

STATE OF QATAR

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

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QATAR

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Qatar](#)

Government type

Traditional monarchy

Independence

3 September 1971 (from UK)

Constitution

Provisional constitution enacted 19 April 1972; in July 1999 Amir HAMAD issued a decree forming a committee to draft a permanent constitution; in the 29 April 2003 referendum, 97% of Qatari voters approved the new constitution which still has to be promulgated ([click here](#))

Legal system

Discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law dominates family and personal matters¹

Administrative divisions

10 municipalities (baladiyah)

Source: [The World Factbook - Qatar](#)

¹ [Click here](#) for brief on legal system.

1. General Information

1.1 People	Qatar	Bahrain	UAE ⁱ	2
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	610	724	2,995	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	223	308	1,048	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	387	416	1,947	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	173	135	186	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.54	2.17	1.94	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	26	29	25	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	3	5	3	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	3	4	2	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	93	93	87	
Rural population (%), 2001	7	7	13	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.72	1.96	2.22	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-1.5	-1.98	-1.89	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 1998/1999	13.1	13	10.7	1
Female school life expectancy, 1998/1999	14	13.6	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 1998/1999	12.3	12.5	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	16.9 ⁱⁱ	17.4 ⁱⁱⁱ	20.9	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	19.6 ⁱⁱ	9.1 ⁱⁱⁱ	25.2	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	2.3 ^{iv}	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1999	28 ⁱⁱ	19	31 ^v	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1999	93 ⁱⁱ	65	92 ^v	2

Notes: ⁱ United Arab Emirates; ⁱⁱ 1986; ⁱⁱⁱ 1991; ^{iv} Based on registered unemployment from employment office records; ^v 1995

1.2 Economy	Qatar	Bahrain	UAE ⁱ	3
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	16,454	7,935	..	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	26,974	11,808	..	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	..	10,802 ⁱⁱ	..	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	..	16,074 ⁱⁱ	..	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2004	0.2	0.5	..	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2004	77.3	39.6	..	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2004	22.5	59.9	..	
Miscellaneous				b
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2004	10.3	7.7	..	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2004	10.4	42.0	..	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2004	19.8	17.0	..	

Notes: ⁱ United Arab Emirates; ⁱⁱ Figures are for 2001 or 2000

² [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

³ [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Qatar	Bahrain	UAE ⁱ	
Public expenditures				4
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	4.7	5.2	2.1	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3.4 ⁱⁱ	4.4	1.7	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	0.8	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	..	2.6	0.8	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	5.1	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	..	4	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	..	..	..

Notes: ⁱ United Arab Emirates; ⁱⁱ Data refer to a year or period other than that specified

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Qatar 1991-1995	Qatar 1996-2000	.. average ⁵ 1996-2000	Gulf States average ⁴ 1996-2000	High income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁶	(,000)	..	45.6			
	(% pop.)	..	8.69	..	0.68	2.80
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	0.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.0	..	0.68	2.80
Education employees	(,000)	5.86	..			
	(% pop.)	1.16	..	..	1.63	1.32
Health employees	(,000)	0.94	..			
	(% pop.)	0.19	..	..	0.31	1.08
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	0.76	..
Armed forces	(,000)	..	11.8			
	(% pop.)	..	2.16	..	1.73	0.53
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	14.6	..	11.2	4.2
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	..	40.6	16.4
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	93.27			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	93.27			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	1.5	..	1.7	..

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

⁴ UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁵ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁶ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

A new constitution was approved by referendum on April 30, 2003. Once promulgated, it will replace the provisional constitution of 1970. The 2003 constitution specifies that the system of government is based on the separation of powers. Executive power rests with the Emir and the council of ministers. Legislative authority will belong to the Advisory Council, and judicial authority is exercised independently by the courts in the name of the Emir.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\)](#) - [Qatar: Constitution](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral Advisory Council or Majlis al-Shura (35 seats; members appointed).⁷

women in parliament: ? out of 35 seats: (?%).⁸

A unicameral Advisory Council of 35 members assists the Emir of Qatar. The members of the Council are nominated from among landowners, farmers, businessmen, and notables for their good judgment and competence. Since 1970 their terms have been extended every four years. The Council was established with a purely advisory role by the provisional constitution of 1970 and was first convened in 1972. A new constitution, approved in 2003 but not yet promulgated, makes the Advisory Council a partially elected body with legislative powers. The Council will be enlarged to 45 members, two-thirds of whom will be popularly elected for four-year terms. The remainder will be appointed by the Emir.

Fact box:

elections: No legislative elections have been held since 1970 when there were partial elections to the Advisory Council; Council members have had their terms extended every four years since
election results: ..

The 2003 constitution greatly expands the role of the Advisory Council. Previously, the Council could only comment on proposed laws, and its agenda was fixed by the Emir. The Council will now possess powers of executive oversight, and will have authority to propose, debate and pass legislation in consultation with the government. Any member of the Advisory Council can address a question to the Prime Minister. One-third of the members of the Council can address an interpellation to an individual minister in the government, after which a vote of no confidence can be taken. If such a vote passes with a two-thirds majority, the minister is immediately removed from duty. The Advisory Council amends and approves the annual budget, and may not adjourn each year until a budget law is passed.

The Advisory Council meets in ordinary sessions for eight months of each year, beginning in October. The Emir summons and adjourns all sessions of the Advisory Council. Extraordinary sessions can be called by the Emir or by a majority of the members of the Council. All sittings of the Advisory Council are public, unless otherwise requested by the government or by one-third of the members of the Council.

The Emir may dissolve the Advisory Council by means of a decree. New elections must be held within six months of dissolution, and the Council may not be dissolved

⁷ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook](#) - [Qatar](#)

⁸ [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) - [Women in National Parliaments](#)

for the same reason twice. The government and the Emir assume legislative powers during the intervening period.

The current Advisory Council consists of a Presidency, the Council's Office and the Council's committees. Under the 2003 constitution, the Council will elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker at the beginning of each of its four-year terms. The Speaker chairs Council meetings, and heads the bureau of the Council, composed of the Speaker, his deputy, and the chairs of committees. The Speaker is also empowered to cast a tie-breaking vote.

Prior to the 2003 constitution, the Advisory Council could only issue recommendations with regard to proposed legislation. Once the new constitution takes effect, individual members of the Council will be able to propose legislation to the relevant committee within the Council, and committees will be able to generate draft laws. These laws must be submitted to the government for study and consultation, and the government must give its recommendation during the same term or the following term. The government may also initiate legislation. Once a bill is passed, it must be ratified by the Emir, who may return the bill to the Council. If the Council passes the bill a second time with a two-thirds majority, then the Emir must promulgate it as law. If it does not pass, it cannot be brought up again in the same term.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\)](#) - [Qatar: Legislature \(edited\)](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

The Emir is the head of state and the minister of defense. He appoints the prime minister and the cabinet.

The Emir represents the State in all internal and external affairs. He is responsible for developing State policy in consultation with the council of ministers. He can summon the council of ministers to session and has authority to establish and organize the ministries represented therein.

The Emir can also establish other consultative bodies to aid him in developing and implementing State policy. The constitution gives the Emir the right to call for a referendum on important issues in the interest of the State, the results of which are binding.

The Emir can issue decrees with the force of law when the Advisory Council is not in session; such decrees are subject to approval by the Advisory Council and can be overturned or returned for amendments by a two-thirds majority of the council when it convenes.

The Emir may declare martial law by decree in exceptional cases to be specified by law. Such a decree must explain the circumstances prompting its issue and the measures taken to rectify the situation, and must be provided to the Advisory Council within 15 days or at the Council's first meeting after the decree. The duration of martial law must be limited, and can only be extended

Fact box:

chief of state: Amir HAMAD bin Khalifa Al Thani (since 27 June 1995); Crown Prince TAMIM bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, third son of the monarch (selected crown prince by the monarch 5 August 2003);

head of government: Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Khalifa Al Thani, brother of the monarch (since 30 October 1996) Deputy Prime Minister MUHAMMAD bin Khalifa Al Thani, brother of the monarch (since 20 January 1998); First Deputy Prime Minister HAMAD bin JASIM bin JABIR Al Thani (since 16 September 2003; also Foreign Minister since 1992); (cont...)

with the approval of the Advisory Council. The Emir may also declare defensive war; offensive war is not permitted.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Qatar: Constitution](#)

Fact box: (cont..)
Second Deputy Prime
Minister Abdallah bin
Hamad al-ATTIYAH (since
16 September 2003; also
Energy Minister since 1992)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Court of Appeal.

The legal system of Qatar is based primarily on Shari'a legal principles, although it has been influenced by Egyptian legal traditions. In addition, the laws and decrees passed by the government of Qatar since independence in 1971 provide an important source of the law. Articles 130 and 131 of the Constitution of Qatar of 2003 provide for an independent judiciary whose organization and functioning are to be determined by law. Qatar does not yet have an extended codified body of law that governs all matters. The Civil Code and the Commercial Code are embodied in Law No. 16 of 1971, and the Criminal Code is represented in Law No. 14 of 1971. The Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure was drafted and published in 1972, but was never officially promulgated. Nevertheless, its general principles guide judicial decision-making in civil and commercial matters.

Law No. 6 of 1999 supplanted Law No. 13 of 1971 as the statute governing the organization of the judiciary. The Law took effect in 2003.

The 1999 legislation also created the High Judicial Council to serve as the authority of the judiciary and ensure judicial independence. The High Judicial Council is composed of the Head of the Court of Cassation, head of the Shari'a Court of Appeal, head of the Court of Appeal, head of the Shari'a Court of First Instance, and two senior jurors from each of the Court of Cassation and Shari'a and ordinary Courts of Appeal. The High Judicial Council is empowered to suggest legislation concerning the judicial system and give opinions to the Emir regarding the appointment and careers of jurors.

The 1999 Law provides for a three-tiered judicial system. The Courts of Justice and the Shari'a Courts of First Instance occupy the base of the structure. The Courts of Justice are empowered to hear civil, criminal, and commercial matters while the Shari'a Courts try cases involving personal status. Decisions made in these courts may be appealed to the Appeal Court of Justice and the Shari'a Court of Appeal. The Court of Cassation is the third tier of the judicial system.

The 1999 Law created the Court of Cassation to serve as the court of final appeals. Article 5 of the Law asserts that the Court of Cassation is presided over by a president, one or two deputies, and sufficient additional jurors to form two-judge chambers. There is one chamber for Shari'a cases and one to serve as the appellate court for Court of Justice appeals.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Qatar: Judiciary](#)

2.4 Local Government

Qatar is divided into ten administrative districts or 10 municipalities. The first democratic municipal elections in Qatar's history were held in March 1999 to elect the Central Municipal Council. The most recent municipal elections took place in April 2003.

In 1999 the Central Municipal Council was created as a single, nationwide municipal body. This council is comprised of 29 members elected from districts around the nation. The Central Municipal Council is responsible for “supervising implementation of laws and resolutions concerning the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture (MMAA). Although exercising no formal authority over policy, the Council provides consultation and advice to the ministry. The minister of municipal affairs and agriculture can dissolve the council at his discretion.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\)](#) - [Qatar: Judiciary](#)

[Click here](#) for map of municipalities.

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.3 Civil Society

Upon his accession to power in 1995, the Emir immediately expanded the independence and the freedom of the press. The official censorship of the domestic press in Qatar was lifted. In particular, the satellite TV channel Al Jazeera, launched in 1997, has played a very important role in the development of civil society in Qatar and has become one of the most important broadcast media in the Middle East.

Article 45 of the Constitution assures the "freedom to establish societies according to the conditions and circumstances to be laid down by the law." In May 2004 Law No 12 of 2004, replacing the Law No 8 of 1998, grants citizens the right to establish professional associations, and further legislation grants workers the right to establish trade unions with "the right to go on strike when amicable settlements cannot be reached between employees and employers." Both laws are to go into effect by November 2004.

Political parties do not exist in Qatar, and organized opposition is illegal.

Citizens have no real legal right to obtain information about the conduct of government agencies.⁹

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\)](#) - [Qatar: Civil Society](#)

⁹ [Freedom House \(Countries at the Crossroads\)](#) - [Qatar \(2004\)](#)

4. Civil Service

The National Project for Administrative Development, provided for by Decree No. 19 of 2002, aims at developing the functional and organizational structure and the constitutional organs and means of the services sector. The Project is expected to span six years.

The [Planning Council](#) has been assigned responsibility for implementing the program according to the objectives of the project. The program includes 32 government ministries and agencies.

[Click here](#) for the Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Housing (in Arabic).

4.1 Legal basis

Law No. 1/2001 ([click here](#))¹⁰ provides the Personnel Regulations for the Civil Service. The law, which contains 15 chapters and 124 articles, deals with: appointments in civil service; salaries and allowances; training; evaluation of performance; promotions; transfers and secondments; leaves; duties and disciplinary measures; end of service; and compensation

Source: [Qatarlaw](#) - January 21, 2001: Personnel Regulations for Civil Service

4.2 Recruitment

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

4.3 Promotion

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

4.4 Remuneration

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

4.5 Training

The Institute of Administrative Development (IAD) was established in late 1997 according to the Amiri decree number (6) of 1997 with the mission of enhancing the administrative development in the state of Qatar. It is a governmental organization governed by Board of Directors Chaired by the Minister of Civil Service Affairs and Housing.

The main objectives of the institute:

- Increase the efficiency of the administrative machinery of the government through the promotion of the employees' skill and capabilities.
- Provide consultations in the field of management, finance and information technology to the governmental units and other organizations.

¹⁰ (in Arabic). Repeals Decree No. 9 of 1967 promulgating the Civil Service Act.

- Conduct fields research and studies in order to improve the performance of public offices.

The major activities and duties of the institute:

- Prepare and execute training programs for employees at all administrative levels of the government.
- Offers diploma programs in business and related fields.
- Conduct conferences and seminars in various administrative fields.
- Investigate the problems of the organizational and administrative structures and suggest proper solutions for them.
- Render consultancy services to public and private sectors.

Source: <http://www.iad.gov.qa> - Diploma Programmes

4.6 Gender

Source: Institution - Title

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
32	Qatar	5.6	3	0.1	5.5 - 5.7	3	5.5 - 5.6
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International](#) - [Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

According to a Freedom House 2004 report, until the late 1990s there was little governmental transparency in Qatar. Since taking power, the emir has streamlined and opened up the decision-making process some, eliminating much of the overlapping authority among policy makers at the highest level, especially in the energy sector. The level of transparency in government operations has become significantly greater since these reforms.

Petty corruption is not widespread in Qatar. State employees are well paid; moreover, many state employees are expatriates reluctant to risk job loss and deportation for improper financial gains. The government is generally free from excessive bureaucratic regulation, registration requirements, and other controls that would increase opportunities for corruption.

The government is equally free from bureaucratic regulations and requirements concerning corruption. Recent reforms streamlining bureaucracy and reducing overlapping authority have improved the situation.

Article 128 of the Constitution stipulates that ministers "shall not use or exploit their official posts in any way for their own interests or for the interests of those with whom they have special relations."

Source: [Freedom House \(Countries at the Crossroads\)](#) - [Qatar \(2004\)](#) (edited)

5.2 Ethics

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

6. e-Government¹¹

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

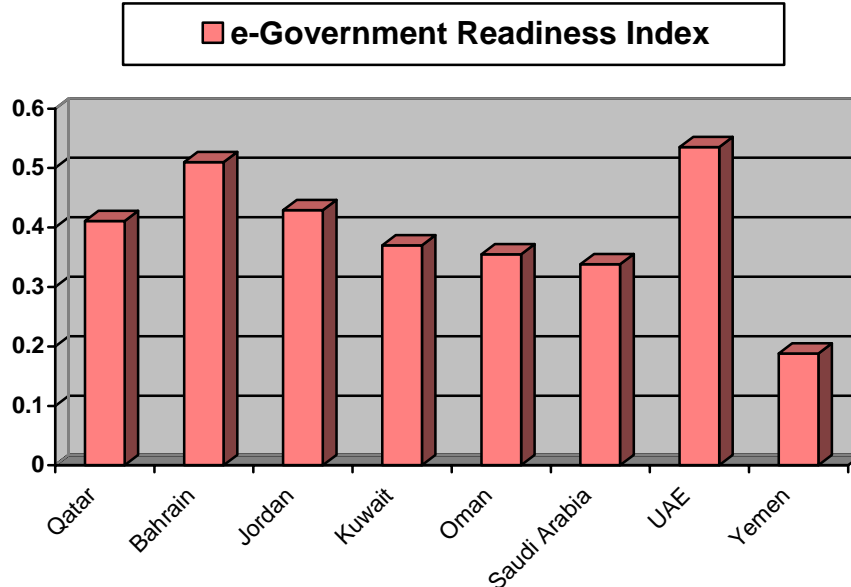
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

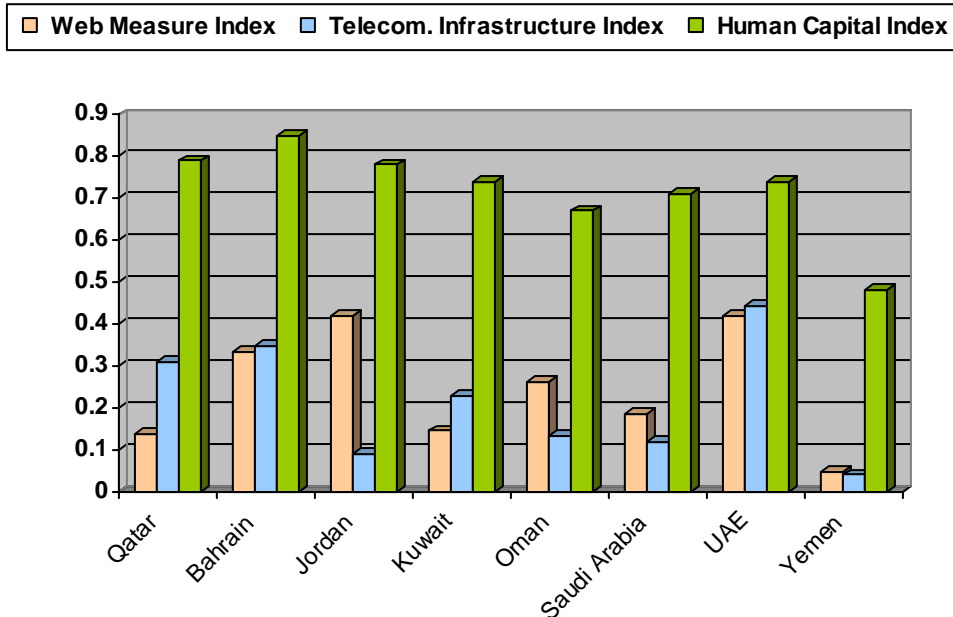
Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

¹¹ Qatar has launched its e-Government Portal since the 2003 survey ([click here](#))

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

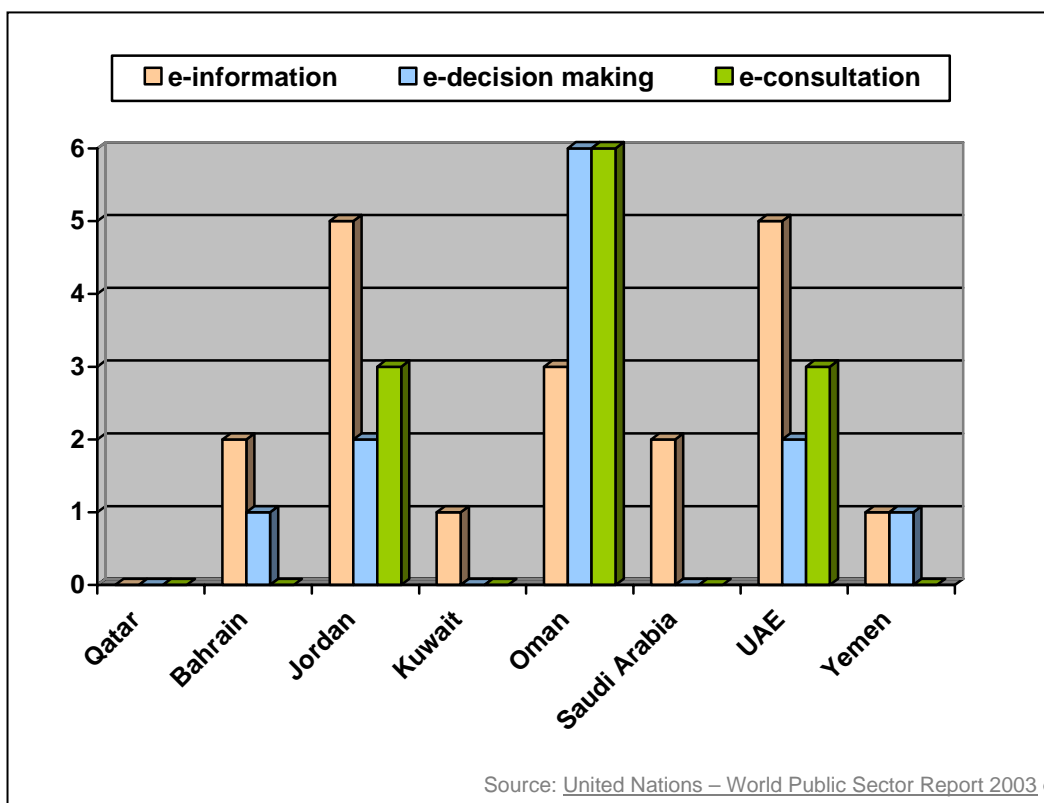
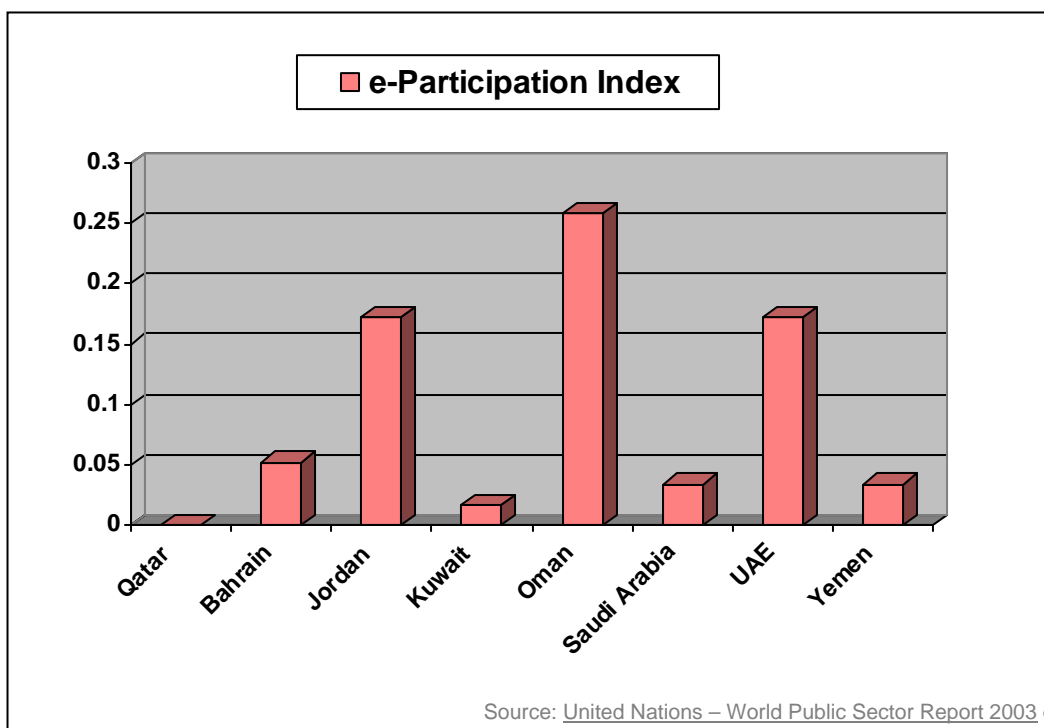
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



6.3 e-Government

[Click here](#) for the Qatar's e-Government Portal.

The government of the state of Qatar has promulgated a series of laws and regulations pertaining to ICT. Decree no 25 of 2002 called for the appointment of a steering committee for the efficient implementation of E-government. This was followed by a second decree (No.26), which called for setting up an ICT commission to work out a strategy for the implementation of a national project and for maintaining a degree of competitiveness. Legislation for the protection of copyrights and intellectual property rights was introduced into the legal code. In 2002, law no. 7 was passed for the protection of trademarks, trade names and graphic designs. Chapter V of the newly drafted penal code deals with computer crime, while chapter 6 deals with intellectual property rights.

The steering committee set down a blue print consisting of 4 points outlining the scope of the proposed e-government project, and the principal tasks ahead:

- (a) Project definition incorporating a strategic vision for implementing E-government;
- (b) Assessment of the present degree of e-readiness, specification of E-government services, information protection, based on Public Key Cryptography (PKI);
- (c) Specification of: the IT component of the project, operational plan and the organizational structure;
- (d) Developing a scheme to, stimulate public awareness of E-government, analyze the legislative ramifications, and maintain quality control.

Close to 1350 services have been earmarked as candidates for addition to the current list. About 130 services can potentially be delivered via the government portal. 20 such services have already been selected for during the first phase of the project.

Source: [UN \(ECSWA\) - Profile of the Information Society in the State of Qatar \(2003\)](#)

The electronic services currently offered currently are: visa services, traffic violations services, water and electricity services and the Zakat Fund. Work is being undertaken currently to introduce 37 new services that include 20 major ones accounting for 74% of the total governmental transactions. Furthermore, the e-government looks forward to introducing 131 and the subsequent enforcement of new information community services. Work is expected to finish at the end of the year 2004.

Source: [Ministry of Foreign Affairs - E-Government](#)

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Amiri Diwan	http://www.diwan.gov.qa/
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	http://www.mofa.gov.qa/
Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Housing	http://www.mcsah.gov.qa
Ministries	http://english.mofa.gov.qa/get_gov_list.cfm
Planning Council	http://www.planning.gov.qa
Qatar Statistics	http://www.planning.gov.qa/statistics.html
Qatar e-Government	http://www.e.gov.qa/
Qatarinfo.net	http://www.qatarinfo.net/
Qatar links (Qatar Foundation)	http://www.qf.edu.qa/links.htm

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Arab Administrative Development Organization (ARADO)	http://www.arado.org.eg/
Arab Election Law Compendium	http://www.arabelectionlaw.net
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	http://www.arabfund.org/
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations	http://www.agfund.org/
Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union	http://www.arab-ipu.org/
Arab Social Science Research	http://www.assr.org/countries/index.asp?CID=15
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	http://www.gcc-sg.org/
International Labour Organization (ILO)	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR)	http://www.pogar.org/countries/index.asp?cid=15
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/qa