

QNB Qatar Monthly Monitor January 2018

# **Highlights**

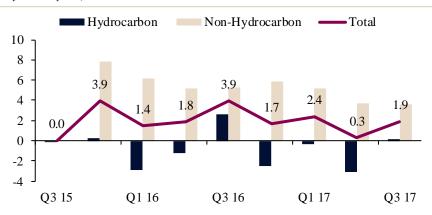
- Real GDP picked up in Q3 mainly due to a recovery in the hydrocarbon sector
- Inflation was 0.6% in December, with food prices rising 5.6% and housing and utility prices declining 5.8%
- The current account surplus widened to 5.3% of GDP in Q3 from 2.5% in Q2 while the deficit in the financial account narrowed



## **Economic Activity**

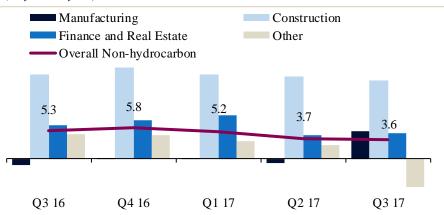
Real GDP picked up in Q3 mainly due to a recovery in the hydrocarbon sector

(% year on year)



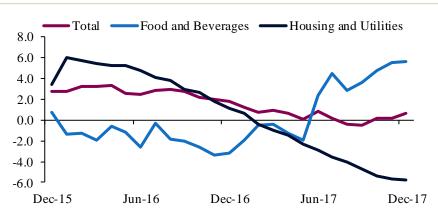
Non-hydrocarbon real GDP growth remained broadly flat in Q3

(% year on year)

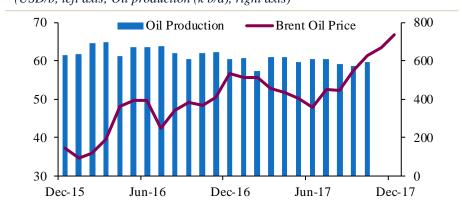


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(% year on year)



Brent crude prices continued to rise, averaging USD66.9/b in December; Qatar's oil production rose to 596k b/d in October from 571k b/d prior (USD/b, left axis; Oil production (k b/d), right axis)

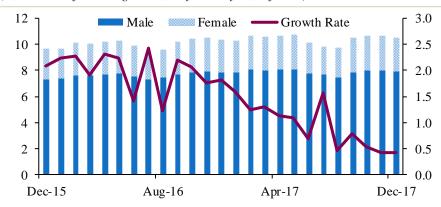




## **Economic Activity**

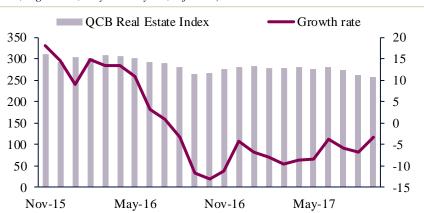
Qatar's population grew by 1.7% y/y, reaching 2.64m in December; women made up close to 25% of the population

(m, male and female right axis; % year on year, left axis)



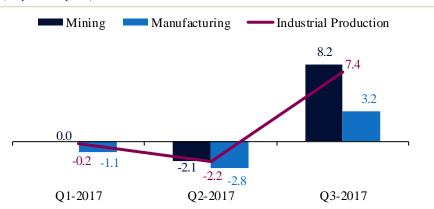
The real estate price index stabilised in Q3, although it still fell 5.4% from a year ago

(Index, right axis; % year on year, left axis)



Industrial production surged to 7.4% y/y growth on a rebound in the mining sector due to less maintenance on LNG trains

(% year on year)



5-star and 4-star hotel occupancy rates remained flat at 56% and 59% respectively in November

(% occupancy rate)

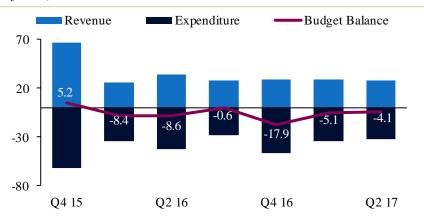




### Fiscal and External Balances

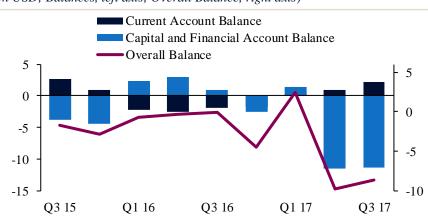
The fiscal deficit continued to narrow, reaching 4.1% of GDP in Q2 from a revised deficit of 5.1% in Q1-2017 (previously 5.5%)

(% of GDP)

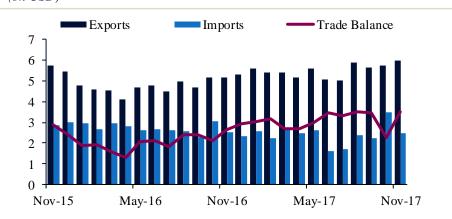


The current account surplus widened to 5.3% of GDP in Q3 from 2.5% in Q2 while the deficit in the financial account narrowed

(bn USD; Balances, left axis; Overall Balance, right axis)

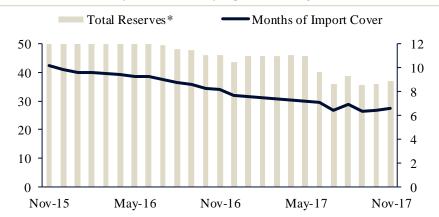


\*International Reserves and Other Foreign Currency Liquidity Sources: MDPS, QCB, Haver Analytics and QNB Economics Imports declined 2% y/y in November while exports grew 15.9% y/y, likely helped by higher hydrocarbon prices and increased output (bn USD)



Reserves increased to USD36.9bn in November from USD36.1bn prior, equating to over 6.5 months of import cover

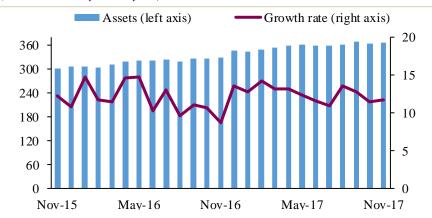
(bn USD; Reserves, left axis; Months of import cover, right axis)



# **Money and Banking**

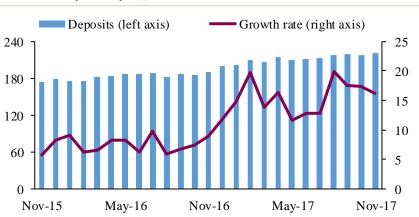
Assets expanded to USD366bn in November, with the growth rate picking up to 11.7% y/y from 11.4% prior

(bn USD and % year on year)



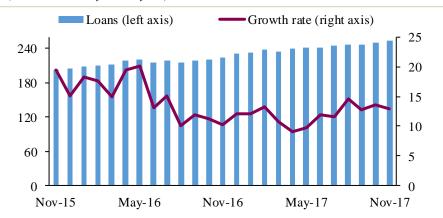
Bank deposit growth was 16.1% y/y in November

(bn USD and % year on year)

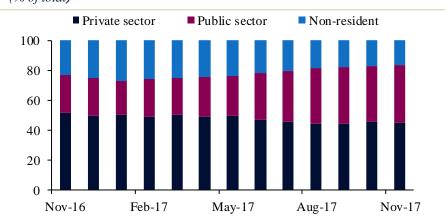


Credit growth slowed to 12.9% y/y in November from 13.6% y/y in October; lending to the public sector grew 26.6% y/y

(bn USD and % year on year)



Private sector deposits increased for a fourth consecutive month in November as pressures on the banking system continued to ease (% of total)





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# **Money and Banking**

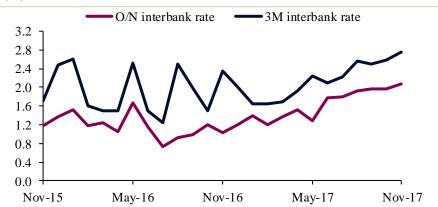
Broad money supply (M2) grew to 18.9% in November, up from 18.3% in October  $\,$ 

(bn USD and % year on year)



### Overnight and 3-month interbank rates were 2.07% and 2.75% respectively in November $\,$

(%)





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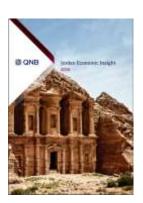
Kuwait 2017



Qatar 2017



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Jordan 2016



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