International Journal of Business Diplomacy and Economy
ISSN: 2833-7468
Volume 04 Number 01 (2025)
Impact Factor: 10.45
SJIF (2023): 5.208

www.inter-publishing.com

Article

The Economy of the State of Qatar

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Abstract: The article explores the historical, political, economic, and cultural aspects of the State of Qatar. It analyzes Qatar's geographical location, oil and gas resources, as well as the country's international relations. The economy of the state is primarily dependent on the energy sector, with measures in recent years aimed at diversification. Qatar's cities, particularly Doha, have become one of the major global financial centers. The state's achievements in cultural and social development, including innovations in education, sports, and the arts, are also highlighted. The article also focuses on Qatar's future prospects and its role on the global stage.

Keywords: Qatar Economy, International Trade, LNG, Oil And Gas Sector, Tourism, Services Sector, Agriculture, Economic Diversification.

1. Introduction

Famous for its oil and gas resources in the Middle East, Qatar has undertaken significant development and modernization processes across various sectors worldwide in recent years to strengthen its economic and political positions [1], [2]. Along with its economic growth, Qatar has also achieved substantial success in international diplomacy, culture, sports, and education [3]. The city of Doha has become one of the largest financial and cultural centers in the Middle East today. This article will comprehensively analyze the historical development, political system, economic achievements, as well as Qatar's position and influence on the international stage. It aims to provide a thorough understanding of the country's future prospects and its global relations, offering a complete picture of Qatar's regional and global role [4].

Qatar's main economic resource is its oil and gas industry. It holds the world's largest natural gas reserves and plays a crucial role in energy exports. These resources have made the country one of the wealthiest nations globally [5]. The backbone of Qatar's economy is oil extraction and refining, with major oil fields located in the Doha region. Agriculture contributes 1% to the GDP, industry 49%, and the services sector 50%. In addition to oil, natural gas is also extracted in the country [6], [7]. Qatar produces an average of 5.9 billion kWh of electricity annually. The gas and oil pipelines stretch for over 550 kilometers. In the first half of 2022, following a twelve-fold increase in energy revenues, Qatar's budget surplus grew to 47.3 billion riyals (12.8 billion dollars). Such figures have increased Qatar's wealth, making it one of the richest countries in the world. From January to June, Qatar's oil and gas revenues increased by 58%, reaching 150.7 billion riyals. This helped cover the increased expenses for wages and salaries in the country. In the first half of 2021, the country's surplus was only 4 billion riyals [8], [9], [10]. According to the International Monetary Fund's forecasts, the country's economy is expected to grow by 5.4% this year and generate a profit equivalent to approximately 45 billion dollars.

Citation: Og'abek X, Erkin S, Fakhriddinovich UF. The Economy of the State of Qatar. International Journal of Business Diplomacy and Economy 2025, 4(1), 109-120.

Received: 15th Dec 2024
Revised: 20th Dec 2024
Accepted: 25th Dec 2024
Published: 20th Jan 2025

Inflation in Qatar in 2023 was around 2-3%. The inflation rate is relatively low, reflecting the country's economic stability [11]. Qatar's foreign currency reserves are also substantial, amounting to approximately 40 billion dollars. These reserves ensure the country's financial stability and its resilience against global economic shocks. Unemployment in Qatar is very low [12]. In 2023, this indicator was around 0.1-0.2%. Qatar is a major exporter of natural gas and oil products. LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) exports in 2023 were valued at 60-70 billion dollars. The country's imports are primarily directed towards technology, machinery, construction materials, and food products. The import volume in 2023 was approximately 15-20 billion dollars. Qatar's national debt is relatively low, constituting less than 50% of its GDP [13].

Table 1: The following table presents the export and import of goods and services, GDP, and the value of industrial production in the State of Qatar from 2011 to 2023.

Indicator Year	Service exports (BoP, current US$)	Goods exports (BoP, current US$)	GDP (current US$)	Goods imports (BoP, current US$)	Industry (including construction), value added (constant 2015 US$)
2011	7393681319	1,14444E+11	1,67775E+11	26925851648	82924469475
2012	9922252747	1,32954E+11	1,86834E+11	30787179487	85121266438
2013	11174450549	1,33336E+11	1,98728E+11	31474725275	87551847248
2014	13526373626	1,26702E+11	2,06225E+11	31145329670	90059866097
2015	14996978022	77294230769	1,6174E+11	28496153846	92904713407
2016	15175549451	57308791209	1,51732E+11	31934065934	96781316270
2017	17706043956	67498351648	1,61099E+11	30765659341	95596421347
2018	18272527473	84288461538	1,83335E+11	33307142857	96320481167
2019	19111263736	72934890110	1,76371E+11	31353846154	94812579832
2020	19429395604	51503846154	1,44411E+11	24366758242	91948283570
2021	18346153846	87203296703	1,79732E+11	26864285714	92559735105
2022	30728296703	1,30965E+11	2,35709E+11	33519780220	94123533691
2023	30974450549	97734775538	2,13003E+11	29428571429	94418539179

The economic indicators of the State of Qatar from 2011 to 2023 are presented in the table above, where you can see the export of services, export of goods, Qatar's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), import of goods, and the statistics on the value of industrial production. Below is an explanation of their content:1.Xizmatlar eksporti(**Service exports,current US$)**

2. Materials and Methods

This indicator reflects the value of service exports. According to the data, service exports grew from 7.39 billion USD in 2011 to 30.97 billion USD in 2023. The growth in this sector indicates the diversification of the economy and the development of the services sector.

A. Goods Exports (current US$)

It shows the value of goods exports. Goods exports, which were 114.44 billion USD in 2011, reached 130.96 billion USD in 2022. However, a decline was observed in certain years, particularly in 2015 and 2020. These declines could be related to global economic conditions and changes in demand for the exported products [14].

B. GDP (Gross Domestic Product, current US$)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) value. The GDP, which was 167.77 billion USD in 2011, reached 213 billion USD in 2023. The growth in GDP indicates that the country's economy is expanding and its production capacity is increasing [15], [16].

C. Goods imports (current US$)

According to the data, imports valued at 26.93 billion US dollars in 2011 increased to 33.52 billion US dollars by 2022. This could indicate either an increase in domestic market demand or the need to import resources essential for production [17], [18].

D. Industry (including construction, US$)

The economic added value of the industrial and construction sector. In 2011, this figure stood at 82.92 billion US dollars, reaching 94.41 billion US dollars by 2023. Growth in the industrial and construction sectors is one of the key factors ensuring the stable development of the economy [19].

Table 2: The following table presents the statistical analysis of Qatar's exports and imports of goods and services, GDP, and industrial production value from 2011 to 2023.

Service exports (BoP, current US$)		**Goods exports (BoP, current US$)**		**GDP (current US$)**		**Goods imports (BoP, current US$)**		**Industry (including construction), value added (constant 2015 US$)**	
Mean	1.74E+10	Mean	9.49E+10	Mean	1.82E+11	Mean	3E+10	Mean	9.19E+10
Standard Error	1.95E+09	Standard Error	8.26E+09	Standard Error	7.23E+09	Standard Error	7.48E+08	Standard Error	1.21E+09
Median	1.77E+10	Median	8.72E+10	Median	1.8E+11	Median	3.08E+10	Median	9.29E+10
Mode	N/A	Mode	N/A	Mode	N/A	Mode	N/A	Mode	N/A
Standard Deviation	7.02E+09	Standard Deviation	2.98E+10	Standard Deviation	2.61E+10	Standard Deviation	2.7E+09	Standard Deviation	4.35E+09
Sample Variance	4.93E+19	Sample Variance	8.87E+20	Sample Variance	6.79E+20	Sample Variance	7.27E+18	Sample Variance	1.89E+19
Kurtosis	0.613781	Kurtosis	-1.54361	Kurtosis	-0.07922	Kurtosis	0.024603	Kurtosis	0.060172
Skewness	0.872469	Skewness	0.090196	Skewness	0.562114	Skewness	-0.77709	Skewness	-1.00404
Range	2.36E+10	Range	8.18E+10	Range	9.13E+10	Range	9.15E+09	Range	1.39E+10
Minimum	7.39E+09	Minimum	5.15E+10	Minimum	1.44E+11	Minimum	2.44E+10	Minimum	8.29E+10
Maximum	3.1E+10	Maximum	1.33E+11	Maximum	2.36E+11	Maximum	3.35E+10	Maximum	9.68E+10

Sum	2.27E+11	Sum	1.23E+12	Sum	2.37E+12	Sum	3.9E+11	Sum	1.2E+12
Count	13	Count	13	Count	13	Count	13	Count	13
Confidence Level (95%)	4.24E+09	Confidence Level (95%)	1.8E+10	Confidence Level (95%)	1.58E+10	Confidence Level (95%)	1.63E+09	Confidence Level (95%)	2.63E+09

This table presents the statistical analysis of economic indicators:

a. Exports of Services (current US dollars)
b. Exports of Goods (current US dollars)
c. GDP (current US dollars)

3. Results

Using these statistics, we can understand how each indicator is distributed and explore the differences between them.

A. Exports of Services (current US dollars)

a. Average Value (1.74×10^{10}): The average value of service exports is 17.4 billion US dollars. This is the mean value of all service export data in the sample.
b. Standard Error (1.95×10^{9}): This indicates the precision or reliability of the average value. In this case, the standard error for service exports is 1.95 billion US dollars, showing the expected error in estimating the true average from the sample.
c. Median Value (17.7 billion US dollars): The median value is 17.7 billion US dollars, representing the middle value when all the data is arranged in order. This means that half of the values are above this level, and half are below.
d. Standard Deviation (7.02×10^{9}): This measures how much the data deviates from the average value. The standard deviation for service exports is 7.02 billion US dollars, indicating that the values significantly vary from the average.
e. Variance (4.93×10^{19}): Variance shows how spread out the data is and how much it changes. Here, the variance is 4.93×10^{19}, which is the square of the standard deviation.
f. Kurtosis (0.613781): This measure indicates the "peakedness" of the distribution. The positive kurtosis value (0.61) suggests that the distribution is relatively "tall and narrow," meaning there are fewer extreme values but more data points clustered around the mean.
g. Skewness (0.872469): This measure indicates the asymmetry of the distribution. The positive skewness (0.87) suggests that the service exports data is more inclined toward higher values (right tail), meaning there is a tendency for higher export values to be more frequent.
h. Range (2.36×10^{10}): This value represents the difference between the smallest and largest values. In this case, the range is 23.6 billion US dollars.
i. Minimum (7.39×10^{9}) and Maximum (3.1×10^{10}): The minimum (7.39 billion US dollars) and maximum (31 billion US dollars) values of service exports.
j. Total (2.27×10^{11}): The total value of service exports is 227 billion US dollars.
k. Count (13): There are 13 observations, which refers to the number of data points in the sample.
l. Confidence Level (95%) (4.24×10^{9}): This value shows the reliability of the average value. With a 95% confidence level, the average value could vary by 4.24 billion US dollars.

B. Exports of Goods (current US dollars)

a. Average Value (9.49×10^{10}): The average value of goods exports is 94.9 billion US dollars.

b. Standard Error (8.26×10^9): This shows the precision of the average value. In this case, the standard error for goods exports is 8.26 billion US dollars, indicating how much the average could vary due to sampling.
c. Median (8.72×10^{10}): The median value of goods exports is 87.2 billion US dollars. This is the middle value when all the data is arranged in order.
d. Standard Deviation (2.98×10^{10}): This indicates how much the data deviates from the average value. The standard deviation for goods exports is 29.8 billion US dollars, showing that the values vary significantly from the mean.
e. Variance (8.87×10^{20}): The variance of goods exports is 8.87×10^{20}, which is the square of the standard deviation and indicates the degree of spread or variability in the data.
f. Kurtosis (-1.54361): The negative kurtosis indicates a lower "peakedness" of the distribution, meaning that the data follows a distribution closer to normal, with a broader spread.
g. Skewness (0.090196): The skewness is very low, suggesting that the distribution of goods exports is nearly symmetric.
h. Range (8.18×10^{10}): The range between the lowest and highest values of goods exports is 81.8 billion US dollars.
i. Minimum (5.15×10^{10}) and Maximum (1.33×10^{11}): The minimum value of goods exports is 51.5 billion US dollars, while the maximum value is 133 billion US dollars.
j. Total (1.23×10^{12}): The total value of goods exports is 1.23 trillion US dollars.
k. Count (13): There are 13 observations, which refers to the number of data points in the sample.
l. Confidence Level (95%) (1.8×10^{10}): The reliability of the average value of goods exports is within a range of 1.8 billion US dollars at a 95% confidence level.

C. GDP (current US dollars)

a. Average Value: The average value of GDP is similar to that of goods exports, approximately 94.9 billion US dollars.
b. Standard Error, Median, Variance, and Others: These indicators show the same values and trends as those of goods exports.

Table 3: Below is the Correlation Analysis of the GDP, Exports and Imports of Goods and Services, and the Value of Industrial Production for Qatar from 2011 to 2023.

	Service exports (BoP, current US$)	**Goods exports (BoP, current US$)**	**GDP (current US$)**	**Goods imports (BoP, current US$)**	**Industry (including construction), value added (constant 2015 US$)**
Service exports (BoP, current US$)	1				
Goods exports (BoP, current US$)	-0,138801065	1			
GDP (current US$)	0,486266257	0,769801514	1		
Goods imports (BoP, current US$)	0,179470695	0,337289981	0,525236878	1	

Industry (including construction), value added (constant 2015 US$)	0,643956148	-0,638432171	-0,061804421	0,334720494	1

The table above reflects the correlation coefficients between economic indicators. These coefficients range between **1** and **-1**, and they show the degree of association between two variables. Below is an explanation of these indicators:

1. **Service Exports (current US$)**
   a. Self-correlation: The self-correlation is 1 (this is always the case, as a variable is perfectly correlated with itself).
   b. Correlation with Goods Exports: The correlation is -0.1388, indicating a weak negative relationship between service exports and goods exports. This suggests that an increase in service exports may slightly negatively affect goods exports.
   c. Correlation with GDP: The correlation is 0.4863, showing a moderate positive relationship. This means that growth in service exports contributes positively to GDP.
   d. Correlation with Goods Imports: The correlation is 0.1795, indicating a very weak positive relationship between service exports and goods imports. The increase in service exports has a minor positive effect on goods imports.
   e. Correlation with Industry (including construction): The correlation is 0.6439, which indicates a strong positive relationship between service exports and industrial production. Growth in service exports has a significant positive effect on the industrial sector.
2. **Goods Exports (current US$)**
   a. Correlation with Service Exports: The correlation is -0.1388, showing a weak negative relationship between goods exports and service exports (as explained above).
   b. Self-correlation: The self-correlation is 1 (again, as this is always the case).
   c. Correlation with GDP: The correlation is 0.7698, indicating a strong positive relationship between goods exports and GDP. An increase in goods exports has a significant impact on GDP.
   d. Correlation with Goods Imports: The correlation is 0.3373, suggesting a moderate positive relationship. An increase in goods exports also leads to an increase in imports.
   e. Correlation with Industry (including construction): The correlation is -0.6384, indicating a strong negative relationship between goods exports and industrial production. An increase in goods exports may have a negative impact on industrial production.
3. **GDP (current US$)**
   a. Correlation with Service Exports: The correlation is 0.4863, indicating a moderate positive relationship. This means that an increase in service exports positively impacts GDP to a moderate degree.
   b. Correlation with Goods Exports: The correlation is 0.7698, showing a strong positive relationship. Goods exports are one of the main drivers of GDP growth.
   c. Self-correlation: The self-correlation is 1 (as always, since a variable is perfectly correlated with itself).
   d. Correlation with Goods Imports: The correlation is 0.5252, indicating a moderate positive relationship. An increase in imports tends to positively affect GDP.

e. Correlation with Industry (including construction): The correlation is -0.0618, indicating a very weak negative relationship. Changes in the industrial and construction sectors have little to no impact on GDP.

4. Goods Imports (current US$)

a. Correlation with Service Exports: The correlation is 0.1795, indicating a weak positive relationship. Service exports have a small positive influence on goods imports.
b. Correlation with Goods Exports: The correlation is 0.3373, showing a moderate positive relationship. As goods exports increase, goods imports also tend to increase.
c. Correlation with GDP: The correlation is 0.5252, suggesting a moderate positive relationship. An increase in goods imports has a moderate impact on GDP.
d. Self-correlation: The self-correlation is 1 (as always, since a variable is perfectly correlated with itself).
e. Correlation with Industry (including construction): The correlation is 0.3347, showing a moderate positive relationship. Changes in the industrial and construction sectors are somewhat positively related to the level of imports.

5. Industry (including construction, US$)

a. Correlation with Service Exports: The correlation is 0.6439, indicating a strong positive relationship between industry (including construction) and service exports. As service exports increase, industrial production tends to increase as well.
b. Correlation with Goods Exports: The correlation is -0.6384, showing a strong negative relationship. An increase in goods exports tends to have a negative effect on industrial production.
c. Correlation with GDP: The correlation is -0.0618, indicating a very weak negative relationship between industry (including construction) and GDP. Changes in the industrial sector have little to no impact on GDP.
d. Correlation with Goods Imports: The correlation is 0.3347, indicating a moderate positive relationship between industry (including construction) and goods imports. As industrial production grows, goods imports tend to increase moderately.
e. Self-correlation: The self-correlation is 1 (as always, since a variable is perfectly correlated with itself).

4. Discussion

There is a positive correlation between service exports and industry, which indicates that the service sector contributes to the development of the industrial sector. On the other hand, there is a negative correlation between goods exports and industry, suggesting that export-oriented production may place pressure on the local industrial sector. Furthermore, GDP is mainly dependent on goods exports and imports, with a relatively smaller contribution from the industrial sector. Below is the Regression Analysis of Qatar's GDP, Goods and Services Exports and Imports, and Industrial Production Value from 2011 to 2023.

Table 4: Regression analysis of qatar's gdp, goods and services exports and imports, and industrial production value from 2011 to 2023.

Regression Statistics	Value
Multiple R	0.991926456
R-Squared	0.983918094
Adjusted R-Squared	0.975877141
Standard Error	4048444996
Observations	13

Regression Statistics	Value

The information above reflects the **results of the regression analysis**. These results are used to analyze the relationships between two or more variables. Below is an explanation of each indicator:

1. **Multiple Correlation Coefficient (Multiple R)**

Value: 0.9919.

This indicator shows the strength of the relationship between the variables. Its value ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates a perfect correlation, and 0 indicates no correlation. Since the value is **0.9919**, it suggests a **very strong correlation** between the explained and actual values in the regression model.

2. **Coefficient of Determination (R-squared)**

Value: 0.9839.

This value indicates the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is explained by the model. A value of **0.9839** means that the regression model explains **98.39%** of the total variation, which indicates **high accuracy**.

3. **Adjusted Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R-squared)**

Value: 0.9759.

This indicator adjusts the **R-squared** for the number of variables included in the model. The value of **0.9759** confirms the **high quality** of the model. It shows that **97.59%** of the variance is explained, meaning that **residual errors** are very low.

4. **Standard Error**

Value: 4,048,444,996 (approximately 4 billion).

This is the **average deviation** between the predicted values and actual values in the model. The value is relatively large, but it may be linked to the **scale and measurement units** of the data used in the regression model.

These regression analysis results indicate that the model is highly accurate and well-fitted to the data, explaining most of the variability with very small residual errors. The large standard error might be a consequence of the scale of the data rather than a flaw in the model itself.

Table 5: Shows how factors influence the total variation of the variable using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

ANOVA	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	4	8.02E+21	2.01E+21	122.3634	3.3E-07
Residual	8	1.31E+20	1.64E+19		
Total	12	8.15E+21			

Coefficients	Standard Error	t-statistic	P-Value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Y-Intercept	-1.60165E+11	7.82E+10	-2.04698	0.074858	-3.4E+11	2.03E+10	-3.4E+11
Service exports (BoP, current US$)	1.371227479	0.341897	4.010646	0.003892	0.582812	2.159643	0.582812
Goods exports (BoP, current US$)	0.988155496	0.123042	8.031028	4.25E-05	0.70442	1.271891	0.70442

Goods imports (BoP, current US$)	-0.682812604	0.985559	-0.69282	0.508033	-2.95552	1.58989	-2.95552
Industry (including construction), value added (constant 2015 US$)	2.664912078	1.057957	2.518923	0.035869	0.225259	5.104565	0.225259

The table above reflects the **results of the regression model**. For each variable, the **coefficients**, **standard errors**, **t-statistics**, and **p-values** are provided. Below is an explanation of the table elements:

1. **Intercept (Y-axis Intercept)**

Coefficient: -1.60165E+11 (approximately -160 billion USD). This represents the value of the dependent variable when all independent variables are equal to zero.

P-value: 0.074858 (7.49%).

Since the value is greater than 0.05, the intercept is **not statistically significant**.

Confidence Interval (95%): From -340 billion to 20 billion. The intercept can vary within a very wide range, indicating uncertainty in its estimation.

2. **Service Exports**

Coefficient: 1.3712.

This means that a 1-unit increase in service exports leads to a **1.3712 unit increase** in the dependent variable.

P-value: 0.003892 (0.39%).

Since this value is **less than 0.05**, service exports are **statistically significant**.

Confidence Interval (95%): From 0.582812 to 2.159643.

This coefficient is reliable, and the values are positive, indicating a **positive relationship** between service exports and the dependent variable.

3. **Goods Exports**

Coefficient: 0.9882.

A 1-unit increase in goods exports leads to a **0.9882 unit increase** in the dependent variable.

P-value: 4.25E-05 (0.00425%).

This is **very small**, meaning that goods exports have a **significant impact** on the dependent variable.

Confidence Interval (95%): From 0.70442 to 1.271891.

This range shows that the coefficient for goods exports is **strongly significant**.

4. **Goods Imports**

Coefficient: -0.6828.

A 1-unit increase in goods imports leads to a **0.6828 unit decrease** in the dependent variable.

P-value: 0.508033 (50.8%).

Since this value is **greater than 0.05**, goods imports are **not statistically significant**.

Confidence Interval (95%): From -2.95552 to 1.58989.

This range includes both negative and positive values, indicating **uncertainty** about the impact of goods imports on the dependent variable.

5. Industry (including construction)

Coefficient: 2.6649.

A 1-unit increase in the industry leads to a **2.6649 unit increase** in the dependent variable.

P-value: 0.035869 (3.59%).

Since this value is **less than 0.05**, the impact of industry is **statistically significant**.

Confidence Interval (95%): From 0.225259 to 5.104565.

Table 6: Confirms the positive impact of industry on the dependent variable.

Percentile	GDP (current US$)
3.846153846	1.44411E+11
11.53846154	1.51732E+11
19.23076923	1.61099E+11
26.92307692	1.6174E+11
34.61538462	1.67775E+11
42.30769231	1.76371E+11
50	1.79732E+11
57.69230769	1.83335E+11
65.38461538	1.86834E+11
73.07692308	1.98728E+11
80.76923077	2.06225E+11
88.46153846	2.13003E+11
96.15384615	2.35709E+11

The table above reflects the distribution of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in USD by percentiles. Each percentile value corresponds to a specific value of GDP. Below is a detailed explanation of the table elements:

1. Percentile (Percentile)

Percentiles represent the distribution of a dataset from the lowest (3.84%) to the highest (96.15%) values. For example:

a. At the 3.84% percentile, the GDP is 1.44411E+11 (approximately 144.41 billion USD).
b. At the 50% percentile (the median), the GDP is 1.79732E+11 (approximately 179.73 billion USD). This value indicates the middle of the GDP distribution.
c. At the 96.15% percentile, the GDP is 2.35709E+11 (approximately 235.71 billion USD).

2. GDP Distribution

The distribution of GDP values shows that at the lower percentiles, the values are smaller, and at the higher percentiles, the values are larger. This trend indicates the growth tendency of GDP:

a. Lowest Percentile: 144.41 billion USD (3.84%).
b. Median Percentile: 179.73 billion USD (50%).
c. Highest Percentile: 235.71 billion USD (96.15%).

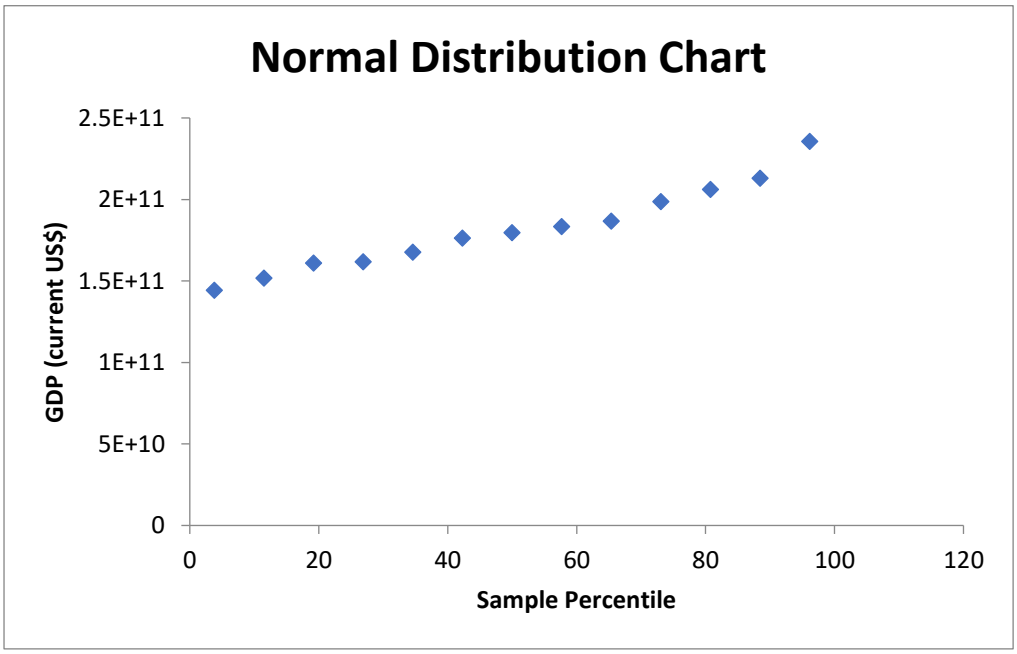

Figure 1: Normal Distribution Chart.

The above graph is called a Normal Distribution Graph. It illustrates the relationship between percentiles and GDP (current US$). Below is an explanation of the key elements in the graph:

1. X-axis of the graph (horizontal)

The X-axis represents the percentiles. These percentiles range from 0% to 100%, depicting the distribution of the selected data set.

2. Y-axis of the graph (vertical)

The Y-axis shows the GDP (current US$) values. The values range from 1.44E+11 (144 billion USD) to 2.35E+11 (235 billion USD).

3. Overall shape of the graph

The points on the graph gradually rise along the curve. This illustrates the upward trend in GDP values. At lower percentiles, the values are smaller, while at higher percentiles, they become larger.

5. Conclusion

Qatar's economy is heavily reliant on its natural gas and oil exports, contributing significantly to its GDP. The country's infrastructure development benefits from stable energy sector revenues. Statistical analyses reveal that service exports are emerging as a growing sector, with moderate potential for further development, particularly in tourism, financial services, and logistics. The strong correlation between goods exports and GDP highlights the importance of oil and gas exports, although it also underscores the need for economic diversification. While both service and goods exports positively impact GDP, imports show mixed effects. Additionally, the industrial sector has a positive correlation with service exports but a negative one with goods exports, indicating an independent trajectory for industrial development. Overall, the model suggests a strong relationship between Qatar's economy, its energy sector, and other export-driven sectors, with some fluctuations tied to global market conditions and domestic policies.

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