

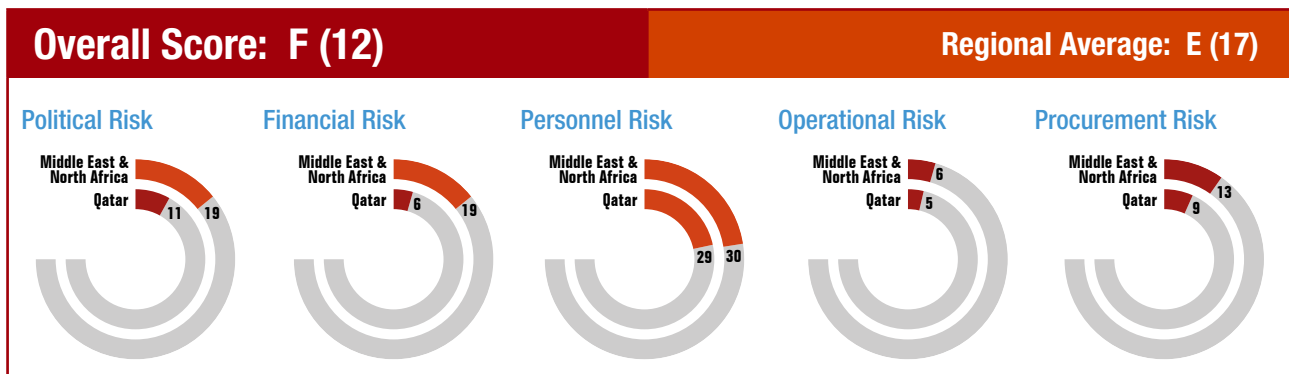
COUNTRY PROFILE:

QATAR

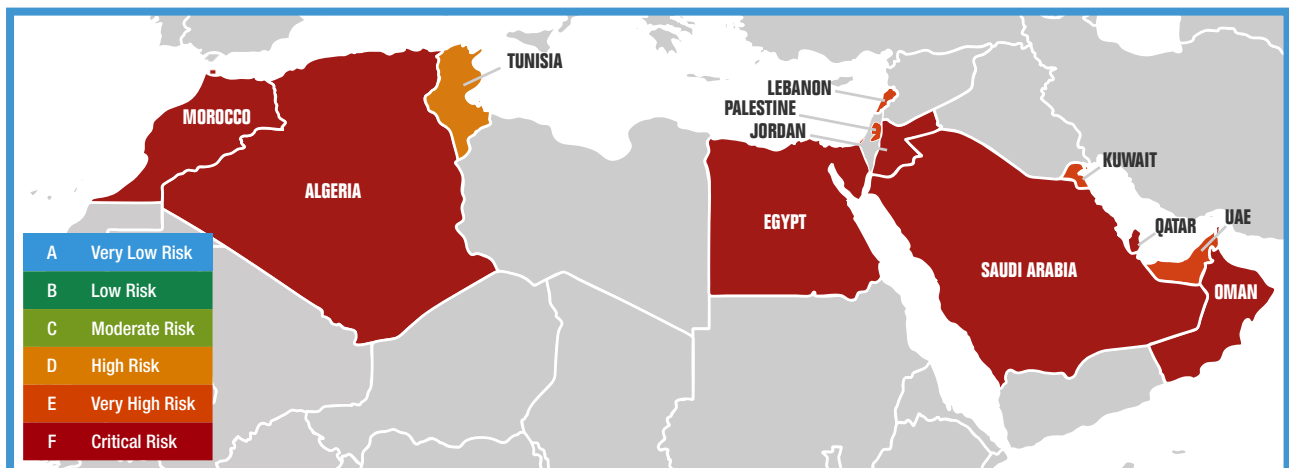
Qatar faces critical corruption risk across its defence institutions, with almost no transparency or oversight in operations, finances and procurement. However, it scores moderately well on its approach to personnel risk, particularly in sanctions, payments, and codes of conduct.

OECD fragile state	No	Defence Budget as % of GDP*	unknown
Significant defence exporter*	No	Total armed forces personnel#	22,000
Significant defence importer*	Yes	UN Convention Against Corruption	Ratified in 2007
Volume of arms trade 2015-2018 (US\$ mil)*	3, Rank: 56 out of 65	Arms Trade Treaty	Not signed
Defence Budget (US\$ mil)*	unknown		

*SIPRI, #World Bank



Middle East & North Africa: Regional Issues in Defence Integrity



Defence sectors across the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region continue to face a high risk of corruption. At the same time, protracted armed conflicts in Syria, Libya, and Yemen persist, while public protests against corruption and authoritarianism continue in a number of countries – reflecting an overall context of insecurity and fragility. Although some governments have publically committed to stepping up anti-corruption efforts, there remains a gap between existing legislation and implementation in practice. Military institutions in the region are characterised by a high degree of defence exceptionalism, resulting in a lack of transparency that precludes oversight actors from effectively scrutinising defence budgets and policies at a time when defence spending and arms imports continue to surge. These concerns are further compounded by authoritarian governance systems seen in many MENA countries. Resurgent protests and uprisings in the region after the 2011 Arab Spring demonstrate that corruption is a central and persistent public grievance. Continuing to treat the defence sector as an exception and failing to meet public expectations of transparency and accountability could further fuel public distrust, result in a loss of legitimacy for defence institutions, and facilitate the recruitment efforts of non-state armed groups. It is therefore crucial that governments in the region disclose more information about defence spending and strategy, make decisions that serve the public interest, and rectify loopholes that allow for corruption to thrive, in turn bolstering national security and stability.

COUNTRY SCORECARD: QATAR

Overall Country Score

F

12

Critical Risk

Political Risk		F	11
Q19	Organised Crime Links	A	100
Q5	Conventions: UNCAC / OECD	C	50
Q18	Natural Resources	D	35
Q6	Public Debate	E	25
Q20	Organised Crime Policing	E	17
Q12	Budget Transparency & Detail	F	13
Q16	Internal Audit	F	8
Q1	Legislative Scrutiny	F	0
Q10	Risk Assessments	F	0
Q11	Acquisition Planning	F	0
Q13	Budget Scrutiny	F	0
Q14	Budget Availability	F	0
Q15	Defence Income	F	0
Q17	External Audit	F	0
Q2	Defence Committee	F	0
Q21	Intelligence Services Oversight	F	0
Q22	Intelligence Services Recruitment	F	0
Q23	Export Controls (ATT)	F	0
Q3	Defence Policy Debate	F	0
Q4	CSO Engagement	F	0
Q7	Anticorruption Policy	F	0
Q76	Lobbying	F	0
Q8	Compliance and Ethics Units	F	0
Q9	Public Trust in Institutions		NS

Financial Risk		F	6
Q33	Unauthorised Private Enterprise	C	50
Q31	Beneficial Ownership	F	13
Q29	Off-budget Spending	F	8
Q24	Asset Disposal Controls	F	0
Q25	Asset Disposal Scrutiny	F	0
Q26	Secret Spending	F	0
Q27	Legislative Access to Information	F	0
Q28	Secret Program Auditing	F	0
Q30	Access to Information	F	0
Q32	Military-Owned Business Scrutiny	F	0
Q76	Defence Spending	F	0

Personnel Risk		E	29
Q44	Bribery for Preferred Postings	B	75
Q40	Payment System	B	67
Q50	Facilitation Payments	C	58
Q39	Pay Rates and Allowances	C	50
Q43	Bribery to Avoid Conscription	C	50
Q45	Chains of Command and Payment	C	50
Q38	Numbers of Personnel	D	33
Q47	Civilian Code of Conduct	E	31
Q35	Disciplinary Measures for Personnel	E	25
Q46	Military Code of Conduct	E	25
Q42	Objective Promotions	F	8
Q48	Anticorruption Training	F	8
Q49	Corruption Prosecutions	F	8
Q34	Public Commitment to Integrity	F	0

Q36	Whistleblowing	F	0
Q37	High-risk Positions	F	0
Q41	Objective Appointments	F	0

Operational Risk		F	5
Q52	Operational Training	E	25
Q51	Military Doctrine	F	0
Q53	Forward Planning	F	0
Q54	Corruption Monitoring in Operations	F	0
Q55	Controls in Contracting	F	0
Q56	Private Military Contractors		NS

Procurement Risk		F	9
Q73	Agents and Intermediaries	B	75
Q68	Complaint Mechanisms	D	33
Q67	Contract Award / Delivery	E	19
Q58	Procurement Cycle	E	17
Q60	Potential Purchases Disclosed	F	13
Q65	Tender Board Controls	F	6
Q57	Procurement Legislation	F	0
Q59	Procurement Oversight Mechanisms	F	0
Q61	Actual Purchases Disclosed	F	0
Q62	Business Compliance Standards	F	0
Q63	Procurement Requirements	F	0
Q64	Competition in Procurement	F	0
Q66	Anti-Collusion Controls	F	0
Q69	Supplier Sanctions	F	0
Q70	Offset Contracts	F	0
Q71	Offset Contract Monitoring	F	0
Q72	Offset Competition	F	0
Q74	Financing Packages	F	0
Q75	Political Pressure in Acquisitions		NS

Legend	Range of Scores	Corruption Risk
A	83 - 100	Very Low
B	67 - 82	Low
C	50 - 66	Moderate
D	33 - 49	High
E	17 - 32	Very High
F	0 - 16	Critical

Key

NEI - Not enough information to score indicator.

NS - Indicator is not scored for any country

NA - Not applicable



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