

Qatar: Governance, Security, and U.S. Policy

(name redacted)

Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs

September 7, 2016

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

R44533

Summary

The state of Qatar, a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Oman), has employed its ample financial resources to try to “punch above its weight” on regional and international affairs. Qatar has intervened, directly and indirectly, in several regional conflicts—sometimes in partnership with the United States and sometimes along with other GCC states. It has also sought to establish itself as an indispensable interlocutor on some issues, such as those involving the Palestinian Islamist organization Hamas, the Taliban insurgent group in Afghanistan, some Syrian rebel groups, Lebanon, and Sudan.

Qatar’s efforts to promote what they assert are new models of Arab governance and relationships between Islam and the state have sometimes caused disputes with Qatar’s GCC allies. The voluntary relinquishing of power in 2013 by Qatar’s former Amir (ruler), Shaykh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, departed sharply from GCC patterns of governance in which leaders generally remain in power for life. Qatar’s support for regional Muslim Brotherhood organizations caused significant diplomatic confrontations with Saudi Arabia and the UAE, in particular, which assert that the Brotherhood is a threat to regional security and to the domestic security of the GCC states themselves. On Iran, Qatar has generally adopted a middle ground within the GCC by supporting efforts to limit Iran’s regional influence while maintaining dialogue with Iranian leaders.

As do the other GCC leaders, Qatar’s leaders apparently view the United States as the guarantor of Gulf security. Qatar hosts about 10,000 U.S. forces at its largest military facilities, including the regional headquarters for U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM). Some of these forces are involved in operations all over the region, including Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) against the Islamic State organization in Iraq and Syria. The United States and Qatar have had a formal Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) since 1992, which provides for the hosting, sales of U.S. arms to Qatar, U.S. training, and other defense cooperation.

The Qatari government is helping the United States combat Islamist terrorist organizations. However, radical Islamist organizations profess ideologies that are attractive to some Qatari citizens, and there have been repeated accusations by international observers that wealthy Qataris have contributed funds and services to these groups. Members of Congress generally have taken into account these and all the other aspects of Qatar’s policies in consideration of U.S. arms sales to Qatar.

Even though Qatar’s former Amir stepped down voluntarily, U.S. and international reports criticize Qatar for numerous human rights problems, most of which are common to the other GCC states. A recent Gulf-wide trend also apparent in Qatar has been a crackdown on dissent against the ruling establishment on social media networks. Qatar is also the only one of the smaller GCC states that has not yet formed a legislative body, even though such a body, and elections for it, have been long promised.

Qatar is wrestling with the downturn in global crude oil prices since 2014, as are the other GCC states, Qatar appeared to be better positioned to weather the downturn than are most of the other GCC states because of its development of a large natural gas export infrastructure and its small population. However, natural gas prices are also down, and Qatar shares with virtually all the other GCC states a lack of economic diversification and reliance on revenues from sales of hydrocarbon products.

For more, see CRS In Focus IF10351, *Qatar*, by (name redacted) .

Contents

Brief History	1
Governance and Human Rights	3
Governance	3
Human Rights Issues	6
Freedom of Expression	6
Women’s Rights	6
Trafficking in Persons and Labor Issues	6
Religious Freedom	7
Foreign Policy	7
Qatar and the GCC	8
Iran	9
Syria	9
Israeli-Palestinian Dispute	10
Afghanistan	11
Other Mediation Efforts	11
U.S. – Qatari Defense and Security Cooperation	12
Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA)	12
U.S. Arms Sales to Qatar	13
Counterterrorism Cooperation	14
Economic Issues	16
U.S.-Qatar Economic Relations	17

Figures

Figure 1. Qatar At-A-Glance	2
Figure 2. Map of Qatari Energy Resources and Select Infrastructure	18

Tables

Table 1. Senior Leaders of Qatar	4
--	---

Contacts

Author Contact Information	18
----------------------------------	----

Brief History

Prior to 1867, Qatar was ruled by the leaders of neighboring Bahrain, the Al Khalifa family. That year, following an uprising against the Al Khalifa, Britain, then the main Western power in the Persian Gulf region, installed the head of a leading Qatari family, Muhammad bin Thani Al Thani, as ruler of what is now Qatar. In 1916, in the aftermath of World War I and the demise of the Ottoman Empire, Qatar and Britain signed an agreement under which Qatar formally became a British protectorate.

In 1971, after Britain announced it would no longer exercise responsibility for Persian Gulf security, Qatar and Bahrain considered joining with the seven emirates (principalities) that were then called the “Trucial States” to form the United Arab Emirates. However, Qatar and Bahrain decided to become independent rather than join that union. The UAE was separately formed in late 1971. Qatar adopted its first written constitution in April 1970 and became fully independent on September 1, 1971. The United States opened an embassy in Doha in 1973.

The Al Thani family claims descent from the central Arabian tribe of Banu Tamim, the tribe to which Shaykh Muhammad ibn Abd Al Wahhab, the founder of Wahhabism, belonged.¹ Thus, Qatar officially subscribes to Wahhabism, a conservative Islamic tradition that it shares with Saudi Arabia. However, Qatar has also welcomed members of the Muslim Brotherhood who have been persecuted in other states, such as in Egypt and Syria, and has hosted Islamic scholars who adhere to the Brotherhood’s traditions, such as Egyptian cleric Yusuf al-Qaradawi. At the same time, Qatari leaders have reportedly insisted that these activists remain focused on political activities only outside Qatar.²

¹ Information in this section is taken from: Bernard Haykel. “Qatar and Islamism.” Policy Brief: Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre. February 2013.

² Ibid.

Figure I. Qatar At-A-Glance



Area	11,586 sq km (slightly smaller than Connecticut).
People	<p><i>Population:</i> 2.2 million (July 2015 estimate), of which about 80% are expatriates.</p> <p><i>Religions:</i> Muslim 77.5%, of which about 90% are Sunni; Christian 8.5%; other (mainly Hindu and other Indian religions) 14%. Figures include expatriates.</p> <p><i>Ethnic Groups:</i> Arab 40%; Pakistani 18%; Indian 18%; Iranian 10%, other 14%. Figures include expatriates. Virtually all citizens are Arab.</p>
Economy	<p><i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP):</i> \$324 billion (2015) on purchasing power parity (ppp) basis.</p> <p><i>GDP per capita:</i> \$145,000 (2015) on ppp basis.</p> <p><i>Inflation:</i> 1.6% (2015).</p> <p><i>Export Partners:</i> (In descending order) Japan, South Korea, India, China, Singapore, UAE.</p> <p><i>Import Partners:</i> (In descending order) United States, China, UAE, Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy, Saudi Arabia.</p>
Oil and Gas	<p><i>Oil Exports:</i> Slightly more than 700,000 barrels per day. Negligible amounts to the United States.</p> <p><i>Natural Gas Exports:</i> Almost 125 billion cubic meters in 2014.</p>

Source: Graphic created by CRS. Map borders and cities generated by (name redacted) using data from Department of State, 2013; Esri, 2013; and Google Maps, 2013. At-a-glance information from CIA World Factbook, May 2016.

Governance and Human Rights

Governance

Qatar's governing structure approximates that of the other GCC states. The country is led by a hereditary Amir (literally prince, but interpreted as "ruler"), Shaykh³ Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani. Amir Tamim, who became Amir in June 2013 when his father, Amir Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, relinquished power voluntarily. The Amir governs through a prime minister, who is a member of the Al Thani family, and a cabinet, several of whom are members of the Al Thani family or of prominent allied families. Amir Tamim serves concurrently as Minister of Defense, although most of the defense policy functions are performed by the Minister of State for Defense, a position with slightly lower status than that of full minister. The Minister of State for Defense post is held by Khalid bin Muhammad al-Attiyah, who was Foreign Minister until January 2016. A dynamic young ruling family member, Shaykh Muhammad bin Abd al-Rahman Al Thani, was given the Foreign Minister position at that time. Earlier, in November 2014, Amir Tamim appointed a younger brother, Shaykh Abdullah bin Hamad, as deputy Amir and the heir apparent. The Prime Minister, Shaykh Abdullah bin Nasir bin Khalifa Al Thani, serves concurrently as Interior Minister; he took those posts when Amir Tamim assumed the rulership.

As is typical in the GCC states, political parties are banned. Unlike Kuwait and Bahrain, in Qatar there are no well-defined or publicly active "political societies" that act as the equivalent of parties. Unlike in Bahrain, Oman, and to a lesser extent, Kuwait, there were no significant protests in Qatar during the "Arab Spring" uprising of 2011, and there have not been any public demonstrations critical of the government in recent years. Disputes and disagreements within the leadership, and between leaders and citizens, tend to be aired in private as part of a process of consensus building.⁴

Then-Amir Hamad put a revised constitution to a public referendum on April 29, 2003, and it achieved a 98% "yes" vote. Nevertheless, it left in place significant limitations: for example, it affirms that Qatar is a hereditary emirate. Some western experts also criticize Qatar's constitution for specifying Islamic law as the main source of legislation.⁵ Further, the constitution's stipulation that a national legislative authority will consist of a 45-person Advisory Council (*Majlis Ash-Shura*), of which two-thirds (30 seats) will be elected, has not yet been implemented. Plans to hold elections for the Council have been repeatedly delayed and, in 2013, then-Amir Hamad issued a decree extending the term of the current, all-appointed Council. If and when the Advisory Council is formed, it will have far greater power than the current Council, including the ability to remove ministers by a two-thirds majority vote; to approve a national budget; and to draft and vote on proposed legislation; such legislation will become law with a two-thirds majority vote and concurrence by the Amir.

In 2008, the government and the existing Advisory Council reached agreement on the criteria for suffrage and candidacy; naturalized Qataris who have been citizens for at least ten years will be eligible to vote, and those whose fathers were born in Qatar will be eligible to run. Qatar's failure

³ Shaykh is an honorific term.

⁴ The Economist. "Qatar: Democracy? That's for Other Arabs." June 8, 2013. <http://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21579063-rumours-change-top-do-not-include-moves-democracy-democracy-thats>

⁵ Amy Hawthorne. "Qatar's New Constitution: Limited Reform from the Top." August 26, 2008. <http://carnegieendowment.org/sada/?fa=21605>

to hold elections for a new Advisory Council makes it the only GCC state other than Saudi Arabia to have not held elections for any of the seats in a national legislative body.

Qatari officials note that the country already holds elections, for a 29-seat Central Municipal Council. Elections for the fourth Council (each serving a four-year term) were held on May 13, 2015. The Council advises the Minister of Municipality and Urban Affairs on local public services. Voter registration and turnout—21,735 voters registered out of an estimate 150,000 eligible voters, and 15,171 of those voted—were lower than observers expected.⁶ The relatively low participation rate in the latest election could suggest that Qatari citizens view the Council as lacking influence.

Table 1. Senior Leaders of Qatar

Position	Leader
Amir (ruler) and Minister of Defense	Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani
Deputy Amir and Crown Prince (heir apparent)	Abdullah bin Hamad Al Thani
Prime Minister and Minister of Interior	Abdullah bin Nasir bin Khalifa Al Thani
Deputy Prime Minister	Ahmad bin Abdallah al-Mahmud
Minister of State for Defense Affairs	Khalid bin Muhammad Al-Attiyah
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Muhammad bin Abd al-Rahman Al Thani
Minister of Finance	Ali Sharif al-Imadi
Ambassador to the United States	Muhammad bin Jaham al-Kuwari

Source: Central Intelligence Agency “Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments.”

⁶ Department of State. Human Rights Report for 2015: Qatar. p.13.

Qatari Leadership



Shaykh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani

Shaykh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani was born on June 3, 1980. He is the fourth son of the former Amir, Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, and the ninth Al Thani ruler in Qatar. He was appointed heir apparent in August 2003 when his elder brother, Shaykh Jasim, renounced his claim reportedly based on his father's lack of confidence in Shaykh Jasim's ability to lead. Shaykh Tamim became Amir on June 25, 2014 when Amir Hamad stepped down voluntarily to pave the way for the accession of a new generation of leadership. Amir Tamim was educated at Great Britain's Sherbourne School and graduated from its Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst in 1998, from which his father graduated in 1971. Concurrently, Amir Tamim heads the Qatari Investment Authority, which has billions of dollars of investments in Europe, including in Harrod's department store in London, the United States, and elsewhere.



Shaykh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani

Amir Tamim's father, *Shaykh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani*, took power in June 1995, when his father, Amir Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, was in Europe. Amir Hamad took power in a fashion similar to his father. In 1972, after finishing his education in Britain and assuming command of some Qatari military units, Hamad had helped his father depose his grandfather in a bloodless seizure of power while then-Amir Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani was on a hunting trip in Iran.

While Shaykh Hamad is no longer Qatar's ruler, he, his wife, and several of their other children remain key figures in the ruling establishment. Qatari media refer to Shaykh Hamad as "The Father Amir" and acknowledge that he has some continuing role in defense matters, although observers report that he influences many aspects of policy. His favored wife (of three), Shaykha Moza al-Misnad Al Thani, chairs the powerful Qatar Foundation for Education, Science, and Community Development (QF). The QF runs Doha's Education City, where several western universities have established branches, and which is a large investor in the United States and Europe. One daughter (and full sister of the current Amir), Shaykha Mayassa, chairs the Qatar Museums, a major buyer of global artwork. Another daughter, Shaykha Hind, is vice chairman of the QF. Both daughters graduated from Duke University. Another relative, Hamad bin Jasim Al Thani, remains active in Qatar's investment activities and international circles. During Amir Hamad's rule, Shaykh Hamad bin Jasim was Foreign Minister, Prime Minister, and architect of Qatar's relatively independent foreign policy.

Sources: <http://www.mofa.gov>, Wikipedia, author conversations with Qatari and U.S. officials.

Human Rights Issues⁷

The State Department report on human rights in Qatar for 2015 identifies several major human rights problems, most of them related to the closed Qatari political structure. Among them are: restrictions on freedoms of speech, the press, assembly and access to a fair trial for persons held under the “Protection of Society Law” and “Combating Terrorism Law.” Other human rights concerns expressed by the State Department include restrictions on freedom of religion and movement, legal and institutional discrimination against women, and the unresolved legal status of so-called “stateless persons,” or “*bidoons*.”⁸

Freedom of Expression

Like virtually all the other GCC states since the 2011 “Arab Spring” uprisings, Qatar has issued new laws that severely restrict freedom of expression and increase penalties for criticizing the ruling establishment. In 2014, the government approved a new cybercrime law that provides for up to three years in prison for anyone convicted of threatening Qatar’s security, and forces Internet providers in Qatar to block “objectionable” content. A November 2015 law increased penalties for removing or expressing contempt at the national flag, the GCC flag, or the flag of any international organization. However, the country continues to host the Al Jazeera network, which has evolved from a Qatar government-funded station into a global media outlet.

Women’s Rights

According to the State Department human rights report for 2015, “legal, cultural, and institutional discrimination existed against women, noncitizens, and foreign workers.” Women drive and own property, and constitute about 15% of business owners and more than a third of the overall workforce (this includes such professional positions as managers and professors). There is one female minister, Minister of Public Health Hanan al-Kuwari, a member of the powerful Kuwari family and previously managing director of the Hamad Medical Corporation - most of the other small GCC states have more than one female minister in their current cabinets. The law criminalizes rape, with the penalty being death if the perpetrator is a relative or guardian of the victim. There is no specific law criminalizing domestic violence.

Trafficking in Persons⁹ and Labor Issues

The State Department’s Trafficking in Persons report for 2016 maintains Qatar at the ranking of “Tier 2: Watch List”—one level below “Tier 3, the worst ranking. The report assesses that the government as not fully complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but that it is making significant efforts to do so. According to the report, during the reporting period, Qatar “did not demonstrate overall increasing anti-trafficking efforts compared to the previous reporting period.” Qatar is a destination country for men and women subjected to forced labor and, to a much lesser extent, forced prostitution. Female domestic workers are particularly vulnerable to trafficking due to their isolation in private residences and lack of protection under Qatari labor laws.

⁷ Much of the information in this section is based on: Department of State. Country Reports on Human Rights for 2015: Qatar. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/253155.pdf>.

⁸ *Bidoon* is the Arabic word for “without,” and refers to persons without documentation for their residency in country.

⁹ This section is based on the State Department “Trafficking in Persons” report for 2016. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258881.pdf>

Regarding U.S. assessments of broader labor rights, Qatari law does not adequately protect the rights of workers to form and join independent unions, conduct legal strikes, or bargain collectively. The law does not prohibit anti-union discrimination or provide for reinstatement of workers fired for union activity. In October 2015, the government enacted a reform to its labor policy in an effort to curb abuses of its large population of foreign workers. It changed the “*kafala*” system (sponsorship requirement for foreign workers) to enable employees to switch employers at the end of their labor contracts rather than having to leave Qatar when their contracts end. Nevertheless, some critics say that, in practice, the reform will likely only modestly increase freedoms for foreign workers.¹⁰ In connection with Qatar’s preparation to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup soccer tournament, additional engineers, construction workers, and other labor have been hired to work in Qatar. Some companies report not being paid for work and a lack of dispute resolution, causing salary delays or non-payment. Some reports suggest the government is worried about being cheated by international corporations.¹¹

Religious Freedom¹²

Qatar’s constitution stipulates that Islam is the state religion, and national law incorporates secular legal traditions as well as Islamic law. Islamic law is “a main source of legislation.” The law recognizes only Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. Adherents of unrecognized religions, such as Hindus, Buddhist, and Bahais, are generally allowed to worship privately, but do not have authorized facilities in which to practice their religions. The overwhelming majority (possibly as much as 95%) of Qatari citizens are Sunni Muslims, possibly explaining why there have been no outward signs of sectarian schisms within the citizenry. Since 2015, the government has permitted eight registered Christian denominations to worship publicly at the Mesaymir Religious Complex, and it has allowed the Evangelical Churches Alliance Qatar to break ground on the first new church to be built in Qatar in several years.

Foreign Policy

Qatar has used its ample financial resources to implement a foreign policy characterized by engagement with a wide range of regional actors, many of which are at odds with each other. In so doing, Qatar has emerged as a key mediator in regional conflicts and its foreign policy has sometimes contradicted that of de-facto GCC leader Saudi Arabia. Qatar has engaged Israeli officials while at the same time hosting leaders of Hamas. Qatari leaders have also maintained consistent ties to Iranian leaders and Iran’s main ally, Lebanese Hezbollah, while at the same time hosting U.S. forces that Tehran calls a major threat to Iran and an unwarranted Western interference in Persian Gulf affairs. Qatar has hosted an office of the Afghan Taliban movement, and facilitated talks between the United States and the Taliban. As have some of the other GCC states, Qatar has sought, in some cases using its own military forces, to shape the outcome of regional uprising since 2011. Examples of such intervention by Qatar include its participation in airstrikes to facilitate the ouster of Libyan leader Mu’ammar Al Qadhafi and its support for Sunni groups battling to overthrow President Bashar al Asad of Syria. Qatar also developed some ties to

¹⁰ James Dorsey. “New Qatari Labour Law: Too Little, Too Late.” *Huffington Post*, October 28, 2015.

¹¹ Qatar ranks 68th on the World Bank’s ease of doing business rankings. *Doing Business 2016*, Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency, p. 228. Available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>. “Qatar building boom proves a challenge for foreign construction firms.” Reuters, June 23, 2016.

¹² This section is based on the State Department report on International Religious Freedom for 2015. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/256497.pdf>

the Al Nusra Front rebel group in Syria as part of an apparent effort to persuade the group to sever its links to Al Qaeda.

Qatar and the GCC

Qatar is a member of the GCC and managing periodic differences with the other GCC states is a significant priority. One such difference has been Qatar's embrace of Muslim Brotherhood figures and movements that have been part of the post-2011 political struggles in several Arab states.¹³ That difference widened to the point where Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Bahrain withdrew their ambassadors from Doha in March 2014, and some of the other Gulf states criticized Qatar in private as a supporter of regional terrorism.¹⁴ The Ambassadors returned to Doha in November 2014 in exchange for a reported pledge by Qatar not to allow leading Brotherhood figures to operate in Qatar.¹⁵

In Egypt, after the fall of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in 2011, the Muslim Brotherhood-linked party there won a parliamentary majority and one of its leaders, Muhammad Morsi, won presidential elections in 2012. Qatar's support for Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood organization in Egypt contributed to a significant rift between Qatar on one side and Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which strongly backed Morsi's ouster by Egypt's military in 2013. Qatar reportedly provided as much as \$5 billion in aid to the Morsi government.¹⁶

In Libya, Qatar joined the United States and several GCC and other partner countries in air operations to help oust Qadhafi in 2011. Subsequently, however, Qatar supported Muslim Brotherhood-linked factions in Libya opposed by the UAE, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.¹⁷

Qatar and Bahrain have resolved a territorial dispute dating back to the 18th century, when the ruling families of both countries controlled parts of the Arabian peninsula. Qatar and Bahrain agreed to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 1991 after clashes in 1986 in which Qatar landed military personnel on a man-made reef (Fasht al-Dibal) that was in dispute. In March 2001, the ICJ sided with Bahrain on the central dispute over the Hawar Islands, but with Qatar on ownership of the Fasht al-Dibal reef and the town of Zubara on the Qatari mainland, where some members of the ruling Al Khalifa family of Bahrain are buried. Two smaller islands, Janan and Hadd Janan, were ruled not part of the Hawar Islands and awarded to Qatar. Qatar expressed disappointment over the ruling but accepted it as binding.

Yemen

In 2015, Qatar joined the Saudi-led military coalition that is battling Iran-backed Zaidi Shiite Houthi rebels in Yemen. Qatari combat aircraft have conducted strikes against Houthi and allied positions that month. In September 2015, Qatar deployed about 1,000 military personnel, along with armor, to Yemen in support of the Saudi-led effort. In November 2015, Qatar announced its only combat death in Yemen.

¹³ "Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Bahrain End Rift with Qatar, Return Ambassadors." Reuters, November 16, 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-summit-ambassadors-idUSKCN0J00Y420141116>

¹⁴ Author conversations with GCC officials. 2013-2015.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Final-PDF-English.pdf>

¹⁷ U.N. Security Council. Final Report of the Panel of Experts on Libya Established Pursuant to Resolution 1973 (2011). March 9, 2016. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2016/209

Qatar's involvement in the Yemen war represents a policy shift from Qatar's 2006-7 mediation efforts between the Houthis and the government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who left office in 2012 following an "Arab Spring" uprising in Yemen. That mediation reportedly was hindered by Saudi Arabia, which viewed Qatar as an interloper in Yemeni issues that have historically been mediated by Saudi Arabia.

Iran

Qatar's involvement in the war in Yemen reflects its commitment to stand with its GCC allies and the United States to counter Iran strategically. Qatar enforced international sanctions against Iran during 2010-2016, and no Qatari entities were designated by the United States as violating sanctions imposed on Iran. Amir Tamim has attended both U.S.-GCC summits (May 2015 at Camp David and April 2016 in Saudi Arabia), a summit process established to address GCC concerns about the July 2015 U.S.-led multilateral agreement on Iran's nuclear program (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, JCPOA). The GCC states publicly expressed support for the JCPOA while expressing concerns about what the GCC states claim is aggressive Iranian behavior in the region, including support for Shiite and other pro-Iran governments and movements in the region.¹⁸

At the same time, Qatari leaders engage regularly with their Iranian counterparts, in part to avoid antagonizing Iran. Qatar and Iran have shared a large natural gas field in the Persian Gulf without incident, although some Iranian officials have occasionally accused Qatar of cheating with regard to the arrangement.¹⁹ Amir Tamim has, at times, had direct conversations with Iran's elected President Hassan Rouhani.²⁰ In February 2010, Shaykh Tamim, who was at that time the Crown Prince/heir apparent, visited Iran for high-level talks with Iranian leaders. Qatar withdrew its Ambassador from Tehran in January 2016 in solidarity with Saudi Arabia, which was in a dispute with Iran over the Saudi execution of a dissident Shiite cleric. However, Qatar did not break relations with Tehran outright, as did Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Qatar did join the February 2016 GCC declaration that it considers Lebanese Hezbollah to be a terrorist organization and that GCC citizens should not stay in or travel to Lebanon.

Syria

By many accounts, and despite denials by Qatari officials, the country has been active in supporting anti-Asad rebels in Syria, including by providing weaponry.²¹ Qatar reportedly has supported anti-Assad factions in Syria that compete with and sometimes fight anti-Asad factions supported by Saudi Arabia and UAE. Also, Qatar reportedly has been a close partner of Turkey in

¹⁸ The U.S.-GCC summits have resulted in new U.S. commitments to assist the GCC states against Iran and other regional threats, including through new arms sales, counter-terrorism cooperation, countering cyber-attacks, joint military exercises, and other measures. See: White House Office of the Press Secretary. "Annex to U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council Joint Statement." May 14, 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/05/14/annex-us-gulf-cooperation-council-camp-david-joint-statement>

¹⁹ "Iran, Qatar, Face Off Over North Field, South Pars. Oil and Gas News," June 6-12, 2016. http://www.oilandgasnewswworldwide.com/Article/35647/Iran,_Qatar_face_off_over_North_Field,_South_Pars

²⁰ "Iran, Qatar Seek Improved Relations Despite Differences." Al Arabiya, June 2015. <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2015/06/19/Iran-Qatar-seek-improved-relations-despite-differences.html>

²¹ Mark Mazzetti and Matt Apuzzo. "U.S. Relies Heavily on Saudi Money to Support Syrian Rebels." New York Times, January 23, 2016. http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/24/world/middleeast/us-relies-heavily-on-saudi-money-to-support-syrian-rebels.html?_r=0

supporting rebel factions, perhaps explaining in part why it has allowed Turkey to develop a new military base in Qatar. The base opened in April 2016.²² At the same time, Qatar has had some ties to a faction fighting in Syria, Jabhat al Nusra (JAN), that is designated by the United States as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO).²³ Qatar's apparent intent in establishing such ties had been to induce the group to sever its ties to Al Qaeda, which it formally did in July 2016. Qatari mediation also succeeded on a few occasions in obtaining the release of Lebanese and Western prisoners captured by the group. Qatar has flown some airstrikes in Syria against the Islamic State as part of the U.S.-led coalition battling that organization. In the wake of Russia's direct intervention in the Syria conflict in September 2015, Amir Tamim visited Russia in January 2016 and reiterated Qatar's long-standing support for a negotiated solution to the conflict.

Israeli-Palestinian Dispute

Qatar's independent foreign policy has positioned the Gulf state to potentially play a constructive role in Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations, should they resume. One year after taking power, then-Amir Hamad welcomed then-Prime Minister of Israel Shimon Peres and allowed Israel to open a formal trade office in Doha. That went beyond Qatar's dropping of the secondary Arab League boycott of Israel, a step it took in 1993 in concert with all the GCC states. In April 2008, then-Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni visited Qatar to attend a government-sponsored annual conference (the "Doha Forum"), and met with then-Amir Hamad.²⁴ Nevertheless, Qatar ordered the Israeli offices in Doha closed in January 2009 at the height of an Israel-Hamas conflict that broke out that month. The offices have not reopened, in part because of the stagnation in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process in recent years. Amir Tamim has regularly criticized Israel, accusing it of severe abuses against the Palestinians and insincerity in seeking a political solution to the dispute.²⁵ Still, small levels of direct Israel-Qatar trade have continued since the closure; Israeli exports to Qatar consist mostly of machinery and technology, and imports from Qatar are primarily plastics.²⁶

Qatar also has pursued extensive involvement with the Palestinians, including the Palestinian Authority (PA) as well as Hamas, which has exercised de-facto control of the Gaza Strip since 2007. Qatar's leaders express consistent support for Palestinian efforts for full United Nations membership and recognition, while at the same time backing negotiations between the Palestinians and Israel. Qatar's hosting of Hamas political bureau head Khalid Mishal and its financial aid to the Gaza Strip have, however, incurred criticism as support for terrorism. Qatari officials assert that the country funds only humanitarian and civilian projects that benefit the residents of the Gaza Strip and have no military applications. In 2016, Qatar has used its ties to Hamas leaders to host reconciliation talks between Hamas and Fatah, which is the dominant faction of the PA, but those talks have not borne fruit to date.²⁷

²² "Turkey Opens First Mideast Military Base in Qatar. Voice of America News, May 10, 2016.

²³ Al Jazeera, December 2, 2015. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/12/lebanese-hostages-released-prisoner-swap-151201072408599.html>

²⁴ "Qatar and Israel: A Strategic but Complicated Alliance." *Fanack Chronicle of the Middle East and North Africa*. April 27, 2013.

²⁵ "Israel Doesn't Want Peace: Emir." *Qatar The Peninsula*, September 29, 2015. <http://www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/qatar/353598/israel-doesn-t-want-peace-emir>

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Rasha Abou Jalal. "Why Does Hamas, Fatah Reconciliation Keep Failing?" *Al Monitor*, March 8, 2016.

Afghanistan

Qatar did not deploy forces to support U.S.-led military operations in Afghanistan, but it has served as a mediator between the United States and the Taliban insurgency. Unlike Saudi Arabia and UAE, Qatar did not recognize the Taliban as the legitimate government of Kabul when the movement ruled during 1996-2001 but it allowed some Taliban representatives to reside in Doha and engage in contacts with U.S. and other officials. In June 2013, the Taliban opened a representative office in Qatar, but it violated U.S.-Qatar-Taliban understandings by raising of a flag of the former Taliban regime on the building. Qatar, at U.S. request, closed the office. Taliban officials remained in Qatar, and revived U.S.-Taliban talks led to the May 31, 2014, exchange of captured U.S. soldier Bowe Bergdahl for five Taliban figures held by the United States and the prison facility in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The five released to Qatar were Mullah Mohammad Fazl, the chief of staff of the Taliban's military; Noorullah Noori, the Taliban commander in northern Afghanistan; Khairullah Khairkhwa, the Taliban regime Interior Minister; Mohammad Nabi Omari, a Taliban official; and Abdul Haq Wasiq, the Taliban regime's deputy intelligence chief. The five were banned from traveling outside Qatar for at least one year. That deadline expired on June 1, 2015, but Qatari officials extended the travel ban until there is an agreed solution that would ensure the five do not rejoin the Taliban insurgency.

In May 2015, the Pugwash International Conference on Science and World Affairs convened talks in Qatar between Taliban representatives and Afghan officials, acting in their personal capacities. The meetings reportedly resulted in agreement for the Taliban to reopen its office in Qatar, to serve as a location for further talks, and for possible amendments to the Afghan constitution should a settlement be reached—a concept previously rejected by the Afghan government.²⁸ The head of the recently re-opened Taliban office in Qatar, Sher Mohammad Stanekzai, reportedly pledged allegiance to the head of the Taliban movement, Haibatullah Akhunzadeh, who was announced as the replacement to Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansour in late May 2016, days after his death at the hands of a U.S. strike.²⁹

Other Mediation Efforts³⁰

Qatar's efforts to mediate regional disputes have taken several other forms. In May 2008, Qatar brokered the "Doha Agreement" to resolve a political crisis in Lebanon that had resulted in fighting between Lebanon government forces and Iran's main regional ally, Hezbollah. Qatar's acceptance by the various Lebanese factions as a mediator stemmed, at least in part, from Qatar's role in helping reconstruct Lebanon after the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah war, and from then-Amir Hamad's post-war visit to Hezbollah strongholds in Lebanon.

Somewhat outside the traditional Middle East, Qatar has played an active role in mediating conflict over Sudan's Darfur region. In 2010, Qatar helped broker a series of agreements, collectively known as the Doha Agreements, between the government and various rebel factions. Qatar's grants and promises of investment reportedly were pivotal to achieving these outcomes.

²⁸ Author meeting with Pugwash representatives. June 2015.

²⁹ "Head of Taliban's Qatar Office Pledges Allegiance to New Chief." May 27, 2016. Pakistan Daily Times. <http://dailytimes.com.pk/khyber-pakhtunkhwa/27-May-16/head-of-talibans-qatar-office-pledges-allegiance-to-new-chief>

³⁰ For more information on Qatar's mediation efforts, see: Sultan Barakat, Brookings Doha Center publication "Qataru Mediation: Between Ambition and Achievement." <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Final-PDF-English.pdf>

U.S. – Qatari Defense and Security Cooperation

U.S. defense and security relations with Qatar developed during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war. The six Gulf monarchies formed the GCC in late 1981 as a response to the threat posed by Iran in that war, and they financially and diplomatically backed Iraq despite political and ideological differences with Iraq's Saddam Hussein. In an apparent attempt to intimidate the Gulf states into reducing their support for Iraq, Iran attacked international shipping in the Gulf and some Gulf state oil loading facilities. In part because Iran did not target Qatari facilities, Qatar and the United States did not develop extensive defense cooperation during that period.

After Iraq invaded GCC member Kuwait in August 1990, all the GCC countries sided with the U.S.-led military coalition that expelled Iraq from Kuwait in February 1991. Still, Qatar remained dependent largely on French-made combat systems and U.S.-Qatar defense relations remained strained over Qatar's illicit procurement in the late 1980s of U.S.-made "Stinger" shoulder-held anti-aircraft missiles.³¹ In January 1991, Qatari armored forces helped coalition troops defeat an Iraqi attack on the Saudi town of Khafji. After the expulsion of Iraq from Kuwait, U.S.-Qatari defense relations deepened and the two countries signed a formal Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA). Since then, defense cooperation has expanded and deepened, including through U.S. sales of increasingly sophisticated arms and missile defense systems.

Qatar is one of the wealthiest states in the world on a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) basis. It receives virtually no U.S. security or economic assistance of any kind, although at times small amounts have been provided to help Qatar develop capabilities to prevent smuggling and the movement of terrorists or proliferation-related gear into Qatar or around its waterways.

Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA)

The United States and Qatar signed a formal defense cooperation agreement (DCA) on June 23, 1992. The DCA was renewed for 10 years, reportedly with some modifications, in December 2013. The text of the pact is classified, but it reportedly provided for U.S. military access to Qatari military facilities, pre-positioning of U.S. armor and other military equipment, and U.S. training of Qatar's military forces.³²

Approximately 10,000 U.S. troops are currently deployed at the various facilities in Qatar.³³ Most are U.S. Air Force personnel based at the large Al Udeid air base southwest of Doha, working as part of the Coalition Forward Air Component Command (CFACC).³⁴ The air field, which also hosts the forward headquarters for U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), has been steadily expanded and enhanced with Qatari as well as some U.S. military construction funding. Qatar invested about \$1 billion to construct the base in the 1990s. The U.S. Army component of U.S. Central Command pre-positions armor (enough to outfit one brigade) at Camp As Sayliyah,³⁵ and

³¹ Elaine Sciolino. "Qatar Rejects U.S. Demand for Return of Illicit Stingers." *New York Times*, June 28, 1988. Congress responded to the Qatari Stinger acquisition by enacting a ban on arms sales to Qatar (Section 566(d) of P.L. 100-461). The ban was repealed by Section 568 of the foreign aid appropriations act for FY1991 (P.L. 101-513).

³² U.S. Library of Congress. *Country Studies: Persian Gulf States*. Some provisions of DCA's with other GCC states are discussed in Sami Hajjar, *U.S. Military Presence in the Gulf: Challenges and Prospects* (U.S. Army War College: Strategic Studies Institute), March 2002, p. 27.

³³ "Turkey Opens First Mideast Military Base in Qatar." *Voice of America News*. May 10, 2016. <http://www.voanews.com/content/turkey-opens-first-middle-east-military-base-in-qatar/3323653.html>

³⁴ See: <http://www.afcent.af.mil/>.

³⁵ See: [Global Security.org at: http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/camp-as-sayliyah.htm](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/camp-as-sayliyah.htm)

that armor was deployed in Operation Iraqi Freedom that removed Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq in 2003. The U.S. personnel deployed to Qatar participate in U.S. operations such as Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR) to combat the Islamic State organization in Iraq and Syria. Qatar's own air force participated in some of the first OIR air strikes against Islamic State forces in Syria in late 2014 but, after a few weeks of such operations, Qatar curtailed its participation in the air operations, according to press releases from the U.S. military.

The DCA also reportedly provides for U.S. training of Qatar's military. Qatar's force of about 11,800 is the smallest in the region except for Bahrain. Of that force, about 8,500 are ground forces, 1,800 are naval forces, and 1,500 are air forces. Qatar's armed forces continue to field mostly French-made equipment, such as the AMX-30 main battle tank. Males aged 18-35 are required to perform three to four months of national service, with a reserve commitment of ten years (up to age 40).

U.S. Arms Sales to Qatar

Most of Qatar's arsenal of major combat systems still consists of French-made equipment. However, a growing percentage of its new arms purchases are of U.S. equipment.³⁶

- **Tanks.** Qatar's 30 main battle tanks are French-made AMX-30s. In 2015, Germany exported several "Leopard 2" tanks to Qatar. Qatar has not purchased U.S.-made tanks, to date.
- **Combat Aircraft.** Qatar has 18 combat capable aircraft, of which 12 are French-made Mirage 2000s. In July 2013 Qatar submitted a letter of request to purchase 73 U.S.-made F-15s (similar to those flown by the Saudi Air Force). No U.S. decision on the sale has been announced to date but, press reports in early September 2016 indicate that Administration approval is imminent.³⁷ The FY2016 National Defense Authorization Act (Section 1278 of P.L. 114-92) required a Department of Defense briefing for Congress on the risks and benefits of the F-15 sale, including the effect of such a sale on the U.S. commitment to maintain Israel's "Qualitative Military Edge" (QME) in defense capabilities. Perhaps as a hedge against an adverse U.S. decision on the F-15, Qatar signed a \$7 billion agreement in May 2015 to purchase 24 French-made Rafale aircraft.³⁸
- **Helicopters.** In 2012, the United States sold Qatar AH-64 Apache attack helicopters and related equipment; UH-60 M Blackhawk helicopters; and MH-60 Seahawk helicopters. The total potential value of the sales was estimated at about \$6.6 billion of which about half consisted of the Apache sale.
- **Missile and Rocket Systems.** During 2012-2013, the United States sold Qatar Hellfire air-to-ground missiles, Javelin guided missiles, and M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS), the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS), and the M31A1 Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS). The total potential value of the sales was estimated at about \$665 million. On

³⁶ Information on Qatar's existing military forces and equipment is derived from: The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). "The Military Balance: 2016." Chapter 7: The Middle East and North Africa.

³⁷ Tom Finn and Andrea Shalal. "Exclusive: U.S. Set to Approve Sales of Boeing Fighters to Qatar, Kuwait, Sources Say." *Reuters*, September 1, 2016.

³⁸ Tom Hussain. "Is France Positioning Itself for Lead Role in Persian Gulf?" *McClatchy*, May 1, 2015; "Senators Begin Push for Jet Sales to Kuwait, Qatar." *Defense News*, January 22, 2016.

April 22, 2016, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency notified to Congress a potential sale to Qatar of 252 RIM-116C Rolling Airframe Tactical Missiles and Two RIM 116C-2 Rolling Airframe Telemetry Missiles, plus associated equipment and support, with an estimated sale value of \$260 million.³⁹ On May 26, 2016, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency notified to Congress an additional sale of 10 Javelin launch units and 50 Javelin missiles plus associated equipment and support. The potential sale has an estimated value of \$20 million.⁴⁰

- **Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Systems.** Qatar has purchased various U.S.-made BMD systems, consistent with U.S. efforts to promote a coordinated missile defense capability to protect the Gulf region from Iran's growing ballistic missile arsenal. In 2012, the United States sold Qatar Patriot Configuration 3 (PAC-3) fire units and missiles at an estimated value of nearly \$10 billion. Also that year, the United States agreed to sell Qatar the Terminal High Altitude Area Air Defense (THAAD), the most sophisticated ground-based missile defense system the United States has made available for sale.⁴¹ The UAE ordered that system in 2011, and the delivery and training process for the UAE's THAADs began in late 2015.⁴² However, because of Qatar's budget difficulties discussed below, the THAAD sale has not been finalized to date.⁴³
- *Naval Vessels.* In August 2016, DSCA transmitted a proposed sale to Qatar of an unspecified number of U.S.-made Mk-V fast patrol boats, along with other equipment, with a total estimate value of about \$124 million. In June 2016, Qatar agreed to purchase from Italy four multirole corvette ships, two fast patrol missile ships, and an amphibious logistics ship, with a total value of about \$5.6 billion.⁴⁴

Counterterrorism Cooperation

The record of U.S.-Qatar counter-terrorism cooperation is mixed. In instances in which the United States and Qatar agree on a terrorism threat, cooperation is extensive; however, the two countries do not always agree on which groups or individuals should be characterized as "terrorists." Qatar has sometimes aided or sheltered persons or groups that the United States has designated as terrorist but which Qatari officials assert are legitimate Arab movements pursuing goals with which Qatari officials and citizens often agree. As noted above, Qatar supports the Sunni Islamist Palestinian group Hamas, but it joined the other GCC states in a March 2016 naming of Lebanese Hezbollah—a Shiite Islamist movement heavily supported by Iran—as a terrorist organization. In the past, perhaps before the global threat from the Al Qaeda organization was clear, at least one high-ranking Qatari official provided support to Al Qaeda figures residing

³⁹ Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Transmittal Number 16-07.

⁴⁰ Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Transmittal Number 16-20.

⁴¹ Defense Security Cooperation Agency announcement. November 5, 2012. <http://www.dsca.mil/major-arms-sales/qatar-terminal-high-altitude-area-defense-thaad>

⁴² Adriane Elliot. "Antiballistic Missile System Shared with U.S. Partner." Homepage of the U.S. Army. January 13, 2016. https://www.army.mil/article/160912/Antiballistic_system_shared_with_international_partner/

⁴³ "Lockheed Says Qatar Budget Woes Could Delay Defense Deal." *Wall Street Journal*, April 26, 2016. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/lockheed-says-qatar-budget-woes-could-delay-defense-deal-1461692108>

⁴⁴ "Qatar's EUR5 Billion Naval Deal with Italy Sees Three Ship Types to Be Delivered." IHS Jane's Navy International, June 17, 2016.

in or transiting Qatar, including suspected September 11, 2001, attacks mastermind Khalid Shaykh Mohammad.⁴⁵

The State Department report on international terrorism for 2015 states that “the United States and Qatar maintained a strong partnership in the fight against terrorism.”⁴⁶ As noted in the State Department report, Qatar is cooperating in several ways with the U.S.-led campaign against the Islamic State. In 2015, Qatar asked to participate in the Department’s Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program and continued to participate in and host Global Counterterrorism Forum events. Under the ATA program, participating countries are provided with U.S. training and advice on equipment and techniques to prevent the entry of terrorists or their movement across their borders.

There have not been any recent U.S. official statements asserting that the government of Qatar or any of its senior officials support members of the Al Qaeda organization. Nevertheless, some experts have noted that the government has violated a pledge to the United States not to allow Qatari preachers to conduct what some consider religious incitement in mosques in Education City, where several U.S. universities have branches.⁴⁷ Also, Qatari agencies such as the State Security Bureau and the Ministry of Interior have limited manpower and are reliant on nationals from third countries to fill law enforcement positions—a limitation Qatar has tried to address by employing U.S. and other Western-supplied high technology.⁴⁸

U.S. reports indicate that Qatar has taken steps in recent years to prevent terrorism financing and the movement of suspected terrorists into or through Qatar. The country is a member of the Middle East North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF), a regional financial action task force that coordinates efforts combatting money laundering and terrorism financing. In 2014, the Amir approved Law Number 14, the “Cybercrime Prevention Law,” which criminalized terrorism-linked cyber offenses, and clarified that it is illegal to use an information network to contact a terrorist organization or raise funds for terrorist groups, or to promote the ideology of terrorist organizations. Nevertheless, according to the Department of State, “entities and individuals within Qatar continue to serve as a source of financial support for terrorist and violent extremist groups, particularly regional Al Qaeda affiliates such as the Nusrah Front.”⁴⁹ The United States has imposed sanctions on several persons living in Qatar, including Qatari nationals, for allegedly raising funds or making donations to both Al Qaeda and the Islamic State.⁵⁰

Qatar has hosted workshops on developing plans to counter violent extremism and has participated in similar sessions hosted by the UAE’s Hedayat Center that focuses on that issue. Also in 2015, Qatar pledged funding to the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to help address violent extremism and radicalization among youth and vulnerable populations.

⁴⁵ Final Report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

⁴⁶ Department of State. Country Reports on Terrorism: 2015. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/index.htm>

⁴⁷ David Weinberg. “Hate Preachers on Qatar Campus: Obama Gives Qatar Undeserved A+ on Fighting Incitement.” *The Huffington Post*, May 2, 2016.

⁴⁸ Department of State. Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism. “Country Reports on Terrorism: 2014.”

⁴⁹ State Department report on international terrorism for 2015.

⁵⁰ U.S. Treasury Department: “Treasury Designated Twelve Foreign Terrorist Fighter Facilitators,” September 24, 2014; “Treasury Designated Al-Qa’ida Supporters in Qatar and Yemen,” December 18, 2013; “Treasury Targets Key Al-Qa’ida Funding and Support Network Using Iran as a Critical Transit Point,” July 28, 2011.

Economic Issues

Qatar is wrestling with the economic effects of the fall in world energy prices since mid-2014—a development that has caused GCC economies to slow, their budgets to fall into deficit, and the balance of their ample sovereign wealth funds to stagnate or decline. Oil and gas reserves have made Qatar the country with the world's highest per capita income (about \$145,000 per year on a purchasing power parity basis) and the lowest unemployment (less than half of one percent). Qatar is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), along with fellow GCC states Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and UAE.

Proven oil reserves of about 25 billion barrels are far less than those of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, but enough to enable Qatar to continue its current levels of oil production (about 700,000 barrels per day) for over 50 years. Its proven reserves of natural gas exceed 25 trillion cubic meters, about 13% of the world's total and third largest in the world.

Qatar is a member and hosts the headquarters of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF), which is a nascent natural gas cartel and includes Iran and Russia, among other countries. Because prices of these resources have fallen dramatically since mid-2014, the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) estimates that in 2016 Qatar will run its first deficit in this century. The EIU also estimated that real growth of Qatar's gross domestic product (GDP) will slow to about 3% in 2016, down from over 4% during each of 2013-2015.⁵¹

As have other GCC rulers, Qatari leaders assert publicly that the country needs to diversify its economy, that generous benefits and subsidies need to be reduced, and that government must operate more efficiently. At the same time, the leadership apparently seeks to minimize the effect of any cutbacks on Qatari citizens and shift any burden to the large population of expatriates.⁵² Still, if oil prices remain low and the government cuts back further, it is likely that many Qatari citizens will be required to seek employment in the private sector, which they generally have shunned in favor of less demanding jobs in the government.

Oil and gas still account for 92% of Qatar's export earnings, and 56% of government revenues.⁵³ Qatar is the world's largest supplier of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which is exported from the large Ras Laffan processing site north of Doha. That facility has been built up with U.S.-made equipment, much of which was exported with the help of about \$1 billion in Export-Import Bank loan guarantees.

State-run Qatar Petroleum is a major investor in the emerging U.S. LNG export market, with a 70% stake (Exxon-Mobil and Conoco-Phillips are minority stakeholders) in an LNG terminal in Texas that is seeking U.S. government approval to expand the facility to the point where it can export over 15 million tons of LNG per year.⁵⁴ In addition, other LNG suppliers, such as Australia, are challenging Qatar's market leadership; Australia has the advantage of being geographically close to Qatar's main gas customers Japan and South Korea. Qatar is the source of the gas supplies for the Dolphin Gas Project established by the UAE in 1999 and which became operational in 2007. The project involves production and processing of natural gas from Qatar's

⁵¹ Economist Intelligence Unit, May 2, 2016; CIA World Factbook, accessed in late May 2016.

⁵² Giorgio Cafiero. "Qatar Cuts Spending to Cope with Low Oil Prices." Middle East Institute, March 1, 2016. <http://www.mei.edu/content/article/qatar-cuts-spending-cope-low-oil-prices>

⁵³ CIA World Factbook. June 2016. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_qa.html

⁵⁴ Adam Schreck. "AP Interview: Qatar Energy Minister Wants 'Fair' Oil Price." Associated Press, May 24, 2016.

offshore North Field, which is connected to Iran's South Pars Field (see **Figure 2**) and transportation of the processed gas by subsea pipeline to the UAE and Oman.⁵⁵

The national development strategy from 2011-2016 seeks to develop Qatar's housing, water, roads, airports, and shipping infrastructure in part to promote economic diversification, as well as to prepare to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup soccer tournament, investing as much as \$200 billion. In Doha, the result has been a construction boom, which by some reports has outpaced the capacity of the government to manage, and perhaps fund.

Qatar's main sovereign wealth fund, run by the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) has an estimated value of about \$250 billion. The fund could give the country a substantial cushion to weather low energy prices for at least the next several years.⁵⁶ Qatar has been hesitant to draw on these assets to fund its budgetary operations because many of the QIA's investments consist of real estate and other relatively illiquid holdings, and in May 2016, Qatar offered \$9 billion in bonds as a means of raising funds without drawing down its investment holdings.⁵⁷ Qatar also has cut some subsidies to address its budgetary shortfalls.

U.S.-Qatar Economic Relations

In contrast to the two least wealthy GCC states (Bahrain and Oman), which have free trade agreements with the United States, Qatar and the United States have not negotiated an FTA; however, in April 2004, the United States and Qatar did sign a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). Qatar has used the benefits of the more limited agreement to undertake large investments in the United States, including the City Center mixed use project in Washington, DC. Also, several U.S. universities and other institutions, such as Cornell University, Carnegie Mellon University, Georgetown University, Brookings Institution, and Rand Corporation, have established branches and offices at the Qatar Foundation's Education City outside Doha. In 2005, Qatar donated \$100 million to the victims of Hurricane Katrina.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's "Foreign Trade Statistics" compilation, the United States exported \$4.23 billion in goods to Qatar in 2015, and imported \$1.3 billion worth of Qatari goods that year. U.S. exports to Qatar consist mainly of machinery, transportation and other equipment, and technology. U.S. imports from Qatar consist mainly of petroleum products, but U.S. imports of Qatar's crude oil or natural gas have declined to negligible levels in recent years, reflecting the significant increase in U.S. domestic production of those commodities.

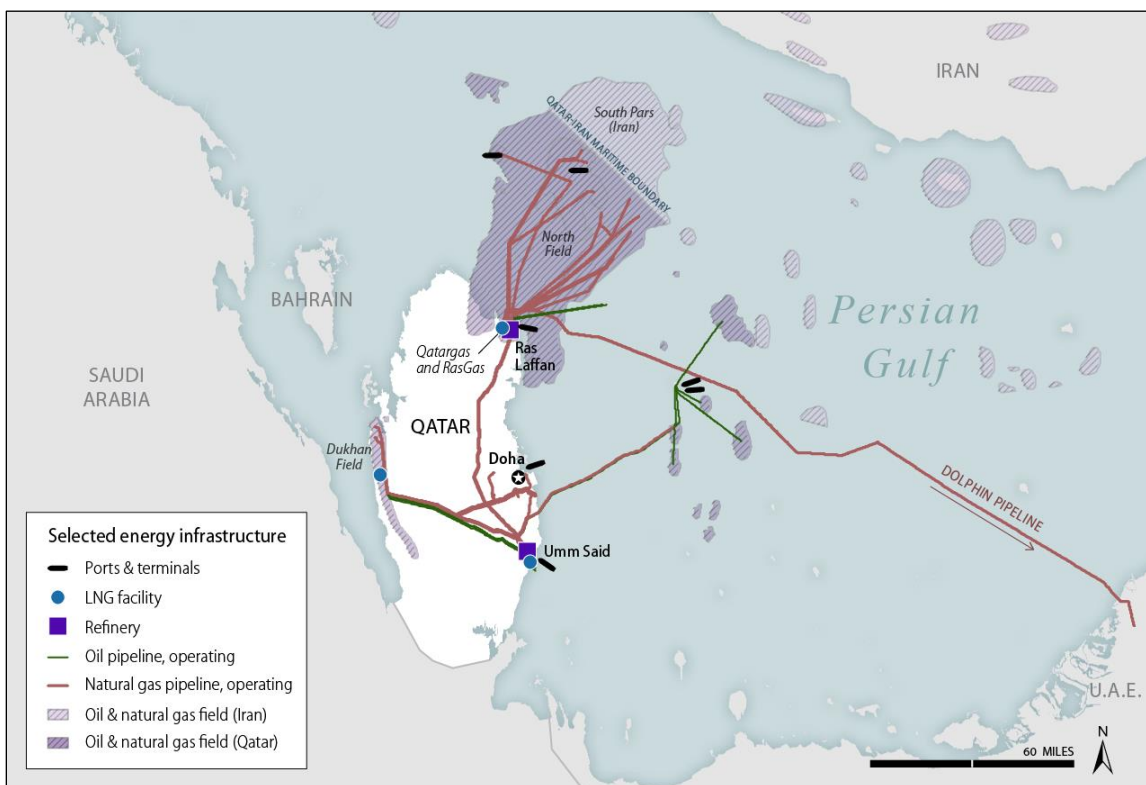
Qatar's growing airline, Qatar Airways, is a major buyer of U.S. commercial aircraft. However, some U.S. airlines are challenging Qatar Airways' benefits under a U.S.-Qatar "open skies" agreement. The U.S. carriers assert that the airline's privileges under that agreement should be revoked because the airline's aircraft purchases are subsidized by Qatar's government, giving it an unfair competitive advantage.⁵⁸ The Administration has not indicated that it would reopen that agreement in response to the complaints.

⁵⁵ Dolphin Energy website. <http://www.dolphinenergy.com/en/6/about-dolphin-energy/about-us>

⁵⁶ Economist Intelligence Unit. "Qatar Continues to Invest Abroad, Although More Modestly."

⁵⁷ <https://finance.yahoo.com/news/saudi-arabia-might-pull-qatar-174900348.html>

⁵⁸ "Open Skies Dispute Between US and Gulf Airlines Escalates." UAE the National, January 30, 2016.

Figure 2. Map of Qatari Energy Resources and Select Infrastructure

Source: U.S. Energy Information Agency, as adapted by CRS.

Author Contact Information

(name redacted)
 Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs
 fedacted@crs.loc.gov , 7-....

Acknowledgments

This report acknowledges and adapts analysis and previous CRS reports on Qatar by (name redacted), Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.