

# Qatar vs United Kingdom

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## Type of Monarchy

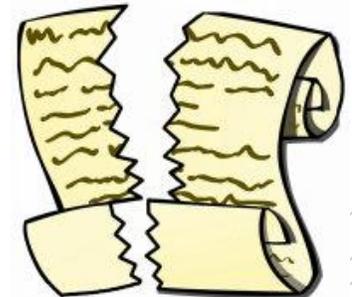
- Britain has a **Constitutional Monarchy**

System of government in which the head of state ascends by heredity but is limited in powers and constrained by the provisions of a constitution. In this case, Britain has an informal text that serves as the constitution .



- Qatar has an **Absolute Monarchy**

A form of monarchy in which the monarch holds supreme autocratic authority, principally not being restricted by written laws, legislature, or customs.



# Origin United Kingdom



- The British monarchy traces its origins from the **petty kingdoms of early medieval Scotland and Anglo-Saxon England**, which consolidated into the kingdoms of England and Scotland by the 10th century.
- *Magna Carta* began a process of reducing the English monarch's political powers.
- In **1707**, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the *Kingdom of Great Britain*, and in 1801, the Kingdom of Ireland joined to create the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.
- In 1832 Parliament passed the Great Reform Act, which began the transfer of political power from the aristocracy to the middle classes.
- George VI and his successor, Elizabeth II, adopted the title Head of the Commonwealth as a symbol of the free association of its independent member states.
- The United Kingdom and fifteen other independent sovereign states that share the same person as their monarch are called Commonwealth realms.

# Origin Qatar

- The **Al Khalifa** imposed their authority mainland Qatar (after 1783) . Over the proceeding centuries, Qatar was a site of contention between the Wahhabi of Najd and the Al Khalifa.
- The **Al Thani** dynasty has been ruling Qatar since the family house was established in 1825.
- In 1916, Qatar became a British protectorate and **Abdullah Al Thani** signed a treaty stipulating that he could only cede territory to the British in return for protection from all aggression by sea and support in case of a land attack.
- In June 1995, deputy emir **Hamad bin Khalifa** became the new emir after his father Khalifa bin Hamad in a bloodless coup.
- A new constitution was approved via public referendum in April 2003 and came into effect in June 2005.



# Who Governs?

- Britain:

Head of State- Queen Elizabeth II

\*Head of Government\*- Prime Minister Boris Johnson



- Qatar:

Head of State-(Emir) Tamin bin Hamad Al Thani

\*Head of Government-

Prime Minister- Tamin bin Hamad Al Thani

Deputy PM/Minister of State for Defense Affairs- Kahlid bin Mohamed Al Attivah

Deputy PM/Minister of Foreign Affairs- Mohamed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani

# Basic Structure of Government UK

**God**  
Most Powerful Authority

**Sovereign:**  
The Queen is not responsible for governing, but carries out important tasks on behalf of the nation (head of state)



**Government:**

**Cabinet:** 20+ senior ministers chosen by the PM to lead: Health, Transport, Foreign Affairs or Defense  
**Chairman- PM:**  
A PM may select or dismiss other members of the cabinet

**Minister:** make and implement decisions on policies  
Treasury  
Foreign Office  
Home Office

**Parliament:**

**House of Lords:**  
shares tasks of making and shaping laws and checking and challenging the work of the government

**Chairman: Lord-Chancellor:**  
Responsible for the efficient functioning and Independence of the courts.

**Government:**  
Law Lords (20 lords), Spiritual (24 bishops)  
Temporal

**House of Commons:**  
Consider and propose new laws and can scrutinize gov. policies  
**Chairman Speaker:** the presiding officer  
**MP's:** the primary responsibility to act in the national interest

# Basic Structure of Government Qatar



## Shamir Law Based Constitution

### Emir:

Head of State, has executive authority. Represents country internally and externally, Is also the Commander-in-chief of armed forces

**Prime Minister:** appointed by the Emir, supervises work coordination between diferente ministeries. Signs resolutions issued by council.

**Council of Ministers/Cabinet:** Appointed by Emir. Supreme executive authority. Monitor all internal and external affairs with jurisdiction.

6 Supreme Councils

**Advisory Council  
(Shura Council)**  
Legislative authority-  
45members

**Courts of Law/Courts of  
Judgment**

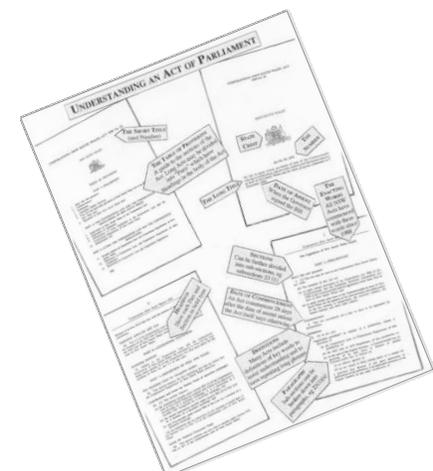
**Other Government  
Agencies**

Bah! Bah! Bah! Bah! Bah! Bah!



# How are Laws/Decisions made? (Britain)

The Bill is introduced/proposed by a First Reading. In the First Reading MPs discuss the Bill (green paper). Afterwards comes the Second Reading (the principles are considered on the floor of the House). The Bill is then sent to be looked at by small groups of MPs who examine the Bill in detail. Then the Third Reading, in which the Bill (white paper) is debated and there is a vote. If the Government has a majority, the Bill is then passed to the House of Lords. Once a Bill has passed through both Houses, it is sent to the Queen for the Royal Assent. Once it has Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament (which make the law).



## How are Laws/Decisions made? (Qatar)



- The first Article of permanent constitution of the state of Qatar points out that Shari'a law (Islamic Religious Law) shall be a main source of its legislations. Every Member of the Council shall have the right to propose bills. Every proposal shall be referred to the relevant committee in the Council for study, making recommendation and submission to the Council. If the Council accepts the proposal, the same shall be referred in draft form to the Government for study and opinion. Such a draft shall be returned to the Council during the same or the following term of session. Any draft law passed by the Council shall be referred to the Emir for ratification. If the Emir declines to approve the draft law, he shall return it along with the reasons for such declination to the Council within a period of three months from the date of referral. In the event that a draft law is returned to the Council within the period specified in the preceding paragraph and the Council passes the same once more with a two-thirds majority of all its Members, the Emir shall ratify and promulgate it. The Emir may, in compelling circumstances order the suspension of this law for the period that he deems necessary to serve the higher interests of the country. If, however, the draft law is not passed by a two-thirds majority, it shall not be reconsidered within the same term of session.
- \*all proposed laws require approval from the Qatar Cabinet. If a law becomes effective it will then be published in the Qatar Gazette.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Freedom of House Score</b>	<b>GDP</b> *Per capita *Agriculture *Industry *Service	<b>Death Rate</b>	<b>Infant Mortality</b>	<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<b>Literacy</b> a.Overall b.Male c.Female	<b>HDI</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>CPI</b>
United Kingdom	1/7 (PR) 1/7 (CL)	*42,557 *0.6% *19.2% *80.2%	9.4/ 1000	4.2/1000	81.7yrs	a.99 b.99 c.99	0.922	17.4yrs	107.90
Qatar	6/7 (PR) 5/7 (CL)	*103,900 *0.1% *73.6% *26,3%	1.6/ 1000	6/1000	79yrs	a.97.3 b.97.4 c.96.8	0.856	13.4yrs	92.30 (sept 2019)

# Economic Systems



- **Britain:**

It is a capitalistic mixed economy. It is highly developed and market-orientated. It is the sixth-largest national economy in the world.

- **Qatar:**

It is a oil based economy. Based on production and export of natural gas, petroleum and products derived from oil and gas, half of government revenues come from these commodities and they comprise about 90% of exports.

Qatar is a high-income economy, backed by the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest natural gas reserves and oil reserves.



## Basic Differences in Social, Cultural or Religious Aspects



### ▪ **Religion:**

The religious spread of the population residing in Qatar is split at roughly 67.7% Muslim, Christians at 13.8%, while in UK, Christianity (includes Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 59.5% and Muslim 4.4%, meaning that the prevalent religion in each monarchy differ.

### ▪ **Social:**

Seeing as Qatar is a Muslim country, it is a lot more strict than the UK and is less liberal. For example, certain public displays of affection such as kissing are **illegal** especially in family friendly spaces.

Following on from the resurgence of economic liberalism in the 1980s, the last decade of the 20th century was noted for a greater embrace of **social liberalism** within British society

### ▪ **Cultural:**

Qatar (non-Qatari 88.4%, Qatari 11.6% ). The **culture** of **Qatar** is strongly influenced by traditional **Bedouin culture (Islamic)**, with less acute influence deriving from India, East Africa and elsewhere in the Persian Gulf. There is a distinct emphasis placed on the sea in local culture. Literature and folklore themes are often related to sea-based activities.

The UK has a multiethnic culture as well but is derived majorly from European countries and British traditions.

# Advantages/ Disadvantages

- **1. Democracy** (*Advantage of UK vs Qatar*)

According to the Freedom of House Scores (PR and CL) United Kingdom is shown to be more democratic than Qatar. The scores are the following:

1/7 (UK) vs 6/7 (Qatar) = PR

1/7 (UK) vs 5/7 (Qatar) = CL

- **2. Political Parties** (*Advantage UK vs Qatar*)

The UK is a multi-party system with two prevalent parties and therefore it is more representative than Qatar in which there are no political parties.

- **3. Liberalism** (*Advantage UK vs Qatar*)

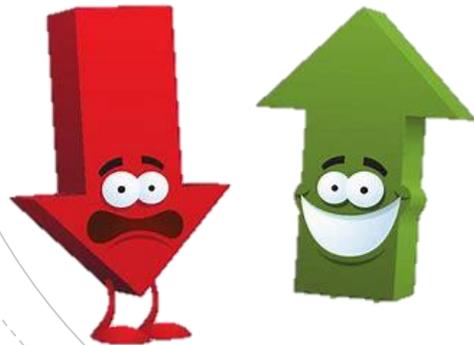
The UK is more liberal than Qatar due to its religious culture.

- **4. Religion** (*Advantage Qatar vs UK*)

Qatar has less religious tension than the UK.

- **5. Economy** (*Advantage Qatar vs UK*)

Qatar's CPI inflation declined 0.24% year on year despite higher expenses toward education, transport and health. In contrast to UK's higher inflation (2018) of 2.48% .



# References

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