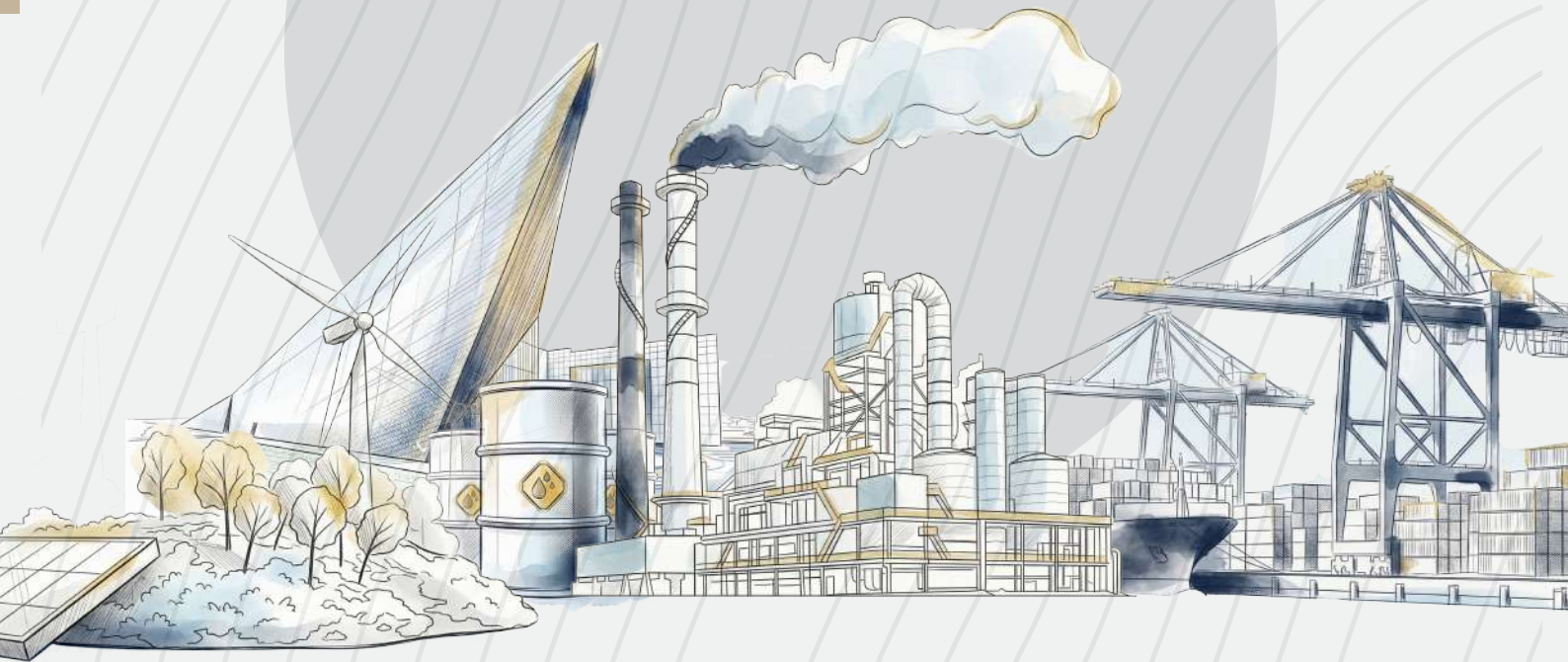




## Oman Economic Performance Bulletin

March  
2026



A quarterly bulletin

highlighting most important  
indicators of the Omani economy

# Key Economic Developments in 2025

## Globally:

In January 2026, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) revised upward its global growth forecast to 3.3%, compared to its October 2025 projection of 3.1%. This revision reflects the resilience of global economic activity and its ability to withstand trade disruptions experienced during 2025. The improved outlook is attributed to the easing of tariff pressures and the continued strong momentum in investment, particularly in artificial intelligence-related sectors. The IMF also maintained its estimate for global growth in 2025 at 3.3%, while noting the presence of downside risks that could warrant a reassessment of these projections. Key risks include developments in the technology sector and the escalation of geopolitical tensions.

Regarding global trade, the Fund projects a slowdown in growth to 2.6% in 2026, down from 4.1% in 2025. Meanwhile, global inflation is expected to decline to 3.8%, compared to 4.1% in 2025.

In the same context, global debt reached a record high of \$ 348 trillion by the end of 2025, marking an increase of approximately \$ 29 trillion compared to its level at the end of 2024—the largest rise since the COVID-19 pandemic period. This surge was driven primarily by increased government borrowing, which alone accounted for more than \$ 10 trillion of the total increase, particularly across major economies such as the United States, China, and the euro area, according to the Institute of International Finance (IIF).

## Domestically:

At current prices, GDP recorded a growth of 2.30% in 2025, reaching  $\text{₹}$  42.14 billion, compared to  $\text{₹}$  41.19 billion in 2024. This improvement was primarily driven by strong growth in the natural gas sector, which expanded by 56.94%, alongside a 3.71% increase in non-oil activities. At constant prices, real GDP grew by 2.40%, mainly supported by a 3.11% expansion in non-oil activities. This was underpinned by robust growth in agriculture and fisheries 10.16%, industrial activities 2.35%, and services 3.06%. In contrast, the oil sector's value added increased modestly by 1.09%, reflecting a slight rise in average daily crude oil production of 0.95%. On the other hand, inflation edged up modestly to 0.99% in 2025, compared to 0.60% in 2024, driven by higher

prices in selected commodity groups. Despite this increase, inflation remains within a stable and manageable range.

With regard to fiscal performance, the budget recorded a deficit of  $\text{₹}$  480 million in 2025, compared to a surplus of  $\text{₹}$  540 million in 2024. This shift was mainly driven by a decline in oil and gas revenues, which led to a 7.99 % contraction in total public revenues, while public expenditure remained broadly flat with no significant growth recorded in 2025. On the credit front, Fitch Ratings upgraded Oman's sovereign credit rating to investment grade BBB- with a stable outlook in December 2025. Standard & Poor's affirmed the Sultanate's rating at BBB- with a stable outlook in both April and September 2025, while Moody's upgraded Oman's rating to Baa3 with a stable outlook in July 2025. These upgrades reflect the resilience of the Omani economy and its continued ability to maintain fiscal stability and meet its financial obligations.

As for external trade, total merchandise exports declined by 7.14% to  $\text{₹}$  23.26 billion in 2025, reflecting a 15.21% drop in oil exports, partially offset by a notable 7.48 % increase in non-oil exports. Meanwhile, merchandise imports rose by 2.72% to  $\text{₹}$  17.17 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of OMR 6.10 billion for the Sultanate of Oman.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) reached approximately  $\text{₹}$  31.38 billion by the end of 2025, reflecting an increase of 8.13%, equivalent to  $\text{₹}$  2.36 billion, compared to its level at the end of 2024. The oil and gas extraction sector accounted for the largest share of total FDI, representing 80.98%. This was followed by the manufacturing sector at 8.52%, and the financial intermediation sector at 4.78%. In terms of investor origin, the United Kingdom ranked first, accounting for 52.33% of total FDI, followed by the United States with 26.94%, and Kuwait in third place with 4.34%.

Stable global growth with a relative improvement in the outlook; however, risks continue to weigh on economic sustainability.

# World Economy



## World Economy Growth

2025

3.3%

Estimated growth

2026

3.3%

Expected growth

Source: IMF (January 2026)



## World Inflation

2025

4.1%

actual rate

2026

3.8%

Expected rate

Source: IMF (January 2026)



## World trade

2025

4.1%

Estimated Growth

2026

2.6%

Expected Growth

Source: IMF (January 2026)



## Crude Oil Prices

2025

69\$

average actual price per oil barrel

2026

79\$

average expected price per oil barrel

Source: EIA (March 2026)



## Global Debt

Trillion \$ 318

2024

Trillion \$ 348

2025

Source: The IIF



# Economy of Oman

- ▶ Oman's economy continues to record positive growth, supported by non-oil activities.
- ▶ Inflation remains stable at safe levels, around 1%, despite slight increases in prices of some commodity groups.
- ▶ Agriculture, fisheries, and services recorded the highest growth rates
- ▶ Despite the growth in the number of Omani workers in the private sector, the share of Omanis in total private sector employment remains below the desired level.
- ▶ The manufacturing Activity, public administration and defense, and construction remain among the largest contributors to GDP.

## GDP Growth in Current Prices

2024

41.19  
Billion

0.91%

2025

42.14  
Billion

2.30%

2024

34.55%

68.23%

2025

33.59%

69.17%

contribution of Oil Activities to the GDP in current prices

contribution of Non-oil activities to the GDP in current prices

## Growth Rates in Constant Prices 2025



### Oil activities

Growth Rate

1.09% ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP

30.60%



### Industrial activities

Growth Rate

2.35% ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP

21.74%



### Agriculture and fishing activities

Growth Rate

10.16% ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP

2.88%



### Services activities

Growth Rate

3.06% ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP

48.42%

2.40% GDP growth in constant prices

## The most contributing activities in GDP at constant prices



### Manufacturing

Growth Rate **2.49%** ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP **9.44%**



### Public administration & defence

Growth Rate **1.33%** ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP **9.35%**



### Construction

Growth Rate **2.09%** ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP **9.10%**



### Wholesale & Retail Trade

Growth Rate **1.02%** ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP **8.18%**



### Transportation and storage

Growth Rate **3.62%** ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP **5.89%**



### Financial and insurance activities

Growth Rate **3.70%** ▲

The percentage of contribution in GDP **5.51%**



### Omanis working in the private sector (in thousands)

<b>2024</b>	<b>402.78</b>	Thousand Worker	<b>Growth</b>
<b>2025</b>	<b>431.00</b>	Thousand Worker	
			<b>7.01%</b> ▲



### Inflation

**2024**  
**0.60%**

**2025**  
**0.99%**







# Public Finance

\*Preliminary Data

- ▶ Fiscal stability continues despite revenue pressures, supported by strong international credit
- ▶ Prudent government management has contributed to reducing public debt.



	2024	2025	Change Rate	
 Spending	<b>12.24</b> Billion	<b>12.24</b> Billion	<b>-0.01%</b>	▼
 Revenue	<b>12.78</b> Billion	<b>11.76</b> Billion	<b>-7.99%</b>	▼

	2024	2025
 Budget Surplus/Deficit	<b>540</b> Million	<b>(480)</b> Million

	End of 2024	End of 2025
<b>Public Debt</b>	<b>14.60</b> Billion	<b>14.60</b> Billion
<b>Change Rate</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	

 Expenditure on Development Projects			
<b>Total allocations for development in 2025</b>	<b>900</b> Million	<b>Spending Until the End of 2025</b>	<b>1.16</b> Billion
			<b>1.40</b> Billion <small>By incorporating projects with high developmental impact</small>

	MOODY'S	S&P Global	FitchRatings
<b>2024</b>	<b>Ba1</b> Positive	<b>BBB-</b> Stable	<b>BB +</b> Positive
<b>2025</b>	<b>Baa3</b> Stable	<b>BBB-</b> Stable	<b>BBB-</b> Stable



# Foreign Trade

The trade balance remains positive, driven by a notable expansion in non-oil exports, despite a decline in total

There is significant reliance on the UAE and Saudi markets in non-oil trade.

## Foreign Trade

2024

2025



### Exports

25.05

₹ Billion

23.06

₹ Billion

Growth Rate  
-7.14%

### Oil Exports

17.11

₹ Billion

14.51

₹ Billion

Growth Rate  
-15.21%

Share of Total Exports

68.31%

62.37%

### 2 Non-oil Exports

6.23

₹ Billion

6.70

₹ Billion

Growth Rate  
7.48%

Share of Total Exports

24.87%

28.79%

2024

2025



### Imports

16.71

₹ Billion

17.17

₹ Billion

Growth Rate  
2.72%

### Trade Balance

8.34

₹ Billion

6.10

₹ Billion

Growth Rate  
-26.90%



## Major Trading Partners

Non-oil Export partners in 2025

Import partners in 2025



7%  
South Korea



16%  
KSA



10%  
India



5%  
USA



20%  
UAE



42%  
Other



11%  
China



8%  
Kuwait



8%  
India



7%  
KSA



24%  
UAE



41%  
Other



# Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



Foreign direct investment is experiencing strong growth, led by the oil and gas sector, with a gradual increase in non-oil sectors.

The United States, the United Kingdom, and GCC countries are among the main sources of foreign direct investment.

At the End of 2024

**29.02**

≃ Billion

At the End of 2025

**31.38**

≃ Billion



Change Rate

**8.13 %**



## FDI by activity At the End of 2025

Share in foreign direct investment

Share in foreign direct investment



**Oil and Gas Exploration**

**80.98%**



**Financial Intermediation**

**4.78%**



**Manufacturing**

**8.52%**



**Real Estate Activities**

**1.86%**

**Other**

**3.86%**

## FDI by country

At the End of 2025

