وزارة التخطيط التنموي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts

Metadata
To Document
Methodology

2017

وزارة التخطيط التنموي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Metadata

to

Document Methodology of Compiling Statistical Data in the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts

(As at July 2017)

Note: The metadata sheets refer to economic statistics regularly produced by the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts . The metadata reflect the compilation practice as at July 2017. This document is an updated version of the one published in September 2014.

July 2017

Metadata sheets on economic statistics regularly produced by the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts

The metadata sheets presented in this report reflect the compilation practice as at July 2017.

Preface

1. Introduction

Metadata is data that describes other statistical data. The main purpose of the preparation of the metadata sheets is to document the procedures, concepts, definitions, sources and methods used for the compilation of the some of the key economic statistics and index numbers regularly produced by the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department (DESNA) of the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS).

DESNA is the authentic source of all official statistics and indicators relating to National Accounts, Prices and Foreign Merchandise Trade. Preparation of metadata forms an integral part of the data production process. Short notes on methodology are provided in the respective Bulletins and Reports. The assembly of all the technical notes on methodology in a single document is meant to preserve institutional memory, to increase transparency, to improve statistical literacy and to share knowledge.

In order to standardize the reporting format of the metadata sheets, a template similar to that used for reporting to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been used.

Important decisions are daily made on the basis of official statistics. It is hoped that the availability of information on the processes behind the published statistics will greatly enhance users' ability to better understand the concepts and the limitations, and to make better use of the statistics produced by DESNA.

2. Structure of Report

The document is organized into four chapters: The first chapter presents the organizational structure of DESNA including the mandate of each of the five Sections, as promulgated in the Emiri Decree No 28 and adopted by the Council of Ministers on 25th February 2015. The second chapter contains metadata sheets in respect of economic statistics regularly produced and published by the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts. Chapter IV contains a Glossary of statistical terms.

The document contains four Chapters as follows:

Chapter I   presents an overview of the Department of Economic Statistics Department and National Accounts(DESNA)

Chapter II   contains the metadata sheets in respect of the following:

- Annual Gross Domestic Product
- Quarterly Gross Domestic Product
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Producer Price Index (PPI)
- Machinery and Equipment Price Index
- Foreign Merchandize Trade Statistics
- Annual Economic Survey (AES)
- Maritime Navigation Statistics
- Annual Building Permit and Completed Building Statistics
- Monthly Building Permits Statistics
- Foreign Investment Survey

Chapter III contains a list of some "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers".

Chapter IV contains a Glossary of Statistical Terms.

3. Metadata sheets are presented, to the extent possible, per the following structure:

1. Concepts and definitions

2. Scope and coverage

   2.1 Scope of data

   2.2 Exceptions to coverage

   2.3 Unrecorded activity

3. Classification

4. Basis of recording

   4.1 Valuation

   4.2 Recording basis

   4.3 Grossing/netting procedures

5. Nature of basic data sources

   5.1 Source data definition and scope

   5.2 Source data timeliness

   5.3 Source data assessment

6. Compilation practices

   6.1 Statistical techniques

   6.2 Other statistical procedures

7. Data dissemination

   7.1 Statistical presentation

   7.2 Dissemination media and format

8. Other aspects

   8.1 Challenges

   8.2 Future plans

Table of Content

Chapter I
Overview of the
Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts (DESNA)

1. An overview of the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts (DESNA)

Mission

- To collect, compile, interpret and disseminate statistics relating to national accounts, Price Index Numbers, Foreign Merchandize Trade and other supporting economic statistics, the cornerstone for drawing future development plans in Qatar.

Vision

- Production of comprehensive, accurate, timely and easily accessible economic statistics.

- Expansion of the coverage of economic statistics and indicators to meet the increasing local and international demand.

- Use of international state-of-the art methodologies, concepts and definitions for the compilation of economic statistics.

- Enhancement of coordination and cooperation with other statistics producing agencies.

2. DESNA main activities

DESNA is responsible for the production and dissemination of the following statistics:

- Annual and quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates.

- Consumer Price Index (CPI)/Producer Prices Index (PPI)/Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI)

- Foreign Merchandise Trade Statistics.

- Sectoral Business Statistics.

- Maritime Navigation Statistics

- Building Permits Statistics

- Foreign Investment Statistics

3. Legal Background

In accordance with article (14) of The Amiri Decree No. (28) of 2014 concerning the organizational structure of the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS);

The Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department shall be mandated with the following:
Develop and update the statistical register of establishments.
1. Conduct statistical surveys of economic establishments, in coordination with the competent authorities.
2. Prepare national accounts, public sector and financial sector statistics, short-term economic indices, GDP and other relevant statistical data tables, in coordination with the competent authorities.
3. Prepare price indices and other indices, including the consumer price index and producer price index.
4. Produce statistics relating to the manufacturing industry, energy, construction, domestic trade, finance, insurance, transport, communications, services and other economic sectors.
5. Conduct statistical economic analysis and prepare statistical research and reports, in coordination with the competent authorities.
6. Coordinate with the competent authorities to ensure the integration of all statistics required for the preparation of national accounts and the creation of an integrated vision for sectorial statistics.
7. Prepare statistics on foreign trade and balance of trade, including imports, exports and re-exports, in coordination with the competent authorities.
8. Apply economic statistical data quality standards, in coordination with the relevant administrative units.
9. Provide statistical data required by the local authorities and regional and international organizations, in coordination with the competent authorities.
10. Prepare economic statistical data for publication, in coordination with the competent authorities.

The Minister of Development Planning and Statistics' issued Decision No. 21 of 2015 to establish sections in the administrative units comprising MDPS, and to determine their mandates.

In accordance with article (46) of this decision:
The Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts shall consist of the following sections:
1. National Accounts Section
2. Sectorial Economic Statistics Section
3. Prices and Indices Section
4. Foreign Trade Statistics Section
5. Establishment Register and Economic Classification Section

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                        │ Assistant Director │
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National Accounts Section	Sectoral Economic Statistics Section	Prices and Indices Section	Foreign Trade Statistics Section	Establishment Register and Economic Classification Section
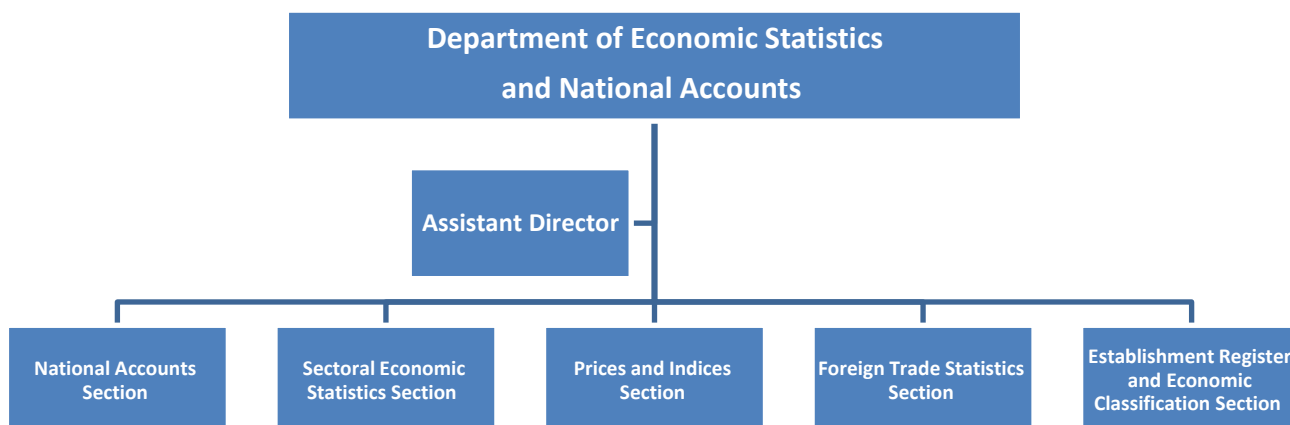
Article (47)

The National Accounts Section shall be mandated with the following:

1. Prepare periodic GDP estimates by production, expenditure and income and issue relevant reports.
2. Structure integrated economic accounts and prepare national accounts bulletin tables in accordance with the UN System of National Account.
3. Prepare the social accounts matrix which includes input and output tables and supply and use tables.
4. Monitor the indicators of the national economy performance.
5. Prepare the accounts of the government sector, the non-profit bodies, and households.
6. Prepare the commodity balance.
7. Provide technical support for relevant data producers in the public and private sectors.

Article (48)

The Sectoral Economic Statistics Section shall be mandated with the following:

1. Conduct monthly, quarterly and annual economic surveys from various economic sectors, such as agriculture, mining and quarrying including crude oil and natural gas, manufacturing, construction and building, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants, transport, communications, banking, insurance, financial and business services, real-estate, and social and personal services.
2. Collect economic data from ministries and public and private agencies.
3. Integrate sectoral statistics in the National Statistics System and unify the statistical concepts, definitions and classifications used on the national level.
4. Provide technical support for those working in the public and private sectors.
5. Prepare technic reports related to various economic activities.
6. Prepare economic indicators.
7. Issue ad-hoc sectoral publications for various economic activities on annual basis.

Article (49)

The Prices and Indices Section shall be mandated with the following:
1. Prepare all kinds of indices (CPI, PPI, Price Index of Construction Materials, Land Index, Wage Index, Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI), Real Estate Index and Import and Export Price Index).
2. Prepare and analyze index time series.
3. Update the basket of goods that make up various indices and update the base year.
4. Prepare technic reports related to various prices and indices.
5. Issue the Prices and Indices Bulletin on annual basis.

Article (50)

The Foreign Trade Statistics Section shall be mandated with the following:
1. Prepare Foreign Merchandise Trade Statistics (imports, exports, re-exports).
2. Prepare the balance of trade.
3. Prepare periodic reports on foreign trade statistics.
4. Issue the Foreign Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin on annual basis.

Article (51)

The Establishment Register and Economic Classification Section shall be mandated with the following:
1. Set up the economic establishment framework.
2. Update and develop the economic establishment register.
3. Design and select establishment samples by economic activity.
4. Develop the indices of the economic statistics and classifications in use.
5. Coordinate with the concerned agencies on the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).
6. Verify the quality standards according to SDDS.

Article (52)

All concerned entities, each within its respective jurisdiction, shall implement this decision that shall come into force a day after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

4. Main changes introduced during 2014-2016

A summary of the main changes introduced in the compilation methodology for each topic is provided below:

National Accounts
- In June 2014, the estimates of Gross Domestic Product by components of expenditure was reviewed and improved on the basis of the results of the study of the pattern of consumption expenditure of the population living in large labor gatherings.
- In June 2015, the base year of the constant price series which is used to derive volume changes and grown rates was rebased from 2004 to 2013.
- In June 2016, Gross Domestic Product by activity was presented using a new classification which contains 17 groups per the International Standard Industrial

Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4).This revision was carried back to the year 2011.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- As from January 2015, the base year for the calculation of the CPI was changed to 2013 from 2006. New weights were calculated and a new basket of items prepared.
- Simultaneously, a change in the methodology for the calculation of the weight for the housing rental component was introduced. The rental component of the 2006-based CPI used to include an amount representing an imputed rental value for the owner-occupied housing units. In the 2013-based CPI, this imputed value rental was removed and replaced by the actual expenditure incurred on rental.
- Expenditure on "Recreation and Culture" includes expenditure incurred abroad in respect of transport, travel and tourism.
- The 2013-based CPI is presented using the latest version of the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP), which contains 12 sub-groups.

Producer Price Index (PPI)
- In April 2015, the base year of the calculation of the Industrial PPI was changed from 2006 to 2013. A new series of PPIs with base year 2013 =100 was produced for the years 2011 to 2014.
- The shift to the new base year involved a change in the basket of goods, a change in the weighting structure of the index as well as a change in classification.
- The new PPI is classified into 15 sub-groups using the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 2). For the PPI. all types of "Condensates" are included under the "Mining" industry group, although for national accounting purposes, some condensates are also included in "Manufacturing"

Foreign Merchandize Trade Statistics
The main change was the coming into operation of the "Customs Clearance Single Window System", an electronic system used by traders and customs clearance agent to submit their declaration form to the Customs Authority. The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS) is linked to the system. At the end of each month, the General Authority of Customs uploads a backup of the Oracle file to the Customs Authority server on the government network. The Information Technology Department at the MDPS then uploads this file to the FT database. Information received is stored in temporary file in the Oracle (SIS).

Annual Economic Survey
- The frame for the AES 2016 was constructed using the results of the 2015 Census of Establishments, which was conducted in parallel with the 2015 Simplified Census of Population, Housing and Establishment.
- Survey data relating to year 2015, were also coded using the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4).

Annual Foreign Investment Survey (FIS)
New topics and new Sections were introduced in the questionnaire.
-   At Section 5: on "Inward Foreign Direct Investment", two new sub-sections (Sub-sections 5.1 and 5.2) were added to identify the Ultimate Controlling Parent Company and/or the Immediate Direct Investor.
-   Section 10: Local Group Business Structure was added to collect information of business structure of the local enterprise group.
-   At the Cover Page, "Number of Employees" was added to help identify the "Large" enterprises, per the definition used in the Annual Economic Survey.

New Topics

Machinery and Equipment Price index (MEPI)
In January 2014, the Prices Section started the dissemination of the Machinery and Equipment Price index (MEPI). The MEPI is produced on a semi-annual basis.
This index is meant to provide a measure of the average changes in the selling prices of machinery and equipment categorized as capital goods. The base year of the MEPI is year 2012.
The MEPI currently covers only selected types of machinery and equipment imported in the country and sold through local agents. It is planned to gradually increase its coverage to more items.

Monthly Building Permit Statistics
In January 2015, MDPS started the compilation and dissemination of statistics on the number of building permits issued in each month, by each municipality, through Press Releases. These monthly statistics are important indicators of the level of activity in the construction sector.

5. Advance Release Calendar
An Advance Release Calendar is prepared and regularly updated.

6. Dissemination channels
-   For quick releases, summary tables are published through Press Releases.
-   Detailed statistics and accounts are given in the respective publications: Annual Bulletins (10) and the Annual Statistical Abstract.
-   Statistical tables together with short analysis are published on a quarterly publication "Window on the Economic Statistics of Qatar".

7.Links
The links to the publications and questionnaires are as follows:
http://www.mdps.gov.qa/Eng/index.htm
http://www.qalm.gov.qa/

Chapter II
Metadata sheets on economic statistics regularly produced by the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts

<div style="text-align:center">

Metadata sheet
Annual National Accounts

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Section:	National Accounts Section
Responsibility:	Compilation of National Accounts aggregates and tables.
Section Head:	Amal Yousif Al Thani aythani@mdps.gov.qa
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1. Concepts and Definitions

The estimates of the national accounts of the State of Qatar broadly follows the concepts, definitions and international recommendations of the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA). Plans are underway for the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA), which is the revised version of 1993 SNA.

Notes on concepts and definitions used for the compilation of the annual national accounts are provided in the National Accounts Statistics Bulletin.

The 2015 National Accounts Bulletin presents data series for the years 2007 to 2014, including the estimates of annual Gross Domestic Product by economic activity and by components of expenditure, as well as the Integrated Economic Accounts by institutional sector (including the Rest of the World account) down to net lending /borrowing.

2. Scope and Coverage

2.1 Scope of the data

The national accounts covers, in principle, all the economic activities carried out by all residents in Qatar, according to the SNA production boundary. National accounts covers the whole territory of Qatar, including its territorial waters.

The size of the informal sector is relatively small in Qatar. Estimates in respect of informal activities, mainly in agriculture, construction, and transport, are made and are included. No adjustments are made for the non-observed and/or illegal activities.

The statistical unit for the annual surveys is a "reporting unit" which is a mix of establishment and enterprise units.

Annual GDP by economic activity and by components of expenditure (at current and constant prices), and the consolidated sequence of accounts for the nation, and for the institutional sectors and the rest of the world, are regularly compiled and published in the National Accounts Bulletin and in the Annual Statistical Abstract.

2.2 Exceptions to coverage

Excluded are illegal activities (prostitution, drugs and narcotics)

2.3 Unrecorded activity

Illegal activities (prostitution, drugs and narcotics) are excluded.

3. Classification

3.1 Institutional sectors

All resident institutional units are allocated to one of the following institutional sectors:
1. Financial Corporations
2. Non-Financial Corporations
3. General Government
4. Households

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) are included in the Household sector. Institutional units that are resident abroad form the Rest of the World.

3.2 Economic activities

Economic activities are classified according to the classification developed for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, which is an adapted version of International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4).

The economic activities are grouped into the following 17 main ISIC Rev 4 categories:
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration; compulsory social security
- Education
- Human health and social work activities
- Arts, entertainment and recreation. Other service activities (1)
- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

4. Basis for recording

4.1 Valuation
Output and value added are valued at producer's prices. It has proved difficult to use valuation at basic prices because of the lack of information on implicit subsidies by economic activity.

Domestic uses (i.e. household consumption expenditure, government final consumption, and gross capital formation) are valued at purchaser's prices. Imports and exports are valued free on board (f.o.b.).

4.2 Recording basis
Most transactions are recorded on an accrual basis. Exceptions are: (i) Transactions by Government are on a cash basis, (ii) Transactions with the rest of the world (Balance of Payments figures) are on a cash basis (except for exports of goods which is recorded at the time the goods leave the country). The accounting year for the majority of the private corporations is the calendar year (January-December). As from January 2016 the General Government's fiscal year coincides with the calendar year (in previous years, the General Government's fiscal year started in April and ended in March).

4.3 Grossing/netting procedures
Transactions between establishments within the same enterprise are recorded on a gross basis. Transactions within the same establishment are recorded on a net basis.

5. Nature of basic data sources for compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

5.1 Source data definitions and scope.
Production approach: GDP is estimated mainly using the production approach. The annual estimates are exclusively based on comprehensive survey results or data originating from the government. The main source of data for the compilation of estimates of annual GDP by economic activity is the Annual Economic Survey (AES) which is regularly undertaken by the

Sectoral Section of the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts (DESNA). The survey is conducted in April of the year following the reference year, and the survey final results are available around 12 months after the reference year. The survey covers all the non-agricultural market economic activities. The survey data are carefully scrutinized and some adjustments are made for coverage before incorporation in the national accounts tables. Estimation for agriculture, construction, and transport includes estimates for informal sector.

Expenditure approach: GDP obtained using the production approach is broken down by the components of expenditure. Independent estimates are worked out for household consumption expenditure, government final consumption, exports and imports of goods and services. Gross capital formation (GCF), including changes in inventories, is obtained as a residual. However, the plausibility of the estimates for GFC is ensured by cross checking and using the commodity flow approach.

Income approach: GDP obtained using the production approach is broken down by the three cost components: (i) Compensation of employees, (ii) Taxes net of subsidies and (iii) Gross operating surplus**.**

Supply and Use Table: An Experimental Supply and Use table (SUT) was prepared for the year 2010. Because of the lack of detailed data by product, it was not possible to prepare a comprehensive table. The consistency at the overall aggregate level was thus assured. Steps are being taken to fill in the data gaps. In particular, there is need to modify the Questionnaire for the Annual Economic Survey (AES) and to conduct some specialized surveys. Plans are underway for the elaboration of SUT for the year 2016, in 2018.

Sequence of Economic Accounts: Presents the Integrated Economic Accounts as per 1993 SNA, starting from the Goods and Services Account up to the Capital Account. The Sequence of Accounts is published in the National Accounts Bulletin for the total economy as well as by institutional sector. The institutional sectors comprise: (i) Households and NPISH, (ii) Government, (iii) Financial corporations, (iv) Non-Financial corporations, and (v) the Rest of the World. Because of data constraint, the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) are included in Households sector.

5.2 Source data timeliness.

The results of the Annual Economic Surveys are released about 12 months after the reference year in separate Bulletins and in the Annual Bulletin of Economic Statistics.

In the following 6 months, National Accounts compilers work with these results and make the necessary adjustments to work out a revised version of the (preliminary) annual GDP calculated by summation of quarterly estimates. The timeliness meets the SDDS standards.

Annual data on government transactions are provided around 6 month after the end of the fiscal year, together with revised data for the previous 3 years. Details provided by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) include the budgeted value and the actual value of the transactions at a disaggregate level by government department and budget item. In 2015, data in a new template was provided by the MoF that does not suit National Accounts' needs. Consequently, MDPS developed a new template for compilation of government data needed for National Accounts that was proposed to MoF. As at July 2017, the provision of the required data was still under discussion.

Annual data on transactions with the Rest of the World are obtained from Qatar Central Bank's Balance of Payments around 3 months after the reference year.

5.3 Source data assessment.

Source data are validated at the aggregated level by the national accounts section before use. Comparison with previous year's data helps identify outliers and discrepancies. Most of the corrections arise because of the misclassification of some activities.

The statistical frame of Annual Economic Survey is primarily based on the results of the 2015 Census of Establishments, which was conducted in parallel with the 2015 Simplified Population

and Housing Census. The information in the Census was collected through a physical listing of establishments. Some establishment (multi-branches) were grouped into 'reporting units' for data collection purposes. The information in the frame list is continuously updated (annually) using information collected during field work.

Other major data sources include the Ministry of Finance (MoF), which provides data on government revenues and expenditures, and the Ministry of Municipality and Environment, which provides data on agriculture. Other Ministries/Departments of the Government and state enterprises are also the supplementary sources of data.

In 2015, a new Section responsible for the establishment and maintenance of Statistical Business Register, using administrative records (Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labor etc.) was created within DESNA.

6. Compilation practices

6.1 Statistical techniques for estimation of GDP

6.1.1 General: Estimates of GDP are mainly derived through the production approach. GDP is obtained as the difference between value of output less the value of goods and services used in producing these outputs (intermediate consumption) during an accounting period (calendar year). This approach not only allows for the tracking of the overall performance of the whole economy, but also provides data for the analysis of the productivity of each economic activity and changes in the structure of the economy. In addition, it allows decision makers to analyze the performance of specific enterprises against the industry averages.

Details on the compilation of GDP by activity at current and constant prices methodology for each activity group are given hereunder:

6.1.2 GDP by activity (at current prices)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC Rev.4, Section A): This section includes the activities of growing of crops, breeding of animals, and fishing. In 2015 the share of Agriculture, forestry and fishing in GDP was around 0.2%.

Agriculture: Cultivable land accounts for approximately 6% of Qatar's total surface area. Data on harvested production, inclusive of own-account production, and farm gate prices for some 25 products, are received from the Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

Fishing: Gross output estimates are based on information provided by the Ministry of Municipality and Environment. Information on quantity of local fresh fish is supplied by the local fish market. The total output is calculated as the quantity of fish landed multiplied by the average price for each kind of fish. Intermediate consumption is estimated using technical coefficients of input to output.

Mining and Quarrying (ISIC Rev.4, Section B): Qatar has reserves of hydrocarbons, approximately 185.9 billion barrels of oil equivalent, with proven reserves of hydrocarbons consisting of 872 trillion cubic feet of natural gas deposits, 3.1 billion barrels of crude oil and 22.6 billion barrels of condensates. In 2015, Mining of oil and gas represented around 38.6% of nominal GDP. Detailed data on output and input are collected through the Annual Economic Survey (AES).

Manufacturing (ISIC Rev.4, section C): This industry group includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The share of Manufacturing in GDP in 2015 was around 9.7%. Estimates of GVA are calculated for around 30 industry groups. As almost all the manufacturing activity in the country is well-organized, the data is captured comprehensively through the AES. Manufacture of downstream hydro-carbon products such as Gas to Liquid (GTL), polymers, methanol as well as growth in the manufacture of other product groups (iron and steel, aluminum, fertilizers, etc.) is contributing to the growth momentum as well as to the diversification of the economy.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (ISIC Rev.4, section D+E): The share of economic activity group in GDP was around 0.6% in 2015. AES captures comprehensive data from all the establishments engaged in this economic activity. Output is valued at producer prices because of the difficulty to ascertain the implicit subsidies.

Construction (ISIC Rev.4, section F): Data collected through the AES are classified by the following sub-groups: Complete construction of buildings (division 41), complete construction of civil engineering works (division 42), as well as specialized construction activities, if carried out only as a part of the construction process (division 43).

Data are collected using two questionnaires: one for establishments employing 50 persons and above (large) and the other for establishments employing less than 50 persons. In 2015, the share of Construction in GDP, was around 9.6%

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (ISIC Rev.4, section G): This section includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Also included in this section are the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

In 2015, the share of this section in GDP, was around 8.8%. The main sources of information are the AES and import statistics. The output of distributive trade is measured by the total value of the trade margins realized on goods purchased for resale. This sector comprises a large number of small establishments defined as units operating with less than ten workers. Data of establishments employing ten employees and more are collected fully through the AES, while data for establishments employing less than ten employees are collected on sample basis.

Transportation and storage (ISIC Rev.4, section H): In 2015,the share of Transportation and storage in GDP was around 2.9%. Production accounts for this section are prepared in respect of each sub-group: (i) Land transport (ii) Water transport (iii) Air transport, and (iv) Support transport activities. The main sources of information are the financial statements of the companies listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange market and the Annual Economic Survey.

Accommodation and food service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section I): This section includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption.

In 2015, the share in GDP was around 1.2%.The main sources of information are the AES and Qatar Tourism Authority.

Information and communication (ISIC Rev.4, section J): This section includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities. In 2015, the share of this sector in the GDP was around 1.6%.

The Annual Economic Survey and the financial statements of corporations published in Qatar Stock Exchange are the main sources of data for this activities.

Financial and insurance activities (ISIC Rev.4, section K): This industry group contains the output of banks (financial intermediaries) and insurance corporations. In 2015,the share of this sector in the GDP was around 8.2%. The output of banks has two components: explicit charges and implicit charges known as FISIM (Financial intermediaries Indirectly Measured). Many financial intermediaries do not charge explicitly for the intermediation services which they provide to their customers. Such output is valued indirectly through the FISIM, which is obtained as the difference between interest received on clients' loans and interest paid on deposits.

The main source of information is the financial statements of commercial banks and data on deposits and loans published by the Qatar Central Bank.

Real estate activities (ISIC Rev.4, section L): This section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis.

In 2015, the share of this sector in the GDP was around 6.4%.

The main data source is the AES. Imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing units are based on information collected through the Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HEIS) 2012/13.

Professional, scientific and technical activities. Administrative and support service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section M +N): This section includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

The share in the GDP was around 3.2% in 2015. The main data source is the AES.

Public administration; compulsory social security (ISIC Rev.4, section O): This section includes activities of a governmental nature, carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programs based on them, legislative activities, taxation, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. This section also includes compulsory social security activities. The share was around 3.2% in 2015. The main source is the government budget received from the Ministry of Finance.

Education (ISIC Rev.4, section P): This section includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. Also included are military schools and academies, prison schools etc. at their respective levels. The section includes public as well as private education.

The share of this sector in the GDP was around 1.8% in 2015. The main data sources are the AES and government budget.

Human health and social work activities (ISIC Rev.4, section Q): Activities include a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, over residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

In 2015, the share of this sector in the GDP was around 1.8%. The main data sources are the AES and the government budget.

Arts, entertainment and recreation. Other service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section R+S): This section group combines two ISIC Rev.4 sections. The first one, Arts, entertainment and recreation, includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities. The second one, Other service activities, includes activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

The main data sources are the AES and the government budget. The share of this sector in the GDP was around 1.3% in 2015.

Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use (ISIC Rev.4, section T): Includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc.

The value of these services are imputed only by compensation paid to such employees. Sources of information are the Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the Labor Force Survey.

In 2015, the share of this sector in the GDP was around 0.6%.

6.1.3 GDP by activity (at constant prices)

The methodology used for the estimate of GDP by activity at constant prices comprises a combination of extrapolation and deflation techniques: Extrapolation involves the movement of base year estimates with the specially created volume indices. The deflation process requires the availability of appropriate price indices (like CPI, PPI, Wages etc.) to deflate the current price value.

The overall PPI is currently not so much used because it contains a mixture of unit value prices. For the Services sector, relevant components of the CPI are used as deflators in the absence of a Wage Index or other appropriate volume indicators. The base period for CPI and PPI is 2013. Plan is underway for the construction of a Quarterly Industrial Production Index (covering Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities); a monthly Export Price Index and a monthly Import Price Index.

The estimates of GDP at constant 2013 prices have been compiled by a combination of three techniques, namely: (i) Extrapolating 2013 base current price estimates of major economic activities with the specially created volume indices, primarily for the Mining and Manufacture Sectors; (ii) deflating the current price estimates by appropriate components of the CPI and PPI for some economic activities; and (iii) deflation by the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) as derived from National Accounts, for other economic activities.

FISIM is extrapolated using indicators based on deflated commercial banks' loans and deposits.

Imputed rent is extrapolated using the population growth.

Summary of the indicators used for the volume estimates

ISIC Rev. 4 Sections	ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions	Activity	Price Deflator	Volume Indicator
A	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	CPI - Food	Deflation
B	05-09	Mining and Quarrying	Implicit	Volume Index of oil and Gas
C	10-33	Manufacturing	Implicit	Volume Index of Manufacturing Goods
D+E	35-39	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	PPI - Electricity and Water	Deflation
F	41-43	Construction	PPI items relevant to Construction	Deflation
G	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Implicit	Volume index of deflated sales by CPI goods
H	49-53	Transportation and storage	CPI - Transport	Deflation
I	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	CPI - Accommodation / CPI - food service activities	Deflation
J	58-63	Information and communication	CPI - Communication	Deflation
K	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	Implicit	Volume Index of deflated loans and deposits
L	68	Real estate activities	CPI - Rent	Deflation
M + N	69-82	Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities	CPI - Miscellaneous goods and services	Deflation
O	84	Public administration; compulsory social security	CPI - Social services related items	Deflation
P	85	Education	CPI - Education	Deflation
Q	86-88	Human health and social work activities	CPI - Medical Care and Health Services	Deflation
R+S	90-96	Arts, entertainment and recreation. Other service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section R+S):	CPI - Recreation, Entertainment, culture / CPI - Personal Luxurious goods & Goods not classified other place	Deflation
T	97-98	Activities of households as employers ; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	CPI - Households services	Deflation
		FISIM	Implicit	Volume Index of deflated loans and deposits
		Import duties	PPI and CPI	Deflation

7. Data Dissemination

7.1 Statistical presentation.

Detailed statistics are provided in the annual publication "National Accounts Bulletin".

In order to balance timeliness and quality, statistics relating to the latest period are often estimated using some assumptions. "Preliminary" is used to describe the first released version of a series, and "Revised ", to describe subsequent versions prior to the final amendment.

Time series of annual GDP estimates by activity starting from 1980 are published in the QIX (Qatar Information Exchange).

7.2 Dissemination media and format.

A list of publications is given on the MDPS's Website:

http://www.mdps.gov.qa/
http://www.qalm.gov.qa/

8. Other aspects

8.1 Challenges.
- Like any business, a country has to keep track of its production of goods services. The challenge is keeping track of the fast development taking place in Qatar, especially in the absence of an up to date Statistical Business Register of Establishments.
- Proper classification of enterprises (reporting units) with multi-establishments is also a challenge.
- The production of increasingly complex products also makes the measurement of output and economic performance more difficult in some industry groups, increasing output is more a matter of an increase in quality than in quantity. Capturing quality change is a big challenge.
- Measurement of the growing knowledge-based economy mainly in the services sector is another challenge.
- There are now many products whose quality is complex, multi-dimensional and subject to rapid change.

8.2 Future plans.
  Within National Accounts Section
- Produce all tables to meet the UNSD Minimum requirements (MDRS)
- Compile Supply and Use Table for 2016.
- Implement to the extent possible international recommendations of SNA 2008.

  At other Sections within DESNA level
- Implement International Recommendations of IRIS 2008.
- Re-engineer the regular data collection methodology.
- Revise and redesign the questionnaires for the Annual Economic Survey and the Quarterly Economic Survey.
- Construct and disseminate Index of Industrial Production, new price indexes and other short term statistics and indicators.
- Recruit additional statisticians to cope with the increase in volume of work.
- Build capacity through continuous on- the- job training

8.3 Main achievements from previous Metadata (September 2014)
- Results of a study on the pattern of consumption expenditure of the population living in large labor gatherings, undertaken in May 2013, were used to improve the estimates of the Household Consumption Expenditure.
- The base year of the constant price series was shifted from base year 2004 to base year 2013.

EXPERIMENTAL SUPPLY AND USE TABLES (SUT) 2010 - A CASE STUDY

1. Introduction

The Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department is responsible for the preparation of the national accounts of the country. The System of National Accounts (SNA) recommends the use of the Supply and Use Table Framework (SUT) for the estimation of GDP. The preparation of SUT requires independent estimation of GDP using the production and the expenditure approaches.

In 2011, an attempt was made to prepare an experimental SUT for the year 2010, making use of all existing data. Compilation of SUT requires very detailed and comprehensive data from a wide range of sources. Since no field work was done to collect any additional information required filling in all the cells of the proposed SUT, it has not been possible to produce a very detailed SUT.

2. Caution to users

Because of major data constraints, the 2010 SUT matrix could only show 15 products and 8 industry groups. The SUT is considered as a diagnostic tool, highlighting areas which need to be strengthened to enable the compilation of a comprehensive and detailed SUT with more than 100 rows and 50 columns. Matrices of imports, investments, margins and taxes could not be prepared due to lack of information.

3. Data sources

The following data sources were used:
- Annual Economic Survey 2010.
- General Government Budget 2010/2011.
- Balance of Payments 2010.
- International Merchandise Statistics 2010.
- Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2006/2007.
- Annual Bulletin for Agricultural Commodity Prices 2010.

4. The Supply Table

The Supply Table answers one of the basic questions we ask to national account figures, "Who produces What?" The supply table is compiled at producer prices. It consists of two sub-matrices: the table of domestic output and the table of imports. The valuation tables comprise information on taxes less subsidies on products, trade margins and transport margins. These valuation tables allow the transformation of total supply at producer prices into total supply at purchasers' prices. The supply table shows the amount of goods and services by product and by type of supplier, distinguishing the domestic supply (production matrix) from foreign supply (imports). In the absence of data on imports by importer, it has not been possible to compile the "import matrix"

5. The Use Table

The Use Table is compiled at purchasers' prices. It consists of three sub-matrices: the intermediate consumption matrix, the final consumption matrix and the value added table. The intermediate consumption matrix shows the input requirements of goods and services for the production of each industry, and provides answers to: "How are good and services produced?" The table on final uses is compiled at purchasers' prices. The categories of final uses are final consumption expenditure by households, final consumption expenditure by government, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and exports of goods and services, This table shows "For which purpose goods and services are produced?". The value added table at producer prices shows the components of value added; compensation of employees and gross operating surplus, by industry.

6. Internal consistency

The SUT is meant to ensure internal numeral consistency and coherence between the supply and uses, that is, between the production approach and the expenditure approach. In principle, both should show the same level of GDP. At the aggregated level, after netting out of some transactions, the following consistency was achieved for the year 2010.

Production approach

+	Gross Value of Output (GVO) at producer prices	642,511
-	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	190,858
=	Gross Value Added (GVA) at producer prices	451,652
+	Taxes on products	3,793
=	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	455,445

Expenditure approach

+	Household Consumption	75,839
+	Government Consumption	66,144
+	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	133,765
+	Change in Inventories *	4,599
+	Exports of goods and services (X)	283,270
-	Imports of goods and services (M)	108,171
=	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	455,455

* Includes statistical discrepancies

7. Conclusion

The level of GDP for the year 2010 published in the National Account Bulletin, April 2013, is aligned with the aggregates obtained using the SUT framework.

This experimental SUT 2010 is to be viewed as a case study, because of major data constraints since currently ESD surveys and questionnaires are not tailor-made to SUT data requirements. However, the exercise has been evidenced as a good training tool for (i) checking the validity of assumptions as regards input-output ratios and (ii) sharpening views about the consistency of the macro-economic variables, and (iii) highlighting the concept of statistical units and understanding the importance of correct classification of units and products.

On the basis of the lessons learnt from this exploratory Supply and Use table, MDPS has already taken steps to improve and to strengthen the statistical infrastructure, as follows:

- Work on the establishment of Statistical Business Register (SBR). The SBR besides providing the sampling frame, will also distinguish all Multi-establishment enterprises, branches, subsidiary units, ancillary units, holdings, homogenous production units, etc.
- Review all the Annual Economic Survey (AES) questionnaires, to harmonize concepts and include product classification aligned with SNA 2008 and the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIS 2008).
- Arrange for collection of detailed data on output and input needed for SUT from all the large contributors to GDP.
- Conduct a Trade Margin Survey to capture the trade distribution channels with their respective margins rate by products, aligned with International Recommendations for Distributive Trade Statistics 2008 (IRDTS 2008).
- Work closely with staff of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economy and Commerce to establish a list of all the Extra Budgetary Units and to create a national classification of products based on CPC 2.0, and to implement Government Finance Statistics (GFS2001).
- Harmonize employment data from the Labor Force Surveys.
- Conduct Balance of payments surveys jointly with Qatar Central Bank to collect information on international trade in services**.**

DESNA Strategy for the Implementation of SNA 2008
(As at February 2016)

In March 2001,the Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), with the approval of the United Nation Statistical Commission, developed the Minimum Requirement Data Set (MRDS) as tool to assess the scope of national accounts implementation of the 1993 SNA.The minimum dataset from MRDS of 2001, will be used as benchmark for assessing the current status of SNA 1993 implementation and, accordingly, for the design of the strategy for the implementation 2008 SNA, using a phased approach. Two dimensions will be taken into consideration to reach these goals: (a) accounts coverage, (b) conceptual compliance with SNA 2008 and quality issues. These two dimensions will be tackled in phases:

> Phase 1: "Accounts coverage of set of accounts per the MRDS 2001"

> Phase 2: "Conceptual compliance with 2008 SNA and Quality issues".

Phase 1 – Accounts coverage

In terms of accounts, per the MRDS, ESD would have to prepare the following three additional tables. The three tables are: (I) Annual value-added components (CE, Taxes and GOS) by industry at current prices, (II) Annual data of employment by industry, and (III) Quarterly accounts for the total economy (until Net lending/Net borrowing). A summary of the action plan is provided at Table 1.

Table1: Phase 1

Goals	Sub goals	Internal Action (within NA Section)	External Action	Time frame	Impact
meet the MRDS	(1) Value-added components by industry, current prices	Compile the GVA components from oracle system, Ministry of finance database and other statistical sources	MoF to provide salaries paid by government with breakdown by economic activity.	To be set by the concerned party	fulfillment of MRDS
	(2) Employment by industry	Desk study to ensure consistency between AES and LFS employment data	DESNA sectorial section to coordinate with Social Department responsible for employment by activity	By February 2017	fulfillment of MRDS
	(3) Quarterly accounts for the total economy (until net lending/ borrowing)	Estimate Quarterly Household Consumption expenditure	Quarterly population growth rates to be provided by the Social Department in order to extrapolate household consumption expenditure	Accomplished	fulfillment of MRDS and quarterly GDP by expenditure
		Estimate Quarterly government Consumption expenditure	Request Ministry of Finance to produce quarterly reports following GFS recommendation in order to produce good figures of government consumption.	Accomplished	fulfillment of MRDS and quarterly GDP by expenditure

Phase 2 – Conceptual compliance with 2008 SNA and Quality issues

This second phase will be accomplished by using the Supply and Use Table (SUT) framework. The availability of high quality data and detailed primary data sources is one of the main barriers to produce MRDS tables in compliance with the 2008 SNA concepts. A series of actions should be addressed in order to build a Supply and Use Table for the year 2016 by July 2018.

All the actions mentioned in Table 2 should be completed in order to enable start of work on the SUT 2016.

Table 2: Phase 2

Goals	Sub goals	Internal Action (within NA Section)	External Action	Time frame	Impact
Conceptual compliance of 2008 SNA and improve the quality of the data	(1) Implementation ISIC 4.0	Coordinate with sectoral section to move from ISIC 3.1 to ISIC 4.0	Sectoral Section to present their strategy to shift to ISIC 4.	Accomplished	
	(2) FISIM allocation	Conduct a desk study once data is received from QCB.	Request Central bank to provide ESD with interest on loan, stock of loan, interest of deposits, stock of deposit by institutional sector	2016	Improve quality of NA
	(2) Insurance allocation	Conduct a desk study once data is received from QCB.	Request the central bank to provide DESNA with the values of premium received and claims paid by institutional sector	2016	Improve quality of NA
	(3) Gross Capital Formation By ownership and by type of asset	Assist Ministry of finance in breaking down capital expenditure into different non-financial assets, and assist sectoral section in improving the statistical techniques to capture GCF in the Annual Economic Survey	Ministry of finance to implement GFSM 2001.DESNA to hire an expert should review the data collection process, the stratification, the sampling, the data editing, that data processing and re-designed the questionnaires of the Annual Economic Survey (AES).	2016	Improve quality of NA
	(4) Consumption of Fixed Capital	Conduct a desk study. Hire a short term expert/engineer to design a depreciation scheme by type of assets.	Request Ministry of finance to provide CFC for the public sector.	2018	Improve quality of NA
	(5) Introduction of Research and development in estimates of NA		Sectoral section to change the Annual economic survey questionnaire in order to identify the expenses in R&D.	To be set by the concerned party	Improve quality of NA
	(6) Valuation at basic prices	Work closely with ministry of finance to classify taxes and subsidies	Ministry of Finance to provide details of taxes and subsidies	To be set by the concerned party	Improve quality of NA
	(7) Identification of ancillary units and Non-Profit Institutions	Collaborate with Establishment Register Section and Sectoral section to build population frame for AES	Put in place a well-structured **Statistical Business Register (SBR)** according to the international recommendations	On going	Coverage and sectoral classification
	(8) Strengthen basic statistic used to better capture output and intermediate consumption.	Collaborate with sectoral section to design questionnaires that meet SNA 2008	Hire a visiting expert with practical experience in implementation of International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIS2008). The expert should review the data collection process, the stratification, the sampling, the data editing, that data processing and re-designed the questionnaires of the Annual Economic Survey (AES).	2018	Quality

Table 2: Phase 2

Goals	Sub goals	Internal Action (within NA Section)	External Action	Time frame	Impact
Create the infrastructure to build a SUT for Year 2016	(9) Input-Output Survey	To provide guidance on I-O analysis to section in charge of conducting the survey	MDPS to conduct an I-O survey, hire an expert to organize the survey (frame, sample, questionnaire, etc.) in consultation with a group of external experts(Engineers/architects/specialist in each activity).	2018	Output structure for Supply Table and Production function for intermediate Use Tables
	(10) Detailed imports by importer	To produce a simple matrix, annual, by CPC and group of activities (ISIC)	Foreign trade team to provide NA with detailed data on imports by Commercial Register number of name of importer.	To be set by the concerned party	SUT Import Tables
	(11) Trade Margin Survey (TMS)	Collaborate with TMS team to design the methodology	MDPS to conduct a TMS survey with guidance of an expert with proven experience in conduct of margin trade survey, and should be recruited to develop the appropriate methodology (frame, stratification, sample design, questionnaire design, procedure's manual for data collection, data editing, data processing and data dissemination).	2018	SUT Margin of trade tables and Improve Production account of distributive trade activity
	(12) Survey on Import Uses (SIS)	Collaborate with TMS team to design the methodology	MDPS to conduct a Follow up of the TMS with a "Survey on Import Uses" covering a sub-frame of the TMS.	2018	Import Tables
	(13) Study on the consumption pattern of workers living in large gatherings, 2013	Use the study to improve household consumption estimates	Internal use only	Accomplished	Final use table
	(14) Break down of government use of the good and services, according to Central Product Classification (CPC2.0) at two digits and by Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)	Assist Ministry of finance with classification of CPC and COFOG	Ministry of finance to provide MDPS with the requested data, following the introduction of Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS)	To be set by the concerned party	Supply table, Intermediate uses table and final uses table
	(15) Annual survey on balance of payment trade in services		QCB to use survey outcomes to improve figures of exports/imports of services.	To be set by the concerned party	Final uses table

Table 3: Minimum Required Data Set (MRDS) for the implementation of 2008 System of National Accounts.

Sl. No.	Description	Annual accounts	Quarterly accounts
	Nominal and volume measure of GDP by industry or by expenditure components	Minimum requirement	Minimum requirement
1.1	Expenditures of the GDP in current prices	Minimum requirement	Optional Min. Req.
1.2	Expenditures of the GDP in constant prices	Minimum requirement	Optional Min. Req.
2.1	Value added and GDP in current prices by industry	Minimum requirement	Optional Min. Req.
2.2	Value added and GDP in constant prices by industry	Minimum requirement	Optional Min. Req.
2.3	Value-added components by industry, current prices	Minimum requirement	Recommended
	Employment by industry	Minimum requirement	Recommended

Integrated accounts and tables, including integrated satellite accounts

Sl. No.	Description	Annual accounts	Quarterly accounts
1.3/4.1	Accounts for the total economy (until net lending/ net borrowing)	Minimum requirement	Minimum requirement
	Supply and use table	Recommended	Desirable
5.1	Cross-classification of output/value added by industries and sectors	Recommended	
	Tourism accounts, environmental accounts and other socio-economic accounts	*	

Purpose classification of expenditures

Sl. No.	Description	Annual accounts	Quarterly accounts
3.1	General government final consumption (and other) expenditure by purpose in current prices	Recommended	
	General government final consumption expenditure by purpose at constant prices	*	
3.2	Individual consumption (and other) expenditures by purpose in current prices	Recommended	
	Individual consumption expenditures by purpose at constant prices	*	
	Purpose classification of intermediate and final consumption across all sectors	*	

* Other data sets that would count in assessing the degree of 2008 SNA implementation"

Institutional sector accounts (until Net lending/Net borrowing)

4.2	Rest of the world accounts (until net lending)	Minimum requirement	Minimum requirement
4.3	Non-financial corporations sector accounts (until net lending)	Minimum requirement	Recommended
4.4	Financial corporations accounts (until net lending)	Minimum requirement	Recommended
4.5	General government sector accounts (until net lending)	Minimum requirement	Recommended
4.6	Household sector accounts (until net lending)	Minimum requirement	Recommended
4.7	Non-profit institutions serving households sector accounts (until net lending)	Minimum requirement	Recommended

Financial accounts

4.1-4.7	Financial accounts for all sectors	Recommended	Desirable

Balance sheets and Other Changes in Asset accounts

	Balance sheets, revaluation and other volume changes in asset accounts for all sectors	Recommended	Desirable

Metadata sheet
Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP)

Section:	National Accounts Section
Responsibility:	Compilation of National Accounts aggregates and tables.
Section Head:	Amal Yousif Al Thani aythani@mdps.gov.qa
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1. Concepts and Definitions

The main purpose of the quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is to provide a more timely estimate than the annual estimates as well as a more comprehensive picture than the short term indicators.

The quarterly estimates of GDP broadly follows the concepts, definitions and international recommendations of the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA) and the Quarterly National Accounts Manual: Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation. Plans are underway for the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA), which is the revised version of 1993 SNA.

Notes on concepts and definitions used for the compilation of the quarterly estimates of GDP are provided in the National Accounts Statistics Bulletin.

2. Scope and Coverage

2.1 Scope of the data

The national accounts covers, in principle, all the economic activities carried out by all residents in Qatar, according to the SNA production boundary. National accounts covers the whole territory of Qatar, including its territorial waters.

The size of the informal sector is relatively small in Qatar. Estimates in respect of informal activities, mainly in agriculture, construction, and transport, are made and are included. No adjustments are made for the non-observed and/or illegal activities.
The statistical unit for the quarterly surveys is a "reporting unit" which is a mix of establishment and enterprise units.

Quarterly GDP by Economic Activity at current and constant prices together with the Components of Expenditure at current prices are regularly prepared and published through Press Releases and provided in the quarterly publication "Window on the Economic Statistics of Qatar".

2.2 Exceptions to coverage

Excluded are illegal activities (prostitution, drugs and narcotics).

2.3 Unrecorded activity

Illegal activities (prostitution, drugs and narcotics) are excluded.

3. Classification

3.1 Institutional sectors

All resident institutional units are allocated to one of the following institutional sectors:
1. Financial Corporations
2. Non-Financial Corporations
3. General Government

4. Households

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) are included in the Household sector. Institutional units that are resident abroad form the Rest of the World.

3.2 Economic activities

Economic activities are classified according to the classification developed for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, which is an adapted version of International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4).).

The economic activities are grouped into the following 17 main ISIC Rev 4 categories:
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
5. Construction
6. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
7. Transportation and storage
8. Accommodation and food service activities
9. Information and communication
10. Financial and insurance activities
11. Real estate activities
12. Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities
13. Public administration; compulsory social security
14. Education
15. Human health and social work activities
16. Arts, entertainment and recreation. Other service activities (1)
17. Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

4. Basis for recording

4.1 Valuation

Output and value added are valued at producer's prices. Domestic uses (i.e. household final consumption expenditure, government final consumption, and gross capital formation) are valued at purchaser's prices. Imports and exports are valued free on board (f.o.b.).

4.2 Recording basis

Most transactions are recorded on an accrual basis. Exceptions are: (i) Transactions by Government are on a cash basis, (ii) Transactions with the rest of the world (Balance of Payments figures) are on a cash basis except for exports of goods which is recorded at the time the goods leave the country.

The accounting year for the majority of the private corporations is the calendar year (January-December). As from January 2016 the General Government's fiscal year will coincide with the calendar year. In previous years, the General Government's fiscal year used to start in April and ending in March of the following year.

5. Nature of basic data sources for compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

5.1 Source data definitions and scope.

Quarterly GDP by economic activity: Since 2008, estimates of quarterly GDP by activity are computed. The main data sources are Qatar Petroleum's "Pre-canned" data reports and the Quarterly Economic Indicator Survey. Other data are collected from Qatar Stock Exchange. The summation of the four quarters GDP (of a calendar year) provides a preliminary estimate of annual GDP at current and constant prices.

Quarterly GDP by components of expenditure: Since first quarter of 2014, estimates of quarterly GDP at current prices are broken down by the components of expenditure, including final consumption expenditure by households and government, gross capital formation, and exports and imports of goods and services.

5.2 Source data timeliness.

Quarterly Economic Indicators Survey data are received and edited by the National Accounts team within 70 days after the reference quarter. In the following 15 days, the team analyses these results and makes the necessary adjustments to work out the indicators for the quarterly GDP.

Quarterly data on government transactions are obtained regularly about 9 weeks after the reference quarter. In 2015, a new template was provided by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) that does not suit National Accounts' needs. Consequently, MDPS developed a new template for the compilation of government data needed for National Accounts purposes that was proposed to MoF. As at December 2016, this was still under discussion.

Quarterly data on transactions with the Rest of the World are obtained from Qatar Central Bank's Balance of Payments (BoP), around 3 months after the reference quarter. Quarterly GDP estimates by activity and by components of expenditure are released within 14 weeks after the reference quarter, when BoP data are available. Plans are underway to coordinate with QCB in order to improve the timeliness of BOP data so that quarterly GDP by activity and quarterly GDP by components of expenditure are disseminated within 12 weeks after the reference quarter.

Quarterly data on prices (CPI and PPI) are received from the Prices Section of the MDPS around 75 days after the reference quarter.

Quarterly data from Qatar Stock Exchange are available within 2 months after the reference quarter.

5.3 Source data assessment.

Source data are validated at the aggregated level by the national accounts section before use. Time series analysis and imputation techniques help identify outliers and improve indexes.

Data for main products (mining and manufacturing products) are cross-checked with export data from the foreign merchandise trade statistics of the MDPS.

The statistical frame of Quarterly Economic Indicator Survey is primarily based on the Annual Economic Survey. A list of 320 establishments/companies (local units), covering the bulk of the economic activity in Qatar are regularly surveyed.

For the multi-establishments units, data provided through the questionnaires surveys are not strictly on an establishment basis, but on a reporting basis.

6. Compilation practices

6.1 Statistical techniques for estimation of Quarterly GDP by activity

6.1.1 Methodology for the estimation of quarterly GDP by activity.

The estimates of quarterly GDP by activity are compiled by collecting major economic indicators from the Quarterly Economic Indicator Survey (QEIS) and other data sources, like Qatar Petroleum and the financial statement reports of companies listed in Qatar Stock Exchange.

These estimates are compiled mostly by moving the previous year's corresponding quarter estimates of an economic activity with the growth rates observed in the relevant indicators, at detailed item/item-group level.

6.1.2 Indicators used for quarterly GDP estimates by activity are as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC Rev.4, section A) : Indicator based on population growth.

Mining and quarrying: **(ISIC Rev.4, section B):** Indicators based on quarterly production, export quantities and export revenue data on crude petroleum, LNG and PNG, condensates, GTL, etc.

Manufacturing (ISIC Rev.4, section C): Indicators based on quarterly data on production and sales/ export revenue of major manufacturing products like refined petroleum products, cement, steel, fertilizers etc.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (ISIC Rev.4, section D+E): Monthly data on quantity of generation and distribution of electricity and water.

Construction:**(ISIC Rev.4, section F)**: Indicators based on QEIS results on employment, wages & salaries, value of work done in the construction of Building, non-building, Roads/bridges and other infrastructural construction and also the production of cement, steel and relevant price indices.

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ISIC Rev.4, section G): Indicators are based on QEIS results on sales revenue. Other variables collected are employment, wages and salaries. Other source data obtained from quarterly financial statements in Qatar Stock Exchange.

Transportation and storage (ISIC Rev.4, section H):: QEIS results on employment, wages & salaries, and passenger revenue, freight revenue, passenger/km, and freight-ton/km. Other source data are obtained from quarterly financial statements in Qatar Stock Exchange.

Accommodation and food service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section I): For Accommodation services, QEIS results on Number of Employees, Salary and wages, number of Bed-Nights, Revenue from Rooms, Restaurant Sales and Other Revenue. Food service Quarterly Economic Indicator Survey (QEIS) results on Number of Employees, Salary and wages, Number of meals served and revenue from sales and services. Another source of information for these activities is Qatar Tourism Authority.

Information and communication (ISIC Rev.4, section J): Indicator based on revenues for main companies working in this field reporting quarterly financial statements in Qatar Stock Exchange.

Financial and insurance activities (ISIC Rev.4, section K) : Quarterly Financial Statements of major banks and Insurance companies available in Qatar Stock Exchange website. Qatar Central Bank is the source for the information on deposits and loans.

Real estate services (ISIC Rev.4, section L): : QEIS results on employment, wages & salary, revenue earnings. Other source data obtained from quarterly financial statements in Qatar Stock Exchange. Owner occupied dwelling GVA is estimated by using the growth trends in population and CPI relating to house rents.

Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section M +N): : QEIS results on employment, wages & salaries.

Public administration; compulsory social security (ISIC Rev.4, section O):: Government finance data including current and capital expenditure of Government.

Education ISIC Rev.4, section P): QEIS results on Total Number of Employees, Salary and wages, Number of enrolled students and Revenue earned.

Human health and social work activities ISIC Rev.4, section Q)QEIS results on Total Number of Employees, Salary and wages, Number of patients attended and Revenue earned

Arts, entertainment and recreation. Other service activities (ISIC Rev.4, section R+S) QEIS results on employment, wages & salary, revenue earnings for other social services.

Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods -and services-producing activities of households for own use (ISIC Rev.4, section T) Indicator based on population growth and CPI households services.

6.1.3 Methodology for the estimation of quarterly GDP by activity at constant prices.

QGDP estimates at constant 2013 prices are compiled by (i) extrapolating the quarterly estimates of the base year, with volume indices (for Mining. Manufacturing, and Electricity and water supply) and (ii) deflating of current price estimates by price deflators/relevant components of CPI and PPI (for other activity groups).

6.2 Statistical techniques for estimation of Quarterly GDP by components of expenditure

6.2.1 Methodology for the estimation of quarterly GDP by components of expenditure.

The quarterly estimates of final consumption expenditure are compiled, mostly by moving the previous year's corresponding quarter estimates of an expenditure component with the growth rates observed in various indicators. Data on exports and imports of goods and services is obtained from the Balance of Payments. Gross capital formation is obtained as a residual component of GDP.

6.2.2 Indicators used for quarterly GDP estimates by components of expenditure are as follows:

Household final consumption expenditure: Compound index of population, consumer price index, travel expenses, and owner occupied dwellings.

Government final consumption expenditure: Compound index of GVA government services and households final consumption expenditure.

Gross capital formation: Estimated as a residual component of expenditure.

Exports of goods and services: The data source for exports of goods and services is the quarterly balance of payments of the Qatar Central Bank (QCB).

Imports of goods and services: The data source for imports of goods and services is the quarterly balance of payments of the Qatar Central Bank (QCB).

7. Data Dissemination

7.1 Statistical presentation.
Quarterly releases are made through Press Releases.
As from October 2012, a brief analysis of quarterly GDP is also given in the quarterly publication "Windows on Economic Statistics of Qatar".
In order to balance timeliness and quality, statistics relating to the latest period are often estimated using some assumptions. "Preliminary" is used to describe the first released version of a series, and "Revised " to describe subsequent versions prior to the final amendment.
Time series of quarterly GDP estimates by activity are published in the QIX (Qatar Information Exchange).

7.2 Dissemination media and format.
A list of publications is given on the MDPS's Website:
http://www.mdps.gov.qa/
http://www.qix.gov.qa/

8. Other aspects

8.1 Challenges.

- Like any business, a country has to keep track of its production of goods services. The challenge is keeping track of the fast development taking place in Qatar, especially in the absence of an up to date Statistical Business Register of Establishments.
- Proper classification of enterprises (reporting units) with multi-establishments is also a challenge.

- The production of increasingly complex products also makes the measurement of output and economic performance more difficult in some industry groups, increasing output is more a matter of an increase in quality than in quantity. Capturing quality change is a big challenge.
- Measurement of the growing knowledge-based economy mainly in the services sector is another challenge.
- There are now many products whose quality is complex, multi-dimensional and subject to rapid change.

8.2 Future plans.

- Implement to the extent possible international recommendations of SNA 2008.
- Integrate in the estimate of quarterly GDP the results of the new Index of Industrial Production, which will be available from Q1 2017.
- Compile quarterly GDP by components of expenditure at constant prices

8.3 Main achievements from previous Metadata (October 2013)

- Produce quarterly estimates of GDP at current prices by components of expenditure.
- Implement ISIC Rev.4 for the release of quarterly GDP by activity in June 2016.

Metadata sheet
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

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1. Concepts and definitions

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the level of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services that the consumer buys. The most basic element of a price index is to compare like with like. The CPI should therefore reflect the change in the cost of buying a basket of goods and services of constant quality.

The composition of the CPI basket reflects the consumption pattern of all types of family-households (Qatari or Non-Qatari). The CPI basket includes commodities for which households pay money to obtain or to use. A major change in the new 2013 based CPI, introduced in January 2015, is the exclusion of imputed rent for owner-occupier dwellings, in the calculation of weight for the rental component of the CPI.

The compilation methodology follows the guidelines provided CPI Manual (CPI Manual) produced by the International Labor Organization (ILO), i.e. classification of individual consumption by purpose (**COICOP**).

2. Scope and coverage

2.1 Scope of data.

Only the population living as "family-households" are represented in the CPI. Institutional households, that is, population in prisons and hospitals as well as the population living in large gatherings (labor camps) are not covered in the CPI.
The CPI refers to the whole country.

3. Classification

The 2013-based CPI is presented using the latest version of the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP). The new classification contains 12 sub-groups. The previous 2006 based CPI series were presented according to an old version of the COICOP which contained 8 sub-groups.

In the new series, the old group -"Food beverages and Tobacco" is split in two groups "Food and non-alcoholic beverages and "Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics". "Transport and Communications" is split in two groups: "Transport" and "Communication". Education which was previously included in " Recreation and Culture" is shown separately. Restaurants and Hotels which was in "Miscellaneous Goods and Services" is now a separate group.

4. Basis for recording

4.1 Valuation

With regards to the calculation of the CPI weights, the consumption expenditure is valued at purchasers' prices. The observed prices are transaction prices, that is, prices that any member of the public would be paying to purchase the specified goods or service in specific outlets and regions.

4.2 New basket of commodities

In line with the new classification and, with the new pattern of expenditure, the number of commodities in the pricing list has been expanded from 128 to 228 products. The new basket of items contains some 1048 items.

A large number of old products have been removed. Some examples of items removed are:

- Carbonated mineral water;
- Repair and hire of footwear , shoe-cleaning services;
- Water heating devices;
- Electric heaters;
- Motor cycles; and
- Radio sets and recorders.

4.3 Weighting structure

The new series reflects the new expenditure pattern of all the "family households" Qataris and Non-Qataris as revealed in the 2012/2013 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). In line with the increase in the standard of living, some major shifts in the pattern of expenditure that have occurred, is reflected in the weighting structure of the 2013 based CPI, as follows:

- The weight for Food and beverages has remained at about the same level (around 13%);
- The weight for "Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels" has remained the highest with a weight of 21.9% compared to 32.1% in the 2006-based CPI. The reduction is partly explained by the change in methodology for the computation of rental, following the exclusion of imputed rental of owner-occupied dwellings;
- The weight for "Recreation, and Culture" which includes expenditure incurred abroad in respect of transport, travel and tourism, has increased from 4.1% to 12.7% in the 2013 base CPI;
- The weight for Transport has remained at around 15%; and
- The weight for Restaurants and hotels has increased from 3.7% to 6.1%.

The table below shows the difference between weighting structure of the 2006-based CPI (adapted to the new COICOP) and the 2013-based CPI.

COICOP Division	Description	New weight (%) 2013-based CPI	Old weight (%) (adapted)
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	12.6	13.0
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.3	0.3
03	Clothing and footwear	5.1	5.8
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	21.9	32.1
05	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	7.7	8.2
06	Health	1.8	2.0
07	Transport	14.5	15.0
08	Communication	5.9	5.5
09	Recreation and culture	12.7	4.1
10	Education	5.7	6.7
11	Restaurants and Hotels	6.1	3.7
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	5.7	3.6
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Note: The old basket consisted of eight main groups, and to ease the comparison between 2006 and 2013, there has been a separation process in the following groups: Alcoholic beverages is separated from Food, Communication from transport, Education from Recreation and Culture

4.4 Methodological change for the calculation of rental component weight in CPI

A change has been introduced in the methodology for the calculation of the weight for the housing rental component of the 2013-based CPI. The rental component of the 2006-based CPI

used to include an amount representing an imputed rental value for the owner-occupied housing units. In the 2013-based CPI, this imputed value rental has been removed so that the rental component covers only the actual expenditure incurred on rental.

4.5 Recording basis

Prices of some 1048 items are collected each month, and around 6500 price quotations are entered monthly

Collected prices are validated after proper editing. Regular supervision of price collectors is organized to ensure data quality. Major discrepancies in data collected are subject to more control by the supervisors.

There are two type of sources:

- Local price collection refers to outlets that are differentiated by the nature of the product sold, and include small shops, specialized shops, supermarkets, bakery, butchery, market places and private service providers.

- Central price collection refers to price that is fixed during the whole period (one year or more). Examples are price of water, electricity. These data are collected from the government offices like the Kahraama.

5. Nature of Basic data

5.1 Source data definition and scope

The outlets/firms are selected from the frame-list used for the Annual Economic Survey . The selection of the outlets is done using information collected in parallel with the 2006/07 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, when households were asked to report the outlet where they did their shopping (name of shop). The probability to be selected in the sample is proportional to the size of the turnover. About 365 outlets/firms were thus selected.

The sample covers different types of outlets: traditional shops, shopping centers, restaurants and hotels, schools, etc.

On average, about 6500 price quotations are collected, weekly, monthly and some quarterly. The sampled establishments are located in the two Municipalities: Doha Municipality and Al-Rayaan Municipality as considered them are the biggest municipalities where most of the establishment are located there.

The price information is collected by part time enumerators (12) who visit the outlets to fill in the CPI Questionnaire. The enumerators also ask the respondents to provide reasons for any change in the reported prices if they note a big change. Since December 2015, an electronic data collection via web site (Electronic linkage) was been started, with some of the hyper markets selling food and personal care products.

5.2 Source data assessment

Unusual movements in the index are investigated regularly. Data are reviewed and verified in two ways :

- By comparison with prices from other similar outlet in the same period.

- By comparison with the price of the same outlet for different periods of time. A computerized system using Microsoft Excel/Access help with the reviewing and editing of the data.

The sub-indices published with the monthly CPI make it possible to assess the reasonableness of the data.

An Oracle-based database has been developed for storing and organizing the price data before they are fed into Excel worksheets for the calculation of the CPI.

When a new product replaces an old one, the method of overlapping is applied, i.e. that any price change associated with the change to a new product is treated as if it were caused by a change in quality. Appropriate adjustments for quality changes are made by collecting prices for an overlap period or by consulting the selling unit.

If no replacement item is found, the weight of the permanently disappeared item is distributed over remaining items.

Temporary-missing prices are replaced with prices for the preceding period or are estimated by the relative change of the price of similar items in the same group

6. Compilation practices

6.1 Statistical techniques

Prices for the representative goods and services are entered in the CPI Questionnaires. The price of fresh food like Fish, Meat, Vegetable& Fruit, are collected on weekly basis. For Education and Health, these are collected on quarterly basis. A large part of the prices is collected by means of questionnaires, which are sent to the outlets on the 1st of each month. For the updating of the CPI basket, special surveys were conducted to collect base year prices for all the items in the CPI basket, in particular, for the new products. The price of this period is called (Base period price). The base price will be used for calculating the indices.

Each item in CPI basket has unique specification that differentiates itself with other items and each item has a unique classification code.

The following information have been used to calculate the CPI:

* Basket of goods and services classified by Section-Chapter-Division-Group and Sub-group.
* Data source
* Commodity price for the Base year and the Comparison year.
* Relative weight for each the sub-group up to each section
* The geometric mean is used to compute the average prices and the index at the lowest level.
* For the computation of the index at the lowest-level, starting from the elementary items, the ratio of geometric mean, is multiplied with the weight of the lowest level of group). After that, the Laspeyers' formula is applied

6.2 Computation formula of the CPI

The Laspeyres formula is used to calculate the index.

$$I_t = \sum w_i^0 * \frac{p_i^t}{p_i^0} \; ; \; \sum w_i^0 = 1$$

It   = Laspeyres index of commodity group at time t.

w_{i0} = Weight of item i at time 0 = product weight in base period

p_{i0} = Price of item I at time 0

pit   = Price of item I at time t

i   = item

6.3 Other statistical procedures.

Since the CPI is a Laspeyres type index, the base prices as well as the weights are kept fixed for the 5-year period.

Link factors for different base periods are available to enable comparability of historical series.

A practical example of method of calculating the consumer price index, CPI

This example presents a microcosm of the method of calculating the consumer price index, and that by calculating the index number for the Main group of Hotel and Restaurant , as shown in the table on page 46.

Explanations of the symbols in shown on the table.
1. Sources codes: REST002 ,REST001, HOTL001, JUIC001, COFFE001, ,… etc
2. Base year price: P_0
3. Comparison year price: P_n

To calculate any Index number, the following items must be available:
1. Basket of goods and services that are divided into Section-Chapter-Division-Group-Subgroup-Commodity or Services.
2. Sources of data collection
3. Commodity price should be available in both base year and comparison year.
4. Relative weight, starting from the subgroup ending to relative weight of the section
5. The appropriate formula to calculate the index number

Calculation of the index number for the main group of Restaurants and Hotels - 11 :
The Restaurants and Hotels group consists of :

111	Restaurants and Hotels
1111	Restaurants and Hotels
11111	Fast Food Restaurants
111111	Fast Food Restaurants
11111101	KFC meal
11111105	Faroj Al Tazej meal
11112	Spending on meal out door
111121	Spending on meal out door
11112101	Grilled half chicken
11112105	Meat Shaworma
11112106	Chicken Shaworma
11113	Spending on Cafes and Hotels
111131	Spending on Cafes and Hotels
11113101	Espresso small
11113102	Cup of tea - small cup
11114	Cafeteria
111141	Cafeteria
11114101	Orange Juice
11114102	Cocktail Juice
11114103	Egg Sandwich
112	Accommodation Services other than meals and drinks
1120	Accommodation Services other than meals and drinks
11201	Accommodation Services other than meals and drinks
112011	Accommodation Services other than meals and drinks
11201101	Single room in five star hotel
11201102	Single room in four star hotel

The items of commodities or services consist of 8 digits

Steps for calculating the index number for the main group restaurants and hotels, according to the table on page 46.

1. Calculate the simple index number, by dividing the commodity price in comparison year P_0 by the price of same commodity in base year P_n, Column 2 .
2. Calculate the Geometric mean for the simple index according to the sources, column 3
3. Calculate the Geometric mean for each level 6, column 4
4. Multiply each result, obtained in step 3, by the weights for the same level (6) column 5
5. Calculate the weighted index number for level 5, by summing all the results obtained in step 4 for each level (6) within the level 5 and divided by the weight for thelevel5 itself, then multiplied by 100, column 6
6. Calculate the weighted index number for level 4, by summing all the results obtained on step 4 for each level (6) within the level 4 and divided by the weight for the level 4 itself, then multiplied by 100, column 7
7. Calculate the weighted index number for level 3, by summing all the results obtained in step 4 for each level (6) within the level 3 and divided by the weight for the level 3 itself, then multiplied by 100, column 8
8. Calculate the weighted index number for main groups ,by summing all the results obtained in step 4 for each level(6) within the main group and divided by the weight for the main group itself, then multiplied by 100, column 9.

By following these steps we can calculate all the main groups and then calculate the consumer price index CPI, and that by summing all the results obtained in step 4 for all the basket then divided by 10000

7. Data dissemination

7.1 Dissemination channel
- Monthly CPI is released through the Press Releases and posted on the website.
- Quarterly CPI accompanied by a short analysis is published in the quarterly publication :Window on Economic Statistics of Qatar.
- Detailed data are published in the Annual Bulletin of Price Statistics and Index
- numbers.

7.2 Periodicity: Monthly.

7.3 Timeliness: Around 15 days after reference period

8. Other aspects

8.1 Challenges and future plans
- To keep track of change in quality and to make adjustment for quality.
- To make more use of electronic reporting.
- Collecting prices via electronic linkage or via e-mails directly from the locations

مثال عملي لحساب الرقم القياسي لأسعار المستهلك لمجموعة الفنادق والمطاعم

An Example of Calculation of an index of Hotel and Resturant Group

Metadata sheet
Producer Price Index (PPI)

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1. Concepts and definitions

The Producer Price Index is a measure of the average changes in the selling prices of commodities that are either exported and/or sold in the domestic market.

The concepts and definitions used broadly follow the international standards provided in the PPI Manual "Producer Price Index Manual, Theory and Practice, 2004 " produced by the International Monetary Fund and the 1993 System of National Accounts

2. Scope and coverage

2.1 Data coverage

The PPI is an Industrial PPI. It covers Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity, Gas and Water industry groups.
The PPIs currently covers only commodities and goods produced in these three industry groups. Services such as the repair and maintenance of drills, included under "Mining services" in the "Mining and Quarrying " industry group are not covered.

3. Classification.

Products are first aggregated by product groups then assigned to the appropriate Industry group. Products and industry are classified using international classifications:

- Central Product Classification (CPC version 2), for classifying of subgroups under each main group. The basket of goods is classified from one to seven levels.
- International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev 4).for classification by main industry groups (Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity & water)

4. Basis of recording

4.1 Valuation

Prices are the average/unit selling prices of goods exported or sold in the domestic market during the reference period. The reported prices do not include any subsidies on products.

5. Nature of basic data sources

5.1 Source data definition and scope

The main source of information is the monthly PPI survey, and QP administrative records.
As from January 2013, information on prices is collected on a monthly basis, by part time enumerators, using a new PPI questionnaire. Some establishments report electronically using the PPI E-Questionnaire or by e-mail PPI questionnaire.pptx
The sample consists of 82 Establishments The PPI basket contains 57 products, and approximately 145 price quotations are collected every month.

5.2 Selection of establishments

The 82 establishments are selected from the frame used for the Annual Economic Survey. The establishments are selected via a systematic sampling from a listing of all firms. Typically, a firm's probability of selection is based on its employment size and value added.

The PPI basket consists of 57 representative products. A probability sampling technique is used to determine which specific products will be included in the PPI basket.

When a new Establishment is introduced, staff members contact or visit the Establishment to inform about the survey, and in cooperation with the Establishments' staff, select the products that will be observed and followed in each month. The officer is instructed to select the most representative product available in the Establishments and to note the specifications of the products. Instructions are provided to select the most important product agreed between the staff in the Establishments and MDPS staff. The specifications for individual products are detailed, indicating size, unit, materials, the product's specifications, and product's input.

The price quotations are collected every month. The Establishments are visited by enumerators every month, to seek them cooperation for filling the questionnaire. Some establishments provide the required information through web pages of PPI or by email

6. Compilation practices

6.1 Statistical techniques

In April 2015, the base year of the PPI was changed from 2006 to 2013, and a new series of PPIs with base year 2013 =100 was produced for the years 2011 to 2014. The shift to the new base year involved a change in the basket of goods, a change in the weighting structure of the index as well as a change in classification.

Calculation: The PPI is calculated using the Laspeyres formula. Computation at the lowest-level (elementary level) is done using the geometric means to obtain the averages of the quotations (p_i) provided by different suppliers. These prices are then divided by the base year price giving the ratios (price relatives) for each type and each combination. Since the PPI basket consists of seven levels, the weighted index is calculated starting from the seventh level and ends up with the first level.

$$Laspeyres\ Price\ Index = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} Pi_t * Qi_0}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} Pi_0 * Qi_o} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} wi * \frac{Pi_t}{Pi_0}$$

6.2 PPI new weights

The PPI is a commodity-based PPI defined in accordance with the Central Product Code (CPC version 2). The weighting structure reflects the composition of the products and not, of activities. The weights are therefore not consistent with the weights used for national accounting, which are based on the gross output of establishments/enterprises classified by economic activity (ISIC Rev 4).

Industry Group (ISIC Rev 4)	Weight 2006-base	Weight 2013-base
Total	100.0	100.0
1. Mining and Quarrying	77.1	72.7
2. Manufacturing	21.0	26.8
3. Electricity and Water	1.9	0.5

6.3 PPI new classification

During the rebasing exercise, the classification structure for products and industries was changed. The new PPI is classified into 15 sub-groups using the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 2).Items are first grouped by product groups and classified from one to seven levels, using the CPC Version 2. The product groups are subsequently re-grouped into activity groups using the ISIC, Rev 4 classifications. The new PPI series contains 15 sub-groups compared to 11, in the earlier series.

For the PPI all types of "Condensates" are included under the "Mining" industry group, although for national accounting purposes., some condensates are also included in "Manufacturing" .

6.4 Main changes between PPI (2006=100) and PPI (2013=100)

The main changes between the 2006 base PPI and the 2013 base PPI is summarized in the table

	Detail	PPI (2006=100)	PPI (2013=100)
1.	Number of CPC sub-groups	11	15
2.	Number of products	128	111
3.	Number of sources	75	82

6.5 Other statistical procedures.

6.5.1 Derivation of weight for base year 2013.

The producer price index basket is classified into 7 levels, with the product located at the seventh level. For calculating the weight, the weight for each item is added up to the next level. This value divided by the total production value gives the weight for each product. The value of production was obtained directly from the suppliers.

6.5.2. PPI data collection

Price information for some 185 products is collected in each month by Enumerators. A major improvement is the electronic reporting by a large number of respondents who have started using the new PPI e-questionnaire. Staff officers of the Prices Section are able to access the information using dedicated username and password. Prices collected refer to the average price for goods sold during the reference period. Reported prices do not include any subsidies.

6.5.3 Estimation of missing values:

Data entry is done using the Oracle data base management system which is designed for the calculation of Producer Price Index (PPI).The Microsoft Excel/ Access is used for reviewing the data

When a price observation is temporarily missing in a given establishments, the price is to be estimated based on the change observed in other similar establishment (s) or similar products. If the product is permanently missing, another source is to be identified as a replacement. The product is to be deleted if there is no alternative.

6.5.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs

Data are reviewed and verified in three ways:

- By comparison of prices from similar establishments in the same period.
- By comparison with price of the same establishments for different periods of time.
- By comparison with the foreign trade data especially with the exported data

7. Data dissemination

Dissemination of channels

The PPI is released through Press Releases and is posted on the website. The PPI press release (include tables and short analysis) showing the evolution of the Monthly PPI and a descriptive analysis of the quarter-on-quarter change and the year-on-year change are given in the quarterly publication "Window on Economic Statistics of Qatar

Details are published in the Annual Bulletin of Price Statistics and Index numbers.

Periodicity : Monthly as from January 2013.

Timeliness : Around 7 weeks after reference period. During the coming months, this will be reduced to 30 days after the end the reference period

8. Other aspects

8.1 Challenges and future plans

- Try to convert all forms to an electronic system (electronic link + emails)
- Reduce the period of timely dissemination to 30 days after reference period

Metadata sheet
Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI)

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1. Concepts and definitions

The Machinery and Equipment Price index (MEPI) is meant to provide a measure of the average changes in the selling prices of machinery and equipment categorized as capital goods. Capital goods are goods that are used continuously in the process of production, normally for more than one year. The Prices Section started the dissemination of the MEPI in 2014. Qatar has, since 2011, joined the World Bank/ESCWA International Comparison Program (ICP) project. The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the MEPI follow the methodology used for the ICP.

The base year of the MEPI has been changed to 2013. The MEPI currently covers only selected types of machinery and equipment imported in the country and sold through local agents. It is planned to gradually increase its coverage to more items. The MEPI is produced on a biannual basis.

2. Scope and coverage

2.1 Coverage

The coverage of the MEPI is limited to selected types of machinery and equipment. All related spare parts and accessories are not included. New groups of items were added to the basket of machinery and equipment. Currently, there are 9 groups instead of 4 groups only, classified according to the Central Product Classification (CPC.V2)

Following are the main groups of the Central Product Classification (CPC) included in the index for the years 2012 - 2013:

CPC	2012	2013
38		Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.
42		Fabricated metal products
43		General purpose machinery
44	Special purpose machinery	Special purpose machinery
45	Office, accounting and computing machinery	Office, accounting and computing machinery
46	Electrical machinery and apparatus	Electrical machinery and apparatus
47		Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
48		Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments (land surveying equipment)
49	Transport equipment	Transport equipment

It is to be noted that while calculating the weighting structure of the MEPI, an estimate of the value of machinery and equipment acquired by households for personal use (e.g. cars and computers) was deducted, from the total value of imports. (2013, the base year).

3. Classification

The items are classified by Section, Group and Sub-group using the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 2). The basket of goods is classified from one to three levels by sub-group and main group.

4. Basis of recording

4.1 Price information

Prices are the selling prices of products sold. The reported prices are prices claimed by the agent, sometimes including additional costs, e.g. transportation and installation.

In line with the specifications presented in the survey questionnaire, only prices data are collected for most of equipment and machinery except the following groups :

44 Special purpose machinery

46 Electrical machinery and apparatus

where the price includes cost of transportation, installation and other costs

4.2 Recording basis

Prices of some 188 items are collected regularly from around 80.establishments, through a specifically designed questionnaire for each type of product. Around 110 price quotations are received every six month. These are validated after proper editing.

4.3 Product specification include

(i)   Brand

(ii)   Model type,

(iii)   Serial number

(iv)   Engine power

(v)   Operational weight

(vi)   Country of origin.

The questionnaire also contains a photo picture of the item in respect of which price information is sought

5. Nature of basic data sources

5.1 Source data and scope

Price data are collected through surveys conducted on a semester basis, during the month of January and July. On average, approximately 110 price quotations are collected every six month, from a sample of 80 establishments.

Price information is collected through direct survey of a sample of wholesale and retail shops and agents. The required information is collected using specifically designed questionnaire, by one part time Enumerator and an experienced staff officer working in the Prices Section, who visits the selected establishments to collect the price information.

5.2 Selection of establishments and products

The Establishments were selected from the frame used for the 2015 Annual Economic Survey. The sample consists of around 80 establishments.

The units (agents, wholesale and retail shops) were selected via a systematic sampling from a listing of all firms. Typically, a unit probability of selection is based on its employment size and value added.

 Prior to start of survey, staff members visited the selected Establishments to inform about the survey, and in cooperation with the Establishments' staff, selected the items whose prices would be observed in each semester. The officer was instructed to select the most representative item available in the Establishments and to carefully note the specifications of each item.

Instructions were provided to select the most important machinery and equipment that are regularly sold. Information on specifications for each product includes size, unit, main material used, make, and model, capacity and country where item was manufactured.

Information gathered at the annual exhibition called "Project Qatar", where different types of machinery and equipment are displayed, proved very useful for viewing some of the items and for establishing contacts with the marketing managers of international and local suppliers.

6. Compilation practices

6.1 Statistical techniques

This Index is compiled using the year 2012 as the base year, using the Laspeyres formula

$$Laspeyres\ Price\ Index = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} Pi_t * Qi_0}{\sum_{i=0}^{n} Pi_0 * Qi_o} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} wi * \frac{Pi_t}{Pi_0} / \sum_{i=0}^{n} wi$$

Pi_t: is item price in the current year (comparison year).

Pi_0: is item price in the base year.

n: is the number of commodities in the machinery & equipment basket to calculate price index

wi is the weight attached to each item in the baske?

The average price of year 2012 is used for the comparison of prices (base year price).

The import values of year 2012.are used for the calculation of the weights which are used to aggregate the relative prices for each Sub-group, Group, and Section.

Prices for the representative goods are entered in the MEPI Questionnaires. Each item in the MEPI basket has a unique specification that differentiates itself with the other items, and each item is given a unique classification code.

Selling prices reported in January and March of Year n are used to calculate the MEPI for the first semester (January to June) of Year n. Prices reported in July and September of Year n are used to compute the MEPI for the second half of Year n.

Price collection normally takes 30 days. Processing of the data and computation of the index takes another 45 days. The MEPI is ready for dissemination around 45 days after reference period

6.2 Other statistical procedures.

6.2.1 Derivation of weight for base year 2013

Since all the machinery and equipment included in the basket are imported items, the weight is calculated as the ratio of the related commodities imported value as reported in the foreign trade statistics, for each group (main and subsidiary groups) to the total value of machinery and equipment imported in 2013.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index 2017

Base Year 2013 = 100

CPC code	Major Groups	New Base year 2013
1	**General Index**	**100.00**
38	**Furniture; other transportable goods .**	**0.40**
383	Musical instruments	**0.40**
42	**Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment**	**0.34**
429	Other Fabricated Metal Products	**0.34**
43	**General - purpose machinery**	**5.80**
432	Pumps, compressors, hydraulic and pneumatic power engines	**0.56**
434	Ovens and furnace burners and parts thereof (Solar Cells)	**1.65**
435	Lifting and Handling equipment and parts thereof	**1.88**
439	Other general-purpose machinery and parts thereof	**1.71**
44	**Special-purpose machinery**	**23.71**
441	Agricultural or forestry machinery and parts thereof	**1.24**
442	Machine-tools and parts and accessories thereof	**0.55**
444	Machinery for mining, quarrying and construction, and parts thereof	**20.55**
445	Machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing, and parts thereof	**0.10**
446	Machinery for textile, apparel and leather production, and parts thereof	**0.13**
448	Domestic appliances and parts thereof	**1.13**
449	Other special - purpose machinery and parts thereof	**0.01**
45	**Office, Accounting and Computing machinery**	**21.44**
451	Office and accounting machinery, and parts and accessories thereof	**2.48**
452	Computing machinery and parts and accessories thereof	**18.96**
46	**Electrical machinery and apparatus**	**4.53**

CPC code	Major Groups	New Base year 2013
461	Electric motors, generators and transformers, and parts thereof	**4.53**
47	**Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus**	**7.13**
472	Television and radio transmitters	**0.04**
473	Radio broadcast and television receivers; apparatus for sound and video recording	**7.03**
478	Packaged software	0.06
48	**Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments**	1.83
481	appliances Medical and surgical equipment and orthopedic	1.72
482	Instruments and appliances for measuring and checking	0.11
49	**Transport Equipment**	34.82
491	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; parts and accessories thereof	30.11
494	Pleasure and sporting boats	3.77
499	Other transport equipment and parts thereof	0.94

6.2.2 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and outputs

An Excel worksheet has been developed for the computation of the MEPI Data are reviewed and verified in two ways:

(i)   By comparison of prices from similar establishments in the same period.

(ii)   By comparison with price of the same establishments for different periods of time.

A computerized system using Microsoft Excel helps with the reviewing and editing of the price data.

6.2.3. Estimation of missing values:

Missing prices are replaced with prices for the preceding period.

6.2.4 Adjustment for quality change

The challenge is to keep track of the change in quality and to make the necessary adjustments. When a new product replaces an old one, the method of overlapping is applied, that is, any price change associated with the change to a new product is treated as if it were caused by a change in quality. Appropriate adjustments for quality changes are made by collecting prices for an overlap period or by consulting the selling unit.

7. Data dissemination

Dissemination channel:

The MEPI is released through a Press Release and is posted on MDPS website.

Periodicity: Every six month

Timeliness: About 45 days after the reference period**.**

8. Uses of the MEPI

- As an economic indicator, the MEPI is meant to track the price movements of all types of capitalized machinery and equipment. In the long run, the MEPI will prove useful for the calculation of estimates at constant prices, and used as a deflator.
- As all machinery and equipment goods are imported, the MEPI could also prove useful for the compilation of the Import Price Index.

9. Future developments

- Change the base year of the MEPI
- Expand the coverage to include more items and more CPC groups
- Increase the periodicity from half yearly to quarterly.

Metadata sheet
Foreign Merchandise Trade Statistics

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1. Concepts and definitions

International Recommendations

The compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics broadly follows the international recommendations of the United Nations, International Merchandise Trade Statistics Manual (IMTS) 2010-Concepts and Definitions.

1.1. Foreign merchandise trade statistics. Qatar's foreign merchandise trade statistics refer to goods which add to or subtract from the stock of Qatar's material resources. Goods simply transported through Qatar (goods in transit), and goods entering or leaving Qatar on a temporary basis do not add to or subtract from Qatar's stock of material resources and are not included in Qatar's foreign merchandise trade.

1.2. Goods. Goods are the physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established, and where ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets.

1.3. Foreign merchandise trade balance. Represents the difference between Qatar's total merchandize exports based on free on board (f.o.b.) values and Qatar's merchandize imports based on cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.) values.

1.4. Imports. Imports are goods which add to the stock of material resources in Qatar, as a result of their movement into the country. Currently, imports comprise only imported goods to the country for domestic consumption, which are cleared through customs formalities, whether dutiable or exempted.

1.5. Total exports. Total exports measure the total physical movement of merchandise out of Qatar to foreign countries. Encompass exports of goods of domestic origin and re-exports.

1.6. Exports of domestic goods. These exports are goods which subtract from the stock of material resources in Qatar, as a result of their movement out of the country. These goods have been produced or manufactured in Qatar.

1.7. Re-exports. Re-exports are goods originally imported, cleared through customs formalities, and then re-exported without undergoing any transformation leading to change in shape or value. Re-exports are not considered to be Qatari production or manufacture.

1.8. Country of origin. It is the country of production or the country in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

1.9. **Country of last known destination**. It is the country of last destination as far as it is known at the time of exportation, to which goods are to be delivered.

1.10. **Trade system**. Qatar applies to the Special Trade System in accordance to the Customs aligns Law & Its Executive Regulations of 2011. Under this system, the statistical territory aligns with the customs territory. Duty Free Shops and Free Zones are not part of the statistical territory.

1.11. **Statistical territory.** The statistical territory of Qatar aligns with the customs territory. Therefore, duty free shops and free zones are not part of the statistical territory. Goods taken out from the free zones into the customs station are treated as foreign goods even if incorporating local raw materials or articles on which customs duties have been collected prior to their admission into the free zones.

1.12. **Temporary Entry.** Foreign Goods entering to Qatar on a temporary basis or a warehouse for a certain time after which they will be subject to duties if consumed or exempted from duties if re-exported.

1.13. **Transit Trade.** Represents commodities passing through the country while using the country's facilities 'land, sea and air' and yet didn't leave the customs areas, in order to be dispatched to their final destination without being subjected to customs clearance.

2. Scope and coverage

2.1 Scope of data

It is recommended that foreign merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of Qatar by entering or leaving the economic territory.

2.2 Data Coverage

In principle, all imports and exports of goods are covered if a Customs declaration is lodged and the value of the goods exceeds the Customs threshold.

Goods Included in foreign trade statistics are:
- Non-monetary gold.
- Banknotes and securities, and coins not in circulation.
- Goods traded in accordance with barter agreements.
- Goods which cross borders as a result of transactions between related parties.
- Gas and oil.
- Satellites and their launchers.
- Power lines, pipelines and undersea communications cables.
- Used Goods.
- Waste and scrap.
- Goods acquired by all categories of travelers.
- Migrants effects.
- Goods dispatched or received through postal or courier.
- Electricity and water.
- Goods traded on government account.
- Humanitarian aid, including emergency aid.
- Goods for military use.
- Media, whether or not recorded .
- Goods under financial lease.
- Goods received or sent abroad by international organizations.
- Goods delivered to or dispatched from offshore installations.
- Goods transferred from or to a buffer stock organization.
- Goods in electronic commerce.
- Gifts and donations.
- Fish catch, minerals from the seabed and salvage.

2.3 Goods recommended for inclusion but not yet included in MDPS Foreign Trade database :
- Ships and aircrafts.
- Mobile equipment that changes ownership while outside the country of residence of its original owner.
- Bunkers, ships' stores, ballast, and dunnage.

2.4 Goods Excluded Per IMTS 2010 :
- Goods simply being transported through a country.
- Goods simply being transported include goods under "in transit" or "in trans-shipment" customs procedures but are not limited to them.
- Goods temporary admitted or dispatched.
- Monetary gold.
- Issued banknotes and securities and coins in circulation.
- Goods consigned to and from the territorial enclaves.
- Non-financial assets.
- Goods treated as part of trade in services:
  - a) Goods acquired by all categories of travelers.
  - b)Newspapers and periodicals sent under direct subscription.
  - c) Goods supplied for governments such as embassies and military bases.
- Goods under merchanting.
- Goods under operating lease.
- Goods lost or destroyed after leaving the exporting territory and before arriving the importing territory.
- Satellites and their launcher launched in another country without change of ownership.
- Goods functioning as means of transport.
- Content delivered electronically (downloading,e-mailing..etc.)

3. Classification Systems

3.1. **Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)**
The detailed data on imports are released according to the unified customs tariff system of the General Secretariat of the GCC countries at the 8-digit level for imports and the 4-digit level for exports (to safeguard confidentiality) according to HS 2012. The new version of the HS 2012 was applied in January 2012.

3.2. **Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)**
Data are also published according to the 2-digit level of the SITC-Rev3.

3.3. **Other Classification systems in use are:**
- Material Usage Classification
- Material Nature Classification
- Broad Economic Classification (BEC).
- Country classification using the geo-nomenclature

4. Basis for recording

4.1 Valuation
Imports are recorded at their cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) values and exports at their free on board (f.o.b.) values.

4.2 Recording basis
Value data are expressed in Qatari Riyal (QR).
Exports data reported in foreign currencies are converted in Qatari Riyal using the official exchange rate: 3.64 QAR = 1 USD, which is fixed and pegged to the US dollar.

4.3 Frequency of data collection.
Monthly

5. Nature of basic data sources

Foreign Trade Statistics Section obtains its data from different sources. These data are obtained on a daily or monthly basis, as follows:

5.1 Import and Re-export Data
The General Authority of Customs is the main source of imports and re-exports data, and the Customs Declaration is the only source of the data. The General Authority of Customs provides

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics MDPS with the data of the Imports, Exports and Re-Exports in two ways: The Single Window System and The Bin Nimaa Program:

1. **Customs Clearance Single Window System:**
    Single Window System is an electronic system used by traders custom clearance agent to submit the declaration form for approval.
    - MDPS is linked to the system.
    - At the end of each month, the General Authority of Customs uploads a backup of the Oracle file to the Customs Authority server on the government network. Then, the Information Technology Department at the MDPS uploads this file to the FT database.
    - Information received is stored in temporary file in the Oracle (SIS).

2. **Bin-Nimaa:**
    - The Customs General Authority provides the MDPS with the Ben-Nimaa program data on the form of a CD delivered by hand at the end of each month to the MDPS IT Department.
    - During 2013 an agreement was made that the Bin-Nimaa Program data is to be delivered by E-mail to the Head of the Foreign Trade Statistics Section.
    - Data migration from the Bin-Nimaa Program was stopped since June 2015.

5.2 Export Data

Data on exports is collected through a monthly reporting system, which was introduced in 2012. Data collected from the exporting enterprises cover some 95% of exports and is the main source for data on exports of crude oil, natural gas, refined Oil, petrochemical products, fertilizers, iron, aluminum, and other products.
Since the third quarter of 2011, the export data of crude oil and refinery oil are provided by Tasweeq Company Ltd.

6. Compilation Practice

6.1 Data Entry

6.1.1 Data received from the single window system are entered on temporary files for examination and revision before transmission to the permanent system on Oracle.

6.1.2 Data received from the exporting companies are edited by staff officers of the FTS and forwarded to IT department for transfer to SIS (ORACLE) system.

6.2 Data Cleaning

6.2.1 Refers to the initial processing of data in the temporary files: checks are made to the Item code, country of origin or destination, value commodities, and weight**.**

6.2.2 Ensures that the commodity unit value (price) of each item is consistent with previous years/ months data.

6.2.3 Cleaned data are transferred from the temporary to permanent files to prepare tables for analysis**.**

6.2.4 Staff members communicate with the data sources to confirm or to make the necessary adjustments.

6.2.5 Very often, there are wrong or missing information on quantity, value and destination.

6.3 Review of tables before publishing

The tables are reviewed (imports and exports by country and by commodities) to ensure the quality and consistency of data.

Time series analysis: Comparative tables are prepared using a time series format to ensure consistency in the data series.

7. Data dissemination

7.1 Confidentiality

The Statistics Law No.2 of 2011 guarantees the privacy of data providers and the confidentiality of information they deliver, and its use for statistical purposes only.

- Article 7 states "all data related to the names and identities of establishments and individuals shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to other than those authorized to peruse them, except after *obtaining prior approval from the concerned person.*"

- Article 9 states that "The authority may not publish any data concerning the source of information. It shall take necessary measures to prevent identifying the source of information's identities, either directly or indirectly."

7.2 Statistical presentation

Data on Imports and exports values (in Qatari Riyal) and weights (in kilograms) are disseminated via different publications. Detailed data include number of units, country of origin/last known destination, port of loading/discharge and different classification codes: HS, SITC, and BEC. The monthly press releases include analysis on Y-o-Y percentage changes.

7.3 Dissemination media and format

Data on foreign merchandise trade statistics are disseminated via three channels:

7.3.1 **Online Foreign Trade Query System**. Monthly imports, exports of goods and re-exports data are disseminated at 8-digit (imports) and 4- (exports) level of the Gulf Cooperation Council Tariff code (GCC Tariff). This database contains details on values, weight, number of units, port, and country of destination/origin, and other classification codes: SITC and BEC.
Details can be seen at: http://ftq.mdps.gov.qa:8088

7.3.2 **Quarterly and Annual Reports on Foreign merchandise trade**. Quarterly and annual data on imports, exports of domestic goods, and re-exports are disseminated by GCC Tariff at 4-digits level for exports of domestic goods and re-exports, and at 8-digits level for imports. These tables include details on values, weight, units, and country of origin/destination. Public can access the tables by following the link below:

http://www.qix.gov.qa/portal/page/portal/QIXPOC/Documents/QIX%20Knowledge%20Base/Publication/Economic%20statistics/Foreign%20Trade%20Statistics

7.3.3 **Press Releases. Monthly imports, exports of domestic goods, and re-exports** values are disseminated by main partner country and by main group of commodities (4-digits level of the GCC Tariff) through press releases. The Foreign Merchandise Trade Press Release is disseminated within six weeks after the end of the reference period. Details may be seen at the following link: http://www.mdps.gov.qa/eng/

8. Other aspects

8.1 Challenges

8.1.1 To implement fully the International Merchandise Trade Statistics 2010 (IMTS 2010).
8.1.2 To move from SITC Rev(3) to SITC Rev(4).
8.1.3 To introduce electronic link and electronic reporting with export data sources.

8.2 Future plans

8.2.1 To develop a revision policy.
8.2.2 To automate the data cleaning process.
8.2.3 To revise and update the classifications (HS 2012, SITC Rev 4, and BEC Rev 4) in the Oracle system and to create correspondence tables accordingly.
8.2.4 To search for new data sources to fill in data gaps in imports.
8.2.5 To coordinate with GCC stat in order to harmonize FTS among GCC member countries.

Metadata Sheet
Annual Economic Survey (AES)

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1. Background

The Annual Economic Survey (AES) is regularly conducted every year.
Data are collected using 9 different modules :

- Energy and manufacturing statistics (responsibility of Roqaya Amani);
- Building and construction statistics (responsibility of Rania Farrah);
- Wholesale and retail trade statistics (responsibility of Alyaa Al-Shammari);
- Hotels and Restaurants statistics (responsibility of Mariam Al-Enezi and Abdul Hadi Lari);
- Transport and communications statistics (responsibility of Samah Essiel);
- Banks statistics (responsibility of Yasmine Al Haj);
- Insurance statistics(responsibility of Yasmine Al Haj);
- Business services statistics (responsibility of Wadha Al Hajjri);
- Social and personal services statistics – private sector (responsibility of Maryam AL-Mamari).

2. Coverage

All companies (irrespective of their size) engaged in the following activities: Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and water, Construction, Wholesale and Retail trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Communications, Banks, Insurance and Business services, and Social and Personal services (private sector).
It worth mentioning that the survey does not cover activities of informal sector

3. Objectives

The main objective of the survey is to collect actual data relating to the calendar year. Data are collected on employment by nationality, gender, occupation, compensation of employees and data on value of production and intermediate inputs of goods and services which enables the calculation of value added generated by each type of activity (ISIC rev 4, 4-digit level) for all economic activities undertaken in the country. Information collected through this survey is the source data for the compilation of the annual national accounts as well as other economic indicators on business structure.

4. Scope and coverage

- All active private and public enterprises (corporations) are covered. The statistical unit is the establishment .

- Establishments employing 10 persons or more are fully covered in the survey. Data of establishments employing less than 10 persons are collected using sampling methods for each activity.
- Exceptionally, for construction activities, establishments employing 50 or more persons, are fully covered, while those employing less than 50 persons are covered using sampling methods.

5. Reference manual

The concepts and definitions broadly follow the recommendations of the 1993 SNA.

6. Concepts and definitions

Details on definitions are given in the respective Sectorial Statistical Bulletins.

The classification of industries follows the classification adopted in the GCC countries which is based on ISIC rev 4 (introduced in 2015).

Concepts and definitions broadly follow the recommendations of the 1993 SNA.

7. Method of data collection

The survey questionnaires are designed and prepared for the different nine modules mentioned above. Data collection is carried out by temporary field researchers through direct field visits to the targeted establishments. Survey questionnaires are delivered and collected by hand.

8. Updating of Survey Frame

The frame for the AES 2016 was constructed using the results of the 2015 Census of Establishments, which was conducted in parallel with the 2015 Simplified Census of Population, Housing and Establishments. Information was collected through a physical listing of establishments.. Some of the establishments (those with multi–branches) were grouped into "reporting" units for data collection purposes.

Information in the frame list, for example, on employment size and main type of economic activity, is updated annually, using information collected in the latest edition of AES.

9. Planning of fieldwork

Data collection begins three months after the end of reference period i.e. during months of April and May, for the year ending 31st December. Around 150 field researchers participate in the field work, for a period of two months.

Training sessions for the field team are conducted prior to the launch of the survey in order to develop their knowledge of the various elements of field work as well as how to deal with the technical aspects of the relevant questionnaires.

The public is informed through a Press Release.

10. Topics covered in the Questionnaire

The questionnaires were designed in 2003, with the assistance of a national accounts visiting expert. The survey follows an integrated survey approach and is primarily designed to meet the requirements of national accounting. Data on value of production and intermediate inputs of goods and services, enables the calculation of value added generated by each type of activity (ISIC rev 3 4-digit level) undertaken in the country.

The topics covered in the questionnaire are grouped under the following Sections:

Section 1:   Identification Information (establishment's frame number; contact details; main type of activity; type of ownership, and legal status)
Section 2: Employment and wages
Section 3: Intermediate consumption of goods
Section 4: Intermediate consumption of services
Section 5: Transfer and other payments
Section 6: Revenue from current activities
Section 7: Other revenues
Section 8: Assets, additions to assets and depreciation during year.
Section 9: Liabilities
Section 10: Capital

11. Methodology of Sample Selection

An automated in-built system in the application system oracle (SIS) is used for the selection of the sample for each module. The first step is to define the "employee range period", and then to assign a fixed "selecting percentage" for each period. For example, if size of employment is 10 or more, the fixed percentage is 100 i.e. all establishments that comply with this condition are selected.

12. Response rate

The response rate for the large units(establishments) is almost 100%.

13. Data Processing

13.1. Oracle SIS System

- An in-house application system (Statistical Information System; SIS) was developed in March 2003 by a private company (The Mannai Corporation)for the processing of the survey data and for the preparation of the Bulletins.
- The random selection process for the "small establishments" defined as those operating with less than 10 workers (except for Construction with less than 50 workers) is automated.
- The enlargement factors are calculated using the employment data reported by the establishment.
- Each establishment is assigned an Establishment Frame Number, which is generated automatically.
- At the office, received questionnaires are thoroughly edited. Checks are carried out for completeness. The questionnaires are then coded.
- Data is processed using the Oracle system.

13.2. Data validation rules

There are module-wise in-built validation rules. Some example of validations rules are as follows:

- Field allows only numeric values.
- Field should not be blank.
- This field holds length of 5 digits.

Data processing includes the following steps:

- Field and office revision.
- Application of data quality control.
- Data entry.
- Data validation.
- Computation of enlargement coefficients and produce results.

13.3.   Imputation method for non-response

Estimates for non-response are made using the "Enlargement Coefficients", which is a process used for the grossing up of sample data to the total population. The "Enlargement Coefficients" are computed, for each ISIC group at the 4-digit level), and within each group, by employment size-class.

14. Source data collection programs

Time-table of data collection

- Data collection begins three months after the end of reference period i.e. during months of April and May.
- Data covers the calendar year i.e. January to December

15. Source data assessment

The assessment of the source data is made by comparison with previous year's reported data and by the analysis of some technical ratios such as input/output ratios, wages and salaries per worker, gross output per worker, and value added per worker.

16. Dissemination media and format
- Detailed results are given in the respective Bulletin which is posted on the ministry's website.
- Different levels of details of the results are included in the "Annual Statistical Abstract".

17. Problems encountered and Lessons Learnt
- Absence of an up to date Statistical Business Register identifying single unit establishment, multi-establishment enterprises, and some stratification variables.
- Delay in receipt of completed questionnaires.
- Non response to some items in the questionnaire.
- Misclassification of establishments

18. Future plans
- Establish and maintain an up to date Statistical Business Register and an up to date frame for the conduct of the quarterly and annual economic surveys.
- Implement the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIS 2008).
- Design new questionnaires- IRIS 2008 compliant for the AES.
- Revamp the Oracle processing (SIS) System.

Metadata sheet
Maritime Navigation Statistics

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1. Concepts and definitions

1.1 Scope of the data.

Navigation statistics comprises all movements of marine navigation from and to the four ports Doha, Messaieed, Halul, and Ras Laffan.

1.2 Exceptions to coverage.

It does not include coastal movements of ships and boats that perform activity within the regional boundaries of the state of Qatar.

2. Classification

Data on vessel movements are monitored on monthly tables showing arrivals and departures. Data are compiled on the number of vessels categorized by tonnage (gross and net), by country of registration for arrivals /country of destination for departures, type of vessel, tonnage category, and previous port.

3. Data sources

3.1 Source data collection programs.

Data is collected from the sources by coordinating with them electronically, through emails using excel files, in preparation for coding and revision before being transmitted to the data system on Oracle.

3.2 Source data timeliness.

Data is received from sources monthly around 12 days after reference period.

4. Statistical techniques

4.1 Source data statistical techniques.

Data is received monthly through electronic mails . Response is 100% and usually all data items are complete. Therefore there is no special technique used.

5. Data Dissemination

5.1 Statistical presentation.

- Monthly statistics are published in "Qatar Monthly Statistics".
- Statistical tables on navigation are published through the annual "Bulletin of Maritime Navigation Statistics".

Metadata sheet
Annual Building Permits and Completed Building Statistics

Section:	Establishments' Register and Economic Classifications Section
Responsibility:	Compilation of statistics on building permits and completed buildings
Section Head:	Norah Al Ghufrani　　　　　　nalghufrani@mdps.gov.qa
Expert:	Abdul Hadi Ali Awad　　　　　aawad@mdps.gov.qa
Staff members:	Abdul Basit Al Sada　　　　　absada@mdps.gov.qa
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Introduction

This is a statistical data on building permits and completion certificates issued by municipal authorities. It reviews main relevant characteristics : type of permit, type of building, number of housing units, areas, cost, no. of rooms, no. of floors, no. of parking spaces , main building materials … etc.

1. Concepts and definitions

A building is defined as an independent structure which comprises foundations, walls and roofs. A building is considered completed when it is physically ready to be occupied and supplied with the necessary services, like electricity and water.

There are four types of building permits:

   (i)   **New Building Permit,** refers to the erection of an entirely new structure,

   (ii)   **Additions Permits,** refer to permits for the expansion of an existing building,

   (iii)   **Fencing Permit**s, refers to the construction of a boundary wall, and

   (iv)   **Maintenance Permits,** is an authorization for carrying maintenance work which does not result in any structural change in the existing building.

2. Scope

Data covers construction permits as well as completion certificates for residential buildings and non-residential buildings.

Data are compiled from the administrative data collected in coordination with the municipalities through four types of forms/questionnaires accompanying the process of issuing a building permit or a building completion certificate. Municipalities issue an official authorization for the erection of a building after checking and approving documents and detailed maps. Effective communication and coordination has been established with the different municipalities for furnishing the basic data on specially designed forms.

Data covers seven municipalities namely, Doha, Rayyan, Wakrah, Umm Slal, Al-Khor, Al-Shammal, Al Da'ayen. Sheehaniya municipality data is currently included with Rayyan.

3. Classification

Type of building: Broadly there are two types of buildings : residential and non-residential.

A - Residential buildings are classified as follows:

   Villas: A building comprising of one or two floors or more in some cases, linked with an internal staircase. The building is surrounded by external boundary walls. The area separating the building and these external walls is mainly used as a garden.

   Dwellings of housing loans: These buildings look like a villa in design. Their construction is financed by the State. They are allocated to eligible nationals.

   Apartments building: This is a building that consist of two or more floors, including the ground floor which in many cases comprises shops and stores. Each floor consists of one apartment or more, using the same staircase. The main entrance of the building leads to the main road.

   Others: This include all other residential buildings with an architecture design different from those mentioned above. For example, laborers accommodation.

B - Non-Residential buildings include:

Public buildings: included here buildings of ministries and government departments, schools, hospitals, health centers and the like.

Commercial buildings: included here commercial centers, malls, office buildings, shops and stores.

Workshops /Factories: include here mainly buildings of the industrial areas.

Others: includes any other no-residential buildings not classified elsewhere, e.g. clubs, cinemas.

4. Accuracy and reliability

4.1 Source data collection programs.
Data are collected through four forms:

Form 2503: Building Permit Questionnaire (for all types of buildings except apartments buildings).

Form 2504: Building Permit Questionnaire (apartments buildings).

Form 2507: Building Completion Questionnaire (for all types of buildings except apartments buildings).

Form 2508: Building Completion Questionnaire (apartments buildings).

4.2 Source data timeliness
Municipalities provide hard copies of filled-in questionnaires, either on monthly or annual bases immediately after reference period.

4.3 Source data assessment
Completed questionnaires are sent to the MDPS for processing, where is checked for completeness, full coverage, editing and other necessary corrections. Corrected questionnaires are then coded and entered into the Oracle application system (SIS) for processing.
There are in-built computer validation rules to help in data processing**.**

5. Data Dissemination

5.1 Statistical presentation.
Data are presented in eight chapters. Chapter 1 include aggregated tables for all municipalities. Chapters II to VIII present data for each municipality separately. Data covering Sheehaniya (newly formed municipality) is still shown within Rayyan municipality data. Some of the tables are :

- Building permits issued and their estimated cost by type of permit.
- New building permits issued by number of units, land area, building area, estimated cost and type of building.
- Building units for which permits were issued by major building material and type of building.
- Completed buildings by land area, building area, actual cost and type of building.
- Completed apartments buildings by number of floors and their composition.
- Completed buildings by actual cost and type of building.
- Completed buildings by period of completion and type of building.
- Maintenance permits by municipality and month.

5.2 Dissemination media and format.
Data are released through the Ministry's website as well as in a printed version, "Annual Bulletin of Building Permits and Completed Building Statistics" Copies of questionnaires are provided in the bulletin.

Periodicity: Annual, can be quarterly or monthly.

Timeliness: 4-5 months after reference period.

6. Future Plans
Computerization of source data and availability of information on soft copies would greatly help improve the transmission of information and data processing.

Metadata sheet
Monthly Building Permit Statistics

Section:	Establishments' Register and Economic Classifications Section
Responsibility:	Compile statistical data on monthly building permits issued by municipal authorities
Section Head:	Norah Al Ghufrani — nalghufrani@mdps.gov.qa
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	Nisreen Al Emam

Introduction

This is statistical data on the number of building permits issued in each month by each municipality. It is regularly compiled and published through dedicated press releases. These monthly statistics are used to produce short term economic indicators showing the level of activity in the construction sector.

1. Concepts and definitions

- A building permit is an official authorization for the erection of a structure. The permit is usually issued by a municipal authority after checking and approving documents and maps.
- A building is defined as an independent structure which comprises foundations, walls and roofs.
- There are three types of building permits:
  - **(i)** **New Building Permit,** refers to the erection of an entirely new structure
  - **(ii)** **Additions Permits,** refer to permits for the expansion of an existing building,
  - **(iii)** **Fencing Permit,** refers to the construction of a boundary wall.

2. Scope

Data covers officially issued building permits for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings.

Data covers eight municipalities : Doha, Rayyan, Wakrah, Umm Slal, Al-Khor, Al-Shammal, Al Da'ayen. Sheehaniya municipality data is currently included with Rayyan.

3. Classification

Type of building: Broadly there are two types of buildings : residential and non-residential.

A - Residential buildings are classified as follows:

Villas : A building comprising of one or two floors or more in some cases, linked with an internal staircase. The building is surrounded by external boundary walls. The area separating the building and these external walls is mainly used as a garden.

Dwellings of housing loans : These buildings look like a villa in design. Their construction is financed by the State. They are allocated to eligible nationals.

Apartments building : This is a building that consist of two or more floors, including the ground floor which in many cases comprises shops and stores. Each floor consists of one apartment or more, using the same staircase. The main entrance of the building leads to the main road.

Others : This include all other residential buildings with an architecture design different from those mentioned above. For example, laborers accommodation.

B - Non-Residential buildings include :

Public buildings : included here buildings of ministries and government departments, schools, hospitals, health centers and the like.

Commercial buildings : included here commercial centers, malls, office buildings, shops and stores.

Workshops /Factories : include here mainly buildings of the industrial areas.

Others: includes any other no-residential buildings not classified elsewhere, e.g. clubs, cinemas.

4. Accuracy and Reliability

4.1 Data source

Raw data are captured directly from the data-base of the Ministry of Municipality and Environment (MME), through the electronic link established between the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS) and the MME.

4.2 Source data timeliness

Raw data can be captured immediately after the end of the reference month i.e. on the first day of the following month.

4.3 Data processing

Information on six parameters are extracted from MME data-base and transported to an Excel file for processing. The parameters are: municipality code, municipality name, permit number, permit date, permit/ building description, permit/ building code. Consistency with previous month's data is examined. After the editing work, data are coded and the statistical tables are produced.

5. Data Dissemination

5.1 Statistical presentation.

Data are presented in one consolidated table showing the geographical distribution by municipalities and by type of permits (buildings, additions, fencing) as well as by type of building, whether residential (villas, dwellings of housing loans, apartments buildings .. etc.), or non-residential (public buildings, commercial buildings, workshops/ factories, mosques .. etc.)

5.2 Dissemination media and format.

Data are released through the Ministry's website as well as through a press release in the local newspapers. The statistical data are accompanied by a short descriptive analysis.

Periodicity : Monthly

Timeliness: Ten days following the reference month.

6. Future Plan

Widen the coverage to include statistics on building's completion certificates, and produce statistical data on "Completed Buildings" by month, municipality, type, land area, floor area, and cost.

Metadata sheet
Foreign Investment Survey

Section:	
Responsibility:	Conduct of the Foreign Investment survey and preparation of survey report
Section Head:	
Expert:	
Staff members:	Pinar Ucar **pucar@mdps.gov.qa**
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1. Background

Foreign investment is the ownership, by an institution or by an individual, of assets in an enterprise operating in another country. The Foreign Investment Survey (FIS) is an important source of reliable and up-to-date information on all types of foreign direct investments as well as other cross-border transactions and positions involving equity and equity securities.

Since 2010, the Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts (DESNA) of the Ministry of Development Planning Statistics (MDPS) in collaboration with Qatar Central Bank (QCB) conducts the Annual Foreign Investment Survey in order to collect information on the international financial transaction in assets and liabilities, of privately-owned enterprises. The detailed information collected through the FI Surveys has proved useful to Qatar Central Bank (QCB) for the compilation of the Balance of payments (BOP) and the International Investment Position (IIP).

The survey aims to collect comprehensive data from resident companies in Qatar on their foreign investment positions, transactions and earnings, with non-residents.

2. Importance of Foreign Investment Statistics

Transactions between Qatar and other countries are recorded in the different accounts (current account, capital account and financial account) of the Balance of Payments (BOP), and the stock positions, in the statement on International Investment Position (IIP). Such information is needed for measuring how investments have grown over time, and for understanding the impact of these investments on economic development.

The results of the Foreign Investment Survey for the reference year 2015 are available online on the website of the MDPS :

http://www.mdps.gov.qa/en/statistics1/pages/lateststats/20160818.aspx

Quarterly and annual Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics are available via the website of the QCB at : http://www.qcb.gov.qa/English/Publications/Statistics/BalanceofPayments/Pages/default.aspx

3. International recommendations

The survey was designed and conducted in line with the international recommendations and guidelines provided in the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM 6). The questionnaire was prepared in collaboration with the Qatar Central Bank (QCB).

4. Legal Authority and Confidentiality

The MDPS has the legal authority to collect economic statistics from all enterprises resident in Qatar. Information supplied is used solely for statistical purposes, and is published in aggregate form that prevents the disclosure of information pertaining to an individual respondent. In August 2016, MDPS conducted the fourth survey of Foreign Investment in the State of Qatar, for reference year 2015, as mandated by the Emiri decree No. (28) of 2014 on the organizational structure of MDPS and its designated functions.

5. Main Objectives

The main objectives can be summarized as follows:

- To collect detailed data on positions, transactions and earnings for the creation of an accurate database on foreign investment by privately-owned companies resident in the country.
- To provide Qatar Central Bank with data for the compilation of the BOP and IIP
- To standardize the measurement of foreign investment to be consistent with international standards such as those of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
- To determine the distribution of the Foreign Investment in Qatar by economic sector.
- To identify the source of Foreign Investment in Qatar, i.e. the geographic distribution by country of origin.
- To meet the statistical needs of users, researchers, organizations, regional and international bodies.

6. Framework for Direct Investment Relationship (FDIR)

The framework for direct investment relationship provides criteria for determining whether a cross-border ownership results in a direct investment relationship, based on control and influence. A Direct Investor is an entity or group of related entities that is able to exercise control or a significant degree of influence over another entity that is resident of a different economy. Control and influence may be achieved directly by owning equity that gives voting power in the enterprise, or indirectly by having voting power in another enterprise that has voting power in the enterprise.

7. Coverage

a. Resident enterprises in Qatar that are involved in direct investment relationship (DIR), e.g. enterprises that are resident in Qatar and that have :
   i. Foreign direct investor(s); that is, the foreign enterprise(s) that owns/(own) 10 percent or more of the voting equity in an enterprise.
   ii. Branch(s), subsidiary(s) or associate(s) abroad, e.g. non-resident direct investment enterprise(s).
   iii. Non-resident fellow enterprise(s), e.g. foreign enterprise(s) that has/(have) the same direct investor(s) as your enterprise in Qatar.

b. Other resident enterprises in Qatar that have cross-border equity or debt securities (bonds, debentures, treasury bills) and other debt instrument liabilities (currency and deposits, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, trade payables and other accounts payables) and financial derivatives to unrelated non-residents of Qatar.

c. Other resident enterprises in Qatar that have cross-border equity or debt securities (bonds, debentures, treasury bills) and other debt instrument assets (currency and deposits, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, trade receivables and other accounts receivables) and financial derivatives on unrelated non-residents of Qatar

Information is collected only from privately owned companies and public corporations. International transactions made by government are not covered. These are provided directly to the Central Bank. All international financial transactions made by individuals are also not covered.

8. Collected Information

This survey collects information on investment positions, financial transactions, and investment income between resident enterprise in Qatar and non-residents, including:

   a. Foreign direct investor(s)
   b. Direct investment enterprise(s) abroad
   c. Fellow enterprises abroad
   d. Other non-residents - unrelated foreign enterprises

9. Classification

The survey questionnaire classifies investments in accordance with:
   a. Functional categories (Direct Investment, Portfolio Investment, Financial Derivatives and Stock Options, Other Investment, Reserves).
   b. Asset / Liability principle for all functional categories.
   c. Directional principle for foreign direct investment (FDI Inward and Outward) .
   d. Financial instruments (equity, debt securities and other financial instruments).

10. Structure of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire comprises ten sections, as follows :
Section 1 : Identification Information
Section 2 : Financial Assets (Claims) on Non-Residents
Section 3 : Financial Liabilities to Non-Residents
Section 4 : Shareholders' Equity
Section 5 : Inward Foreign Direct Investment
Section 6 : Outward Foreign Direct Investment
Section 7 : Positions with Fellow Enterprises Abroad
Section 8 : Portfolio Investment
Section 9 : Other Information
Section 10: Local Group Business Structure

11. New topics in the Questionnaire

- At Cover Page, number of employees was added. This information is meant to help in identifying all "Large" enterprises, as per the definition used in the Annual Economic Survey, on the basis of employment criteria.
- In Section 5 on Inward Foreign Direct Investment, two new sections (Section 5.1 and 5.2) were added to identify Ultimate Controlling Parent Company and/or the Immediate Direct Investor.
- Section 10: Local Group Business Structure section has been added to the questionnaire in order to collect information of the business structure of the local enterprise group. When the group approach is used, the respondents are requested to report the list of all resident units in their local enterprise group, with indication for each unit on inclusion or non-inclusion in the consolidated report for the group. This information on business structure is highly important for use in (a) identifying and removing duplicates in the survey reports; and (b) as feed back to the Frame and the Statistics Business Register.
- For the FIS for reference year 2015 Section 9 on Income Receipts and Payments section was rearranged and renamed as "Other Information".
- Part 9.1 requires data for "Interest Receipts from/Payments to" for categories at section 8
- part 9.2, Total comprehensive income, net profits, dividends declared, other payments made out of net profits and reinvested earnings for the enterprise in Qatar
- part 9.3, same as part 9.2, relating to non-resident direct investment enterprises and, by country.

12.Questionnaire Design

In 2014, a new questionnaire was developed.. An accompanying manual containing the concepts and definition of the terminology was also reviewed to guide respondents in the filling of the survey questionnaire.

13.Updating of the FI Survey Frame

The list of corporations with foreign investment is regularly updated in cooperation with other agencies (Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Business & Trade and Ministry of Finance & Economy).
- As from 2016, the FI survey covers only the top enterprises (around 150) which have the largest value of FDI stock, inward and outward. The share of these companies accounts for more than 90% of total FDI.

- It is to be noted that included in list of 150 enterprises, are all enterprises under supervision of Qatar Central Bank (around 43),as well as all public companies listed under Qatar Stock Exchange (44).

The FI Survey is conducted in coordination with QCB. MDPS is responsible for collecting data from the non-financial entities and the QCB for obtaining data from the financial institutions (43 enterprises), under its supervision.

14.Planning of the fieldwork

A short training workshop is conducted to train the Enumerators on concepts and terminology as well as the data collection procedures to be followed during the fieldwork. The FI Survey is launched around the month of August and fieldwork is completed by end of October. Questionnaires are distributed to enterprises by part-time enumerators.

15.Response rate

For the FI survey conducted in 2016, collecting data for the reference year 2015, questionnaires were distributed to 150 enterprises. Out of 150, a total of 130 enterprises responded. The remaining could not be covered because of refusals or financial statements were not ready for submission. The response rate was 86%.

16.Data Processing

At the office, completed questionnaires are thoroughly edited. Great use is made of companies' financial statement. Checks are carried out for completeness and internal consistency among the different sections of the questionnaire .
Qatar Central bank is responsible for editing of data collected from financial institutions.
An Oracle system developed by IT is used for the processing of the survey data.

17.Data Dissemination

Preliminary results are disseminated through a press release. Final results are produced after cross-checking with mirror statistics published by IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) results .

18.Problems encountered and Lessons Learnt

- Lack of an up to date statistical business register identifying the relationships and structure of the registered enterprises with foreign investment transactions.
- Delay in receipt of completed questionnaires as some corporations had to send the questionnaires to their headquarters, for completion.
- Difficulty by some respondents to understand the reporting requirements and understanding of the statistical concepts.

19.Future plans

- Capacity building in validation and imputation techniques with the use of financial statements.
- Prepare an electronic questionnaire within built comments to guide compilation work.
- Conduct training workshop for respondents.
- Start conduct of the FI survey on a quarterly basis as required by the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

Chapter III
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and Answers

1. What is GDP?

GDP is a measure of activity. Thousands of transactions are aggregated in a single GDP figure. In order not to duplicate value of output, only the value added by each producer is considered. The value of goods and services that are used up in the process of production (intermediate consumption expenditure) are deducted from the gross output. The balance is called Gross Value Added (GVA). The sum of all the GVAs gives GDP. This method of calculating GDP is called the production approach. The System of National Accounts (SNA) recommends the compilation of GDP using two other approaches: the Expenditure approach and the Income approach independently. In principle, all three approaches should yield the same value. The quality of the GDP estimates can be gauged from the size and direction of the "Statistical discrepancy". The use of the Supply and Use Table (SUT) as framework enables the simultaneous use of all three methods and ensures internal consistency in the data sets.

1.1. What is GDP used for?

GDP is the principal means of determining the health of the economy and is used by a variety of users, mostly for planning and budgeting. GDP is also used to compare the performance of different economies. In the absence of other regular and consistent indicators, GDP per capita is often used as an indicator of standard of living/social progress. However, it has been criticized for failing to take into account the qualitative aspects of growth. It does not tell how income is distributed, nor does it include other social and environmental aspects of growth.

1.2. Why measure changes in GDP in real terms?

To monitor whether there has been economic growth in the country, it is more relevant to calculate changes in GDP without the effect of price changes. To arrive at GDP in real terms using the production approach, the value added of each industrial sector is calculated at the previous period price by "deflating" it using an appropriate price indicator. These are then summed to arrive at GDP in real terms.

1.3. What is the GDP deflator?

The overall deflator for the GDP is termed GDP deflator. It is a broad measure of price changes of goods and services in an economy, and is considered to be more complete than CPI Inflation Rate ,as it covers price changes of goods and services consumed by government, capital goods and net exports, in addition to goods and services consumed by households.

2. What is the purpose of classification?

In the study of economic phenomena, taking all elements into account simultaneously is not always possible. For the purposes of analysis, certain elements need to be chosen and grouped according to particular characteristics. Thus, all economic phenomena that are to be described in the form of statistics require systematic classification. Classifications are, so to speak, the system of languages used in communication about, and statistical processing of, the phenomena concerned. They divide the universe of statistical data into categories that are as homogeneous as possible with respect to those characteristics that are the objects of the statistics in question.

3. What is International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)?

ISIC is intended to be a standard classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilized for the collection and presentation of statistics according to such activities. ISIC is built on a production-oriented or supply-based conceptual framework that groups producing units into detailed industries based on similarities in the economic activity, taking into account the inputs, the process and technology of production, the characteristics of the outputs and the use to which outputs are applied.

4. What are Statistical units in the System of National Accounts?

The universe of economic entities is composed of large and complex enterprises engaged in many different activities, whether horizontally or vertically integrated, that may be undertaken at or from many geographical locations, as well as small enterprises engaged in one or very few activities that are undertaken at or from a single geographical location. The establishment, in combination with ISIC and CPC, is used for the analysis of transactions in goods and services and for compilation of the production account. The enterprise is used as the statistical unit for compilation of income accounts, accumulation accounts and balance sheet accounts, as well as in the institutional sector classification of economic entities.

4.1. What is an Enterprise?

An institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services is known as an enterprise. An enterprise is an economic transactor with autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision-making, as well as authority and responsibility for allocating resources for the production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more productive activities. An enterprise may be a corporation (or quasi-corporation), a non-profit institution or an unincorporated enterprise.

4.2.What is an Establishment ?

The establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. Some of the resulting industries are likely to be very heterogeneous when enterprises have secondary activities that are very different from their principal activities. It therefore becomes necessary to partition large and complex enterprises.
Large and complex enterprises that are engaged in many economic activities belonging to different ISIC industries will be composed of more than one establishment, provided that smaller, more homogeneous production units can be identified for which production data can be compiled.

5. How is output of Wholesale and Retail Trade measured?

Wholesalers and retailers are considered as supplying services rather than goods to their customers by storing and making goods readily available. The output of such services is measured by the trade margins realized on goods purchased for resale. A trade margin is defined as the difference between the revenue of goods sold and the value of goods purchased for resale.
More precisely, output of trade services is defined as

- \+ The value of sales (turnover)
- \+ The value of other uses of goods purchased for resale (e.g. remuneration in kind to employees)
- – The value of goods purchased for resale
- \+ The value of additions to inventories of goods for resale
- – The value of withdrawals from inventories of goods for resale
- – The value of recurrent losses due to normal rates of wastage
- = OUTPUT

6. What are financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)?

The financial intermediaries provide services for which they do not charge explicitly. They apply different rates of interest to borrowers and lenders. The intermediaries pay lower rates of interest to depositors than they charge on loans. National Accounts uses an indirect measure of the value of these services. This is labeled the financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).
The national accounts measure the value of FISIM as total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable. Any property income receivable on the investment of own funds must be excluded, as such income does not emanate from financial intermediation. An approximate measure may be to consider property income exclusive of interest as emanating from own funds. The value of FISIM would then be equal to interest receivable minus interest payable.

Financial intermediaries also provide various financial or business services for which they charge a fee or commission. Some of these intermediation services are charged explicitly. The output of such services is valued on the basis of the value of these charges.

In summary, the output of financial intermediaries is measured as

- \+ Property income receivable
- – Property income emanating from own funds
- – Interest payable
- = FISIM
- \+ Fees and commissions explicitly charged
- = OUTPUT

In principle, FISIM should be allocated among the various users of these services, i.e., as intermediate consumption by producers, final consumption by households, or exports of services.

7. How is the output of Central Bank measured (1993 SNA)?

Central banks are not considered to produce FISIM. Their output is measured as the sum of production costs, i.e. intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

Chapter IV
Glossary of Some Statistical Terms
(Extracts from SNA 2008)

A Glossary of Statistical Terms

Ancillary activity

An ancillary activity is a supporting activity undertaken within an enterprise in order to create the conditions within which the principal or secondary activities can be carried out.

Actual final consumption

Measures the amount of consumption goods and services acquired. Actual final consumption of general government is measured by the value of the collective consumption services provided to the community, or large sections of the community, by general government. Actual final consumption of households is measured by the value of all the individual consumption goods and services acquired by resident households. Actual final consumption of NPISHs is measured by the value of the collective consumption services provided to the community, or large sections of the community, by NPISHs.

Asset

An asset is a store of value representing a benefit or series of benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to another.

Balance of primary incomes

The balance of primary incomes is defined as the total value of the primary incomes receivable by an institutional unit or sector less the total of the primary incomes payable.

Balance sheet

A balance sheet is a statement, drawn up in respect of a particular point in time, of the values of assets owned and of the liabilities owed by an institutional unit or group of units.

Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Changes in inventories

Are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and less the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories during the accounting period.

Claim

 A claim (benefit) is the amount payable to the policy holder by the direct insurer or reinsurer in respect of an event covered by the policy occurring in the period for which the policy is valid.

Compensation of employees

Is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.

Consumption

The activity of consumption consists of the use of goods and services for the satisfaction of individual or collective human needs or wants. Consumption good or service A consumption good or service is defined as a good or service that is used (without further transformation in production as defined in the SNA) by households, NPISHs or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs (or wants) or for the collective needs of members of the community.

Consumption of fixed capital

Is the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Consumption of goods and services

Is the act of completely using up the goods and services in a process of production or for the direct satisfaction of human needs or wants.

Corporation

The term corporation covers legally constituted corporations and also cooperatives, limited liability partner-ships, notional resident units and quasi-corporations.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc

Consist mainly of taxes on the incomes of households or profits of corporations and of taxes on wealth that are payable regularly every tax period (as distinct from capital taxes levied infrequently).

Current transfer

Is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset directly in return as counterpart and does not oblige one or both parties to acquire, or dispose of, an asset.

Current transfers between households

Consist of all current transfers made, or received, by resident households to or from other resident or non-resident households.

Current transfers to NPISHs

Consist of transfers received by NPISHs from other resident or non-resident institutional units in the form of membership dues, subscriptions, voluntary donations, etc. whether made on a regular or occasional basis.

Current transfers within general government

Consist of current transfers between different government units.

Databases

Consist of files of data organized in such a way as to permit resource-effective access and use of the data.

Deposit-taking corporations

Except the central bank have financial intermediation as their principal activity. To this end, they have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments (such as short-term certificates of deposit) that are close substitutes for deposits.

Direct investment

Is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy.

Disposable income

Is the balancing item in the secondary distribution of income account. It is derived from the balance of primary incomes of an institutional unit or sector by adding all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, payable by that unit or sector.

Dividends

Are a form of property income to which shareholders become entitled as a result of placing funds at the disposal of corporations.

Durable goods

A durable good is one that may be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of more than a year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage. A consumer durable is a good that may be used for purposes of consumption repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more.

Dwellings

Are buildings, or designated parts of buildings, that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences.

Economic flows

Reflect the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value; they involve changes in the volume, composition, or value of an institutional unit's assets and liabilities.

Economic owner

The economic owner of entities such as goods and services, natural resources, financial assets and liabilities is the institutional unit entitled to claim the benefits associated with the use of the entity in question in the course of an economic activity by virtue of accepting the associated risks.

Economically significant prices

Are prices that have a significant effect on the amounts that producers are willing to supply and on the amounts purchasers wish to buy. These prices normally result when (a) the producer has an incentive to adjust supply either with the goal of making a profit in the long run or, at a minimum, covering capital and other costs and (b) consumers have the freedom to purchase or not purchase and make the choice on the basis of the prices charged.

Employees

Are persons who, by agreement, work for a resident institutional unit and receive remuneration for their labour.

Employers' social contributions

Are social contributions payable by employers to social security funds or other employment-related social insurance schemes to secure social benefits for their employees.

Employment

Is defined as all persons, both employees and self-employed persons, engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the SNA.

Enterprise

An enterprise is the view of an institutional unit as a producer of goods and services.

Establishment

An establishment is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Expenditures on goods and services

Are defined as the values of the amounts that buyers pay, or agree to pay, to sellers in exchange for goods or services that sellers provide to them or to other institutional units designated by the buyers.

Final consumption expenditure

Is the amount of expenditure on consumption goods and services.

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs

Consists of the expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services and possibly on collective consumption services.

Financial assets

Consist of all financial claims, shares or other equity in corporations plus gold bullion held by monetary authorities as a reserve asset.

Financial auxiliaries

Are institutional units principally engaged in serving financial markets, but do not take ownership of the financial assets and liabilities they handle .Financial auxiliaries consist of financial corporations that are principally engaged in activities associated with transactions in financial assets and liabilities or with providing the regulatory context for these transactions but in circumstances that do not involve the auxiliary taking ownership of the financial assets and liabilities being transacted.

Financial claim

A financial claim is the payment or series of payments due to the creditor by the debtor under the terms of a liability.

Financial corporations

Consist of all resident corporations that are principally engaged in providing financial services, including insurance and pension funding services, to other institutional units.

Financial intermediaries

Are institutional units that incur liabilities on their own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market.

Finished goods

Consist of goods produced as outputs that their producer does not intend to process further before supplying them to other institutional units.

Fixed assets

Are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year.

GDP production measure

The production measure of gross domestic product (GDP) is derived as the value of output less intermediate consumption plus any taxes less subsidies on products not already included in the value of output.

GDP expenditure measure

The expenditure measure of gross domestic product (GDP) is derived as the sum of expenditure on final consumption plus gross capital formation plus exports less imports.

GDP income measure

The income measure of gross domestic product (GDP) is derived as compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus plus gross mixed incomes plus taxes less subsidies on both production and imports.

General government final consumption expenditure

Consists of expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

Gross national income (GNI)

Is defined as GDP plus compensation of employees receivable from abroad plus property income receivable from abroad plus taxes less subsidies on production receivable from abroad less compensation of employees payable abroad less property income payable abroad and less taxes plus subsidies on production payable abroad.

Goods and services account

The goods and services account reads: Output - intermediate consumption + taxes on products – subsidies on products = final consumption + capital formation + exports – imports. The goods and services account shows the balance between the total goods and services supplied as resources to the economy as output and imports (including the value of taxes less subsidies on products not already included in the valuation of output) and the use of the same goods and services as intermediate consumption, final consumption, capital formation and exports.

Goods

Are physical, produced objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets.

Government units

Are unique kinds of legal entities established by political processes that have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area.

Gross capital formation

Shows the acquisition less disposal of produced assets for purposes of fixed capital formation, inventories or valuables. Gross fixed capital formation in a particular category of fixed asset consists of the value of producers' acquisitions of new and existing products of this type less the value of their disposals of fixed assets of the same type. Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets.

National disposable income

Gross or net national disposable income may be derived from gross or net national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.

Gross value added at basic prices

Is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Gross value added at producers' prices is defined as output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Gross value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.

Holding gains

In an economy with a rise in prices, holding gains are positive, hence a negative adjustment is made to remove their effect from the reported profits in the business accounts to bring them in line with the SNA concept. An identical adjustment is made to the reported book value change in inventories in the business account in order to value the change in inventories in the expenditure based GDP.

Household

A household is a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.

Household actual final consumption

Consists of the consumption goods and services acquired by individual households. Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant and including consumption goods and services acquired abroad.

Import duties

Consist of customs duties, or other import charges, that are payable on goods of a particular type when they enter the economic territory.

Income in kind

Received by employees is measured by the value of the goods and services provided by employers to their employees in remuneration for work done.

Individual consumption

Good or service An individual consumption good or service is one that is acquired by a household and used to satisfy the needs or wants of members of that household.

Industry

An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar, kinds of activity.

Institutional unit

An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.

Insurance corporations

consist of incorporated, mutual and other entities whose principal function is to provide life, accident, sickness, fire or other forms of insurance to individual institutional units or groups of units or reinsurance services to other insurance corporations.

Intellectual property products

Are the result of research, development, investigation or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production because use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection.

Interest

Is a form of income that is receivable by the owners of certain kinds of financial assets, namely: Deposits, debt securities, loans and (possibly) other accounts receivable for putting the financial asset at the disposal of another institutional unit.

Interest income

Receivable from, or interest expenses payable to, financial intermediaries such as banks Generate the output of the financial intermediaries but interests on notes or bonds are pure property incomes without any output produced.

Intermediate consumption

Consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a Process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.

Inventories

Are produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the Current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date.

Investment income

Is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset in return for providing Funds to another institutional unit.

Kind-of-activity unit

A kind-of-activity unit is an enterprise, or a part of an enterprise, that engages in Only one kind of productive activity or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Labour force

The labour force consists of those who are actively prepared to make their labour available during any particular reference period for producing goods and services that are included within the production boundary of the SNA.

Land

Consists of the ground, including the soil covering and any associated surface waters, over which ownership rights are enforced and from which economic benefits can be derived by their owners by holding or using them.

Land improvements

Are the result of actions that lead to major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land, or prevent its deterioration.

A financial lease

Is one where the lessor as legal owner of an asset passes the economic ownership to the lessee who then accepts the operating risks and receives the economic benefits from using the asset in a productive activity.

Legal entity

A legal or social entity is one whose existence is recognized by law or society independently of the persons, or other entities, that may own or control it.

Legal owner

The legal owner of entities such as goods and services, natural resources, financial assets and liabilities is the institutional unit entitled in law and sustainable under the law to claim the benefits associated with the entities.

Legally constituted corporation

A legally constituted corporation is a legal entity, created for the purpose of producing goods or services for the market, that may be a source of profit or other financial gain to its owner(s); it is collectively owned by shareholders who have the authority to appoint directors responsible for its general management.

Liability

A liability is established when one unit (the debtor) is obliged, under specific circumstances, to provide a payment or series of payments to another unit (the creditor).

Life insurance

Is an activity whereby a policy holder makes regular payments to an insurer in return for which the insurer guarantees to provide the policy holder (or in some cases another nominated person) with an agreed sum, or an annuity, at a given date or earlier if the policy holder dies beforehand.

Listed shares

Are equity securities listed on an exchange.

Loans

Are financial assets that are created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor, and are evidenced by documents that are not negotiable.

Local unit

A local unit is an enterprise, or a part of an enterprise, that engages in productive activity at or from one location.

Machinery and equipment

Covers transport equipment, machinery for information, communication and telecommunications (ICT) equipment, and other machinery and equipment.

Market output

Is output that is sold at prices that are economically significant or otherwise disposed of on the market, or intended for sale or disposal on the market.

Market prices

For transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers.

Materials and supplies

Consist of all products that an enterprise holds in inventory with the intention of using them as intermediate inputs into production.

Mineral and energy resources

Consist of mineral and energy reserves located on or below the earth's surface that are economically exploitable, given current technology and relative prices.

Mineral exploration and evaluation

Consists of the value of expenditures on exploration for petroleum and natural gas and for non-petroleum deposits and subsequent evaluation of the discoveries made.

Monetary gold

Is gold to which the monetary authorities (or others who are subject to the effective control of the monetary authorities) have title and is held as a reserve asset.

Monetary transaction

A monetary transaction is one in which one institutional unit makes a payment (receives a payment) or incurs a liability (receives an asset) stated in units of currency.

Natural resources

Consist of naturally occurring resources such as land, water resources, uncultivated forests and deposits of minerals that have an economic value.

Net domestic product (NDP)

Is defined as gross domestic product (GDP) less the consumption of fixed capital.

Net borrowing

Is defined as the difference between changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers and net acquisitions of non-financial assets (acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets, less consumption of fixed capital). If the amount is negative it represents net borrowing.

Net value added

Is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.

Net worth

Is defined as the value of all the assets owned by an institutional unit or sector less the value of all its outstanding liabilities.

Net national disposable income (NNDI)

Is defined as net national income (NNI) plus current transfers receivable from abroad less current transfers payable abroad.

Net national income (NNI)

Is defined as gross national income (GNI) less the consumption of fixed capital.

Non-financial corporations

Are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.

Non-market output

Consists of goods and individual or collective services produced by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) or government that are supplied free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to other institutional units or the community as a whole.

Non-market producers

Consist of establishments owned by government units or NPISHs that supply goods or services free, or at prices that are not economically significant, to households or the community as a whole.

Non-monetary transactions

Are transactions that are not initially stated in units of currency.

Non-produced assets

Consist of three categories: natural resources; contracts, leases and licenses; and purchased goodwill and marketing assets.

Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs)

Are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services but whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Consist of non-market NPIs that are not controlled by government

Non-residential buildings

Consist of buildings other than dwellings, including fixtures, facilities and equipment that are integral parts of the structures.

Operating lease

An operating lease is one where the legal owner is also the economic owner and accepts the operating risks and receives the economic benefits from the asset by using it in a productive activity.

Other buildings and structures

Comprise non-residential buildings, other structures and land improvements.

Other current transfers

Consist of all current transfers between resident institutional units, or between resident and non-resident units, other than current taxes on income, wealth, etc., social contributions and benefits, and social benefits in kind.

Other financial corporations

Are institutional units providing financial services, where most of their assets or liabilities are not available on open financial markets.

Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds

Consist of financial corporations that are engaged in providing financial services by incurring liabilities, in forms other than currency, deposits or close substitutes for deposits, on their own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market.

Other flows

Are changes in the value of assets and liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Other intellectual property products

Include any such products that constitute fixed assets but are not captured as research and development, mineral exploration and evaluation, computer software and databases or entertainment, literary and artistic originals.

Other machinery and equipment

Consists of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

Other structures

Include structures other than buildings, including the constructions of roads, sewerage, etc.

Other subsidies on production

Consist of subsidies except subsidies on products that resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production.

Other subsidies on products

Consist of subsidies on goods or services produced as the outputs of resident enterprises, or on imports, that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

Other taxes on production

Consist of all taxes except taxes on products that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production.

Output

Is defined as the goods and services produced by an establishment, excluding the value of any goods and services used in an activity for which the establishment does not assume the risk of using the products in production, and excluding the value of goods and services consumed by the same establishment except for goods and services used for capital formation (fixed capital or changes in inventories) or own final consumption.

Output for own final use

Consists of products retained by the producer for his own use as final consumption or capital formation.

Portfolio investment

Is defined as cross-border transactions and positions involving debt or equity securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets.

Premium actual

The actual premium is the amount payable to the direct insurer or reinsurer to secure insurance cover for a specific event over a stated time period.

Price

The price of a good or service is the value of one unit of a particular good or service.

Price index

A price index reflects an average of the proportionate changes in the prices of a specified set of goods and services between two periods of time.

Primary incomes

Are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.

Principal activity

The principal activity of a producer unit is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit (the output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation).

Producer's price

The producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Production

Is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labor, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services

Production account

The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Production boundary

The production boundary of the SNA includes the following activities: (a) The production of all goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; (b) The own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; (c) The own-account production of knowledge-capturing products that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation but excluding (by convention) such products produced by households for their own use; (d) own-account production of housing services by owner occupiers; and (e) production of domestic and personal services by employing paid domestic staff.

Products

Are goods and services (including knowledge-capturing products) that result from a process of production.

Property income

Is the sum of investment income and rent.

Purchaser's price

Is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any VAT or similar tax deductible by the purchaser, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

Purchasing power parity (PPP)

Is a price relative which measures the number of units of country A's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as 1 unit of country A's currency will purchase in country B.

Quasi-corporation

A quasi-corporation is: either an unincorporated enterprise owned by a resident institutional unit that has sufficient information to compile a complete set of accounts and is operated as if it were a separate corporation.

Real gross domestic income (real GDI)

Measures the purchasing power of the total incomes generated by domestic production.

Realized holding gain

A holding gain (loss) is realized when an asset that has increased (decreased) in value due to holding gains (losses) since the beginning of the accounting period is sold, redeemed, used or otherwise disposed of, or a liability incorporating a holding gain or loss is repaid.

Rent

Is the income receivable by the owner of a natural resource (the lessor or landlord) for putting the natural resource at the disposal of another institutional unit (a lessee or tenant) for use of the natural resource in production.

Rental

The rental is the amount payable by the user of a fixed asset to its owner, under an operating lease or similar contract, for the right to use that asset in production for a specified period of time.

Research and development

Consists of the value of expenditures on creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. This does not extend to including human capital as assets within the SNA.

Reserve assets

Are those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate and for other related purposes.

Residence

The residence of each institutional unit is the economic territory with which it has the strongest connection, in other words, its centre of predominant economic interest.

Rest of the world

The rest of the world consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units.

Retained earnings

Of a corporation or quasi-corporation are equal to the distributable income less the dividends payable or withdrawal of income from the quasi-corporation respectively.

Saving

Represents that part of disposable income (adjusted for the change in pension entitlements) that is not spent on final consumption goods and services.

Secondary activity

A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single producer unit in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the producer unit.

Self-employed persons

Are persons who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work, excluding those unincorporated enterprises that are classified as quasi-corporations.

Services

Are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets.

Social contributions

Are actual or imputed payments to social insurance schemes to make provision for social insurance benefits to be paid.

Social transfers in kind

Consist of goods and services provided to households by government and NPISHs either free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Subsidies

Are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services that they produce, sell or import.

Subsidy on product

A subsidy on a product is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service.

Supply Table

A supply table at purchasers' prices consists of a rectangular matrix with the rows corresponding to the same groups of products as the matching use tables and columns corresponding to the supply from domestic pro-duction valued at basic prices plus columns for imports and the valuation adjustments necessary to have total supply of each [group of] product[s] valued at purchasers' prices.

Taxes and duties on imports

Consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable at the moment when those goods cross the national or customs frontiers of the economic territory or when those services are delivered by non-resident producers to resident institutional units.

Taxes

Are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units.

Taxes less subsidies on production

Consist of taxes payable or subsidies receivable on goods or services produced as out-puts and other taxes or subsidies on production, such as those payable on the labour, machinery, buildings or other assets used in production.

Taxes on imports

Excluding VAT and duties consist of all taxes (except VAT and import duties) as defined in the GFSM/OECD classifications that become payable when goods enter the economic territory or services are delivered by non-residents to residents

Taxes on income

Consist of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains.

Taxes on products

A tax on a product is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service. Such taxes consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

Terms of trade

The terms of trade are defined as the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports.

Total economy

The total economy is defined as the entire set of resident institutional units.

Trade margin

A trade margin is defined as the difference between the actual or imputed price realized on a good purchased for resale and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

Trading gain

Or loss the trading gain or loss from changes in the terms of trade is the difference between real GDI and GDP in volume terms.

Transaction

A transaction is an economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement or an action within an institutional unit that it is analytically useful to treat like a transaction, often because the unit is operating in two different capacities.

Transfer

A transfer is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as a direct counterpart.

Unincorporated enterprise

An unincorporated enterprise represents the production activity of a government unit, NPISH or household that cannot be treated as the production activity of a quasi-corporation.

Unit value indices

Measure the change in the average value of units that are not necessarily homogeneous and may be affected by changes in the mix of items as well as by changes in their prices.

Use table

A use table at purchasers' prices consists of a set of product balances covering all products available in an economy arranged in the form of a rectangular matrix with the products, valued at purchasers' prices, appearing in the rows and the columns indicating the disposition of the products to various types of uses.

Valuables

Are produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time.

Vertical integration

A vertically integrated enterprise is one in which different stages of production, which are usually carried out by different enterprises, are carried out in succession by different parts of the same enterprise.

Volume index

A volume index is an average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods or services between two periods of time.

Work-in-progress

Consists of output produced by an enterprise that is not yet sufficiently processed to be in a state in which it is normally supplied to other institutional units.

Hyperlinks:

- The website link of Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics:

  ww.mdps.gov.qa

- The website link of the Publications and Questionnaires:

  www.mdps.gov.qa/ar/statistics1/StatServices/Pages/StatisticalQuestionnaires.aspx

For further information

For more detailed information, please refer to the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics Website: www.mdps.gov.qa and QALM: www.qix.gov.qa