

QATAR



QATAR

Negara Qatar

دولة قطر

Dawlat Qaṭar (Arab)



Bendera



Lambang

QATAR



QATAR



QATAR



LIFE EXPECTANCY
77 (M) 81 (W)



CAPITAL
Doha



LARGEST CITY
Doha



NATIONALITY
Qatari



RELIGIONS
Islam, Christianity

QATAR OVERVIEW



CURRENCY
Qatari Riyal
(QAR)



POPULATION
2,194,917



LANGUAGES
Arabic, English



AGRICULTURE
Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry,
Dairy Products, Beef, Fish



INDUSTRIES
Natural Gas, Crude Oil, Steel,
Ammonia, Fertilizers, Cement,
Petrochemicals, Ship Repair

QATAR

(dan kota terbesar)	
Bahasa resmi	Arab
Pemerintahan	Monarki absolut
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emir• Wakil Emir• Perdana Menteri	Tamim bin Hamad al-Tsani Abdullah bin Hamad bin al-Tsani Abdullah bin Nasser bin al-Tsani
Legislatif	مجلس الشورى <i>Majlis asy-Syura</i>
Kemerdekaan dari Britania Raya	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hari nasional• Diumumkan• Diakui- Perairan (%)	18 Desember 1878 1 September 1971 3 September 1971 dapat diabaikan
Population	
- Perkiraan 2015	2.120.129 (146)
PDB (KKB)	2014
- Total	\$320.544 miliar ^[1] (49)
- Per kapita	\$143.427 ^[1] (1)

PDB (nominal)	2014
- Total	\$210.002 miliar ^[1] (49)
- Per kapita	\$93.965 ^[1] (3)
Gini (2011)	41.1 ^[2] sedang
IPM (2014)	— 0.851 ^[3] Error: Invalid HDI value · 31
Mata uang	Riyal Qatar (ر.ق.) (QAR)
Zona waktu	Waktu Standar Arab (AST) (UTC+3)
Lajur kemudi	kanan
Kode telepon	+974
Kode ISO 3166	QA
Ranah Internet	.qa dan قطر.
lihat · bicara · sunting	

QATAR

GEOGRAPHY

Qatar is a small country located between Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. It has an area of 11,437 square kilometers, which is roughly the size of the state of Connecticut. Qatar is a relatively flat country with its highest point reaching just over 300 feet. The majority of the land is barren desert. The country has an arid climate with mild winters and very hot, humid summers.

Since most of the land is desert, Qatar suffers from a lack of arable land. There are limited sources of fresh water, so Qatar is increasingly dependent on desalination facilities. The dry land also contributes to an increased likelihood of dust and sandstorms.



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Qatar, once one of the poorest Gulf states, is one of the richest countries in the region today.

Qatar is using income from its large gas reserves to bankroll its regional and global ambitions, including winning a controversial bid to host the 2022 Football World Cup.

Not all of its regional interventions are popular with other Arab leaders, such as its support for the Palestinian Hamas faction in Gaza and Islamist groups in Egypt and Syria. In 2017 Saudi Arabia led efforts to cut the country off to force it to abandon its alleged support for radical and Islamist groups.

It also faces problems at home. Oil money funds an all-embracing welfare state, with many services free or heavily subsidised, but the treatment of migrant workers is frequently criticized by rights groups.



QATAR

Emir: Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani



Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani took over from his father in a peaceful transfer of power in June 2013.

Like his father, he was educated in Britain: he went to Sherborne school in Dorset and Sandhurst, the British military academy.

Sheikh Tamim has made diversifying the economy and investing in the national infrastructure a priority, but much of his tenure has been dominated by tension with Qatar's Gulf Arab neighbours over the country's support for radical and Islamist groups, and its efforts to maintain good relations with Iran.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14702226>

QATAR



The capital Doha has expanded rapidly in recent years

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HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

Located within the boundaries of several successive historical empires and dynasties, the area that now constitutes the State of Qatar was a crossroads of major trade routes, including that of the Greco-Roman empires, for many centuries. Goods from the Bronze Age travelled through the region. This opportune position as a trading outpost brought a mixture of people, cultures and ideas to the area. During the 7th century, the people of modern day Qatar converted to Islam. The area was under the control of a series of Islamic empires for the next few centuries. The Abbasids and Umayyads, for example, strengthened the economy through trade and began diving for pearls.

When the Portuguese conquered the area in 1521, they continued the pearl industry. The Ottoman Turks conquered Qatar as they were moving through the Middle East, but left by 1670. The Bani Khalid tribe held jurisdiction over Qatar from 1670 until the Al Khalifa family of Kuwait migrated to the area and claimed Bahrain and Qatar in 1780. The British entered the mix in 1821 to protect trade routes when they suspected the area to be a haven for pirates; the British subsequently destroyed the coast of Qatar. The Bahrainis laid claim to the land and ruled during the 1830s and onward. The relationship between Bahrain and Qatar became increasingly tense and erupted into several attacks by Bahrain on Qatar. In 1867 Bahrain attacked Doha and Al Wakra, which resulted in a major sea battle and a significant loss of life. In 1868, the British negotiated a treaty between the Bahrain government and the Qataris that terminated the Bahraini claim over the land in exchange for payment of tribute on a yearly basis. The Al Thani family was thereafter recognized by the British for the first time as a semi-independent political unit in Qatar. In 1878, Sheikh Jassim bin Mohammed Al Thani became the first emir of the State of Qatar and the family has been in power ever since.

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Qatar became a protectorate between 1916 and 1971. The British began pulling out of the Gulf region in 1968 and Qatar was for a short time in a federation with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. In 1971, Qatar officially became an independent state. The Al Thani family, which had been the nominal leader of the country for over a century, officially took over governance when the British departed.

Turmoil in the family has resulted in several coups since that time. In 1972, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani seized power from his cousin, Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani. In 1974, the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation took control of all oil operations in the country, increasing its wealth substantially. In 1995, Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani seized power from his father, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, during another time of discord within the family. Capitalizing on the country's underutilized oil revenue, Sheikh Hamad liberalized the country socially and politically, adopted a new constitution, and took dramatic measures to modernize the small country over a short period of time. Sheikh Hamid and his wife transformed the country through major educational and developmental initiatives which continue today through their internationally recognized Qatar Foundation, which is discussed further below. Sheikh Hamad was succeeded by his 4th oldest son, Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, in 2013 at the age of 33. The youthful Emir of Qatar and his family are known for their extensive investment in London where they allegedly own more real estate than the British Crown. Qatar remains a hereditary monarchy but does have a prime minister (Hamad ibn Jaber Al Thani) and consultative assembly; these are primarily symbolic since the emir, who appoints all positions, has ultimate authority on any legislation.

QATAR



Emir Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani
dengan Presiden A.S. Donald Trump
bulan Mei 2017

QATAR

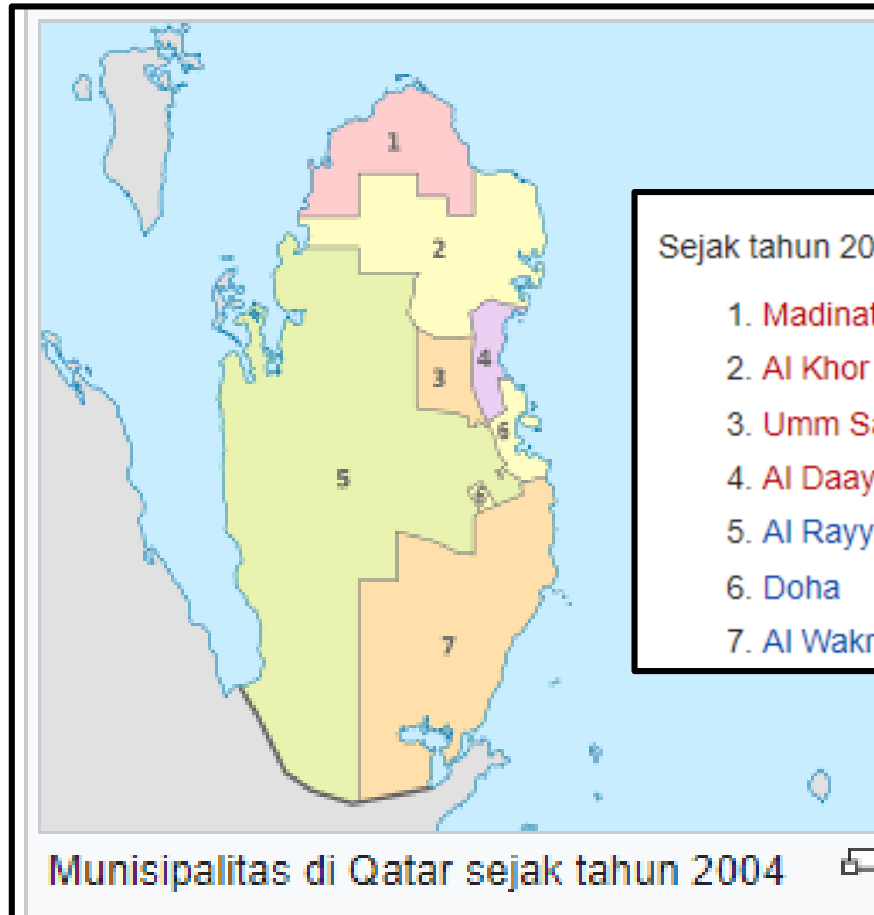
The Amir is the Head of State. His person shall be inviolable and he must be respected by all. The Amir is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He shall supervise the same with the assistance of the Defense Council, which is set under his direct authority.

The Amir shall represent the State internally and externally and in all international relations.

The Amir shall discharge the following functions:

- Drawing up the general policy of the State with the assistance of the Council of Ministers.
- Ratification and promulgation of laws; and no such law may be issued unless it is ratified by the Amir.
- Summoning the Council of Ministers to convene at any time deemed necessary for public interest; and the Amir shall preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers that he attends.
- Appointment of civil servants and military personnel and terminating their service in accordance with the law.
- Accrediting the heads of diplomatic and consular missions.
- Granting pardon or commuting penalties in accordance with the law.
- Conferring civilian and military orders and badges of honor in accordance with the law.
- Establishing and regulating ministries and other governmental organs and determining its functions.
- Establishing, organizing, supervising and specifying the functions of the consultative bodies that assist him in directing the high policies of the state.

QATAR



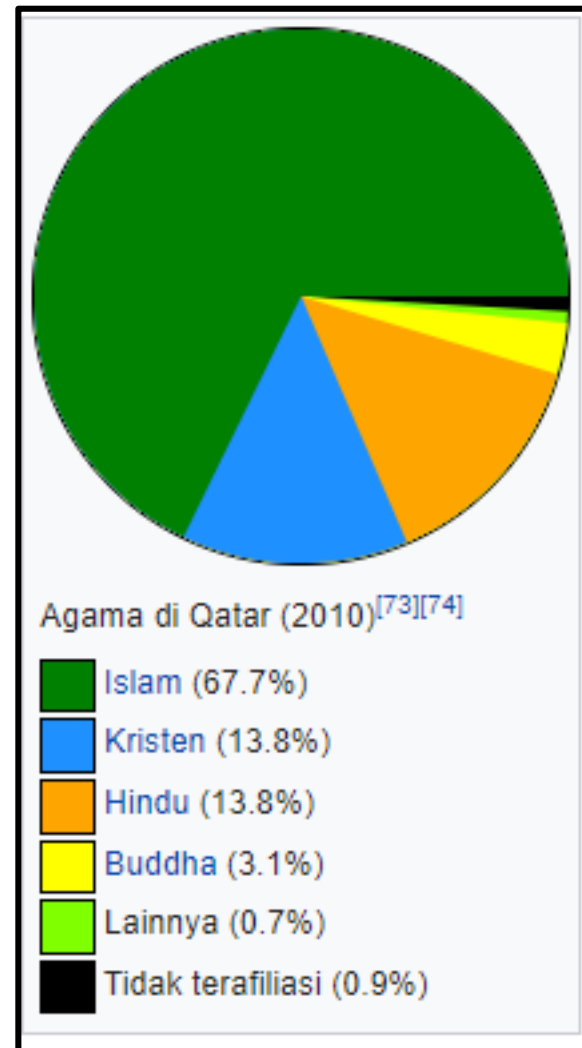
Sejak tahun 2004, Qatar dibagi menjadi 7 munisipalitas (*baladiyah*):

1. Madinat ash Shamal
2. Al Khor
3. Umm Salal
4. Al Daayen
5. Al Rayyan
6. Doha
7. Al Wakrah

QATAR

Populasi		
Tahun	Jumlah Pend.	±%
1904	27.000	—
1970	111.133	+311.6%
1986	369.079	+232.1%
1997	522.023	+41.4%
2004	744.029	+42.5%
2010	1.699.435	+128.4%
2013	1.903.447	+12.0%
2016	2.545.000	+33.7%

Sumber: Otoritas Statistik Qatar (1904–2004);^[88] 2010 Census;^[89] 2013 est.^{[70][71]} 2016^[72]



QATAR

1825 - Al-Thani dynasty establishes control over Qatar, which tries to establish independence from Bahraini suzerainty.

1871 - The Al-Thanis submit to Ottoman overlordship.

1916 - Deal signed under which Britain controls Qatar's external affairs in return for guaranteeing its protection.

1939 - Oil reserves discovered. Exploitation is delayed by Second World War, but oil comes to replace pearling and fishing as Qatar's main source of revenue.

1971 - Qatar achieves full independence from Britain.

1996 - Qatar sets up international Al-Jazeera TV, which changes the face of Arab broadcasting.

2005 June - Qatar's first written constitution comes into effect, providing for some democratic reforms.

2017 June - Diplomatic crisis as Saudi Arabia launches Arab transport blockade in an attempt to get Qatar to cut its connections with radical and Islamist groups, and distance itself from Iran.

QATAR

A chronology of key events:

1825 - Al-Thani dynasty establishes control over Qatar, which tries to establish independence from Bahraini suzerainty.

1871 - The Al-Thanis submit to Ottoman overlordship.

1916 - Deal signed under which Britain controls Qatar's external affairs in return for guaranteeing its protection.

Oil discovered

1939 - Oil reserves discovered. Exploitation is delayed by World War II, but oil comes to replace pearling and fishing as Qatar's main source of revenue.

1950s - Oil revenues fund the expansion and modernisation of Qatar's infrastructure.

Asian Games



Qatar became the first Arab country to host the Asian Games in 2006

- Biggest event in the 55-year history of the Games

Independence

1971 - Qatar becomes independent on 3 September.

- 45 countries, regions took part

1972 - Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani takes power in a palace coup after infighting in the ruling family.

1990 August - After Iraq invades Kuwait, Qatar says it will allow foreign forces on its soil. Qatari troops later take part in the liberation of Kuwait.

1995 - Sheikh Khalifa deposed by his son, Hamad, in a bloodless coup.

1996 - Al-Jazeera satellite TV launches, as an independent channel funded by the emir. Based in Qatar but broadcasting to much of the Arab world, it establishes a reputation for its news coverage and willingness to tackle controversial issues.

1999 - Municipal elections, the first democratic polls since 1971, mark the start of a democratisation programme.



Oil replaced pearl-diving as Qatar's money-generator

QATAR

Iraq war

2002 - Qatar looms large in US plans for a possible war against Iraq. Its al-Udeid air base is developed and expanded. Washington says it will deploy US Central Command staff to Qatar.

2003 March-April - Qatar-based US Central Command forward base serves as the nerve centre in the US-led military campaign in Iraq.

2005 June - Qatar's first written constitution comes into effect, providing for some democratic reforms.

2005 November - Qatar and the US launch a \$14 billion joint project to build the world's largest liquefied natural gas plant. Most of the gas will be exported to the US.

Regional role

2008 December - Saudi Arabia and Qatar agree final delineation of borders and pledge to boost co-operation after diplomatic relations restored in March.

2009 January - Qatar cuts trade ties with Israel over Gaza offensive. Was sole Gulf state to have trade ties with Israel.

2010 December - Qatar wins bid to host 2022 Fifa World Cup.

2011 March - Qatar joins international military operations in Libya, and goes on to arm Islamist opposition groups.

Capital: Doha



Doha was transformed by oil money

- Originally a pearling and fishing village
- Destroyed in 1867 war with Bahrain
- Population: 264,000

2011 November - Emir Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani says elections to the advisory council will be held in 2013, in what would be Qatar's first legislative elections, but these are repeatedly postponed.

2012 January - The Afghan Taliban say they are setting up a political office in Qatar to facilitate talks.

2012 October - Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al Thani visits Gaza, the first head of state to do so since Hamas took power there five years previously.

Sheikh Tamim takes over

2013 June - Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani takes over as emir after his father abdicates.

2014 September - Qatar and four other Arab states take part in US-led air strikes on Islamic State militants in Syria.

2015 March - Qatar and four other GCC states take part in Saudi-led air strikes on Houthi rebels in Yemen.

2016 December - Government says it is abolishing the controversial labour sponsorship system or "kafala" that forces foreign workers to seek their employers' consent to change jobs or leave the country.

2017 June - Diplomatic crisis as Saudi Arabia leads an air, land and sea blockade by Arab countries, in an attempt to get Qatar to cut its alleged connections with terrorism and distance itself from Iran.

2018 December - Qatar announces that it will withdraw from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in January, citing its greater reliance of gas exports, although many regional analysts see it as a symbolic move away from Saudi influence.

QATAR

Government and Legislatives

Qatar's government structure includes ministries, supreme councils and other government agencies. Qatar's institutions of public administration are evolving rapidly and striving to meet the needs of citizens and customers of institutional services. About 90,000 employees, including Qataris and expatriates, work in the government and other public sector institutions.

Structure

The system of government in Qatar is based on the separation and collaboration of powers. The executive authority is vested in the Amir and the Heir Apparent, who are assisted by the Council of Ministers as specified by the Constitution, while the legislative authority is vested in the Advisory Council.

The Amir is the Head of State and represents the country internally, externally and in all international relations. He is also the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, which he supervises with the assistance of Defense Council, set under his direct authority. The judicial authority is vested in courts of law; and court judgments are proclaimed in the name of the Amir.

The Amir is assisted by the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet, Prime Minister and six supreme councils. The Amir appoints the prime minister and ministers, accepts their resignations and relieves them from their posts by Amiri Decrees. He entrusts the tasks of each ministry to a minister or the Prime Minister in accordance with the Amiri Decree designating the appointment.

The Prime Minister chairs the sessions of the Council of Ministers and supervises work coordination between different ministries with the vision of achieving unity and integration among all government branches. He also signs the resolutions issued by the Council.

The cabinet is formed by an Amiri Decree based on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The responsibilities and authorities of the ministers and government departments are specified according to the law. The Council of Ministers - being the supreme executive authority in the country - is mandated to monitor all internal and external affairs within its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

Ministries and other government agencies are responsible for executing public policies and programs relevant to them.

QATAR

History of Government

Constitutional development in Qatar generally keeps pace with the country's economic growth. The first provisional constitution was issued in 1970 before independence, and was amended in 1972 after independence, to cope with the requirements of the new phase. In 1999, free elections were held to form the Central Municipal Council for the first time in the history of Qatar.

In 2008, the government underwent restructuring and moved toward a ministry portfolio-based approach, which made ministries accountable for specific policies. This approach put the focus on outcomes, increased cross-ministry cooperation and reduced fragmentation in decision-making.

Institutional Development and Modernization

Qatar needs strong public sector institutions to reach the goals of **Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030)** for social progress, human development, a sound and diversified economy and a sustainable environment. Achieving these goals requires institutional and organizational capacity building, efficient and transparent delivery of public services, fruitful public-private cooperation and partnerships, a vibrant climate for business and a larger space for civil society.

In order to fulfill these requirements, public sector development and modernization will focus on developing the capabilities of state institutions and strengthening their collaboration amongst each other. Building the foundations of the future state and ensuring high levels of government performance will require extensive collaboration and a culture of teamwork among line ministries and agencies at all levels – ministers department heads and section heads – and strong leadership. Critical in moving the public sector forward are the support of top leadership and greater power for middle management.

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The Constitution

In July 1999, His Highness the Father Amir appointed a committee to draft a permanent constitution for Qatar. The tenets of the Constitution are based on Qatar's affiliation to the Arabic world and the teachings of Islam.

On April 29, 2003, a public referendum overwhelmingly approved the new Constitution and on June 8, 2004, the Father Amir decreed the Permanent Constitution of the state of Qatar to be ratified.

The Constitution provides that Qatar is an independent sovereign Arab state. Its religion is Islam, its political system democratic (Shari'a law is the main source of its legislation) and the official language Arabic. The people are the source of power and government is based on the separation of powers. The Constitution provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council, two-thirds of whom are elected and the remainder appointed by the Amir.

The Constitution upholds personal liberty; safeguards equal rights, duties and opportunities for all citizens; and protects private ownership. It protects the freedoms of expression, the press and religion, as well as the right to education.

The executive authority is vested in the Amir. Rule of the state is hereditary in the family of Al-Thani, and in the line of the male descendants of Hamad Bin Khalifa Bin Hamad Bin Abdullah Bin Jassim. Rule is inherited by the son named Heir Apparent (a Muslim of a Qatari Muslim mother) by the Amir.

Legislative authority is vested in the Municipal Council. Judicial Authority is independent and vested in courts of law. Only persons of Qatari nationality may hold Ministerial posts.

The Constitution states that Qatari society is based on the values of justice, benevolence, freedom, equality and high morals. The family is the basis of society.

Foreign policy is based on the principle of strengthening international peace and security and every Qatari citizen has a duty to defend the state.

For more information about the Qatar Constitution, please visit [Qatar Legal Portal \(Al Meezan\)](#).

QATAR

Advisory Council

The Advisory Council comprises 45 members. The Council concerned with the following:

Discussion of:

Proposed laws and laws with decrees.

State policy concerning economic, administrative and political issues.

All the state affairs related to social and cultural aspect in general whether by its own initiative or referred to it by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The general budget for public projects.

The budget of the Council and its final accounts.

Follow up on previously discussed issues referred to it by Cabinet, and track their progress.

Forward queries with intention to clarify issues.

Request additional detail on matters concerning government and ministerial policy.

Propose or put forward recommendations or show intention with above mentioned issues.

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Municipal Council

Qatar's first Municipal Council was formed in the early 1950s. In 1999, free elections were held to form the Central Municipal Council (CMC). CMC elections are held every four years.

The council, which comprises 29 elected members representing constituencies from more than 230 regions in the State of Qatar, is an independent entity that carries out its responsibilities without interference. Members determine their work program and budget, and make recommendations to the Ministry. Regular council meetings are held public in Doha every two weeks with a quorum of two thirds of members.

The CMC's powers and responsibilities include:

- Monitor the implementation of laws, decrees and regulations related to urban and industrial planning, infrastructure and other public systems.
- Oversee the economic, financial and administrative management of municipal affairs and agriculture.

The Chairman of the Council has three administrative units:

- Office of the Chairman
- Council Office
- Public Relations

The Administrative Units of the Secretary General include:

- Secretary General Office
- Legal Affairs Unit
- Meeting and Members Affairs
- Studies and Development
- Common Services

QATAR



Panorama Doha



QATAR

Nominal per kapita		PPP per kapita	
1. Luksemburg	80,288	Luksemburg	69,800
2. Norwegia	64,193	Norwegia	42,364
3. Eslandia	52,764	Amerika Serikat	41,399
4. Swiss	50,532	Irlandia	40,610
5. Irlandia	48,604	Eslandia	35,115
6. Denmark	47,984	Denmark	34,740
7. Qatar	43,110	Kanada	34,273
8. Amerika Serikat	42,000	Hong Kong, SAR	33,479
9. Swedia	39,694	Austria	33,432
10. Belanda	38,618	Swiss	32,571
179 Malawi	161	Malawi	596

Source:

- [International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, September 2006](#)

Ciri-ciri monarki konstitusional [[sunting](#) | [sunting sumber](#)]

Pendalaman teori	Monarki konstitusional	Monarki parlementer Monarki semikonstitusional	Monarki mutlak
Kepala negara	Raja/Ratu		
Kepala pemerintahan	Perdana Menteri		Raja/Ratu
Kekuasaan kepala negara	terbatas	tidak terbatas	
Masa jabatan kepala negara	seumur hidup		
Masa jabatan kepala pemerintahan	ditentukan jangka waktu (maksimal 2 periode)	ditentukan pada keputusan Raja/Ratu	seumur hidup
Kekuasaan negara	Hanya pemisahan	Pemisahan atau pembagian	
Hak prerogratif untuk eksekutif	Perdana Menteri	Raja/Ratu	
Hak kekuasaan wilayah negara	Perdana Menteri	Raja/Ratu	
Hak pendapat menurut UUD/UU/peraturan diberlakukan/dicabut (termasuk UU pewaris tahta)	Perdana Menteri	Raja/Ratu (hanya peraturan)	
Tampilan kepala negara dalam kabinet	tidak (kecuali ada undangan Perdana Menteri)	ya	
Eksekutif tanggungjawab kepada legislatif	ya		tidak pernah ada
Eksekutif dijatuhkan legislatif	ya		tidak pernah ada
Pembubaran legislatif oleh eksekutif	ya		tidak pernah ada
Keputusan kepala negara	dapat diubah melalui legislatif	tidak dapat diganggu gugat (keputusan mutlak)	
Keterlibatan kepala negara untuk hak partai politik/hak memilih	tidak	ya	
Keterlibatan anggota keluarga kepala negara untuk hak partai politik/hak memilih/anggota eksekutif	tidak	ya	
Rangkap jabatan kepala negara	tidak	ya	
Pengusulan/Pengubah/Pengganti/Perbaikan UUD/UU/peraturan bersama dengan legislatif (termasuk UU pewaris tahta)	Perdana Menteri	Raja/Ratu (hanya peraturan)	
Pemilihan kepala negara	diwariskan turun temurun menurut UU	keputusan Raja/Ratu	
Pemilihan kepala pemerintahan	dipilih rakyat (langsung) atau parlemen (tidak langsung)	ditunjuk Raja/Ratu	Merangkap sebagai Raja/Ratu
Hukuman kepada kepala negara	?		
Hukuman kepada kepala pemerintahan	Mosi tak percaya	dicabut Raja/Ratu	?
Lingkungan Istana Negara	pribadi		
Posisi elite/orang kaya	dianggap bangsawan/feodal		

QATAR

Berikut adalah daftar Emir Qatar:

1. Sheikh Muhammad bin Thani (1868 — 1878)
2. Sheikh Jasim bin Muhammad Al-Thani (1876 — 1913)
3. Sheikh 'Abdu'llah bin Qasim Al-Thani ((1913 — 1949)
4. Sheikh 'Ali bin 'Abdu'llah Al-Thani (1949 — 1960)
5. Sheikh Ahmad ibn 'Ali Al Thani (1960 — 1972)
6. Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani (1972 — 1995)
7. Sheikh Hamad ibn Khalifa Al Thani (1995 — 2013)
8. Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani (2013 - sekarang)

Tamim bin Hamad al-Tsani



Emir Qatar

Berkuasa	25 Juni 2013–sekarang
Pendahulu	Hamad bin Khalifa al-Tsani
Perdana Menteri	<i>Lihat daftar</i> [tampilkan]
Lahir	3 Juni 1980 (umur 39) Doha, Qatar
Wangsa	Al Thani
Ayah	Hamad bin Khalifa al-Tsani
Ibu	Muzah binti Nassir al-Missnad
Pasangan	Jawahar binti Hamad al-Tsani (m. 2005) Anoud binti Mana Al-Hajri (m. 2009) Noora binti Hathal Al-Dosari (m. 2014)
Anak	<i>Lihat</i>
Agama	Islam Sunni

QATAR

THE HOUSE OF AL THANI: QATAR'S ROYAL FAMILY

The ruling family of Qatar, Al Thani, has been ruling the Arab peninsula since before its independence from the British in 1971. The first Al Thani to rule Qatar was Sheikh Mohammed bin Thani in 1850. Until today, Qatar has been ruled by nine Al Thani sheikhs in this order:

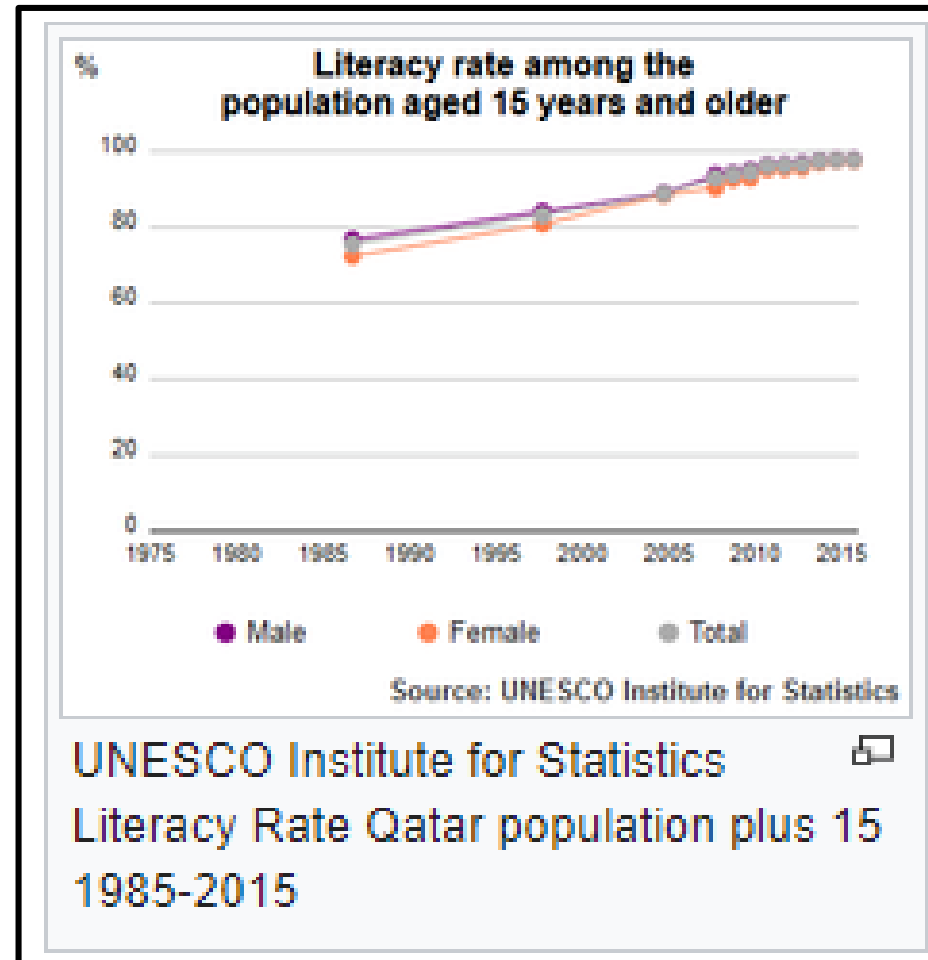
- Sheikh Mohammed bin Thani (1850–1878)
- Sheikh Jassim bin Mohammed Al Thani (1878–1913)
- Sheikh Mohammed bin Jassim Al Thani (1913–1914)
- Sheikh Abdullah bin Jassim Al Thani (1914–1949)
- Sheikh Ali bin Abdullah Al Thani (1949–1960)
- Sheikh Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani (1960–1972)
- Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani (1972–1995)
- Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani (1995–2013)
- Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani (2013–present)

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Berikut merupakan **daftar Perdana Menteri Qatar**.

1. Sheikh **Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani**: (29 Mei 1970 — 27 Juni 1995)
2. Sheikh **Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani**: (27 Juni 1995 — 29 Oktober 1996)
3. Sheikh **Abdullah bin Khalifa Al Thani**: (29 Oktober 1996 — 3 April 2007)
4. Sheikh **Hamad bin Jassim bin Jaber Al Thani**: (3 April 2007 — 26 Juni 2013)
5. Sheikh **Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani**: (26 Juni 2013 — sekarang)

QATAR



QATAR



QATAR



Masjid di Qatar



QATAR



QATAR

INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL ISSUES

The United States' largest military base in the Middle East is located in Qatar. The U.S.-Qatar military relationship is extremely important. Qatar provides the U.S. military exceptional access to two major Qatari military installations, Al Udaid Air Base and Camp As-Saliyeh – perhaps CENTCOM's most important operating installations outside of Iraq. Qatar charges no rent. As of 2017, some 10,000 US troops were stationed at the Al Udeid Air Base. These bases are integral to the ongoing fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. . Qatar has provided assistance in U.S.-led airstrikes on militant Islamist forces in Iraq and Syria.

Though Qatar was generally unaffected by the Arab Spring revolts, there have been calls for reform, greater transparency, and fewer restrictions on civil society. Insulated by its wealth and development initiatives, the country, nonetheless, limits free expression as well as political, trade, and non-governmental associations.

Qatar has received criticism for its treatment of migrant workers. The issue has gained prominence in international media due to a proliferation of human rights violations associated with the country hosting the Qatar 2022 FIFA World Cup. Migrant labor has been used to construct the necessary facilities and infrastructure; accusations of non-payment, seizing of legal documents, and unsanitary housing conditions have plagued the project, and there have been multiple reports of worker deaths due to unsafe work environments, especially related to the country's high summer temperatures. The State of Qatar has stated it is committed to workers' rights and that it is the contractors responsible for carrying out the work who have committed the violations.

QATAR

Qatar-Gulf Cooperation Council Disputes

In March 2014, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and UAE withdrew their ambassadors from Doha for violating the GCC principle against interfering in members' domestic affairs. That rift was resolved in November that year when emir (leader) Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani gave in to a number of demands, including the departure of several Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood members along with dissidents from the UAE. Furthermore, Qatar closed the Al Jazeera Egypt bureau and agreed to greater intelligence and policing cooperation with GCC states. Previously, Saudi Arabia withdrew its ambassador from Qatar for 5 years in 2002 citing Al Jazeera coverage.

GCC-Qatar relations remained tense, but normalized, up until May 2017. when Qatari social media and news sites attributed to the country's emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, quotes praising the Islamist organization, Hamas, and calling Iran an "Islamic power." **The Washington Post reported** that, "citing the emir's reported comments, the Saudis, the UAE, Bahrain and Egypt immediately banned all Qatari media." In June, the bloc cut off all economic and diplomatic ties with tiny Qatar, and expelled all Qatari nationals from their countries in response to the country's alleged funding and support of non-state Islamist terrorist actors who threatened the stability of the Middle East. Furthermore, the countries suspended air, land, and sea travel to and from the country. At the time, U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson warned that the rift could undermine U.S. counter-terrorism efforts against the Islamic State. His attempt to remain neutral in the dispute has been challenged by President **Trump's open support for the anti-Qatar bloc.**

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The emir denied having made the comments and blamed hackers. An investigation by U.S. intelligence officials uncovered that the **United Arab Emirates had orchestrated the hacking of Qatari state media** sites in order to post the incendiary false quotes attributed to the emir that resulted in the embargo. UAE leadership rejected the findings.

In April, prior to the false attribution, Qatar was widely pilloried for **facilitating the exchange of a group of Qatari hostages** that included members of the royal family with Islamist terrorist groups in Iraq. Rather than working through official diplomatic channels with Baghdad, Qatar was alleged to have negotiated directly with militia leaders and secured the hostages' release through a payment of \$500 million dollars to Iran, Hezbollah and other Shiite groups who support Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad. **Qatar denied trying to pay ransom money** to secure the release of the 26 Qataris but the saga brought attention to and reignited resentment of Qatar's unorthodox foreign policy.

Background

Qatar sits on significant valuable natural gas reserves, as opposed to Saudi Arabia's oil resources, which has allowed it to pursue an independent path financially and politically. This path has been pursued since the 1990s when the former emir stepped up the country's exports of liquefied natural gas. **One author notes** that "Qatar generates four times more export revenue from natural gas than it does from oil, and doesn't need to follow Saudi's dictates the way it would if its survival were predicated on it." Qatar shares these resources, primarily via gas fields located in the Persian Gulf — and is generally on good terms — with Iran, Saudi Arabia's premier rival. Qatar's apparent disregard of gulf protocol is a persistent irritant to the region's elites.

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Qatar is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, a regional, intergovernmental political and economic union established in 1981 consisting of all Arab states of the Persian Gulf, except for Iraq. Qatar has regularly been accused of engaging in activities and supporting policies that have caused tension with the other GCC member states. Much of this stems from Qatar's tendency of welcoming members of religious opposition groups. Historically, in an attempt to distinguish itself from powerful neighbor Saudi Arabia, Qatar used its wealth and power to give refuge to foreign, educated Arabs who had been ousted by their own countries. Historically, these exiles were used to help expand Qatar's educational system and other ministries.

In the 1950s onward, this educated elite was drawn from Palestinian intelligentsia refugees and from the Arab world's premier learning center, Al Azhar University in Cairo, where the Muslim Brotherhood was a new and popular movement that wanted to counter modernism and pan-Arabism with traditional religious-based education and government. This was a threat to the trend of Egyptian nationalism and so many Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood leaders were kicked out of the country. Qatar hosted these actors while taking advantage of their knowledge and expertise in state institutions, particularly schools. Importing foreign players enabled small Qatar to play an out-sized regional role; this recruitment allowed Qatar to develop an education system independent of Saudi Arabia and enabled Qatar's elites to play politics, supporting different pan-regional causes at different times. Because of Qatar's largesse, a mutually beneficial partnership developed that ensured these actors would not interfere with the country's domestic affairs. This reputation as a place of refuge for political exiles has continued to this day with Qatar seemingly tolerant of all perspectives, carving out for itself the role an open-minded and pluralistic mediator of regional conflict. Over time, Qatar has become increasingly willing to work with extremist groups that most other governments have rejected as perpetrators of terror.

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Qatar's neighbors see the country's engagement with troublesome foes like the Taliban, Al Qaeda, the Muslim Brotherhood, Tunisia's Islamists, Iran, Hamas and others as provocative and destabilizing. Thus, the upheaval of mid-2017 should be considered within this historical context in mind.

Following the June embargo on Qatar for its alleged support of terrorism and inciteful state media, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Egypt and Bahrain presented Qatar with a **list of 13 demands** to be met by July 3rd in order for the embargo to end. Among its conditions the list called for the country to nearly sever ties with Iran and Turkey, cease all funding of and ties to "terrorist organizations," and shut down the powerful Al Jazeera network completely. Qatar's leaders condemned the requests as an assault on the country's sovereignty and refused to buckle to external pressure. Some states, principally Turkey and Iran, have come to Qatar's aid by contributing goods and services usually provided by its neighbors. Other countries including the Kuwait and the United States have offered to mediate the conflict. While the anti-Qatar bloc eased up on some of its demands, Qatar shows no sign of compromising its policies and pursuits.

One report stated that "Saudi Arabia and the UAE particularly view Qatar's support for Muslim Brotherhood affiliates as lethally threatening to their own regimes." In 2013, when Egypt outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood, for example, Qatar stepped in to harbor its ousted leaders. Qatar also hosts the leadership of Hamas which is considered the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood and administers the Gaza Strip. Hamas is seen as being an impediment to peace talks between the Arabs and the Israelis.

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Another point of contention is Qatar's state media apparatus. Most notable is outspoken Al Jazeera but it is not the only network. Al Jazeera is known for giving airtime to controversial subjects and speakers. It has regularly covered Muslim Brotherhood officials and events. Al Jazeera was seen as supporting the Arab Spring uprisings through its extensive media coverage, much to the consternation of leaders determined to quash the rebellions.

The resolution of the diplomatic crisis remains uncertain. Qatar could leave or be kicked out of the GCC. The chances are slim that the country will acquiesce to the bloc's demands to step in line with the status quo; Qatar has powerful allies and a list of valuable assets on its side. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia *is* the indisputable powerhouse of the Gulf States with influential partners and an emboldened leadership. Non-Arab and non-state actors also have a role to play but to what extent they will do so is unpredictable. Each side has the resources, determination, and power to sustain the conflict indefinitely. Nonetheless, economic implications of this crisis are already being felt by Qatar, and many expect that the situation will alter regional power balances for the future.

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ECONOMY

Qatar has the highest GDP per capita in the world. The country is the largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the world, and the country's exports of LNG, crude oil, and petroleum products provide a significant portion of government revenues. **According to the Qatar National Bank (QNB), Qatar's earnings from its hydrocarbon sector accounted for 49%** of the country's total government revenues in 2014, a figure that declined over the previous four years. The decrease in revenue is due, in no small part, to the economic diversification efforts of Qatari leadership. The ruling family has been heavily involved in national development projects in an attempt to move toward a knowledge-based economy and reduce its dependence on fossil fuels. This intelligent investment into its human capital has since become a trend across several Gulf States.

The Qatar Foundation

During his reign, in 1995, former Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani and his 2nd wife, Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, founded the Qatar Foundation. In addition to private funding, the chartered, non-profit organization is government-supported and in some ways government-funded.

Sheikha Moza, one of the most notable Muslim women leaders in the world, has been the chairperson of the foundation since its inception. Working both independently and alongside her husband, she is known as a highly active public figure who champions numerous causes related to national development and cultural awareness. The **mission of the foundation states that:**

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Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development is a private, non-profit organization that serves the people of Qatar by supporting and operating programs in three core mission areas: education, science and research, and community development. The Foundation strives to nurture the future leaders of Qatar. By example and by sharing its experience, the Foundation also contributes to human development nationally, regionally, and internationally. In all of its activities, the Foundation promotes a culture of excellence in Qatar and furthers its role in supporting an innovative and open society that aspires to develop sustainable human capacity, social, and economic prosperity for a knowledge-based economy.

The foundation has invited a number of international universities to establish campuses in Qatar as part of its goal to develop a youth population with the necessary expertise to maintain that economy. Its main science and research agenda is developing Qatar's technological capacity by researching new technologies which can be successfully commercialized. In addition to diversifying the economy, this strategy also helps satisfy Qatar's aim of becoming a research and development hub. The foundation's social development programs aim to preserve Qatar's culture, to "foster a progressive society", and to confront pressing social issues. In addition, Qatar Foundation International has allowed the initiative to extend its reach beyond Qatar's borders in an attempt to improve cross-cultural understanding through such projects as Arabic language instruction in American schools.

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Qatar Foundation's initiatives to use education to promote innovation, creativity, acquisition of knowledge and expertise, and the practice of responsibility were launched in part to confront the effects of the country's rapid industrialization and increase in revenue. Before the discovery of oil, Qatar's economy depended on fishing and pearl diving. In 1980, **Qatar was a country of just 0.2 million people**, making it one of the smallest in the world. Since then, Qatar has rapidly changed, with the current population over 2.3 million. A **Guardian profile** of the country's demographics noted that the population growth is due in large part to the migrant population employed in service and manual labor positions. As of 2016, immigrants made up 94% of Qatar's workforce, and 70% of its total population. Like the other oil-rich countries in the Arabian Gulf, there are certain jobs Qataris simply won't do, and a finite amount of work exist in traditional industries. Evolving to a knowledge-based economy is vital to meeting the development challenges and opportunities confronting Qatar's youth. These and other efforts to deliberately shape the development of Qatar and its citizens are part of the Qatar National Vision 2030 mandate overseen by the Qatar General Secretariat for Development Planning.

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SOCIETY

The population of Qatar is 2,194,817 (2015 est). Those of Arab descent make up only a small percentage of the national population; in fact, non-Arab expatriates make up the majority of the population with large numbers of Indians, Pakistanis, Filipinos, Nepalese, and Iranians, among others, represented. This is partly a reflection of Qatar's location as a historical crossroads and trade route stopping point. While many of those who are not of Arab descent are foreign workers, some are citizens of Qatar and can trace their Qatari heritage back several generations. Arabic is the official language of Qatar; however, English is also used frequently, especially in schools and in businesses. Non-Arab ethnic communities are likely to utilize their respective languages. Most Qataris live in the cities and along the coast where the climate is more moderate.

Qatar has a free education system. Children have the opportunity to attend kindergarten through high school free of charge. In addition to the public school system, there are also private schools to which parents can choose to send their children. The school system is run by the Ministry of Education and the Supreme Education Council. In recent years, the Supreme Education Council has attempted to improve and reform the system through the "Education for a New Era" campaign. There are two public universities in Qatar — the University of Qatar and CHN University Doha. Many international universities and research centers have set up satellite campuses in Qatar as part of its ambitious Education City initiative. The rise of satellite campuses has happened in the last 10 years and is becoming a popular choice among Qatari students.

In addition to a free education system, Qatar also has a free healthcare system. The first hospital opened in 1957 and major improvements have been made to the systems since that time. Qatar's medical expertise is on par with the United States and Europe, with the exception of highly specialized areas. Qatar is also a regional leader in preventive health care services.

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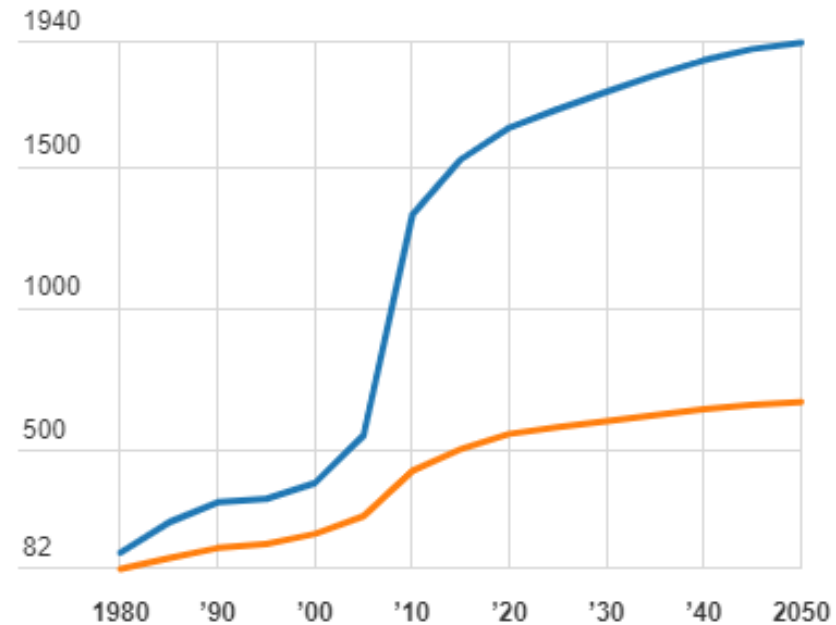
Population size

Early on, Qatar's expansion was fast - its population grew at a rate of 10.2% between 1980 and 1985. That rate slowed from 1990 to 1995 but leapt again in 2005 when Qatar's numbers climbed by 15.3% over the space of five years.

Population size

1980 - 2050 (projected) Units (1,000s)

■ Males ■ Females



Created with [Datawrapper](#)

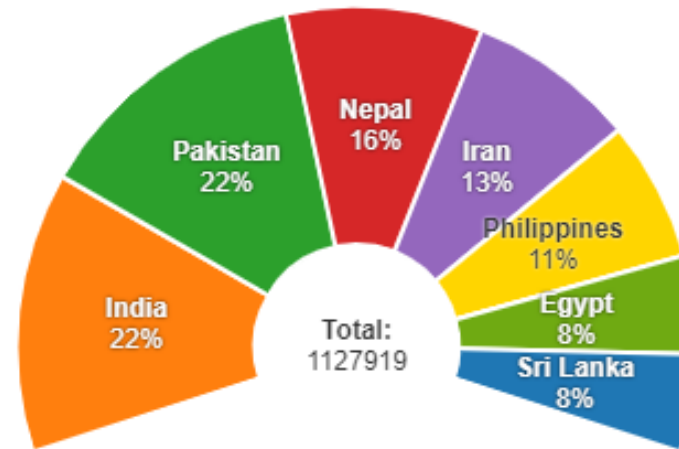
Source: [United Nations](#). [Get the data](#)

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Where are they coming from?

Surprisingly, those numbers are harder to find. [Peplemovin](#), which pulls together data from the World Bank estimates that in 2011, most migrants came from India and Pakistan.

Qatari Migrants' country of origin



Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Source: Peplemovin, [Get the data](#)

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Qatar's migrant workers

2010 Census

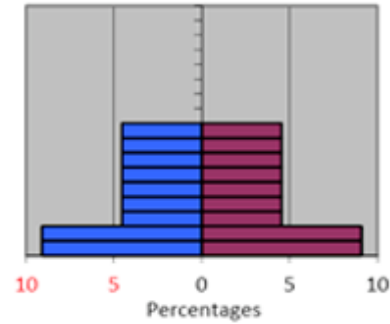


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Source: [Qatar census](#), [Get the data](#)

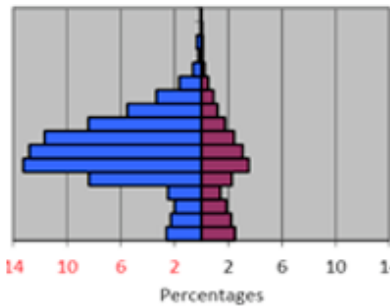
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Age

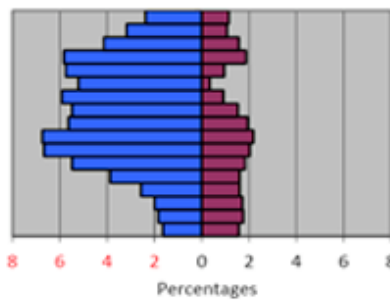


The result has been a big impact on the age and gender of Qatar's population as these classic population pyramids demonstrate. They may be ugly but they do show how the ratio of men to women is likely to become more, not less problematic.

The top pyramid shows the age and gender of Qataris in 1950, then 2010 and the bottom chart shows expected demographics in 2050.



Each line, from top to bottom represents 4 years - so the bottom tier are those aged 0-4, the next is those aged 5-9 and so on, all the way up to 80+. Blue is males and purple is females.



So what do you see? The first chart shows that Qatar's demography was quite gender balanced back in the 1950s although it looks like no one made it past 50 years of age. By 2010, there's a bulge in the number of 25-35 year olds and far more men than women. In 40 years time, that's expected to become part of a much older population and one that is still

predominantly male.

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Buildings going up in Qatar. Photograph: Robert Cianflone/Getty Images AsiaPac

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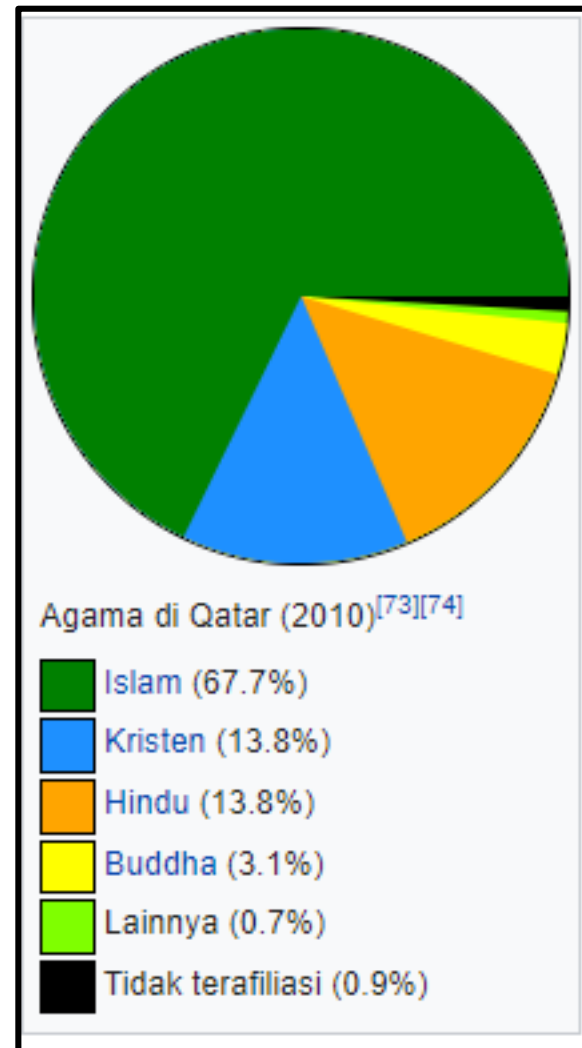
Visitors relax on the grounds the Museum of Islamic Art in Doha, Qatar, on Nov. 6. The building was designed by I.M. Pei. Doha has numerous buildings designed by famous architects. The Doha skyline is in the background. (Bonnie Jo Mount/Washington Post)

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/in-qatars-education-city-us-colleges>

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Populasi		
Tahun	Jumlah Pend.	±%
1904	27.000	—
1970	111.133	+311.6%
1986	369.079	+232.1%
1997	522.023	+41.4%
2004	744.029	+42.5%
2010	1.699.435	+128.4%
2013	1.903.447	+12.0%
2016	2.545.000	+33.7%

Sumber: Otoritas Statistik Qatar (1904–2004);^[88] 2010 Census;^[89] 2013 est.^{[70][71]} 2016^[72]



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RELIGION

Just like many other countries in the region, Islam is the official religion of Qatar. The majority of the population is Sunni; however, there is also a small population of Shia Muslims. A variety of holidays are observed in Qatar, but the most popular are the religious ones: Eid al Adha and Eid al Fitr. There are also significant numbers of Christians, Hindus, Buddhists and Baha'is who are allowed to practice their religion as long as they follow the laws of Qatar and they dress modestly. Those adhering to other faiths are also not allowed to proselytize and they may face some restrictions on public worship.

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CULTURE



The cultural hub of Qatar is in Doha, its capital. Qatar has a unique culture that has been influenced by the multitude of societies and people that have passed through on trade routes, as well as by the high number of foreign workers residing within its borders. Food, art and music have been influenced by India and Iran, while clothing and behavioral customs are still strongly linked to Islam.

Food

Qataris enjoy typical Middle Eastern food and desserts, like hummus, falafel, and knafeh. However, because of the integration of various cultures in Qatari society, many unique dishes have emerged. A rice dish with spices, vegetables, and meat—called machboos or kabsa—resembles the Indian biriyani. Harees, which has a consistency similar to porridge, is a dish comprised of wheat (boiled, cracked, or coarsely-ground) and meat, is often eaten during Ramadan. For various other iconic Qatari treats, read more [here](#).

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Clothing

Although traditional, modest dress remains the widespread clothing—thobes for men and abayas for women—the fashion and design industry has thrived in Qatar for awhile, and fashion-forward dress is popular particularly among youth. In 1998, Virginia Commonwealth University School of the Arts opened a branch in Qatar, where fashion design has thrived and youth have been inspired to enter the creative industry since. To read more about the design students at VCUQ in 2017, read more [here](#).

Art

Popular art forms in Qatar include printing, pottery, sculpting, lace-making, jewelry making, calligraphy, drawing, painting and in recent years, photography. These art forms are influenced by Bedouin culture and Islam. Qatar recently built a Museum of Islamic Art. The museum houses a collection of art from many Middle Eastern countries in the hopes of preserving diverse varieties of Islamic art for posterity. The Qatar Museum Authority calls it “a museum for the world.”

Media

Beyond responsible development, Sheikh Hamid sought to make Qatar prominent in other sectors during his leadership, including the media. Al-Jazeera, sponsored by the Emir of Qatar, first broadcast on November 1, 1996, as one of several Arabic-language channels that emerged after BBC stopped broadcasting in the region due to Saudi censorship. It was very small at first, but grew in popularity due to its broad coverage of Middle Eastern issues and groups, on-the-ground reporting in the 1998 bombing of Iraq (also known as Operation Desert Fox) and especially its footage of the 2003 Iraq War—Western news stations bought footage from Al-Jazeera for as much as \$250,000. It has drawn criticism from some who say it is biased in favor of the Qatari government, due to it being state-funded. Conversely, throughout the Arab world, it has come under fire for presenting dissident viewpoints in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, as well as featuring Hebrew-speaking Israelis. The franchise has several serial programs, is accessible across the world, and has an extensive multi-media online presence featuring regional and global issues.

Music

The music of Qatar is highly influenced by its Bedouin and seafaring past as can be found across the Gulf states. Lyrics are typically Bedouin poetry and the music is played using Bedouin instruments such as the oud and tabl drum. Sawt and Khaliji are types of traditional Bedouin music and among the most popular types of music in Qatar.

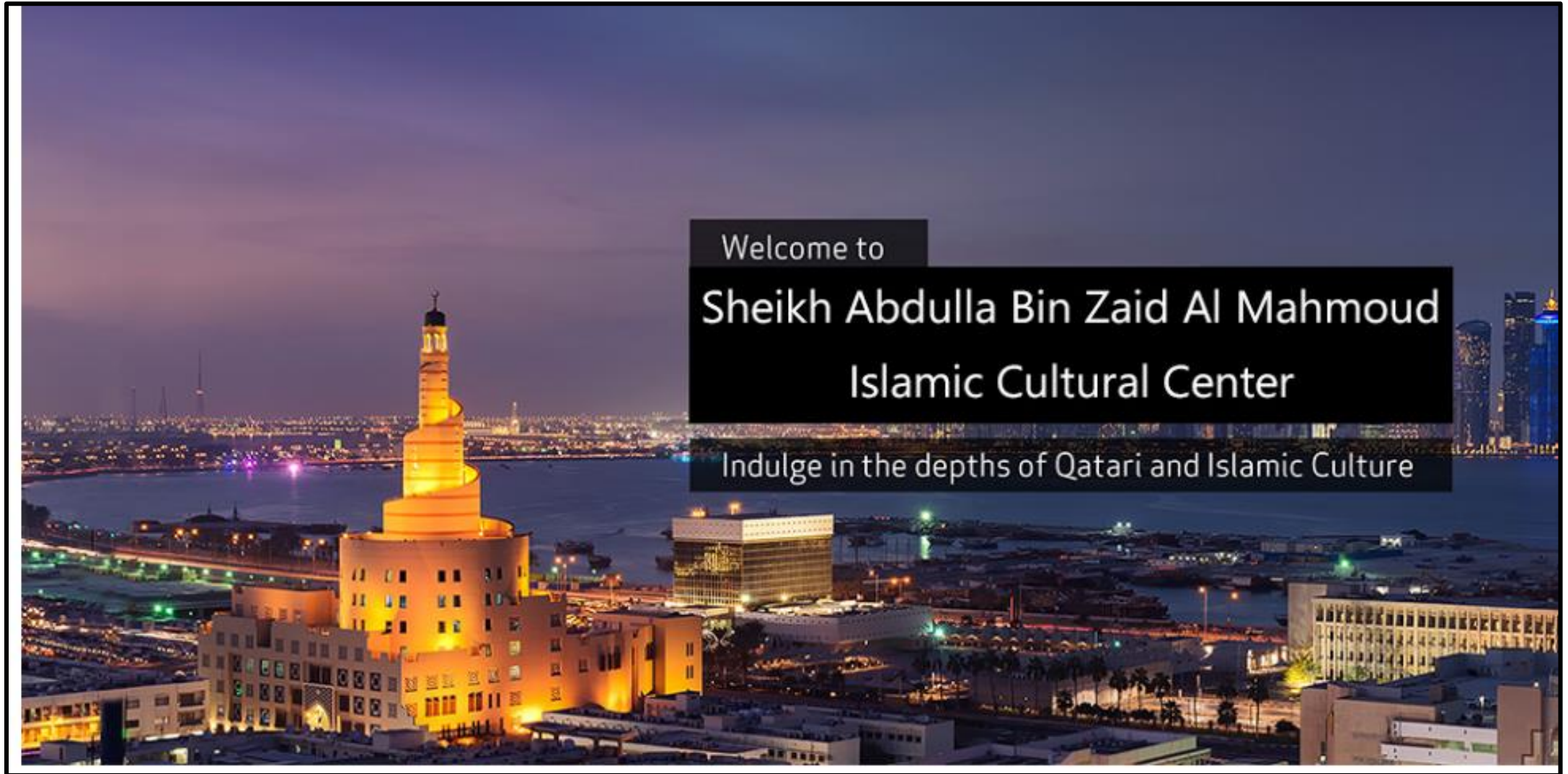
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Sites



Even though it is small, Qatar has many places of interest, primarily concentrated around Doha. There are many sites of historical significance such as forts and castles as well as more recently established spectacles like various artificial islands. Qatar also offers family friendly recreational options like the Doha Zoo. Qatar has a growing tourism industry as a result of these increasing attractions; the country also issues tourist visas more liberally. Qatar has been able to develop elaborate attractions as a result of its wealth and investment, such as an indoor theme park, a replica of a traditional Arab market, the Katara Cultural Village, and the Italian-inspired Villaggio Mall with its own canals and gondolas. The Doha Corniche, a waterfront promenade extending for several kilometers along Doha Bay, is also a popular destination, with remarkable views and numerous diversions to entertain and ample opportunity to walk or enjoy a gathering.

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Welcome to

Sheikh Abdulla Bin Zaid Al Mahmoud
Islamic Cultural Center

Indulge in the depths of Qatari and Islamic Culture

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FBQ Museum

The Museum is a heritage venue that exposes a large diversified collection of unique and extraordinary artefacts from the Jurassic age to the early Islamic period and up to the present day, across a wide range of themes.



Car Museum

Spanning over a century, the breathtaking car collection consists of more than six hundred cars. From trucks to convertibles, steam cars to limousines, we have them all!



Carpet Museum

Featuring patterns, threads and dyes from around the world, across centuries and continents, we have From magnificent hand-woven rugs to the most exclusive carpets on display.

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Tuesday, November 20, 2018

Eighth Katara Traditional Dhow Festival begins today (Tuesday).

Under the patronage of the Amir HH Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Eighth Katara Traditional Dhow Festival will begin at Katara beach today...



Monday, July 30, 2018

Katara inks a twinning agreement between S'hail and "The Game Fair" exhibition

Katara's International Hunting and Falcons Exhibition "S'hail" signed a 5 years long partnership and twinning agreement with the famous British based...



Friday, June 15, 2018

Katara Celebrates Eid with an array of special festivities

Within festivities of the Holy Eid al Fitr, the Cultural Village Foundation (Katara) received a large number of visitors of different age groups and...

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