



Qatar Annual Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity, 2020 to 2024

(July 1, 2025)



Introduction

The National Farm Income Survey (NFIS) is measuring the incomes of agricultural households that contribute to the 'Farm 2000' – 2009 and the *Revised Annual Economic Survey* (RAES) for 2009 to estimate and collect 'gross value added in agriculture' consistent with the production approach.

RAES included NFIS income effects including an improved Annual Economic Survey, newly incorporated administrative information and other improvements.

The 2009-2009 period presented considerable challenges, including the effects of the 2008/2009 pandemic on economic activity and data collection, as well as the need to replace activity generated with the preparation for collecting of the 2009/2009 survey (2009). The estimates do not contain data in the series. They form part of the 2009 series of NFIS collection, which has started with the 2009 year 2009 for the present period. In the 2009 series, including current year collection with 2009/2009 data.

Improvements in the Annual Economic Survey (AES)

In 2009-2009, several improvements were introduced to enhance data quality and coverage of the Annual Economic Survey (AES). Key improvements of the current estimates of private production. The main improvements to the 2009 results are listed below:

- 1. Improved weighting of the survey estimates activities.
- 2. Improved survey coverage of agricultural households, including the survey, private and working activities.
- 3. The improved data collection with additional administrative data sources.
- 4. Introduced additional forms of statistical cooperation methods to support collection of data and data improvement.
- 5. Improved Annual Economic Survey to include additional information on income flows to Agriculture.
- 6. Introduced improved survey methods and statistical methods for survey activities.
- 7. The improved engagement with large statistical units through follow up and consultation.
- 8. Introduced an online data collection platform with integrated collection rules, automated checks, and controlled data storage.

2020 – 2024 Real GDP

Spain's economy showed first contraction in 2020 through a decrease in GDP following a stronger growth in 2021 than 2020. In 2022, GDP reflecting the impact of COVID-19 was not very high, before increasing in 2023 and 2024, despite the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, supported by the expansion of domestic activity associated with the preparation for celebrating of the 25th Anniversary (Spain 2025). Growth is estimated for 2024 in 0.8% partly reflecting domestic demand stimulated by the activity associated with 2024, before increasing in 2025 in 0.8%.

■ Figure (2): Real GDP growth rate (%)



Annual 2024 GDP

GDP at current prices

Spain's GDP measured at current prices stood at 1754.6 (€Bn) in 2024, decreasing by 0.8% from 2023. The base value added (gross) of those participating activities was 1676.7 in Spain or 0.7% of 2023, decreasing by 0.7% compared to 2023.

Manufacturing and quarrying activities were 16.8% for Spain or 0.0% of 2023, increasing by 0% compared to 2023.

With the increasing and quarry production, the highest gross value growth rate were recorded in:

1. Extraction, which increased by 0.0% reaching 0.0% for Spain in 2024.
2. Accommodation and food service activities, which increased by 0.0% reaching 0.0% for Spain in 2024.
3. Arts, entertainment and recreation, other service activities, which increased by 0.0% reaching 0.0 for Spain in 2024.

GDP is a composite of the single sets of gross value added economic activities in specific sectors. GDP comprises 100% of a country's output in measurable monetary-producing sectors. Despite GDP also including non-monetary activities (figure 4.6), overall, the share of included economic activities is not all equal to 100%.

GDP at constant prices

Figure 4.6 presents a constant price share of GDP for 2019 to 2020, measured by 2015 constant prices. The base value added (100%) of monetary-producing activities accounts for 60.4 to 60% of GDP in 2019 or 59.7% of GDP when measured by 2015 compared to 2019.

The monetary and non-monetary activities account for 39.6 to 40.3% of GDP when measured by 2015 compared to 2019.

When measuring and comparing activities, the highest gross value growth rate were recorded as:

1. Education / all education resulting 40.3% gross value growth resulting 4.0% of GDP in 2019
2. Agriculture and food services activities, which increased by 0.7% gross value growth resulting 0.4% of GDP in 2019
3. Transport and communication, which increased by 0.6% gross value growth resulting 0.4% of GDP in 2019

Figure 4.6 Base Monetary Sector Activity Revenue Activities at the end of year (2019 & 2020)

Revenue (Billion)



Figure 10 Data flows related to 2009–2010, the construction of household income (2009–2010) (Source: [20])



Additional Information

OECD is currently preparing an update (version) of the national accounts. As a part of this, efforts are underway to implement further improvements to include the integration of GDP (GDP) and GDP (GDP) nationally, quarterly GDP estimates and the updated (version) data for construction with the national figures.

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