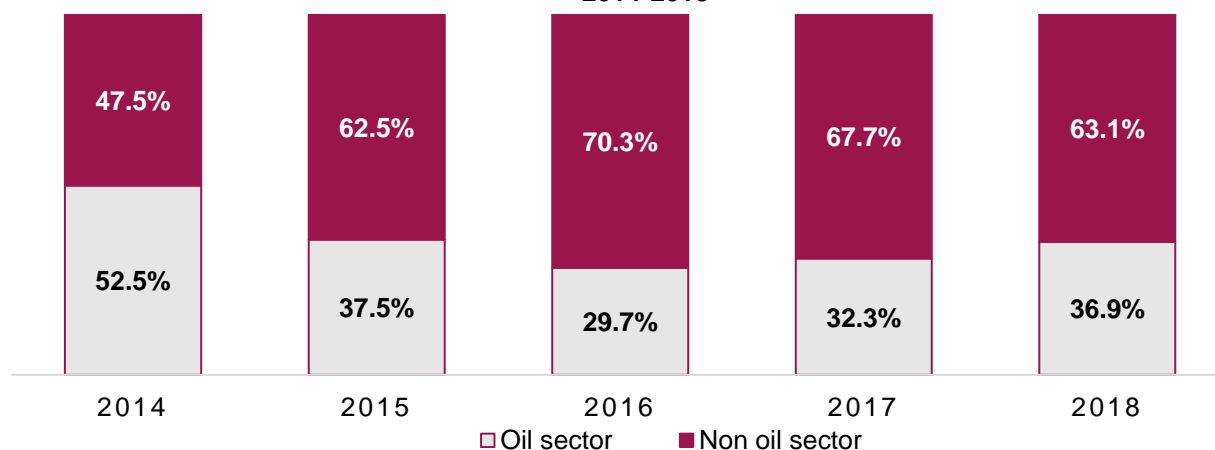
Figure 54: GDP at current prices and annual growth rate for State of Qatar, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the contribution of oil (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices, the contribution of oil sector increased to 36.9% in 2018 compared to 32.3% in 2017 (Figure 55). On the other hand, the contribution of non-oil sector declined to 63.1% in 2018 from 67.7% in 2017.

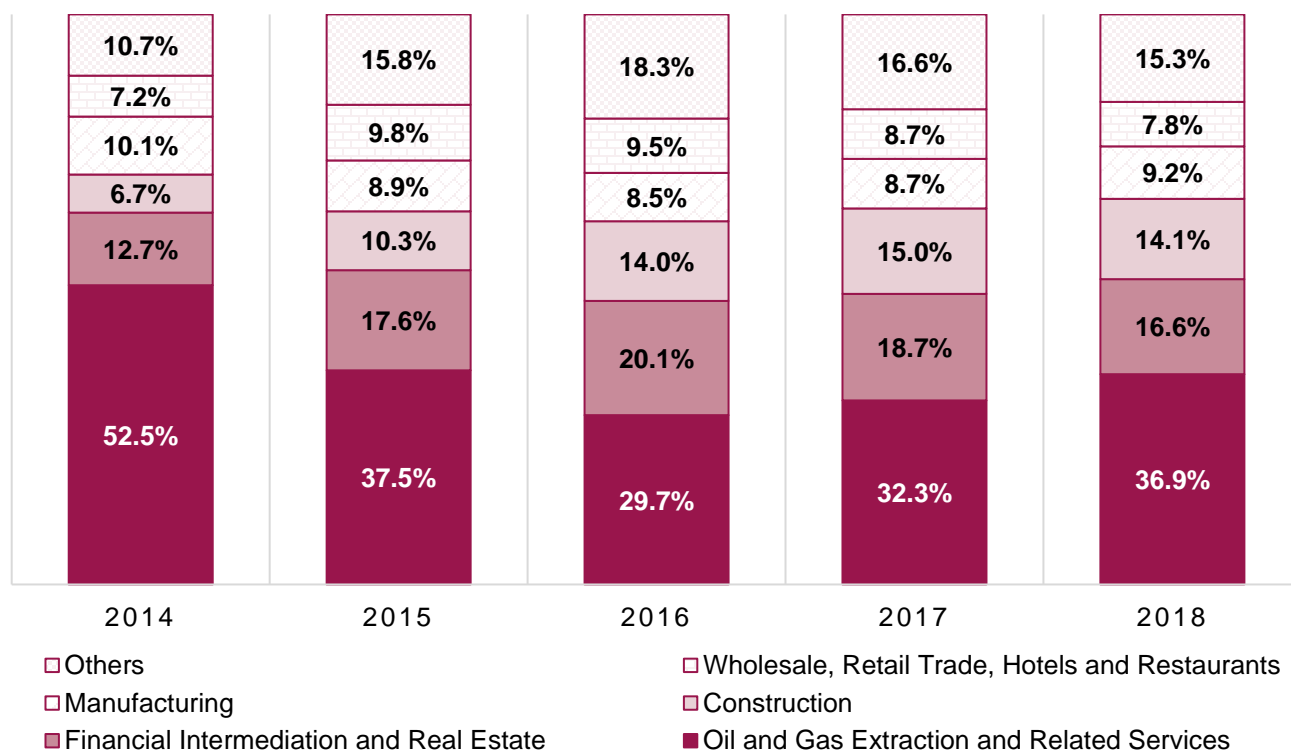
Figure 55: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices for State of Qatar, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The oil sector activities remained the highest performing activities contributing in GDP during 2014-2018 (Figure 56). Followed by the contribution of financial intermediation and real estate activities which contributed by 16.6% in 2018 compared to 18.7% in 2017. Construction activities came third in terms of contribution in GDP by 14.1%, these activities witnessed high growth in its contribution over the past five years with a contribution of 6.7% in 2014.

Figure 56: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices for State of Qatar, 2014-2018

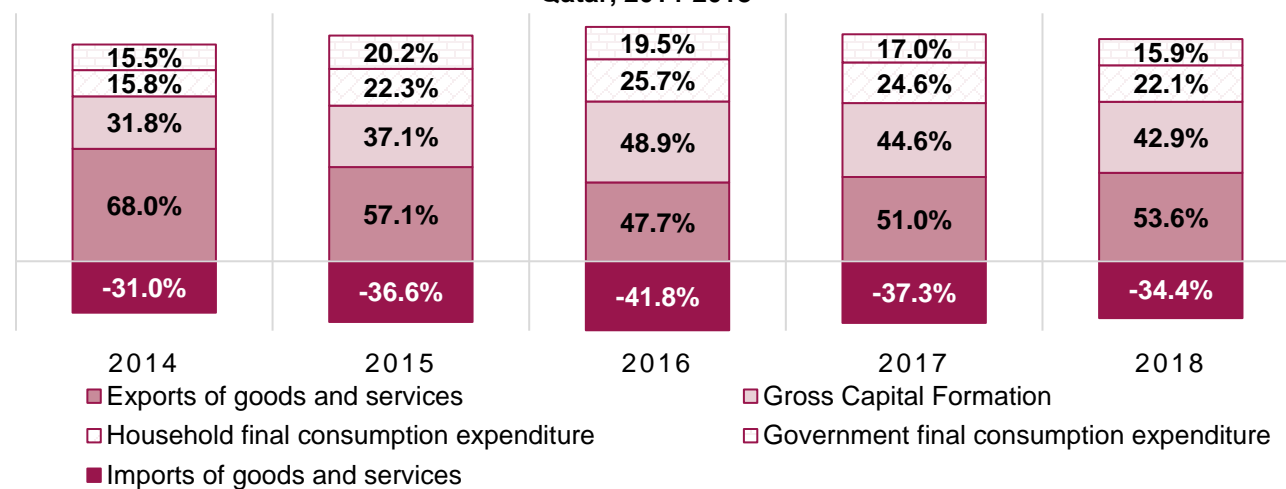


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

In terms of expenditure components on GDP, they all grew at positive rates in 2018, as the value of exports of goods and services grew by 20.4% to reach 102.6 billion USD contributed by 53.6% of GDP (Figure 57). The value of gross capital formation grew by 10.1% to reach 82.0 billion USD contributed by 42.9%. Final consumption expenditure amounted to 72.6 billion USD contributed by 37.9% of GDP, divided between government final consumption expenditure which contributed 15.9%, and final household consumption expenditure which contributed by 22.1% in 2018. The value of imports of goods and services also increased by 5.8% to reach 65.8 billion USD with contribution of 34.4% in 2018 (imports of goods and services contribute negatively to the value of GDP).

Figure 57: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for State of Qatar, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

The value of gross national income increased by 12.7% in 2018, net current transfers amounted to -16.4 billion USD, therefore gross disposable income was 171.3 billion USD compared to 150.3 billion USD in 2017 increased by 13.9% (Table 14). While gross national saving amounted to 98.7 billion USD in 2018 compared to 80.9 billion USD in 2017.

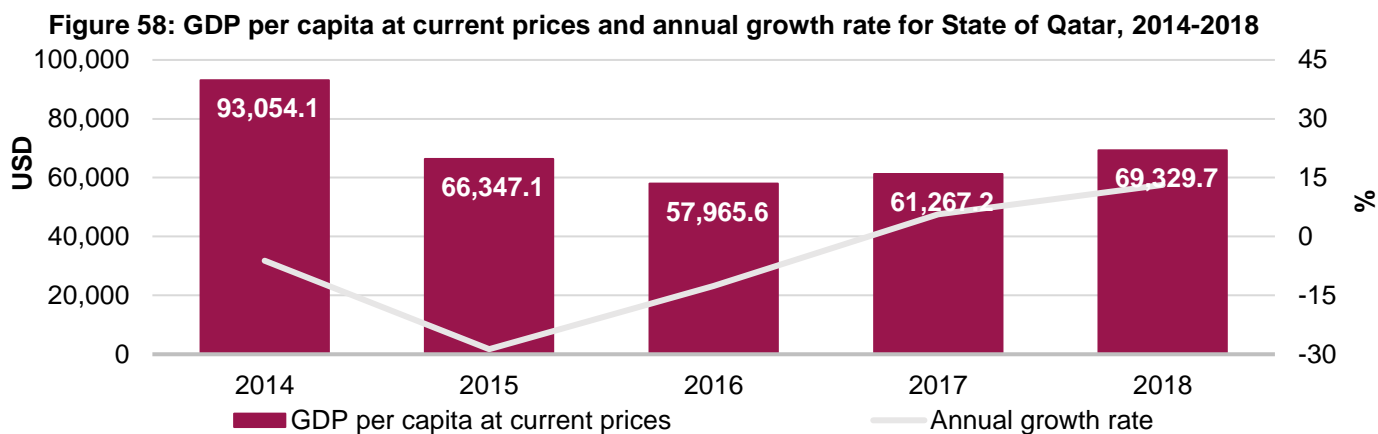
Table 14: Relations between gross production, income and saving of State of Qatar, 2014-2018

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	206.2	161.7	151.7	166.9	191.4
Annual growth rate (%)	3.8	-21.6	-6.2	10.0	14.6
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	196.9	158.2	150.6	166.5	187.6
Annual growth rate (%)	4.5	-19.7	-4.8	10.5	12.7
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-17.5	-15.7	-16.2	-16.2	-16.4
Annual growth rate (%)	-18.9	10.3	-3.0	0.0	-1.1
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	179.4	142.5	134.5	150.3	171.3
Annual growth rate (%)	3.3	-20.6	-5.6	11.8	13.9
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	64.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	72.6
Annual growth rate (%)	11.4	6.7	-0.2	1.2	4.5
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	115.0	73.7	65.8	80.9	98.7
Annual growth rate (%)	-0.7	-35.9	-10.7	22.9	22.0

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

The year 2018 witnessed an increase in GDP followed by increase in GDP per capita to reach 69.3 thousand USD, with annual growth rate of 13.2% (Figure 58). GDP per capita witnessed high decline during 2015-2017 in the State of Qatar. Where GDP per capita reach to 66.3 thousand USD in 2015, and 58.0 thousand USD in 2016 after 93.1 thousand USD in 2014.

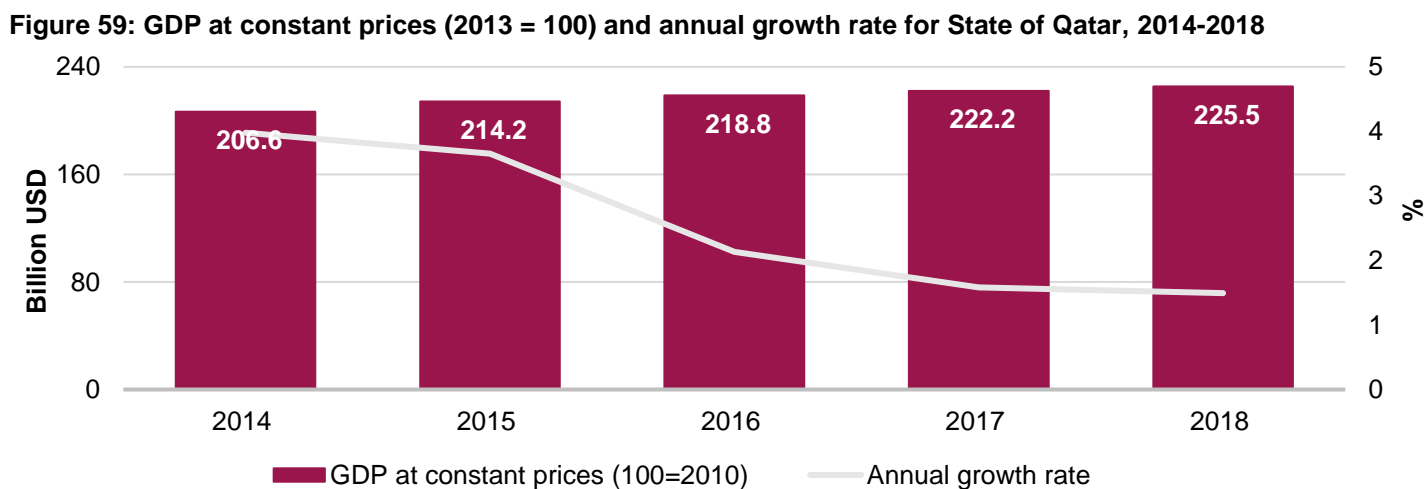


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.5.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2013=100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

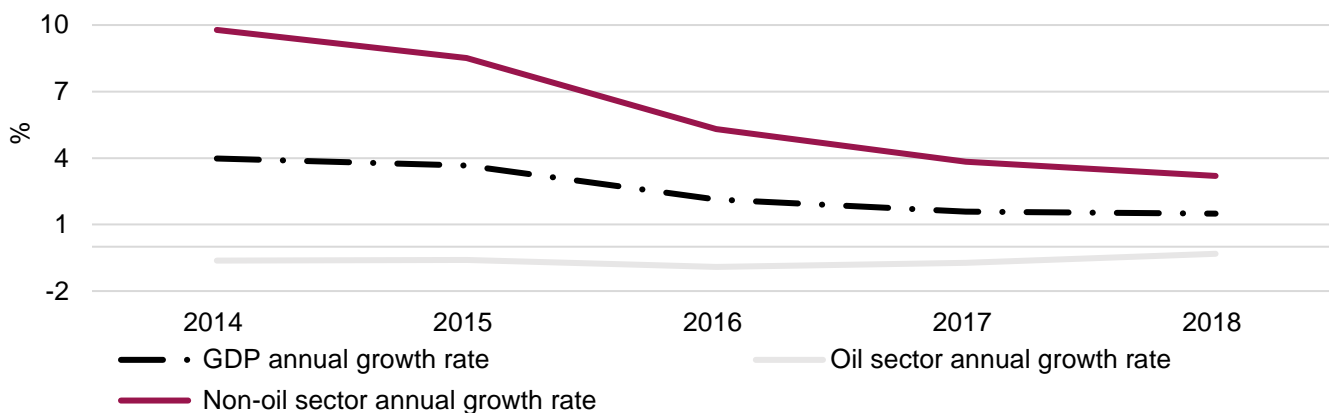
State of Qatar's GDP at constant prices achieved positive growth rates during 2014-2018 ranged between 1.5% in 2018 and 4.0% in 2014 and the value of GDP was 225.5 billion USD in 2018 compared to 222.2 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 59).



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The value added of non-oil sector at constant prices witnessed positive growth rates despite the slowdown during 2014-2018 which grew by 3.2% in 2018, while its growth rate was 9.8% in 2014 (Figure 60). On the other hand, the value added of oil sector almost remained at the same level during 2014-2018, where the value added amounted between 110.0 billion USD in 2014 and 107.2 billion USD in 2018.

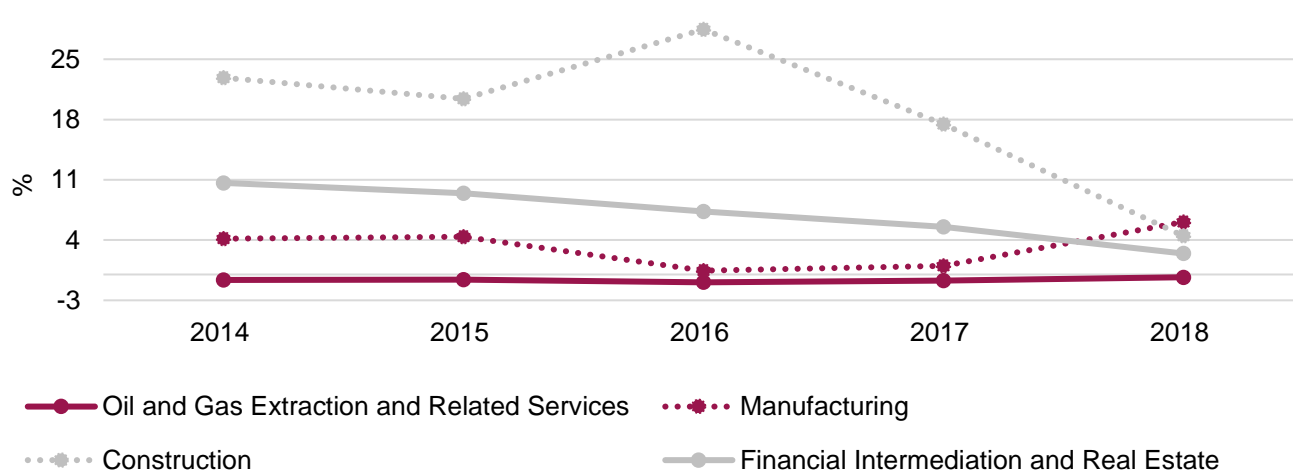
Figure 60: Annual growth rate of oil and non-oil sectors at constant prices (2013 = 100) for State of Qatar, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the growth rates of the most important non-oil activities at constant prices, manufacturing activities achieved the highest growth rate in 2018 where the growth rate reached 6.1% (Figure 61). Followed by construction activities with a growth of 4.5%, then the financial intermediation and real estate activities with a growth of 2.4% in 2018.

Figure 61: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2013 = 100) for State of Qatar, 2014-2018

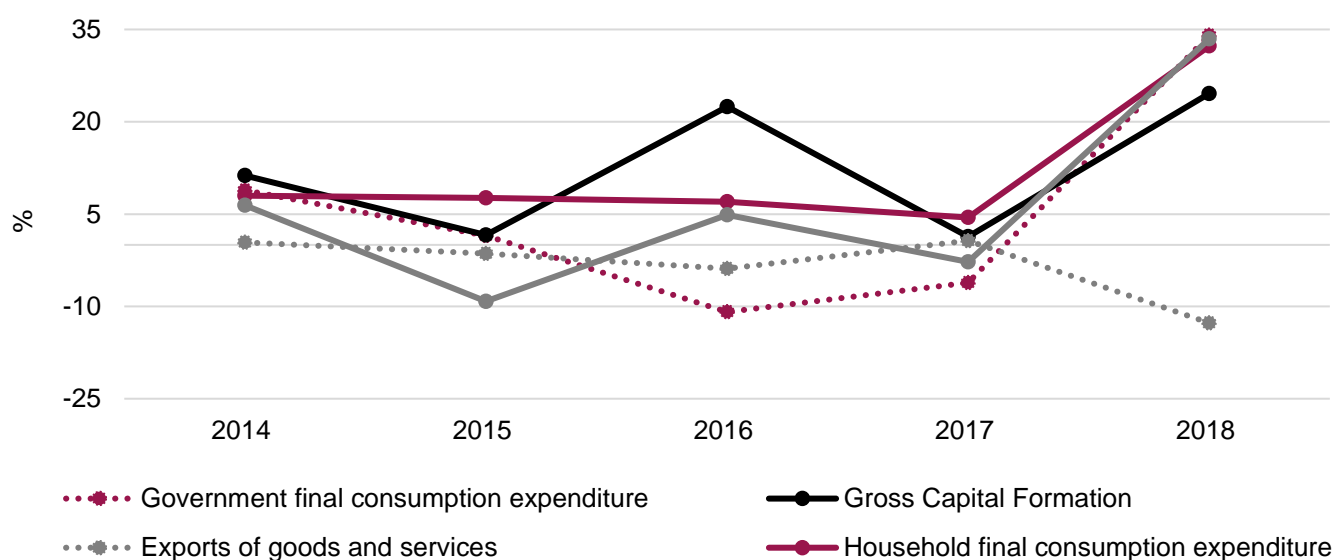


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

The growth rate of final consumption expenditure has fallen by 0.2% in 2018 (figure 62). Gross capital formation continued to grow until it reached 1.3% in 2018. In contrast, the value of imports of goods and services declined by 2.8% in 2018, while the value of exports of goods and services increased by 0.7% in same year.

Figure 62: Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2013 = 100) for State of Qatar, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.6 State of Kuwait

2.6.1 The main National Accounts indicators of State of Kuwait for the year 2018

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices achieved an annual growth of 16.6% in 2018 compared to 2017 reached about 140.7 billion USD (Table 15). On the other hand, the value of GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) was about 130.0 billion USD in 2018 increased by 1.7% compared to 127.8 billion USD in 2017.

In terms of expenditure on GDP at current prices, gross capital formation in 2018 increased by 5.9% compared to 2017 where its value was 35.5 billion USD.

The value of gross national income at current prices in 2018 increased to 159.3 billion USD compared to 139.5 billion USD in 2017, while the value of national disposable income was 144.4 billion USD in 2018, as for gross national saving was 57.4 billion USD.

GDP per capita at current prices increased to reach 31.8 thousand USD compared to 28.6 thousand USD in 2017.

Table 15: The main National Accounts indicators of State of Kuwait, 2017 – 2018

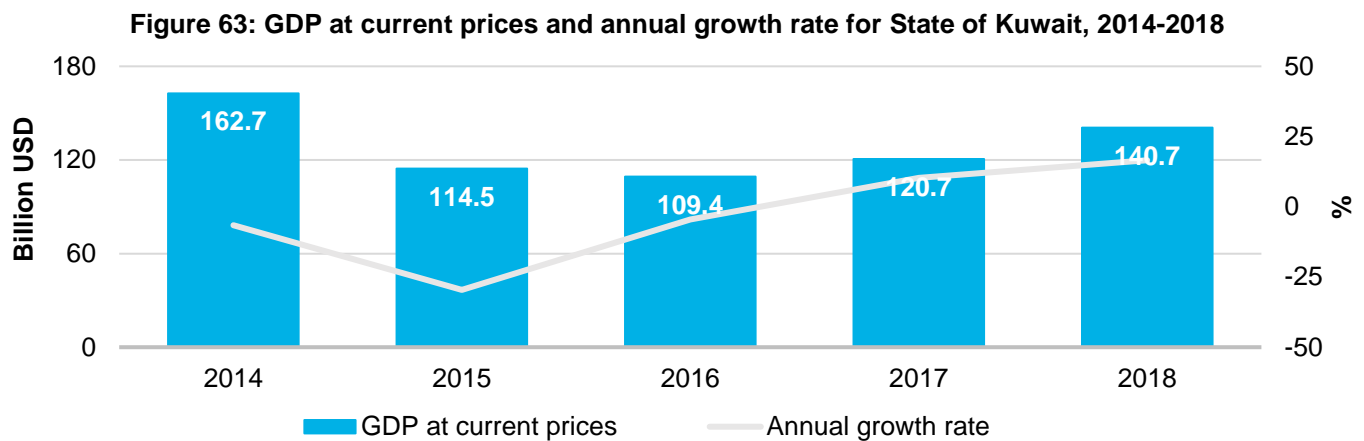
Item	2017	2018
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	127.8	130.0
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	-5.1	1.7
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	120.7	140.7
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	10.3	16.6
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	33.5	35.5
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	139.5	159.3
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	124.8	144.4
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	43.1	57.4
GDP per capita at current prices (USD)	28,552.2	31,825.5
* Base year 2010 = 100		
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020		

2.6.2 The most important improvements of the main National Accounts indicators of State of Kuwait, 2014-2018

2.6.2.1 Estimates at current prices

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

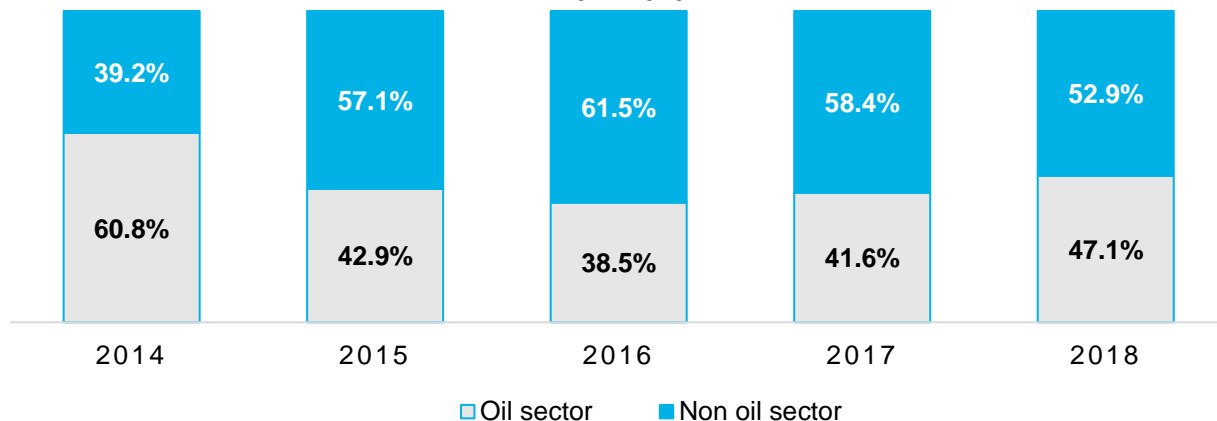
GDP reached 140.7 billion USD in 2018 increased by 16.6% compared to 120.7 billion USD in 2017, this growth is a boost to the growth achieved in 2017 which is 10.3% after the weighty decline during period 2014-2016 which reached its maximum in 2015 by 29.6% (figure 63).



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of the contribution of oil (oil and gas extraction and related services activities) and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices, the contribution of oil sector increased to 47.1% in 2018 (Figure 64). On the other hand the contribution of non-oil sector with its various activities reach to 52.9% in 2018 compared to 58.4% in 2017.

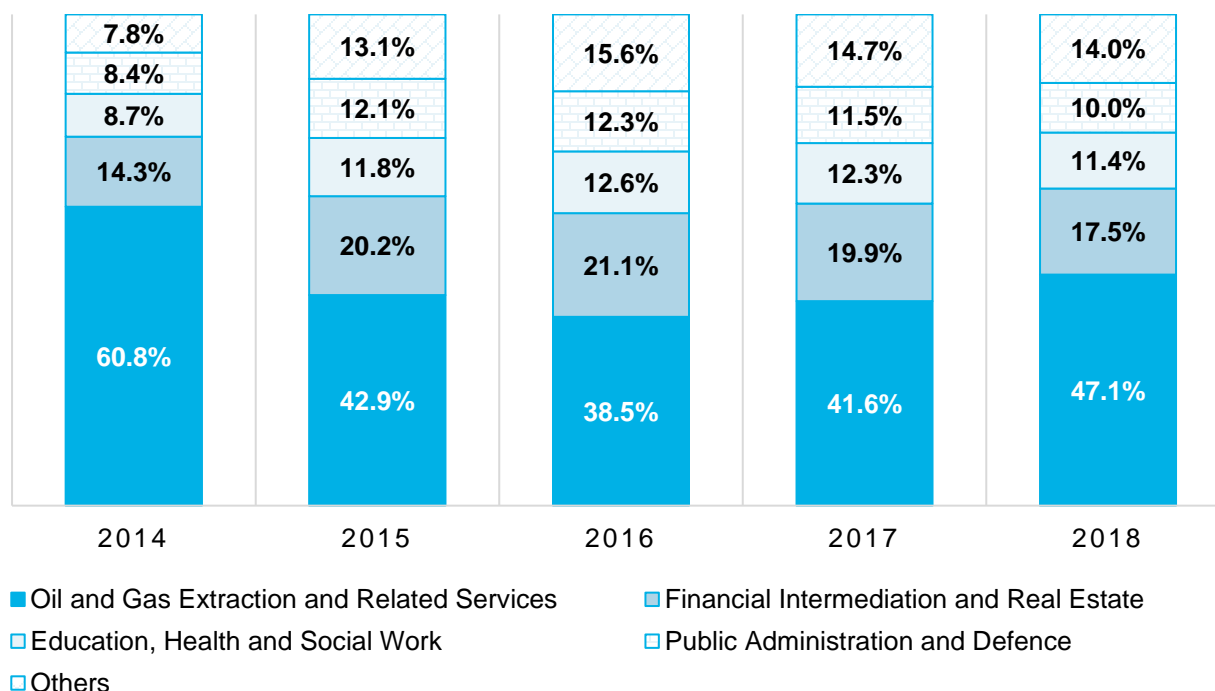
Figure 64: Percentage contribution by oil and non-oil sectors in GDP at current prices of State of Kuwait, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The oil sector activities are still the highest activities contributed in GDP during 2014-2018, and its value added reached 66.2 billion USD in 2018, then financial intermediation and real estate activities came second in terms of contribution in GDP, its contributed by 17.5%, and the value added reached 24.6 billion USD, followed by education, health and social work activities, with a contribution by 11.4%, and with a value amounting to 16.1 billion USD (Figure 65).

Figure 65: Percentage contribution of the most important economic activities in GDP at current prices for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018

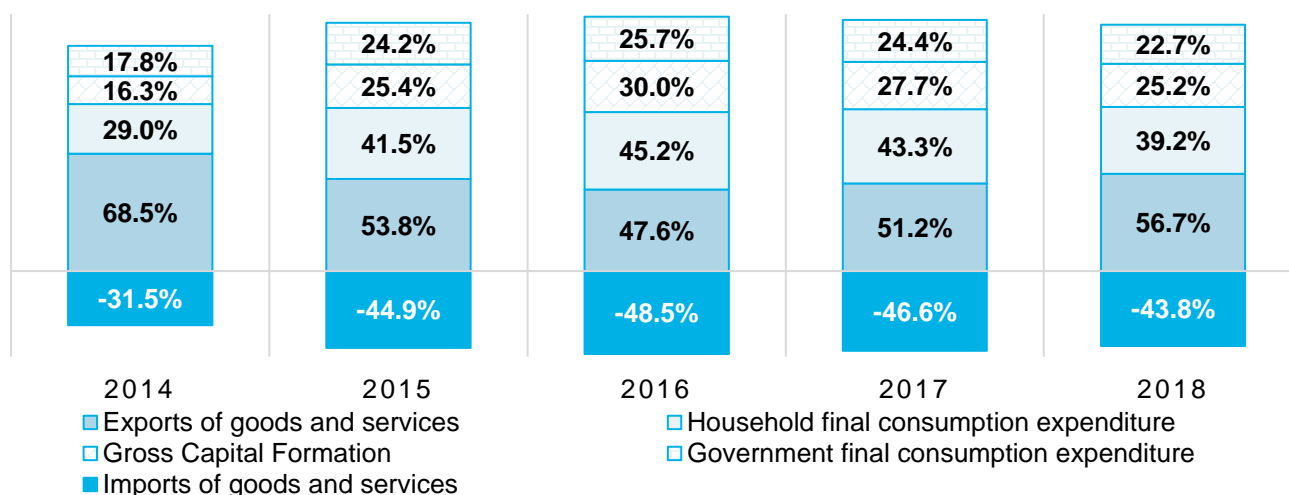


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

In terms of expenditure components on GDP, they all achieved positive growth rates in 2018, the highest was the growth of the value of exports of goods and services at rate of 29.1% in 2018, where it reached 79.8 billion USD compared to 61.8 billion USD in 2017 contributed by 56.7% of GDP in 2018(Figure 66). The value of imports of goods and services witnessed an increase of 9.4% compared to 2017 where it reached 61.6 billion USD. The gross capital formation achieved positive growth rates during the period 2014-2018 with varying rates, the highest was in 2016 by 12.5% and its annual growth rate in 2018 reached 5.9% with value of 35.5 billion USD. The final government consumption expenditure grew by 8.1% in 2018 compared to 2017. The final household consumption expenditure increased by 5.5% to reach 55.1 billion USD in 2018.

Figure 66: Percentage contribution of expenditure components on GDP at current prices for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Relations between Gross Production, Income and Saving

State of Kuwait recorded an increase in gross national income by 14.2% in 2018, the value of net current transfers amounted to -14.8 billion USD, therefore the gross national disposable income was 144.4 billion USD compared to 124.8 billion USD in 2017 increased by 15.7% (Table 16). While gross national saving amounted to 57.4 billion USD increased by 33.4% in 2018.

Table 16: Relations between gross production, income and saving of State of Kuwait, 2014-2018

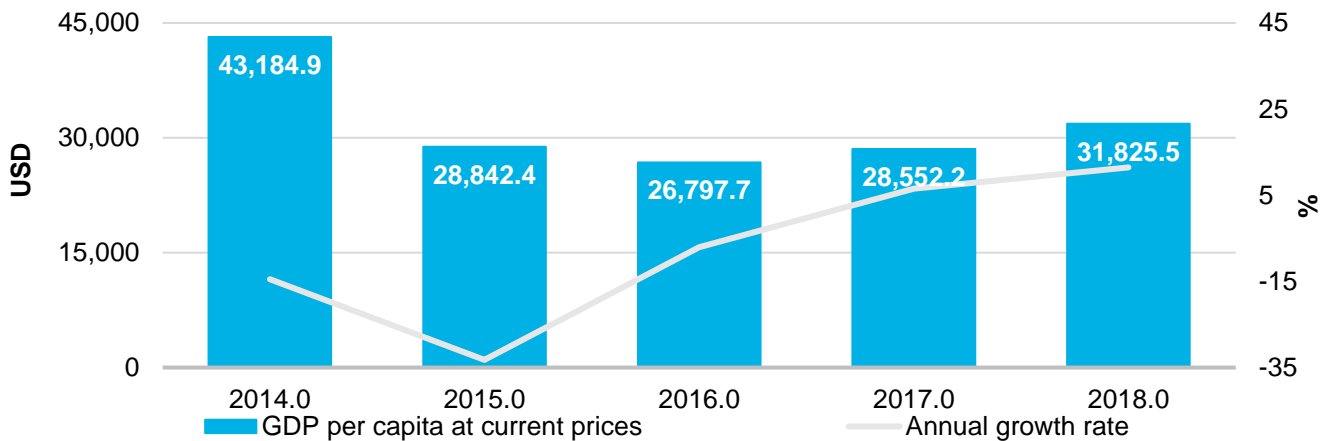
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	162.7	114.5	109.4	120.7	140.7
Annual growth rate (%)	-6.6	-29.6	-4.5	10.3	16.6
1. Gross national income (Billion USD)	178.3	127.2	122.2	139.5	159.3
Annual growth rate (%)	-4.8	-28.7	-4.0	14.1	14.2
2. Net current transfers (Billion USD)	-20.7	-16.6	-17.3	-14.7	-14.8
Annual growth rate (%)	-19.3	19.7	-4.4	15.4	-1.2
3. Gross national disposable income (1+2) (Billion USD)	157.7	110.6	104.8	124.8	144.4
Annual growth rate (%)	-7.3	-29.8	-5.2	19.0	15.7
4. Final consumption expenditure (Billion USD)	76.0	75.3	77.6	81.7	87.0
Annual growth rate (%)	5.1	-1.0	3.1	5.3	6.4
5. Gross national saving (3-4) (Billion USD)	81.6	35.3	27.2	43.1	57.4
Annual growth rate (%)	-16.5	-56.7	-22.9	58.1	33.4

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2018 was 31.8 thousand USD increased by 11.5% from its value of 28.6 in 2017 (Figure 67).

Figure 67: GDP per capita at current prices and annual growth rate for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018



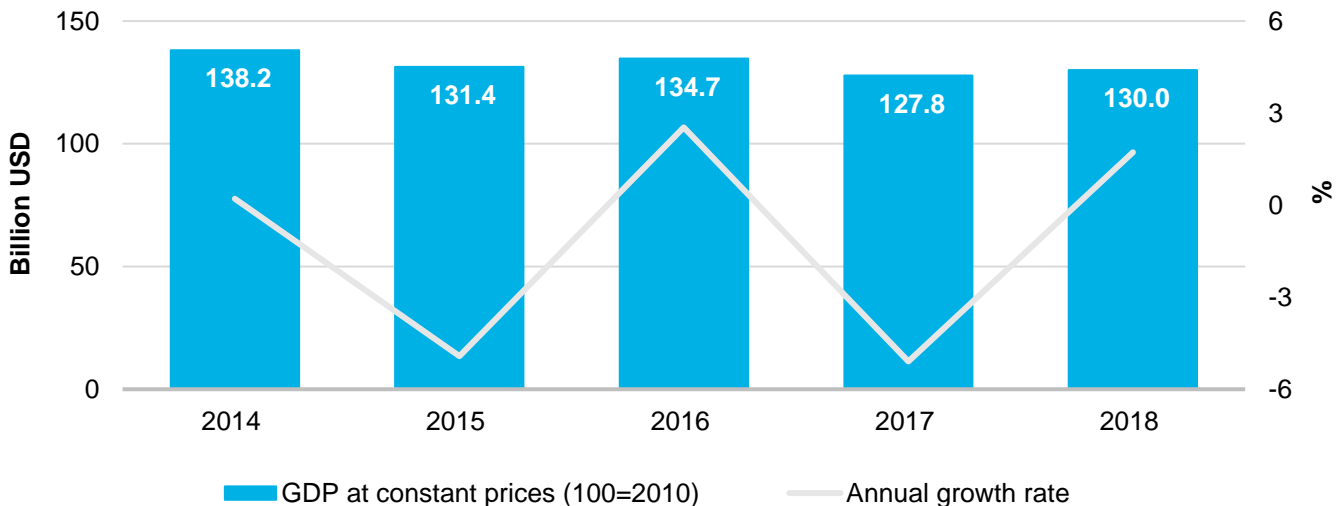
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

2.6.2.2 Estimates at constant prices (2010=100)

Gross Domestic Product by Production Method

State of Kuwait's GDP at constant prices increased by 1.7% in 2018 compared to a decline of 5.1% in 2017, reaching 130.0 billion USD compared to 127.8 billion USD in 2017 with the continued fluctuation of this rate annually during 2014-2018 (Figure 68).

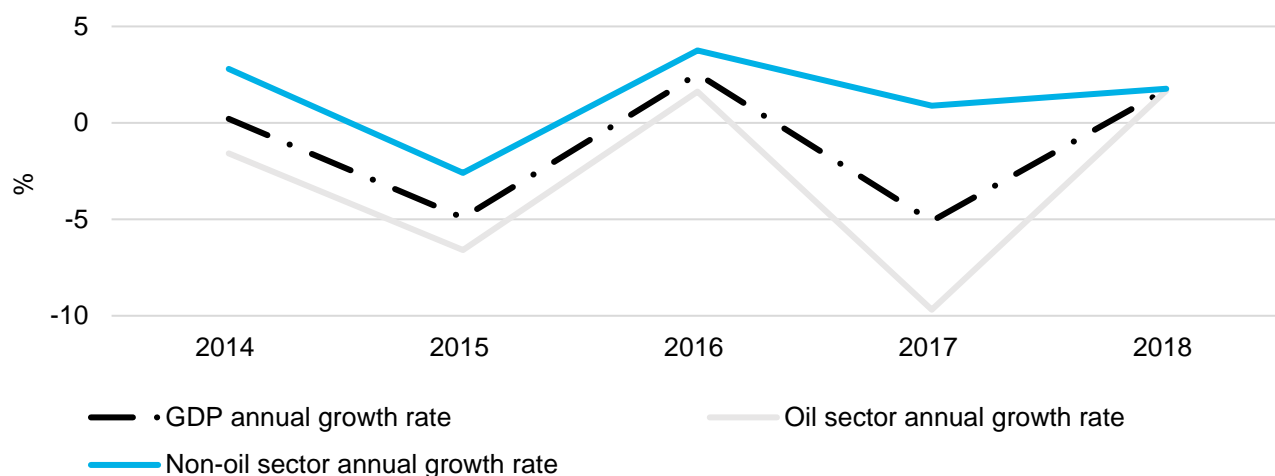
Figure 68: GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) and annual growth rate for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The value added of oil sector at constant prices in 2018 increased by 1.7% to reach 70.0 billion USD compared to 68.8 billion USD in 2017 (Figure 69). Also, the value added of non-oil sector increased by 1.8% to reach 60.0 billion USD in 2018 compared to 59.0 billion USD in 2017.

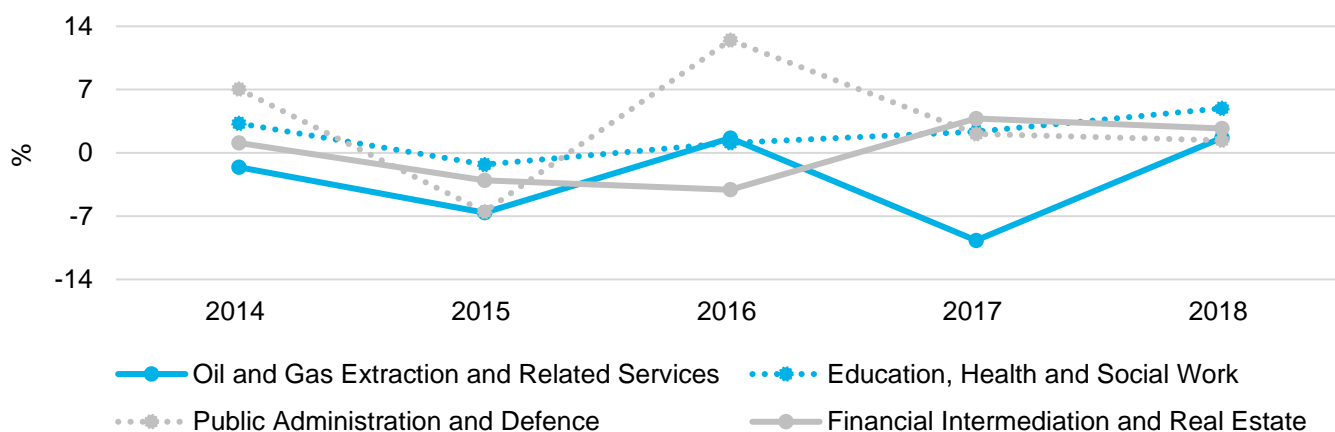
Figure 69: Annual growth rate of oil and non-oil sectors at constant prices (2010 = 100) for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In view of growth rates of the most important non-oil activities at constant prices in 2018, financial intermediation and real estate activities that contributed by 20.6% in GDP achieved an annual growth of 2.7% compared to 2017 (Figure 70). While education, health and social work activities grew by 4.9% in 2018, as the value added of these activities was 11.7 billion USD compared to 11.2 billion USD in 2017.

Figure 70: Annual growth rate of the most important economic activities at constant prices (2010 = 100) for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018

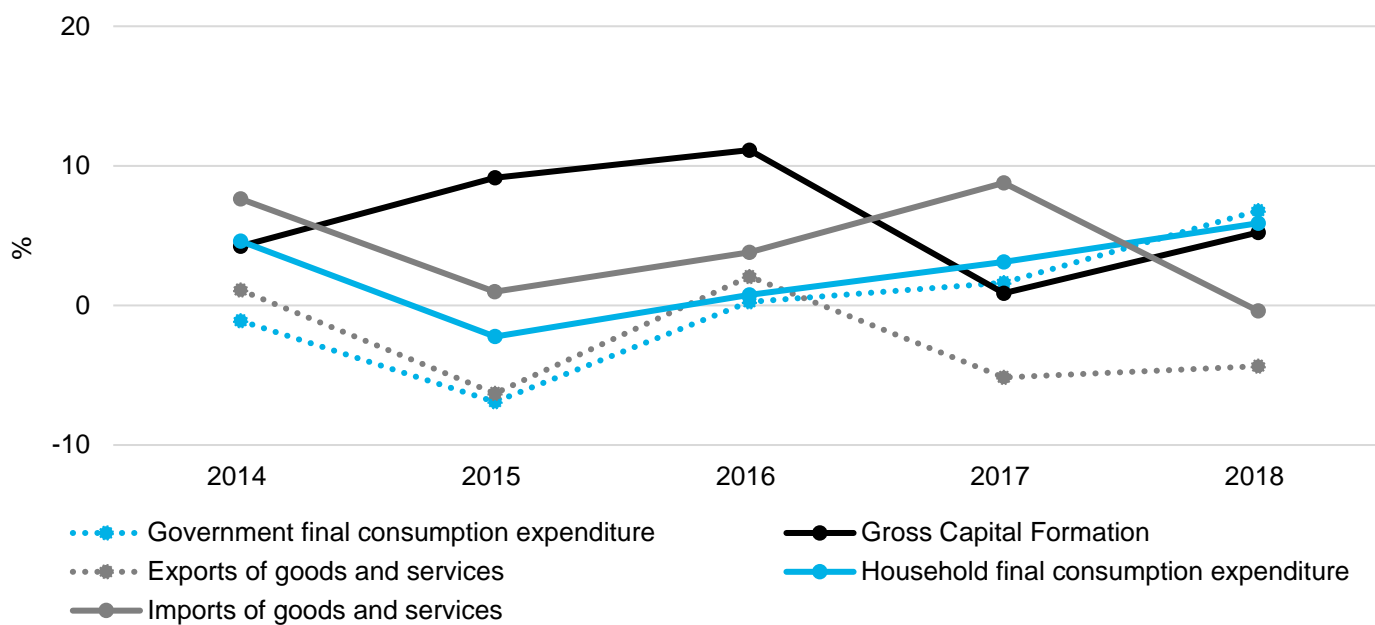


Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Method

In terms of expenditure components on GDP at constant prices, the final consumption expenditure with its two components government and household and gross capital formation achieved positive growth rates amounted to 6.2% and 5.2% to reach 70.4 and 30.9 billion USD, respectively, in 2018 (Figure 71). In contrast, the net exports of goods and services has fallen by 10.7% compared to 2017.

Figure 71: Annual growth rate of the expenditure components on GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) for State of Kuwait, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

3. Comparisons of the main indicators of National Accounts among GCC countries

3.1 Comparisons of the main indicators of National Accounts among GCC countries for the year 2018

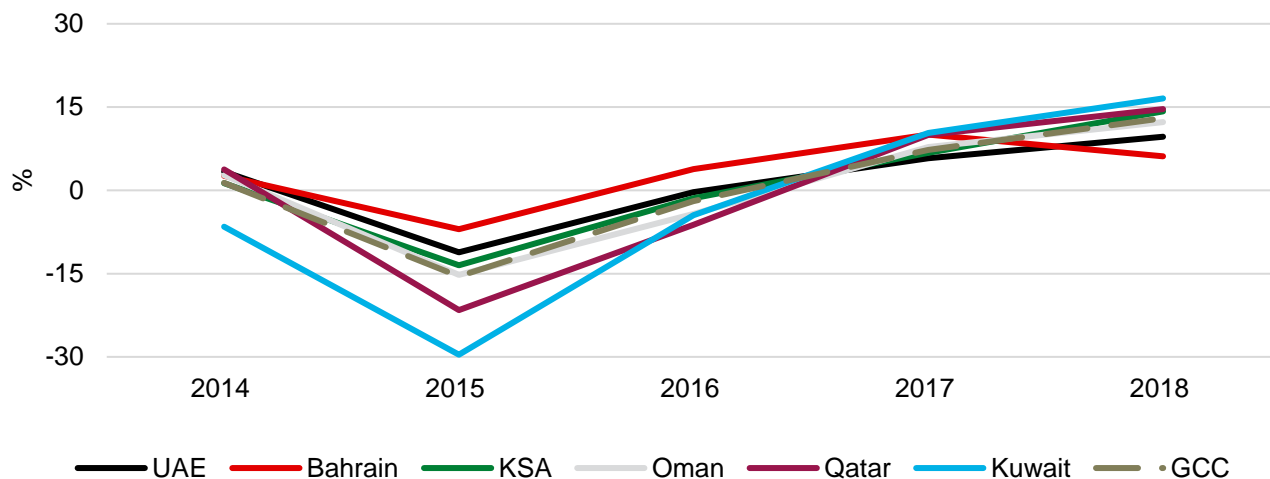
All GCC countries achieved positive growth rates in GDP at current prices in 2018 with rates higher than the average rate of world which was 6.1% this is due to the change in oil prices and its direct impact on the economies of GCC countries² (Table 17). State of Kuwait achieved the highest growth rate of GDP at current prices by 16.6%. As GDP at constant prices witnessed positive growth in all GCC countries, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia achieved the highest growth rate at 2.4%, followed by Kingdom of Bahrain and Sultanate of Oman with a growth rate of 1.8% for each one, also it increased by 1.7% in United Arab Emirates and State of Kuwait in 2018, while it reached 1.5% in State of Qatar. Data indicate that the general trend of growth in GCC countries is parallel in most years, due to the great similarity in the structure of GCC's economy and its dependence mainly on the oil sector (Figure 72).

Table 17: The main National Accounts indicators of GCC countries, 2018

Item	UAE	Bahrain	KSA	Oman	Qatar	Kuwait	GCC
GDP at constant prices* (Billion USD)	392.8	33.7	701.6	76.3	225.5	130.0	1,508.3
Annual growth rate at constant prices (%)	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	414.2	37.7	786.5	79.3	191.4	140.7	1,649.7
Annual growth rate at current prices (%)	9.7	6.1	14.2	12.3	14.6	16.6	13.0
Gross capital formation at current prices (Billion USD)	92.9	13.7	190.6	18.4	82.0	35.5	433.1
Gross national income at current prices (Billion USD)	416.2	35.7	793.9	74.0	187.6	159.3	1,666.6
Gross national disposable income at current prices (Billion USD)	371.0	32.5	753.2	64.0	171.3	144.4	1,536.3
Gross national saving at current prices (Billion USD)	156.9	11.4	261.4	14.1	98.7	57.4	599.8
GDP per capita at current prices (Thousand USD)	44.5	25.1	23.5	17.2	69.3	31.8	29.5
* Base year 2010 = 100 except State of Qatar 2013=100 Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020							

² World bank , December 2019

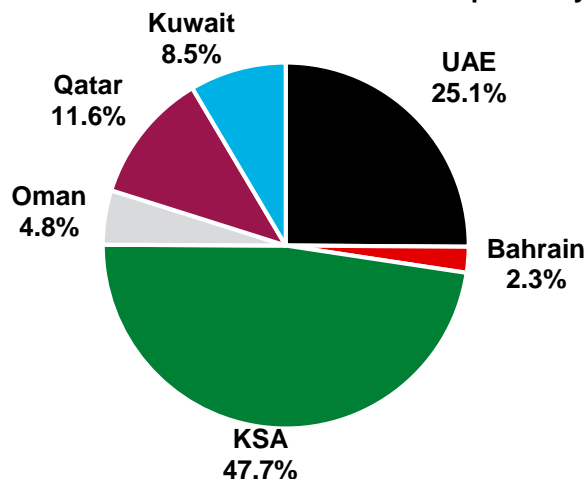
Figure 72: Annual growth rate of GDP at current prices for GCC Countries, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

In terms of GCC countries' contribution in GCC GDP at current prices which its value amounted to 1,649.7 billion USD in 2018, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributed by 47.7%, United Arab Emirates contributed by 25.1%, while State of Qatar, State of Kuwait and Sultanate of Oman contributed by 11.6%, 8.5% and 4.8%, respectively, and Kingdom of Bahrain contributed by 2.3% in 2018 (Figure 73).

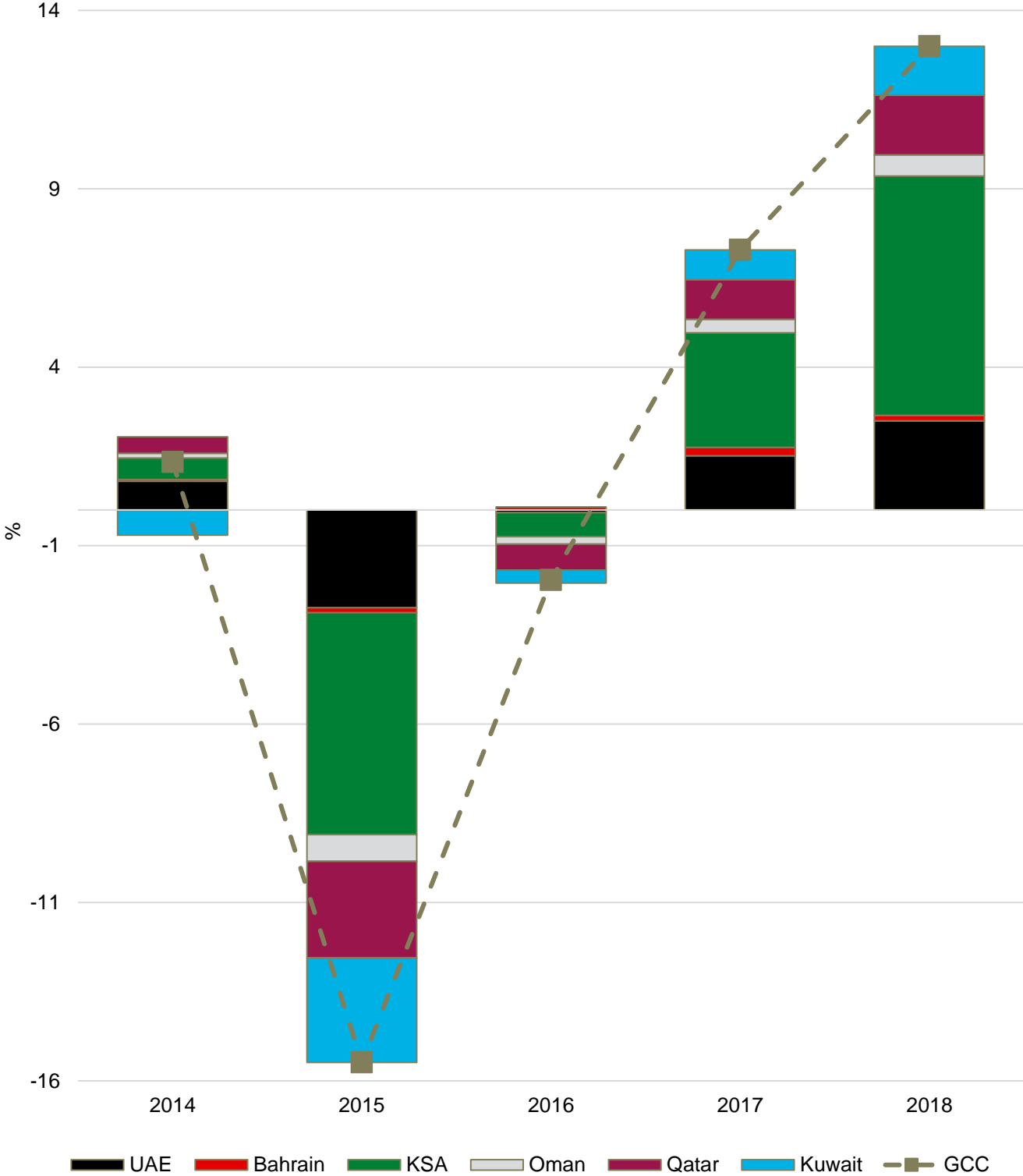
Figure 73: Percentage contribution in GCC GDP at current prices by GCC Countries, 2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributed by 6.7 percentage points of GCC GDP growth rate at current prices which was 13.0% in 2018 compared to 2017 (Figure 74, Table 18). Then the contribution of United Arab Emirates ranked second by 2.5 percentage points, followed by State of Qatar which contributed by 1.7 percentage points. State of Kuwait contributed by 1.4 percentage points, Sultanate of Oman by 0.6 percentage points and Kingdom of Bahrain by 0.1 percentage points from the total GCC growth rate achieved in 2018.

Figure 74: Contribution by percentage points in GDP growth rate at current prices by GCC countries, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Table 18: Annual growth rate of GDP at current prices and contribution to percentage change by percentage points for GCC countries, 2014-2018

Annual growth rate of GDP (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
UAE	3.3	-11.2	- 0.3	5.8	9.7
Bahrain	2.6	-7.0	3.8	10.0	6.1
KSA	1.3	-13.5	-1.4	6.8	14.2
Oman	2.7	-15.2	- 4.3	7.8	12.3
Qatar	3.8	-21.6	- 6.2	10.0	14.6
Kuwait	- 6.6	-29.6	- 4.5	10.3	16.6
GCC	1.3	-15.5	- 2.0	7.3	13.0
Percentage contribution in GDP annual growth rate by GCC Countries (percentage points)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
UAE	0.8	-2.7	- 0.1	1.5	2.5
Bahrain	0.1	- 0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
KSA	0.6	- 6.2	- 0.7	3.2	6.7
Oman	0.1	- 0.7	- 0.2	0.4	0.6
Qatar	0.5	- 2.7	- 0.7	1.1	1.7
Kuwait	- 0.7	- 2.9	- 0.4	0.8	1.4
Annual growth rate of GCC GDP	1.3	-15.5	- 2.0	7.3	13.0

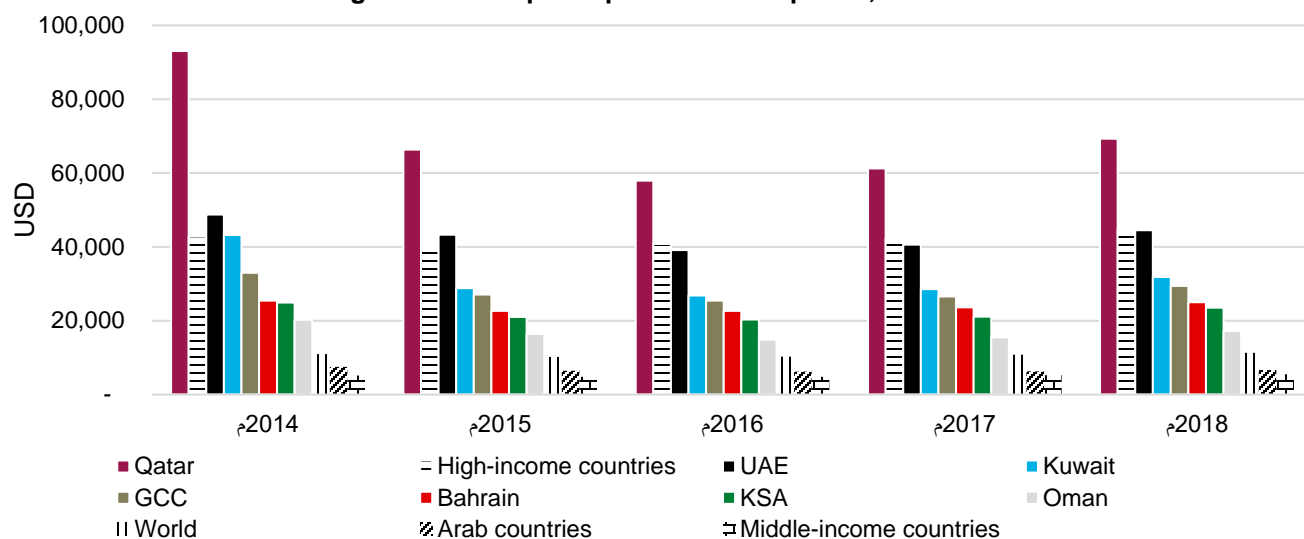
Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

According to the World Bank income-classification, all GCC countries classified as the high-income countries³. Despite the decline in growth rate of GDP per capita at current prices for GCC countries since 2014, however, it is still one of the top countries in the world in this indicator. Where the world GDP per capita average was about 11.3 thousand USD in 2018, the average GDP per capita in GCC countries is more than three times, approximately 29.5 thousand USD⁴. State of Qatar is considered as one of the highest countries in the world in this indicator, ranking eighth globally, also comes first among GCC countries with average of 69.3 thousand USD in 2018, which is higher than the global, high-income, Arab and GCC countries averages in this indicator, same for United Arab Emirates and State of Kuwait with 44.5 and 31.8 thousand USD, respectively. Kingdom of Bahrain and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Sultanate of Oman were amounted to 25.1, 23.5 and 17.2 thousand USD, respectively, which are less than the GCC GDP per capita average in 2018 (Figure 75).

³ According to the new country classifications income for The World Bank 2018-2019: high-income countries where the GNI per capita is more than 12,055 USD.

⁴World Bank, April 2019

Figure 75: GDP per capita at current prices, 2014-2018



Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020. World Bank, December 2019

At the GCC level, gross capital formation witnessed an increase by 0.8% in 2018 with value of 433.1 billion USD compared to 429.9 billion USD in 2017 (Table 19). All GCC countries achieved positive growth rates in gross capital formation during 2018, With the exception of Sultanate of Oman and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where the gross capital formation value decreased by 5.3% and 4.1%, respectively.

Table 19: Gross capital formation and its annual growth rate for GCC countries, 2014-2018

Gross capital formation (Billion USD)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
UAE	92.9	91.9	92.9	92.0	92.9
Bahrain	13.7	7.9	9.4	11.7	13.7
KSA	190.6	229.8	199.5	198.7	190.6
Oman	18.4	20.3	18.9	19.4	18.4
Qatar	82.0	60.0	74.2	74.5	82.0
Kuwait	35.5	29.1	32.8	33.5	35.5
GCC	433.1	439.0	427.7	429.8	433.1
Gross capital formation annual growth rate (%)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
UAE	1.0	2.7	1.1	-1.0	1.0
Bahrain	17.1	-11.6	18.5	24.4	17.1
KSA	-4.1	5.7	-13.2	-0.4	-4.1
Oman	-5.3	20.7	-6.8	2.7	-5.3
Qatar	10.1	-8.6	23.7	0.4	10.1
Kuwait	5.9	9.9	12.5	2.1	5.9
GCC	0.8	3.4	-2.6	0.5	0.8

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

The contribution of gross capital formation in GCC GDP reached 26.3% in 2018, this percentage was the highest in the State of Qatar, as the gross capital formation contributed by 42.9% in GDP, in Kingdom of Bahrain it reached 36.4% In 2018 (Table 20). In State of Kuwait, the contribution was 25.2%, while in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was 24.2% and in Sultanate of Oman and United Arab Emirates were 23.2% and 22.4%, respectively. As for GCC countries' contribution to gross capital formation of GCC in 2018, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributed with the largest percentage amounted to 44.0%, United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar contributed by 21.5% and 18.9% respectively. While the State of Kuwait contributed by 8.2%, Sultanate of Oman by 4.2% and Kingdom of Bahrain by 3.2% from gross capital formation of GCC.

Table 20: Gross Capital formation and its contribution in GDP at current prices of GCC countries, 2018

Item	UAE	Bahrain	KSA	Oman	Qatar	Kuwait	GCC
GDP at current prices (Billion USD)	414.2	37.7	786.5	79.3	191.4	140.7	1,649.7
Gross capital formation (Billion USD)	92.9	13.7	190.6	18.4	82.0	35.5	433.1
Contribution of gross capital formation in GDP (%)	22.4	36.4	24.2	23.2	42.9	25.2	26.3
The contribution of gross capital formation in gross capital formation of GCC (%)	21.5	3.2	44.0	4.2	18.9	8.2	100.0

Source: GCC-STAT, March 2020

Data Sources

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