

Business Confidence Index in the State of Qatar Q1 2017

Development Indicators Series

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Methodology

The Business Confidence Index (BCI) is based on international methodologies, especially the European Commission Methodology and the CESifo Group Munich Methodology.

The BCI measurement is based on six questions from which two sub-indices emerge (Current Situation Index and Future Situation Index).

These six questions that make up the sub-indices are centered on the following:

- Production size.
- Stock of finished products
- Prices of finished products of goods/services
- Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders.
- Labour force size.
- Profitability ratios

Index Value

The index value ranges between (-100) and (+100) points. It reaches its maximum (+100) if the views of all surveyed enterprises are positive, whereas it reaches neutrality (zero) when positive and negative views are equal. If the index value is below (zero), this indicates a negative assessment of enterprises status in Qatar.

For further information on methodology, please refer to issue No. 1.

http://www.mdps.gov.qa/en/statistics/Statistical%20Releases/Economic/Confidencelndex/BCI/2014/Q2/BCI-Q2-2014-Ar.pdf

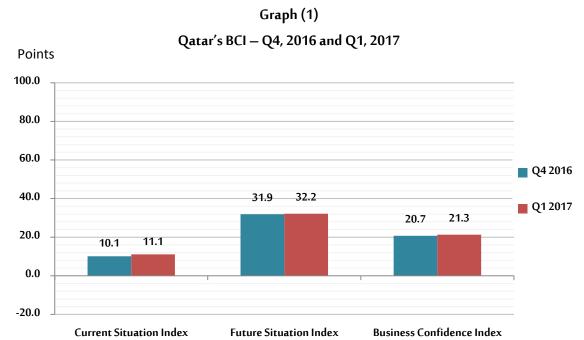
Doha – April, 2017

Business Confidence Index in Qatar:

In Q1, 2017, the Business Confidence Index (BCI) amounted to (21.3) points, an increase of (0.6) point from Q4, 2016.

In general, these results show that Qatari economy is capable of diversification in view of the recent drop in global oil prices, thanks to the large reserves and the effective contribution of non-oil sector to the national economy.



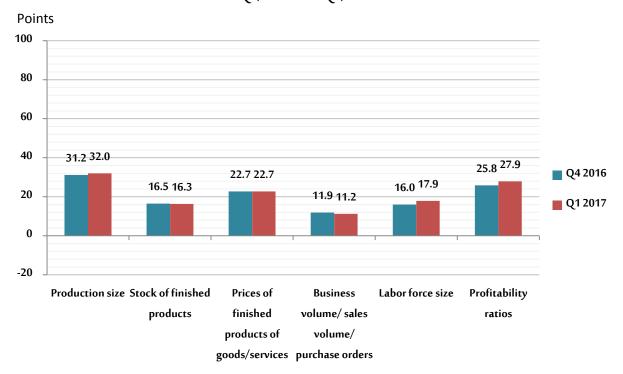


Sub-Indices for the Status of Qatar-Based Enterprises:

Sub-indices are the Current Situation Index and the Future Situation Index. The survey results indicate an increase of (1.0) point in optimism among Qatar-based economic enterprises over the current situation, recording (11.1) points, compared to (10.1) points in Q4, 2016. Whereas, the Future Situation Index recorded an increase of (0.3) point in optimism level among Qatar-based economic enterprises over the future situation, recording (32.2) points, compared to (31.9) points in Q4, 2016.

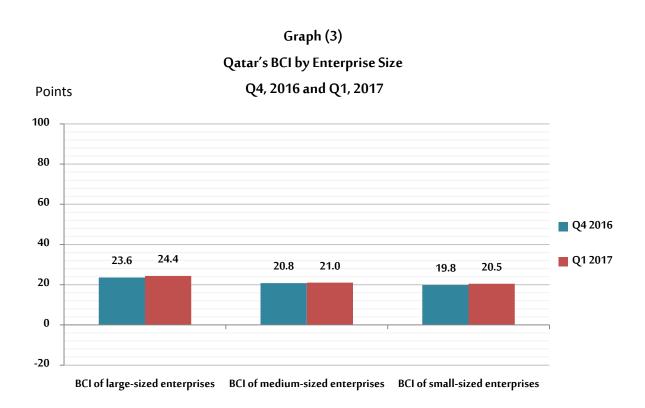
The surveyed business community sample expressed optimism over their profitability rates and volume of labor force and production. Whereas their optimism level declined over business\sales volume, purchase orders and stock volume of finished products in Q1, 2017, compared to Q4, 2016. This is further detailed in Graph (2).

Graph (2)
Sub-Indices of Qatar-Based Enterprises Status
Q4, 2016 and Q1, 2017



BCI by Enterprise Size:

All small, medium and large-sized enterprises expressed their optimism over Qatar's economic conditions in Q1, 2017, recording (20.5), (21.0) and (24.4) points respectively, an increase of (0.7), (0.2) and (0.8) points respectively, compared to Q4, 2016, as shown in Graph (3).

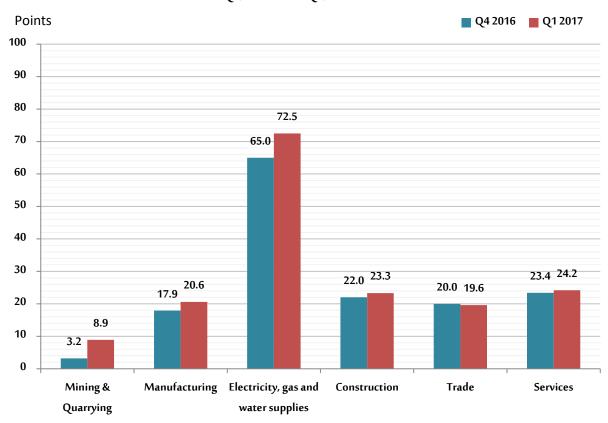


The results reflect a rise in profitability rates of all small, medium and large-sized enterprises with the largest increase in small-sized enterprises. During Q1, 2017, the profitability rate index for small, medium and large-sized enterprises amounted to (26.7), (27.6) and (32.2) points respectively.

BCI by Economic Activity:

With regards to economic activity, the results indicate that the enterprises engaged in "electricity, gas and water supplies" were most optimistic (72.5 points) about the country's economic conditions in general, and about their own businesses in particular. In second place came "services" activity (24.2 points), followed by "construction" (23.3 points), and then "manufacturing" (20.6 points), "trade" (19.6 points) and "mining and quarrying" (8.9 points), an increase of (5.7) points, compared to Q4, 2016 as shown in Graph (4).

Graph (4)
Qatar's BCI by Economic Activity
Q4, 2016 and Q1, 2017



Economic Enterprises and Bank Finance:

Survey results reveal that about (90.2%) of enterprises did not receive any bank finance in Q1, 2017, compared to (87.2%) in Q4, 2016. This is due to a variety of reasons topped by the fact that around (85.6%) of enterprises had sufficient internal funds, and therefore did not receive bank finance in Q1, 2017, compared to (83.6%) in Q4, 2016. Consequently, this reflects the enterprises' financial stability and high financial capacity. The second reason is that bank finance was considered an additional financial commitment/burden that might be exhausting according to (9.3%) of surveyed enterprises, compared to (10.7%) in Q4, 2016. See further details in Table (1) below.

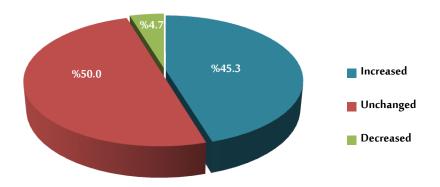
Table (1)
Reasons Why Enterprises did not Avail of Bank Finance in Q1, 2017

Reasons	Number of enterprises	Percentage of total enterprises that did not avail of bank finance
Sufficient internal funds	504	85.6%
Bank finance is an additional burden/commitment	55	9.3 %
Banks do not lend enterprises operating in such sector/industry	29	4.9 %
Enterprise's financial position does not allow to borrow from banks	15	2.5 %
Bank charges/fees are unaffordable	9	1.5 %
Others	3	0.5 %

- You may answer with more than one option.

These results, on one hand, reflect the stability of economic enterprises and their ability to bear financial burdens and cover their commitments without borrowing from banks. On the other hand, about (9.8%) of enterprises received bank finance in Q1, 2017, compared to about (12.8%) in Q4, 2016. When surveyed, (50%) of enterprises reported that the cost of finance remained unchanged, whereas (45.3%) reported that the cost of finance increased in Q1, 2017, compared to (59.8%) and (34.1%) respectively in Q4, 2016, as shown in Graph (5).

Graph (5)
Enterprise Assessment of Finance Cost in Q1, 2017

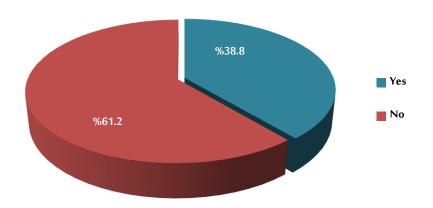


Production Capacity and Enterprise Future Plan:

Results of Q1, 2017 indicate that (38.8%) of enterprises have future plans to expand their production capacity, compared to (44.9%) in Q4, 2016, as shown in graph (6).

Graph (6)

Percentage of Enterprises Planning to Expand Their Production Capacity
Q1, 2017



According to survey results, high percentage of enterprises plan to expand their businesses. Thus, the percentage of enterprises planning to expand their current premises reached (45.4%) of total enterprises with future plan to expand their production capacity, and around (43.0%) plan to open new branches either in Qatar or in GCC countries. Furthermore, some enterprises plan to expand and develop their services or add new activities, as shown in Table (2) below.

According to survey results in Q1, 2017, the enterprises that do not have plans to expand their production capacity amounted to (61.2%) of respondents. This is due to inadequacy/instability of market conditions. Others reported that they had previously expanded, and were satisfied with their current situation.

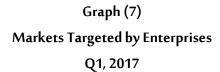
Table (2)
Enterprises' future plan to expand their production capacity
Q1, 2017

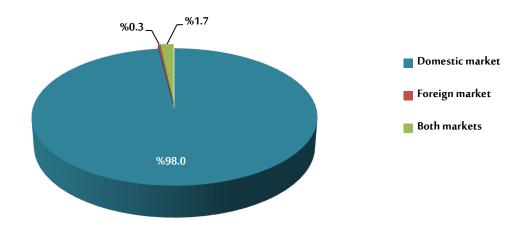
Enterprises' future plan	No. of enterprises	Percentage of total enterprises having a future expansion plan
Expansion of current premises	113	45.4%
Opening new branches in Qatar or GCC countries	107	43.0%
Investment in business assets, such as factories, warehouses, machinery, vehicles	51	20.5%
Others	5	2.0%

⁻ You may answer with more than one option.

Economic Enterprises and Access to Markets:

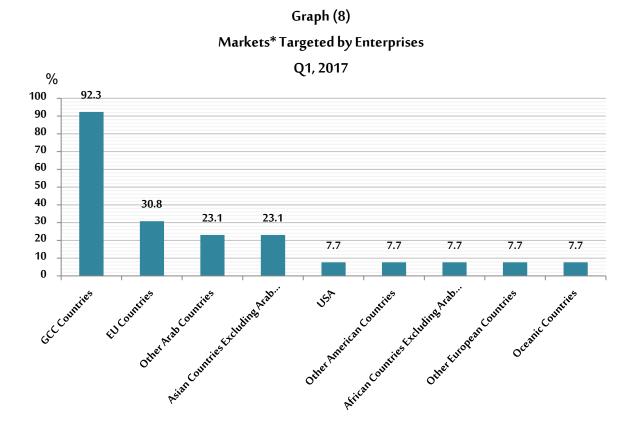
As for access to markets, around (98%) of enterprises target the domestic market and (1.7%) target both domestic and foreign markets, whereas (0.3%) of enterprises target only foreign markets, as shown in Graph (7).





According to survey results, the percentage of enterprises' exported production targeting foreign markets in Q1, 2017 amounted to (28.2%) of total production, compared to (25.8%) in Q4, 2016.

Results indicate that the key foreign markets targeted by enterprises are GCC countries (92.3%), followed by EU countries (30.8%). Other Arab and Asian countries accounted for an equal percentage of (23.1%) for each. See further details in Graph (8).



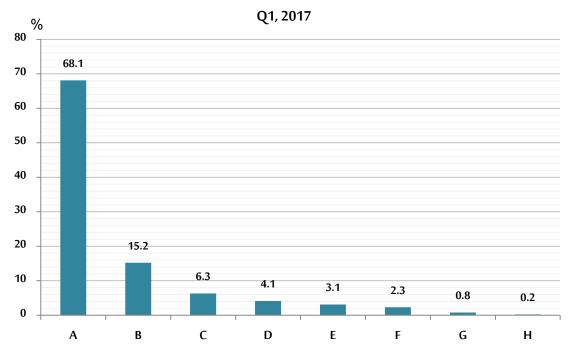
* You may choose more than one market.

Qatari Product Access to Foreign Markets:

The survey results for Q1, 2017 show that (31.9%) of enterprises encountered obstacles hindering Qatari product access to foreign markets, compared to (37.7%) in Q4, 2016. The obstacles were mainly high cost of Qatari products compared to those of other countries, especially GCC countries, due to high cost of raw materials and customs tariffs, as well as high cost of rentals, increasing demand for Qatari products in domestic market and lack of factories that can help in the export process. Others believed that weak competitiveness of Qatari products was an obstacle hindering access to foreign markets, in addition to a number of other obstacles that are explained in Graph (9) below.

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Graph (9)
Obstacles hindering Qatari product access to foreign markets



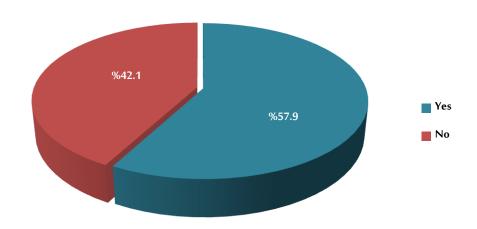
Α	No obstacles
В	High cost of production
С	Increased demand for products in domestic market and lack of factories
D	Less competitive product
E	Small market and poor marketing
F	Weak support for exports
G	Poor physical and human potential
Н	Others

Challenges Hindering Economic Enterprises' Performance in Q1, 2017:

Results indicate that (57.9%) of enterprises face some challenges hindering their performance, compared to (57.6%) in Q4, 2016, as shown in Graph (10).

Graph (10)

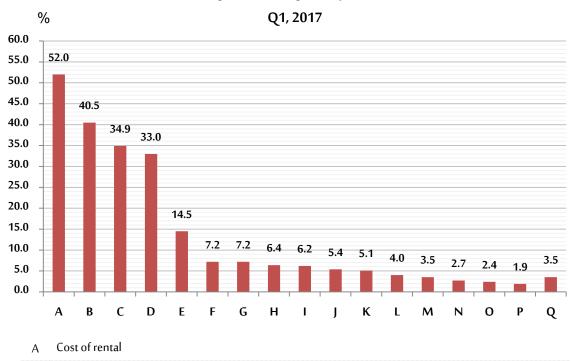
Percentage of Enterprises Facing Challenges Hindering their Performance
Q1, 2017



Results also show that the main challenges were the high cost of rentals, low demand, intense competitiveness and receivables delay, as well as other challenges that are further detailed in Graph (11) below.

Graph (11)

Main Challenges Hindering Enterprises' Performance



- B Insufficient demand
- C Competition
- D Receivables delay
- E Financial restraints
- F Cost of services and utilities
- G Legislative restrictions and obstacles
- H Cost of transport, shipping and storing
- I Cost of obtaining raw materials
- J Shortage of labor force
- K Government fees
- L Routine
- M Customs tariffs
- N Shortage of materials and/or equipment
- O Difficulty to obtain raw materials
- P Access to land, property registration and taxes
- Q Others

Appendix

First: Overall Index and Sub-Indices of Business Confidence - Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	11.1	32.2	21.3
Production size	16.7	48.3	32.0
Stock of finished products	12.9	19.7	16.3
Prices of finished products of goods/services	12.2	33.7	22.7
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	6.5	16.0	11.2
Labor force size	8.1	28.2	17.9
Profitability ratios	10.1	47.1	27.9

Second: Overall Index and Sub-Indices of Business Confidence by Enterprise Size

1. Small-Sized Enterprises – Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	10.4	31.3	20.5
Production size	13.1	48.0	29.9
Stock of finished products	15.3	18.7	17.0
Prices of finished products of goods/services	10.6	31.0	20.6
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	7.1	16.1	11.6
Labor force size	7.0	28.5	17.5
Profitability ratios	9.6	45.2	26.7

2. Medium-Sized Enterprises – Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	10.5	32.0	21.0
Production size	18.8	50.8	34.3
Stock of finished products	8.9	21.5	15.1
Prices of finished products of goods/services	14.7	33.1	23.7
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	3.4	17.8	10.5
Labor force size	8.1	21.4	14.7
Profitability ratios	9.3	47.5	27.6

3. Large-Sized Enterprises- Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	14.0	35.4	24.4
Production size	27.2	47.0	36.9
Stock of finished products	9.3	20.8	14.9
Prices of finished products of goods/services	15.3	43.6	29.0
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	7.5	13.7	10.5
Labor force size	11.9	34.1	22.7
Profitability ratios	12.8	53.3	32.2

Third: Overall Index and Sub-Indices of Business Confidence by Enterprise Activity

1. Mining and Quarrying – Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	-3.6	22.6	8.9
Production size	-14.2	21.7	3.0
Stock of finished products	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prices of finished products of goods/services	35.8	42.5	39.1
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	-21.7	28.6	1.9
Labor force size	-14.2	21.1	2.7
Profitability ratios	-7.2	21.7	6.7

2. Manufacturing - Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	9.5	32.5	20.6
Production size	16.9	52.8	34.2
Stock of finished products	4.5	33.2	18.4
Prices of finished products of goods/services	4.1	12.5	8.3
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	11.2	13.8	12.5
Labor force size	4.2	30.3	16.8
Profitability ratios	16.0	52.5	33.6

3. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply – Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	100.0	50.0	72.5
Production size	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stock of finished products	100.0	0.0	44.9
Prices of finished products of goods/services	100.0	0.0	44.9
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force size	100.0	0.0	44.9
Profitability ratios	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. Construction - Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	10.5	37.0	23.3
Production size	9.6	59.7	33.3
Stock of finished products	12.8	29.8	21.2
Prices of finished products of goods/services	18.5	36.0	27.1
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	4.4	10.2	7.3
Labor force size	9.2	37.8	23.0
Profitability ratios	8.7	48.8	27.9

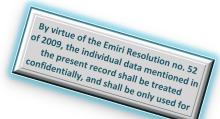
5. Trading – Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	11.0	28.6	19.6
Production size	18.9	43.7	30.9
Stock of finished products	15.4	12.4	13.9
Prices of finished products of goods/services	15.1	35.4	25.0
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	2.7	13.2	7.9
Labor force size	6.7	23.1	14.7
Profitability ratios	7.4	44.1	25.0

6. Services – Q1, 2017

Index	Current Situation Index	Future Situation Index	Overall Index
Overall index	12.2	37.0	24.2
Production size	18.8	45.6	31.8
Stock of finished products			
Prices of finished products of goods/services	7.4	39.3	22.7
Business volume/ sales volume/ purchase orders	11.2	24.0	17.5
Labor force size	11.3	27.8	19.4
Profitability ratios	12.2	48.1	29.5





Questionnaire Business Confidence Index in the State of Qatar

 * Q1 is the period between January and March.

 * Q2 is the period between April and June.

* Q3 is the period between July and September.

* Q4 is the period between October and December.

*The current quarter: Is the quarter in which the month form is filled .

* The previous quarter: Is the quarter preceding the quarter in which the month form was filled.

*The next quarter: Is the quarter following the quarter in which the month form is filled.

1. E	valuate the situation for the company performanc	e with	in the current qua	arter compar	ed with th	ie previous quarter?	
1	Production Size		Increased	Remained unchange		Decreased	Not Applied
2	Stock of finished products		Too large (above normal)	Adequate (normal)		Too small (below normal)	Not Applied
3	Prices of Finished goods Produced / Services prices		Increased	Remained unchange		Decreased	Not Applied
4	Business Size / Sales Volume / Order Books		More than sufficient (above normal)	Sufficien (normal)	t 🗆	Not sufficient (below normal)	Not Applied
5	Wages		Increased	Remained unchange		Decreased	Not Applied
6	Employment		Increased	Remained unchange		Decreased	Not Applied
7	Profits		Increased	Remained unchange		Decreased	Not Applied
8	Export order books		More than sufficient (above normal)	Sufficien (normal)	t 🗆	Not sufficient (below normal)	Not Applied
2.H	ow do you expect the Company performance with	in the	next quarter com	pared with t	ne current	quarter?	
2.H 1	ow do you expect the Company performance with	in the	next quarter com	Remained unchange	<u> </u>	quarter? Decreased	Not Applied
1		in the		Remaine	<u> </u>		Not Applied Not Applied
1 2	Production Size	in the	Increased Too large	Remained unchange Adequate	d	Decreased Too small	
1 2	Production Size Stock of finished products	in the	Increased [Too large (above normal)	Remained unchanged Adequate (normal) Remained	d	Decreased Too small (below normal)	Not Applied
1 2 3 4	Production Size Stock of finished products Prices of Finished goods Produced / Services prices	in the	Too large (above normal) Increased More than sufficient	Remained unchanged Adequate (normal) Remained unchanged Sufficien		Decreased Too small (below normal) Decreased Not sufficient	Not Applied Not Applied
1 2 3 4	Production Size Stock of finished products Prices of Finished goods Produced / Services prices Business Size / Sales Volume / Order Books	in the	Increased Too large (above normal) Increased More than sufficient (above normal)	Remainer unchange Adequate (normal) Remainer unchange unchange Sufficien (normal) Remainer		Decreased Too small (below normal) Decreased Not sufficient (below normal)	Not Applied Not Applied Not Applied
1 2 3 4	Production Size Stock of finished products Prices of Finished goods Produced / Services prices Business Size / Sales Volume / Order Books Wages	in the	Increased Too large (above normal) Increased More than sufficient (above normal) Increased	Remainer unchange Adequate (normal) Remainer unchange Unchange (normal) Remainer (normal) Remainer unchange Remainer		Decreased Too small (below normal) Decreased Not sufficient (below normal) Decreased	Not Applied Not Applied Not Applied Not Applied

			ter?			
Yes (go to Q4 t	hen Q6)			No (go to Q5)		
Evaluate the changes in ba	nk financing costs v	within the curi	rent quarter?			
	Increased		Remained uncha	nged 🔲	Decreased	
What are the key reasons t	for not availing banl	k finance? (M	ultiple - choice)			
We have sufficient in	nternal funds.					
Banks don't lend to	companies in our sec	tor / industry.				
We consider bank fi	nance to be an additi	onal burden / c	ommitment.			
Our current financia	al position doesn't allo	ow us to borrow	from banks.			
Bank charges, fees a	nd interest rate were	not affordable.				
Others (Please Men	tion):					
How was the company con	npetitive position in	the domestic	market within the	current quarter?		
How was the company con	npetitive position in	the domestic	market within the Remained uncha		Deteriorated	
How was the company con		the domestic			Deteriorated	
	Improved		Remained uncha	nged 🔲		
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How was the company con At what capacity is the cor	Improved		Remained uncha	nged		
At what capacity is the cor	Improved npany operating wi tly operating at	thin the curre	Remained uncha	nged		

Describe the company expansion plan? (Multiple - choice)	
Expansion of the current office premises	
Investments in other business assets such as (factory, warehouse, machinery and vehicles)	
New branches in Qatar or GCC countries	
Others (please mention):	
)- Why the company doesn't plan to expand its business capacity? (Multiple - choice)	
Unavailability of required funds / capital investment.	
Unavailability of required funds / capital investment.	
Unavailability of required funds / capital investment. Unfavorable or unstable market conditions.	
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Unavailability of required funds / capital investment. Unfavorable or unstable market conditions. Others (please mention):	Both Markets
Unavailability of required funds / capital investment. Unfavorable or unstable market conditions. Others (please mention):	

C.C.A.S.G	
Other Arab Countries	
uropean Union Countries	
ther European Countries	
sia Countries other than Arab	
nited States of America	
ther American countries	
Oceanic Countries	
frica other than Arab Countries	
thers (please mention):	
opinion, what are the main export obstacles? (Multiple - choic	e)
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16-What main challenges were facing the company within the current quarter? (1	Multiple - choice)
Insufficient demand	
Shortage of material and/or equipment	
Financial constrains	
Receivables delay	
Political instability in the region	
Shortage of labour force	
Competition	
Government fees	
Cost of utilities	
Cost of rental	
Government Regulations	
Routine	
Access to land / Property Registration / Taxes	
Tariffs	
Cost of Material	
Optaining Materials	
Transportation cost, Shipping and Storage	
Others (please mention):	

In the future, could we get your response Through E-mail?				
	Yes	□ No		
Email:				