



وَزَارَةُ الْمَالِ وَالْمِيسْرَةِ وَالْاِقْتِصَادِ الْوَطَنِى
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SUMMARY

ECONOMY BACK TO 2019 LEVELS

The preliminary gross domestic product figures for the second quarter of 2021 are testament to the strength of the Kingdom's economy and its ability to recover and bounce back to 2019 levels; with Q2 2021 GDP figures registering the highest levels since the start of the coronavirus pandemic in early 2020. The economic growth over Q2 2021 was a result of the robust and comprehensive stimulus package initiatives aimed at providing the support necessary to sectors impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and driving sustainable economic growth, as well as the significant efforts to contain the spread of the virus.

- ◆ **The Bahraini economy registered annual nominal growth of 20.7% and real growth of 5.7% in Q2 2021 compared to Q2 2020;** thanks to the progressive normalization of economic activity at home and externally. The GDP rebound was significantly driven by a growth in the non-oil sectors, whereas the oil sector saw a noticeable nominal growth of 98.3%, reflecting the increase in global oil prices from a year ago, while it declined in real terms by 2.4% due to seasonal fluctuations in production levels.
- ◆ **The non-oil sector recovery of 12.8% in nominal terms and 7.8% in real terms in Q2 2021, comes as all the major economic sectors registered an annual growth.** The rebound was broad-based with the largest improvement seen in sectors that had been hardest hit by the pandemic. The transportation & communications sector posted the highest growth level followed by the hotels & restaurants sector.
- ◆ **The regional context is becoming increasingly favorable with most regional economies returning to growth;** despite the drag from the OPEC+ oil production quotas. Non-oil activity has largely normalized thanks to high levels of vaccination and recovery of international trade and travel.
- ◆ **The global economy is continuing to recover despite some flare-ups** caused by the Delta variant and increasingly evident differences due to variation in vaccination rates. The IMF projects global growth of 6% this year followed by 4.9% in 2022. Stronger demand has driven a robust oil price rally, fueling the Brent benchmark to a USD68.8 per barrel average in Q2 2021.

Bahrain Economic Outlook

	2019	2020 <i>Prelim</i>	2021 <i>Forecast</i>	2022 <i>Forecast</i>
Real GDP growth (%)	2.1%	-5.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Non-hydrocarbons sector	2.1%	-6.2%	3.8%	3.7%
Hydrocarbons sector	2.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Nominal GDP growth (%)	2.3%	-10.2%	12.0%	4.2%
Inflation (CPI %)	1.0%	-2.3%	1.5%	2.0%
Current account (% of GDP)	-2.1%	-9.3%	-2.4%	-4.0%
Crude Oil Brent (USD)	64.0	41.7	65.2	60.5

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EXTERNAL CONTEXT

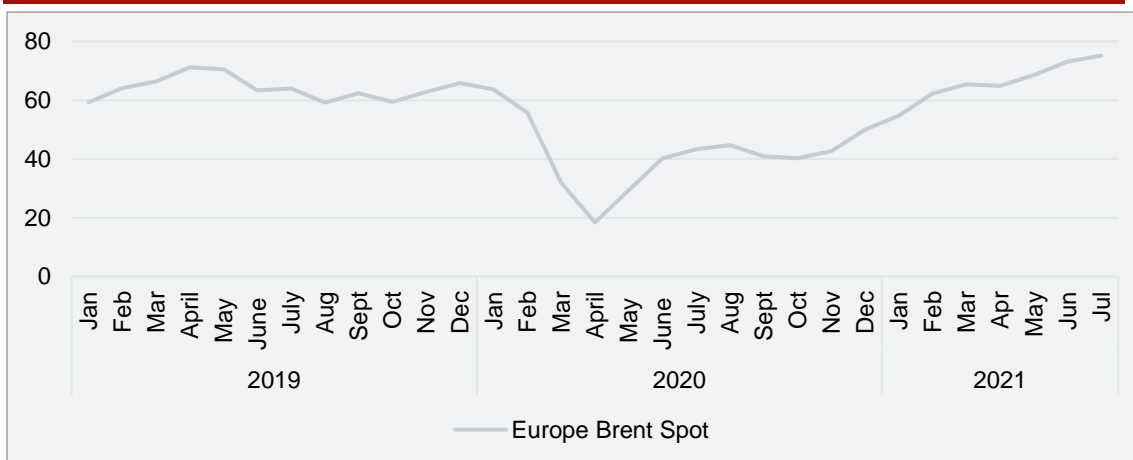
Global Prospects

The momentum of global economic rebound is impacted by renewed flare-ups caused by the Delta variant of COVID-19 as well as supply chain disruptions and reduced labor market participation. This is likely to mean a very gradual scaling back of monetary stimulus measures even though near-term inflationary pressures have increased around the world. The IMF projects global growth of 6% in 2021 and 4.9% in 2022. The 2021 advanced countries economic growth forecast was increased to 5.6% while the emerging markets projection was reduced to 6.3%. Differences in access to COVID-19 vaccines have emerged as the main differentiating factor in terms of near-term prospects with many emerging economic still lagging behind.

US growth in Q2 2021 reached an annual 6.5% with the country's GDP exceeding its pre-pandemic level by 0.8%. Growth is supported by large-scale fiscal stimulus from the government's \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan. Chinese GDP growth decelerated to 7.9% in Q2 2021, down from 18.3% in Q1 due to higher raw material costs slowing growth in industrial activity. However, with monetary policy becoming more accommodating, the economy seems on track to exceed the government's overall growth target of 6% for 2021. Trade volumes continue to expand at a brisk pace with year-on-year growth of exports by 31%, imports by 43% and retail sales by 12.1%.

According to OPEC data, Q2 2021 oil demand rose by 3% on a quarterly basis, and 14% on a yearly basis. The demand for oil is expected to continue to rise, by a further 3% by the end of 2022, meaning a total of 99.9 million barrels will be needed per day, comparable to levels of 2019. In Q2 2021, Brent oil averaged \$68.8 per barrel, rising 13.2% compared to Q1 2021 and by a remarkable 134.6% in YoY terms.

Europe Brent Spot Oil Price (USD per barrel)



Source: US Energy Information Administration

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GCC Economic Outlook

The Gulf economies are amidst a broad-based economic recovery thanks to high vaccination levels, accelerating non-oil activity, and a gradual move to more normalized oil output levels. The Saudi Arabian economy returned to growth in Q2 2021 with a 1.8% YoY expansion. This rebound was led by an 8.4% increase in the non-oil sector, whereas by contrast, the oil sector still recorded a 6.9% YoY decline. All sectors of the economy saw growth with the exception of crude petroleum & natural gas. Fastest growth was seen in community, social & personal services at 17.1%, followed by wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels that grew by 16.9%. Manufacturing excluding petroleum refining posted a 15.3% YoY growth.

The UAE economy is seeing brisk growth in non-oil activities, especially travel and tourism that were hit earlier by the pandemic. The government expects more than 4% growth this year. Indicators of business confidence have rebounded to their highest levels since early 2018 as activity has expanded in areas such as tourism, trade and construction. Growth is also benefiting from activity around Dubai Expo2020.

BAHRAIN

The Information and eGovernment Authority's preliminary National Accounts for Q2 2021 indicate that the Bahraini economy expanded by 20.7% in nominal terms and by 5.7% in real terms compared to Q2 2020. On a quarterly basis, nominal GDP grew by 6.4% while the real GDP expanded by a 3.5% compared to Q1 2021.

Growth was broad-based across the non-oil economy which expanded by an annual 12.8% in nominal terms and 7.8% in real terms. By contrast, the oil sector recorded a small 2.4% real YoY decline, although it expanded by 98.3% in nominal terms. Economic activity benefited from solid progress by the National Vaccination Campaign as well as the ongoing support under the stimulus package.

In addition, the robust growth rates reflect base effects since Q2 2020 saw the sharpest contraction of activity at home and globally due to the pandemic. However, the normalization of activity in areas previously disrupted by public health intervention allowed the Kingdom's GDP to return to the pre-pandemic level recorded in Q4 2019. In nominal terms, the quarterly GDP was 1.5% higher than in Q4 2019. In real terms, it remained very slightly -- 0.8% -- below the pre-pandemic reading.

Real GDP Growth (%)



Source: Information & eGovernment Authority

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Non-Oil sector

The non-oil economy of Bahrain experienced a broad-based rebound during the second quarter of 2021. According to the preliminary data, in nominal terms, the non-oil sector in Q2 was 12.8% larger than Q2 2020 and 4.4% higher than in Q1 2021. In real terms, the growth is 7.8% YoY and 2.6% QoQ.

The normalization of activity was particularly pronounced in sectors that had seen the sharpest disruptions a year earlier due to the pandemic-induced restrictions on mobility. The transportation & communications sector saw the fastest annual growth at 44.9% in nominal terms and 47.9% in real terms. The hotels & restaurants sector posted nominal growth of 45.2% YoY and a real GDP growth of 47.9% YoY, with average hotel occupancy registering growth of 47% and 33% in four- and five-star hotels, respectively.

There were big nominal gains in the manufacturing sector which expanded by 24.2% YoY, although the growth in real terms was more modest at 2.3%, reflecting the impact of higher aluminum prices. Production on the other hand was more stable in aggregate terms, with Aluminum Bahrain (Alba)'s production growing by 3.5% YoY, while production at the Bapco refinery decreased by 13.4%.

The financial projects sector registered growth of 10.7% in nominal terms and a comparable 9.4% in real terms, compared to Q2 2020. The broad measure of money supply (M3) saw a 4.1% YoY increase while retail bank lending increased by 5.3% and deposits grew by 4.4%.

Pandemic-induced growth in the government services sector has plateaued, with real growth increasing by 3.4% and nominal growth at 2.4%.

Nominal GDP Growth by Sector (YoY, %)

Year Sector	2020					2021	
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	-28.5%	-11.5%	-47.9%	-20.9%	-30.9%	16.0%	98.3%
Manufacturing	-7.6%	-6.7%	-15.5%	-8.6%	0.8%	7.5%	24.2%
Electricity & Water	10.8%	7.7%	11.0%	11.9%	12.6%	-0.2%	1.1%
Construction	-9.5%	-0.3%	-16.2%	-10.5%	-10.9%	-10.3%	7.2%
Trade	-5.8%	2.3%	-8.0%	-9.8%	-7.4%	-6.4%	2.7%
Hotels & Restaurants	-43.2%	-31.0%	-60.3%	-37.2%	-44.7%	-22.0%	40.7%
Transp. & Comm's	-30.2%	-4.1%	-45.9%	-39.7%	-29.3%	-16.3%	44.9%
Social & Pers. Serv.	-12.8%	1.6%	-16.6%	-17.2%	-18.2%	-10.8%	7.7%
Real Est. & Bus. Act.	-6.4%	-2.8%	-7.4%	-8.8%	-6.6%	-1.9%	3.0%
Financial Corporations	6.6%	-2.1%	-3.3%	19.5%	12.5%	9.4%	10.7%
Government Services	-0.5%	-5.1%	-5.2%	-3.4%	13.7%	1.7%	2.4%
Other	-8.8%	19.3%	-27.5%	-34.8%	23.3%	-16.0%	14.8%
GDP	-10.2%	-3.7%	-19.8%	-10.6%	-5.9%	0.3%	20.7%
Non-oil GDP	-7.2%	-2.5%	-15.2%	-8.9%	-1.7%	-1.8%	12.8%

Source: Information & eGovernment Authority

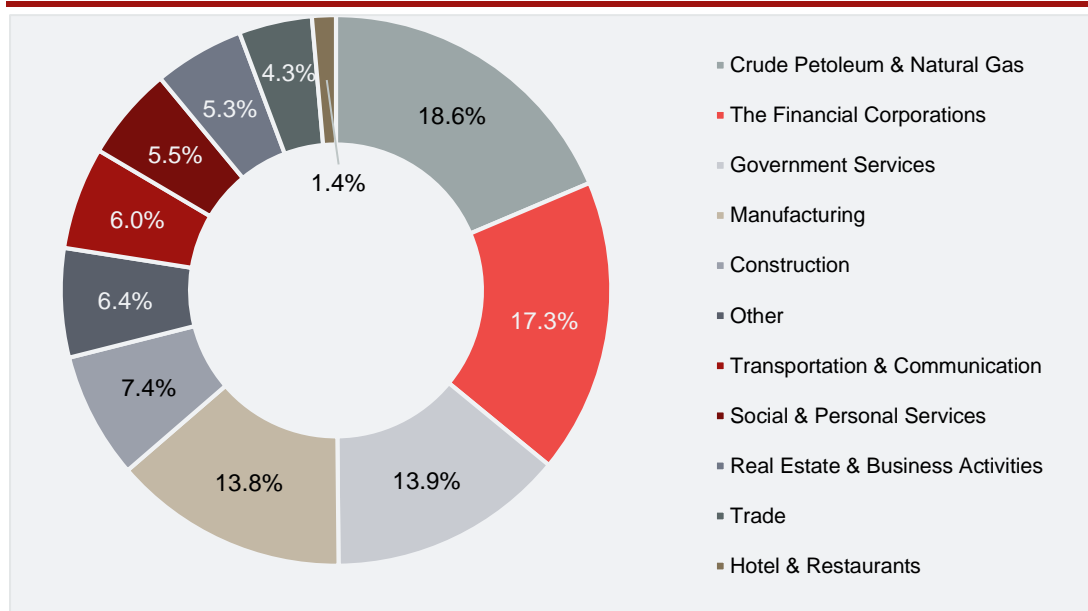
Real GDP Growth by Sector (YoY, %)

Year Sector	2020					2021	
	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Crude Pet. & Nat. Gas	-0.1%	1.8%	3.2%	3.4%	-8.6%	2.0%	-2.4%
Manufacturing	-5.7%	-0.1%	-6.1%	-6.9%	-9.2%	-1.9%	2.3%
Electricity & Water	33.6%	31.0%	36.5%	33.8%	33.2%	-4.9%	2.8%
Construction	-0.9%	0.3%	-2.1%	0.2%	-2.1%	-0.9%	0.2%
Trade	-7.2%	-0.1%	-9.0%	-10.1%	-9.6%	-6.2%	4.2%
Hotels & Restaurants	-43.5%	-32.6%	-61.3%	-36.6%	-44.3%	-20.4%	45.2%
Transp. & Comm's	-32.0%	-6.5%	-47.7%	-41.4%	-30.8%	-16.9%	47.9%
Social & Pers. Serv.	-13.1%	1.2%	-15.2%	-19.3%	-18.5%	-13.0%	3.2%
Real Est. & Bus. Act.	-6.9%	-3.9%	-8.5%	-7.1%	-8.1%	-1.0%	4.7%
Financial Corporations	6.1%	-2.2%	-3.6%	19.2%	11.0%	7.6%	9.4%
Government Services	0.0%	-6.9%	-3.2%	-0.4%	12.7%	3.1%	3.4%
Other	-9.4%	20.1%	-30.0%	-36.6%	29.0%	-16.3%	14.3%
GDP	-5.1%	-1.1%	-9.5%	-5.4%	-4.1%	-2.1%	5.7%
Non-oil GDP	-6.2%	-1.7%	-12.2%	-7.3%	-3.1%	-3.0%	7.8%

Source: Information & eGovernment Authority

In terms of the contribution to the overall real GDP, Non-oil sectors contributed 81.4% and the Financial Corporations sector remains the largest Non-oil sector accounting for 17.3% of the total. It is followed by the Government Services sector (13.9%) and the Manufacturing sector (13.8%).

Sector Contribution to Real GDP – Q2 2021



Source: Information & eGovernment Authority

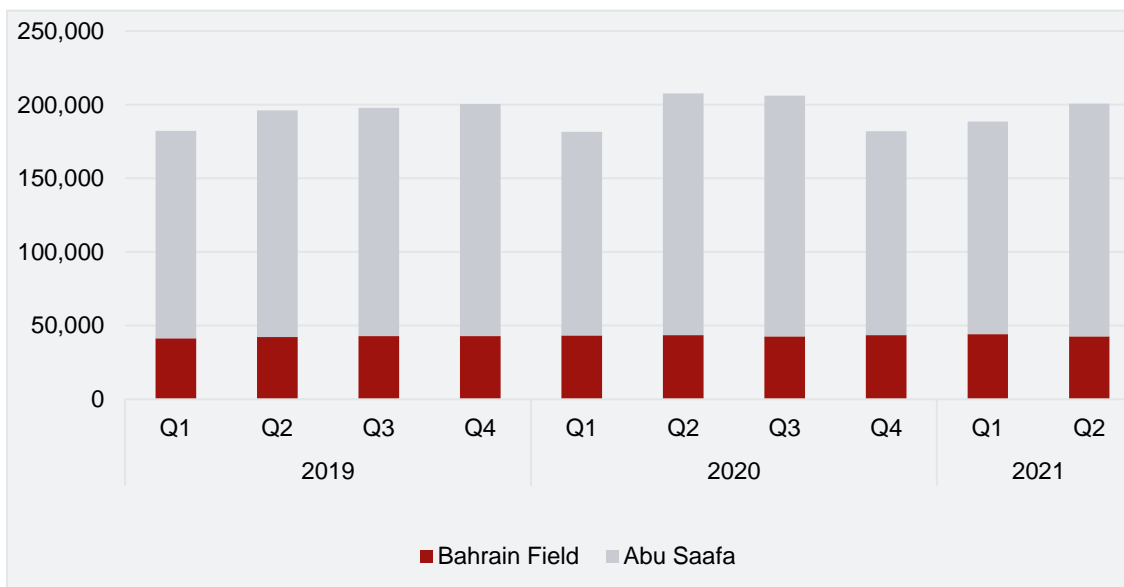
Oil Sector

The Kingdom's oil sector witnessed a clear rebound in Q2 2021 with its annual nominal GDP growing by 98.3% and 18.9% QoQ. In real terms, the sector decreased 2.4% YoY and grew 7.8% QoQ. The results reflected the improvement in global oil prices, where the Brent average increased from USD 29.3 in Q2 2020 to USD 68.8 in Q2 2021. Furthermore, total average production rose to 188,433 barrels per day, representing an increase of 4% YoY and 3.7% QoQ.

Production from the off-shore Abu Saafah field averaged around 157,937 barrels per day, an increase of 9.5% QoQ, and a decrease by 3.8% YoY. The average onshore production from the Bahrain field was 42,742 barrels per day, a decrease both in YoY terms of 1.7% and 3.3% QoQ.

The average production of natural gas and associated gas in Q2 of 2021 reached 230,283 million cubic feet, which marked a YoY increase of 9.4%, and an increase of 4.0% from the previous quarter; 33% of total production was re-injected within hydrocarbons sector.

Crude Oil Production (bpd)



Source: National Oil and Gas Authority

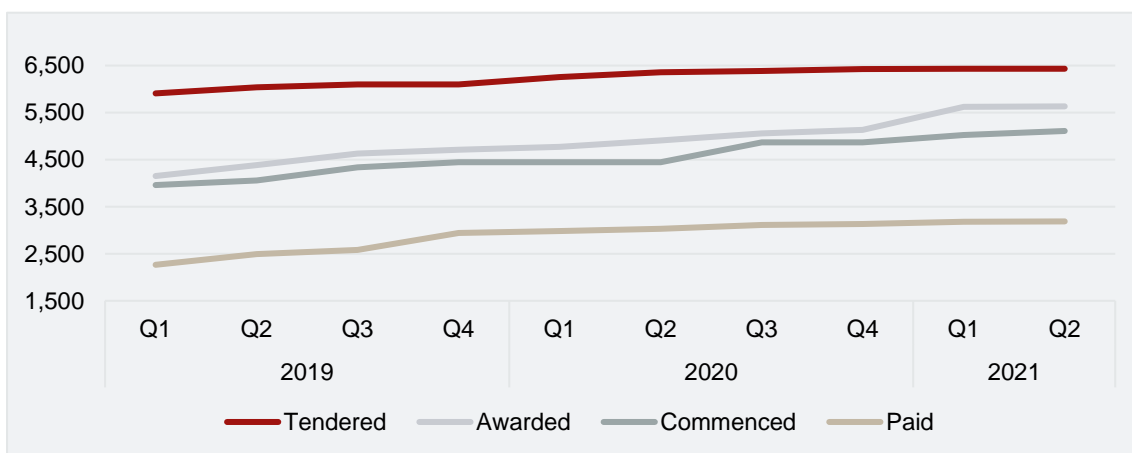
The flagship Bapco refinery modernization program is progressing as planned and reached approximately 74% completion and is on track for conclusion by the fourth quarter of 2022. The project will increase Bapco's capacity from 267,000 to 380,000 barrels per day, and will allow the company to be more efficient and competitive in the market.

Infrastructure Projects

According to the Tender Board, during the first half of 2021, government tenders and auctions worth over BD1.3bn were awarded, a growth of 60% from BD820mn in the first half of 2020. The largest share of these contracts was for projects in the oil sector, followed by the aviation sector, then the construction sector and finally the engineering consultancy sector.

Infrastructure projects funded by the GCC Development Fund continued to post progress with projects worth USD7mn being awarded, a slight increase of 0.1% compared to the previous quarter, bringing the cumulative total value of awarded projects to USD5.63bn. The awarded projects included the Sports City in the Sakhir area, funded by the Saudi Fund for Development, and several housing projects contracts under the umbrellas of the Kuwait and Saudi Development Funds, including housing in East Hidd, Galali and Wadi Al-Sail.

GCC Development Fund Activity (USD million, cumulative totals)



Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

Several flagship infrastructure projects around the Kingdom are continuing to advance:

- ◆ Edamah, the real estate arm of Bahrain's Mumtalakat Holding Company, has partnered with the global Accor Group to launch a new Mantis Hotel on Hawar Island in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The hotel is scheduled to open in 2024.
- ◆ The Al Dana Amphitheatre, a 10,000-seat open air theatre, is expected to open soon. The theatre will certainly contribute to the development of the tourism and entertainment sector.
- ◆ Construction works commenced on the second phase of the Bahrain Avenues project at a cost of BD 8mn, which will constitute an extension of an area of 125,000 square meters with a rental area of 41,000 square meters consisting of retail stores and restaurants in addition to recreational areas for children and an ice-skating rink.

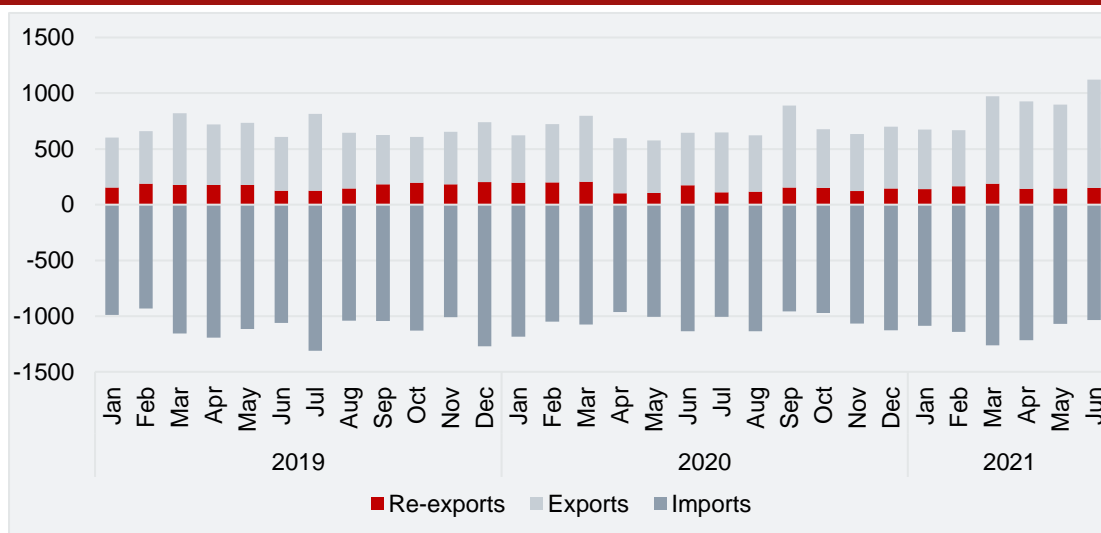
International Trade

According to the monthly foreign trade data issued by the Information and e-Government Authority, the non-oil merchandise trade balance posted a clear improvement over the second quarter of 2021; with the deficit shrinking by 70.9% from BD 484.9mn in Q2 2020 to BD 141.1mn in Q2 2021. The main driver of this improvement was the surge in national-origin exports.

The total value of non-oil exports during the second quarter of 2021 amounted to BD 1.11bn, registering an increase of 62.3% compared to the same quarter of 2020. The value of national-origin exports increased by 74.8% to reach BD 0.94bn. Base metals and articles of base metal accounted for nearly half of the exports of national origin, with an annual growth rate of 47.1%.











On the other hand, the total value of non-oil merchandise imports amounted to BD 1.25bn, representing a growth of 6.9% on an annual basis. Mineral products achieved the highest growth rate of total imports by 135.9%.

Non-oil Merchandise Trade (USD million)



Source: Information & eGovernment Authority

The following are the Kingdom's key trading partners over Q2 2021:

Imports			Exports		
% of Total	Country		% of Total	Country	
14.5%	Brazil		17.7%	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
12.7%	China		13.4%	United Arab Emirates	
6.8%	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia		9.4%	United States of America	
6.8%	Australia		7.6%	Egypt	
6.1%	United Arab Emirates		5.7%	Algeria	

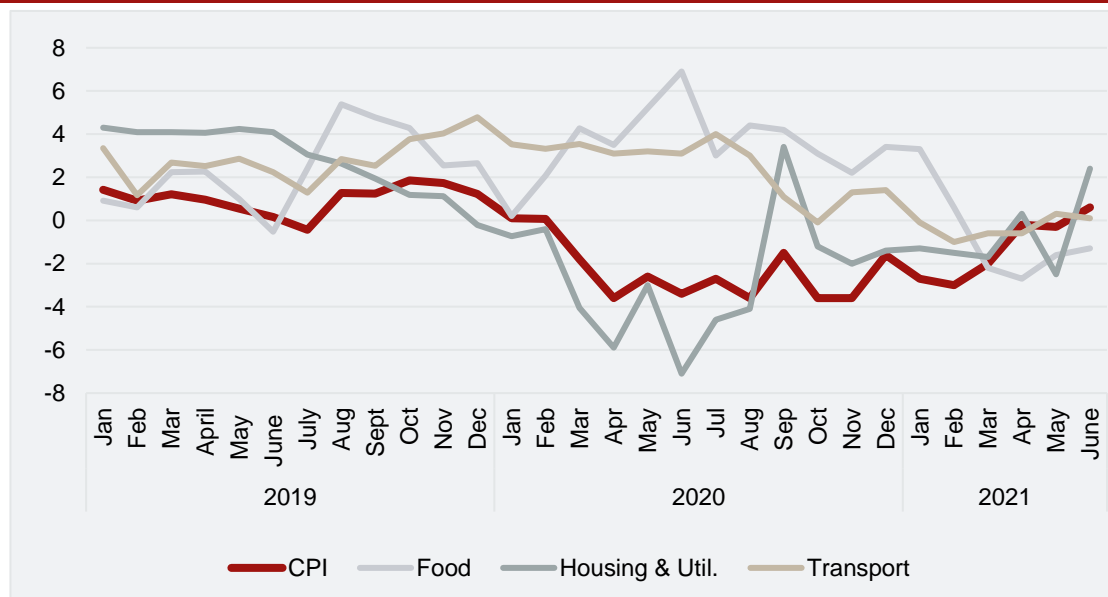
Inflation

Consumer price pressures increased somewhat during Q2 2021 from a trough of -0.2% in April to 0.6% in June with a flat average YoY growth. Q2 2021 headline inflation rates rose by 0.1% QoQ, following a 2.6% YoY decline in Q1 2021.

The “recreation and culture” index saw the fastest increase in cost with a 6.9% YoY, due to increased demand for “package holidays” and “recreational and cultural services” which increased by 11.9% and 21.4%, respectively, as a result of opening tourist destinations which reinvigorated the travel market.

On the other hand, the “furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance” index witnessed the largest decline YoY by 1.9%, while food price inflation nonetheless dropped to 1.9% in Q2 of 2021 compared with Q2 of 2020. The “clothing and footwear” index declined by 1.2%, and finally, education costs remained steady compared to the first quarter of 2021.

Consumer Price Inflation (%) YoY

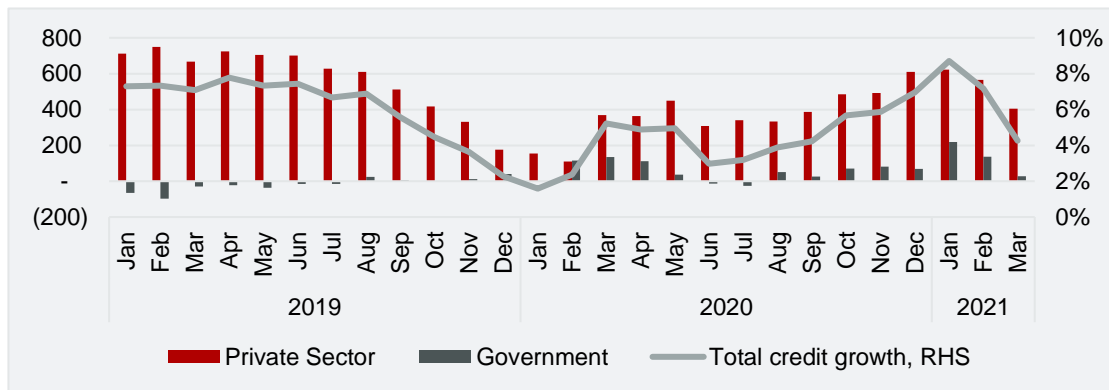


Source: Information & eGovernment Authority

Bank Credit and Deposits

According to data issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain, the value of total loans continued to grow, reaching BD 10.7bn during the second quarter of this year. Retail bank lending grew 5.3% on an annual basis. The total value of business lending, which makes up 51% of total retail lending, grew by 1.4% YoY, while the value of personal loans, with a share of 45%, amounted to BD 4.8bn, marking an increase of 7.8% YoY.

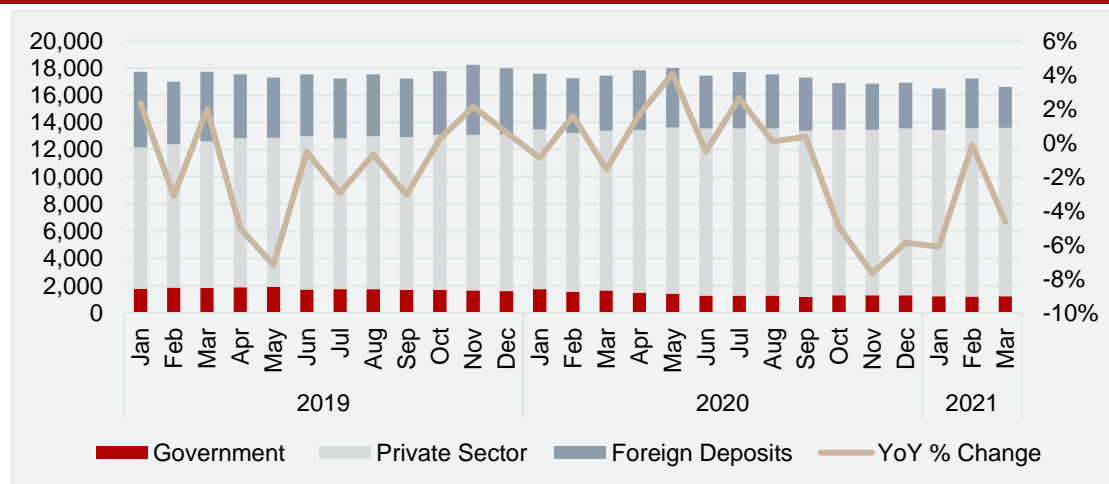
YoY Growth in Credit Issued by Retail Banks (BHD million)



Source: Central Bank of Bahrain

Bank deposits (by non-bank entities) saw a sharp rebound, recording growth of 2% on an annual basis and 7.1% on a quarterly basis. This is a result of the improvement of local and global conditions after the economic pressure rise that continued in the last period after the COVID-19 outbreak. Deposits from non-banks in foreign currency saw a sharp 23% increase from the beginning of 2021 but were still down by 12.3% in YoY terms. Local currency (BD) deposits increased by an annual rate of 7.4%.

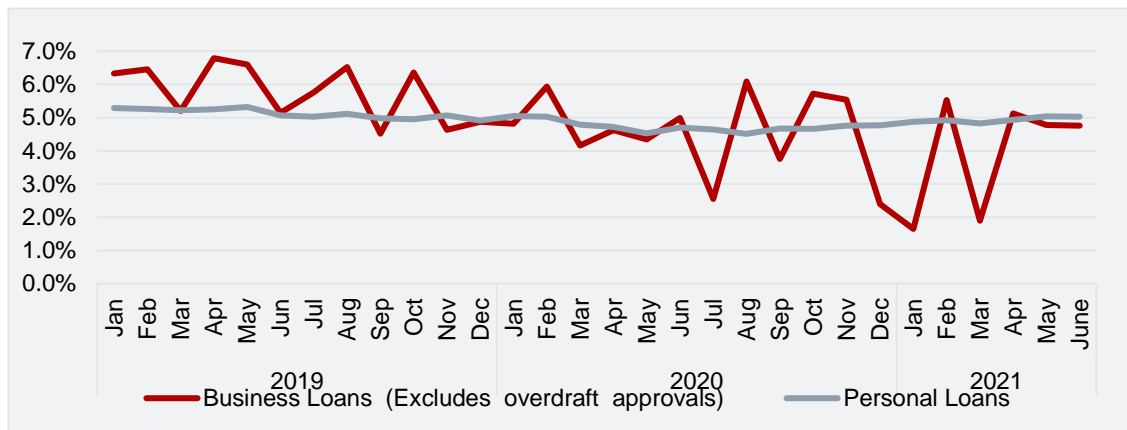
Deposit Liabilities to Non-banks (BHD million)



Source: Central Bank of Bahrain

Having mirrored previous interest rate reductions taken by the Federal Reserve, combined with low policy rates and a benign liquidity situation, interest rates remained low in Q2 2021. After a period of unusual volatility, the average interest rate on commercial loans stabilized at 4.8%, a decrease of 4.6% compared to the previous year, while the average interest rate on personal loans increased by 6.4% YoY to reach 5.0% in Q2 2021.

Average Rate of Interest on Credit Facilities - Conventional Retail Banks

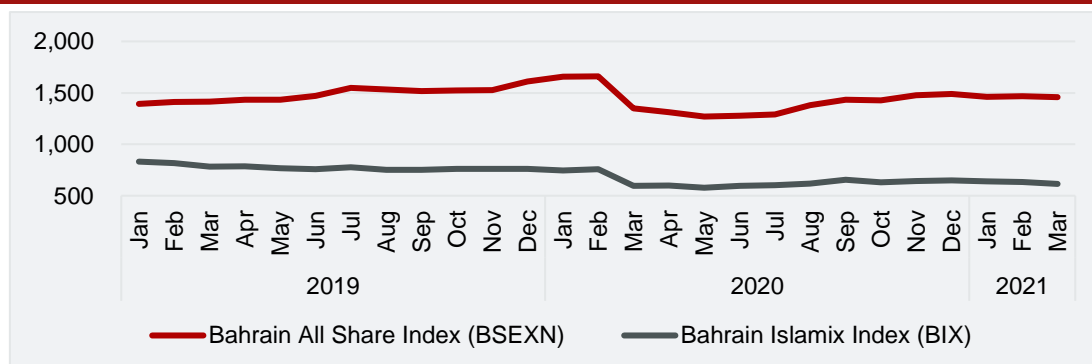


Source: Central Bank of Bahrain

Financial Markets

In Q2 2021, the Bahrain All Share Index closed at 1,587.97 points. The total market capitalization amounted to about BD 9.89bn, recording an increase of 24.7% compared to Q2 2020. The value of traded shares amounted to BD 60.4mn, which increased by 5.1% YoY, while the volume of traded shares reached 269.1 million shares, with an increase in the number of transactions by 22.8%. Transactions from the service sector represented 25.4% of the total value of traded shares and 11.1% of the total volume of shares traded in the second quarter of 2021. Bahraini investors represented 72.2% of the total value of traded shares, while non-Bahraini investors accounted for 27.8%.

Bahrain All Share Index and Bahrain Islamic Index



Source: Bahrain Bourse

The Central Bank of Bahrain continued its regular issuance of bonds and sukuk with the average interest/profit rate holding more or less steady. Notable oversubscriptions were seen especially in the sukuk segment.

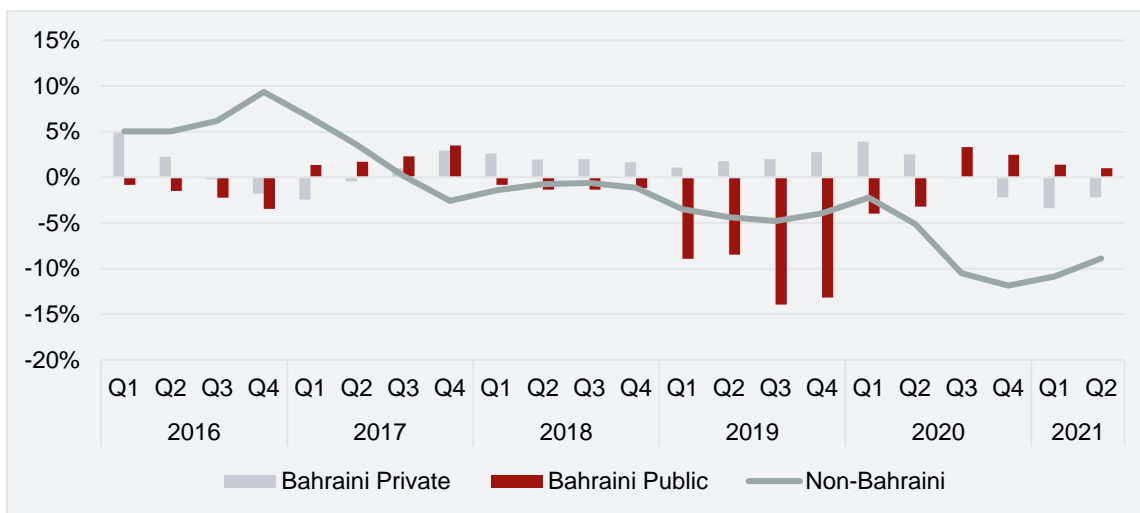
Short-term Bond and Sukuk Issues Arranged by the Central Bank of Bahrain

Issue date	Issue	Value, BHD million	Maturity Days	Average Interest/ Profit Rate (%)	Avg Price (%)	Over-subscription (%)
7-Apr-21	Treasury Bills No. 1855	70	91	1.20	99.697	100
8-Apr-21	Sukuk Al Ijarah No. 188	26	182	1.35	-	410
14-Apr-21	Sukuk Al Salam No. 240	43	91	1.25	-	308
21-Apr-21	Treasury Bills No. 1856	70	91	1.31	99.671	124
22-Apr-21	Treasury Bills No. 80	100	365	1.60	98.406	155
28-Apr-21	Treasury Bills No. 1857	70	91	1.50	99.623	115
5-May-21	Treasury Bills No. 1858	70	91	1.65	99.584	164
6-May-21	Sukuk Al Ijarah No. 189	26	182	1.70	-	590
12-May-21	Treasury Bills No. 1860	70	91	1.69	99.575	135
19-May-21	Sukuk Al Salam No. 241	43	91	1.65	-	352
26-May-21	Treasury Bills No. 81	100	365	1.74	98.272	306
27-May-21	Treasury Bills No. 1861	70	91	1.68	99.576	287
30-May-21	Treasury Bills No. 1862	70	91	1.67	99.162	362
2-Jun-21	Treasury Bills No. 1863	70	91	1.64	99.586	205
9-Jun-21	Treasury Bills No. 1864	70	91	1.60	99.598	231
10-Jun-21	Sukuk Al Ijarah No. 190	26	182	1.67	-	675
16-Jun-21	Sukuk Al Salam No. 242	43	91	1.60	-	513
17-Jun-21	Treasury Bills No. 1865	70	91	1.55	99.610	179
22-Jun-21	Treasury Bills No. 82	100	365	1.67	98.337	172
27-Jun-21	Treasury Bills No. 1866	35	182	1.59	99.205	252
30-Jun-21	Treasury Bills No. 1867	70	91	1.51	99.619	183

Labour Markets

According to data issued by the Social Insurance Organization for the second quarter of 2021, the total number of Bahraini workers increased 0.7% compared to Q1 2021 to reach 142,798 workers. The increase is driven by a slight increase of 0.3% in the number of Bahrainis working in the public sector to reach 48,001 workers, in addition to an increase in the number of Bahraini workers in the private sector by 0.9%, reaching 94,797 workers. Average monthly salary remained consistent during the first half of the year, averaging BD 825 for the public sector and BD 767 for the private sector. On the other hand, the number of non-Bahrainis dropped by 1.8%, while the average wage increased by 0.8% to reach BD 264.

YoY Changes in Employment by Labour Market Segment (%)



Source: Social Insurance Organization

International Rankings

Bahrain held its place as the 3rd GCC country in terms of Foreign Direct Investment inflows (FDI) as a share of nominal GDP in 2020 according to the World Investment Report 2021 issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The report focuses on trends in FDI worldwide and at the regional and country levels. According to the report, FDI inflows to Bahrain in 2020 were \$1,007 million. The report noted that foreign investment in Bahrain in 2020 were mainly directed to the manufacturing, education, healthcare and ICT sectors.

The Global Cybersecurity Index 2020 released by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) saw Bahrain's rank improve by 8 spots to rank 60th out of 194 countries, with an overall score of 77.86/100. The index monitors and compares countries' level of cybersecurity commitment based on five main pillars: Legal, Technical, Organizational, Capacity Building, and Cooperative. Bahrain achieved a full score of 20/20 on the Legal pillar, a reflection of the Kingdom's robust cybersecurity legislation.

Bahrain improved by 9 spots to rank 66th among the top 100 countries in the Startup Ecosystem Index 2021 issued by StratupBlink, Manama's ranking also improved significantly to 337 out of 1000 cities covered in the index. Countries and cities are ranked based on three measures: Quantity, Quality, and Business Environment. Bahrain is ranked as 2nd on the GCC level and 4th in the Middle East. The index highlights that Bahrain's ecosystem is designed to help incubate startups and offers early stage business support.

In the Global Youth Development Report 2020 published by The Commonwealth, Bahrain ranks 47th out of 181 countries, with a score of 0.779/1. The report categorizes Bahrain as a country with 'High Youth Development'. Bahrain ranks 1st in the Arab World and 4th globally in the Health and Wellbeing domain of the index. The index ranks countries according to developments in youth Health & Wellbeing, Education, Employment & Opportunity, Equality & Inclusion, Political & Civic participation, and Peace & Security.

The Digital Trends in the Arab States Region 2021 report issued by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) ranks Bahrain as the 1st out of 22 member states of the Arab region for 'Penetration of Advanced ICT Skills as a Percentage of Population'. The report provides an overview of trends and development in ICT infrastructure, access and use in the Arab States region.

Glossary

Term	Explanation
Real Growth Rate	The growth rate of a nation's Gross Domestic product (GDP) adjusted for the effects of price inflation.
Nominal Growth Rate	The growth rate of a nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) evaluated at current market prices.
Gross Domestic Product	An aggregate measure of production (all finished goods and services produced), which equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies) within a country's borders in a specific time period, in this bulletin for instance it is a three months period
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	Comprises of crude oil extracted as well as extraction of natural and associated gas.
Financial	Comprises units primarily engaged in financial transactions, i.e. transactions involving the creation, liquidation or change of ownership of financial assets. Also included are insurance and pension funding and activities facilitating financial transactions, and others.
Manufacturing	Comprises units engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products, such as plants, factories or mills, etc Examples of manufacturing sector activities: Manufacturing of food and beverages, tobacco products. Manufacturing of textiles, wood and paper products, refined petroleum products, chemicals, furniture, etc.
Government	Comprises of all ministries and authorities in the state budget and other attached and independent bodies as per the consolidated final accounts, such as those entities involved in security, education, culture, development and other entities that provide collective services.
Transport and Communications	Transport sector comprises activities related to providing passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by pipeline, road, water or air. As well as, postal activities, storage and telecommunication, etc
Construction	Comprises general construction -residential and non-residential buildings and roads- and special trade construction for buildings and civil engineering, building installation and building completion. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, and also construction of a temporary nature.
Social and Personal Services	Comprises services provided by businesses and government units to individuals, other businesses or the community as a whole, such as private health and education services, others such as sports and entertainment activities, repairing of computers and households' equipment, etc.

Term	Explanation
Real Estate and Business Activities	Comprises real estate activities such as purchase or lease, that are mainly linked to the business sector. However, more or less all activities covered in this section can also be provided to private households, for example, renting of personal and household goods, database activities, legal activities, accounting or auditing services, interior decoration and photographic activities, etc.
Trade	Comprises wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.
Hotels and Restaurants	Comprises units providing customers with short-term lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

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CONTACT

Ministry of Finance and National Economy on
EconomicQuarterly@mofne.gov.bh