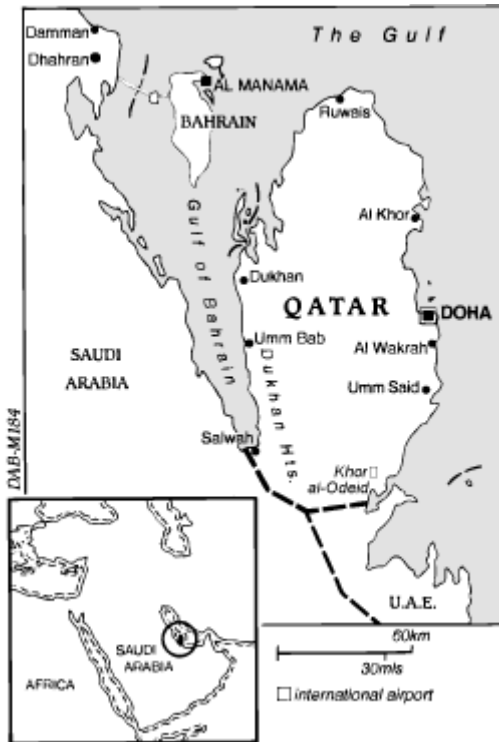




## Stuttford Van Lines Country Guide for

# Qatar



Country Guides: Courtesy of Overseas Moving Network International ( OMNI )

Last updated: 9th September 2006





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## 1 CONTACT ADDRESSES

**Location:** Middle East, Gulf Coast.

**Time:** GMT + 3.

Qatar Tourism Authority in the UK

**Kennedy House, 115 Hammersmith Road, London, W14 0QH, UK Tel:** (020) 7371 1571.  
Website: [www.experienceqatar.com](http://www.experienceqatar.com)

Embassy of the State of Qatar in the UK

**1 South Audley Street, London W1K 1NB, UK Tel:** (020) 7493 2200. Opening hours: Mon-Fri 0930-1600 (1000-1400 during Ramadan); 0930-1230 (visa section).

Embassy of the State of Qatar in the USA

**4200 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20016, USA Tel:** (202) 274 1600/3. Website: [www.qatarembassy.net](http://www.qatarembassy.net)

## 2 OVERVIEW

Travel warning

Due to the ongoing military action in Iraq, there is an increased risk of terrorism throughout the world and particularly in the Middle East. Potential travellers should contact their local embassy for the latest travel advice prior to travel. Qatar is an oil-rich peninsula jutting out into the Gulf between Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. The majority of the country consists of sand dunes and salt flats. The city of Doha combines a rich mixture of traditional Arabic and modern architecture. The Grand Mosque with its many domes and the Abu Bakir al-Siddiq Mosque are particularly interesting. The north contains most of the historic sites, including Umm Salal Mohammed, a relatively large village dominated by the ruins of a 19th-century fort. Al Khor is the second-largest city, situated around a natural shallow harbour. On the west coast there are fine beaches at Umm Bab ('The Palm Tree Beach') Dukhan and Salwah near the Saudi border. The south is a region of sand dunes and beaches, offering opportunities to go pearl hunting, or to practise any of a number of watersports. Public entertainment can be rather limited. Live entertainment is infrequent, but some international artists do perform in Qatar.

## 3 GENERAL INFORMATION

**Area:** 11,437 sq km (4416 sq miles).

**Population:** 618,000 (official estimate 2002).

**Population Density:** 54.0 per sq km.

**Capital:** Doha. Population: 264,009 (1997).



**GEOGRAPHY:** Qatar is an oil-rich peninsula jutting out into the Gulf between Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates. There are hills in the northwest, but the rest of the country consists of sand dunes and salt flats, with scattered vegetation towards the north.

**Government:** Emirate since 1971. Gained independence from the UK in 1971. Head of State: Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani since 1995. Head of Government: Prime Minister Sheikh Abdallah bin Khalifa al-Thani since 1996.

**Language:** Arabic is the official language. Some English is spoken.

**Religion:** Islam.

**Electricity:** 220-240 volts AC, 50Hz.

**Social Conventions:** The visitor should be fully aware of Muslim religious laws and customs. Women should always dress modestly. It is also worth noting that, while it is acceptable to cross legs, showing the sole of the foot or unknowingly pointing it at a person is considered an insult. At business and social functions, the traditional Qatari coffee, in tiny handleless cups, will invariably be served. This is a ritual of welcome with strict rules: guests are served in order of seniority a few drops at first, then, after three or four others have been served, the server returns to fill the first cup; always hold the cup in the right hand; two cups are polite, but never take only one or more than three. For more information, see the World of Islam appendix.

Passport/Visa

	<i>Passport Required?</i>	<i>Visa Required?</i>	<i>Return Ticket Required?</i>
<b>British</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Australian</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Canadian</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>USA</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>OtherEU</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Japanese</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Restricted entry:** The Government refuses entry and transit to holders of passports issued by Israel.

**PASSPORTS:** Passport valid for at least six months required by all.

**VISAS:** Required by all except the following: (a) nationals of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; (b) transit passengers whose tickets show they intend to continue their journey from the airport within eight hours.

**Note:** (a) All visitors require onward or return tickets and sufficient funds for the period of stay. Visa requirements are subject to change, and travellers are strongly advised to contact an Embassy or Consulate of Qatar for up-to-date information. (b) Nationals of Andorra, Australia, Brunei, Canada, EU countries, Hong Kong (SAR), Japan, Korea (Rep), Liechtenstein, Malaysia,



New Zealand, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland and USA can obtain business and tourist visas upon arrival at the airport in Doha for 50 Qatari (£10-12).

**Types of visa and cost:** Prices vary according to nationality. The following prices are for British nationals: single-entry: £36; multiple-entry: £50 (six months), £71 (two years), £130 (five years) (depending on validity).

**Note:** All children included in the same passport of applicant travelling to Qatar must pay the same fees.

**Validity:** Single-entry visas permit stays of up to three months. Multiple-entry visas permits stays of up to six months, two years and five years.

**Application to:** Consulate (or Consular section at Embassy); see Passport/Visa Information for details. Nationals of countries where Qatar has no diplomatic representation should apply for visas through their hotel in Qatar, which will arrange for the visa to be collected on arrival at the airport. Those wishing to visit friends or relatives in Qatar should ask them to apply to the immigration authorities in Qatar on their behalf for a visa. For longer-period visas apply to the Immigration Department, Ministry of the Interior, PO Box 115, Doha (tel: 465 7802; website: [www.e.gov.qa](http://www.e.gov.qa)). There is now a facility to book all visas online through the Ministry of Interior's website.

**Application requirements:** (a) Completed application form. (b) Valid passport. (c) Two passport-size photos. (d) Fee (postal order or company cheque only). (e) Name and address of sponsor in Qatar and for American nationals and EU passport holders except nationals from Ireland and the UK. Business visas need to be accompanied by an invitation letter from company and confirmation of hotel booking. (f) Stamped, self-addressed envelope for postal applications.

**Working days required:** One although it could take as long as three weeks depending on nationality. Applications should be made well in advance of the intended departure date.

**Passport/Visa Information:** Embassy of the State of Qatar in the UK1 South Audley Street, London W1K 1NB, UK Tel: (020) 7493 2200. Opening hours: Mon-Fri 0930-1600 (1000-1400 during Ramadan); 0930-1230 (visa section). Embassy of the State of Qatar in the USA4200 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20016, USA Tel: (202) 274 1600/3. Website: [www.qatarembassy.net](http://www.qatarembassy.net) Also deals with enquiries from Canada.

## 4 MONEY

**Currency:** Qatari Riyal (QAR) = 100 dirhams. Notes are in denominations of QAR500, 100, 50, 10, 5 and 1. Coins are in denominations of 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 dirhams; however, only the 50 and 25 coins are in wide circulation, minting of the rest ceased in the 1970s and smaller denominations are becoming ever-scarcer.

**Note:** The Qatari Riyal is tied to the US Dollar.

**Credit & debit cards:** American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted. Check with your credit or debit card company for details of merchant acceptability and other services which may be available.



**Traveller's cheques:** Widely accepted. To avoid additional exchange rate charges, travellers are advised to take traveller's cheques in US Dollars or Pounds Sterling.

**Currency restrictions:** There are no restrictions on the import or export of either local or foreign currency. Israeli currency, however, is prohibited.

Exchange rate indicators

Date At time of publishing £1.00=QAR6.32 \$1.00=QAR3.64

**Banking hours:** Sat-Thurs 0730-1330.

## 5 DUTY FREE

**Duty-Free:** The following goods may be imported into Qatar without incurring customs duty: A reasonable amount of tobacco and perfume for personal use.

**Prohibited items:** All alcohol is prohibited. Firearms can only be imported with a licence obtained in advance from the Ministry of Defence.

## 6 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Below are Public Holidays for the January 2006-June 2007 period. Jan 10-13 2006 Eid al-Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice). Jan 31 Islamic New Year. Jun 27 Accession of HH The Amir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani. Sep 3 Independence Day. Oct 22-24 Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan). Dec 31 Eid al-Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice). Jan 20 2007 Islamic New Year. Jun 27 Accession of HH The Amir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani.

**Note:** Muslim festivals are timed according to local sightings of various phases of the moon and the dates given above are approximations. During the lunar month of Ramadan that precedes Eid al-Fitr, Muslims fast during the day and feast at night and normal business patterns may be interrupted. Many restaurants are closed during the day and there may be restrictions on smoking and drinking. Some disruption may continue into Eid al-Fitr itself. Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha may last anything from two to 10 days, depending on the region. For more information, see the World of Islam appendix.

## 7 HEALTH

	Special Precautions	Certificate Required
<b>Yellow Fever</b>	No	No
<b>Cholera</b>	No	No
<b>Typhoid and Polio</b>	1	N/A
<b>Malaria</b>	No	N/A

**1:** Vaccination against typhoid is advised.



**Food & drink:** All water should be regarded as being potentially contaminated. Water used for drinking, brushing teeth or making ice should have first been boiled or otherwise sterilised. Milk is unpasteurised and should be boiled. Powdered or tinned milk is available and is advised, but make sure that it is reconstituted with pure water. Avoid dairy products which are likely to have been made from unboiled milk. Only eat well-cooked meat and fish, preferably served hot. Salad and mayonnaise may carry increased risk. Vegetables should be cooked and fruit peeled.

**Other risks:** Typhoid fevers and hepatitis A exist; precautions should be taken. Hepatitis B is endemic. Cutaneous leishmaniasis occurs. Rabies is present. For those at high risk, vaccination before arrival should be considered. If you are bitten, seek medical advice without delay.

**Note:** Certificates proving the visitor to be HIV-negative may be required if planning on staying more than one month in the country. Check with Embassy (see Contact Addresses section).

**Health care:** There are several hospitals in Qatar, the most recent and modern being the Hamad General Hospital. The Poly Clinic has good dentists. Charges are high and health insurance is essential. As a precaution against the intense heat, visitors should maintain a high salt and fluid intake.

Travel - International

**AIR:** Gulf Air (GF) and Qatar Airways (QR) are the major airlines serving Qatar.

**Approximate flight times:** From Doha to London is eight hours 25 minutes. There are no direct flights from the USA.

**International airports:** Doha (DOH) is 8km (5 miles) southeast of the city (travel time 25 minutes). Taxis are available to the city with official rates displayed. Facilities include car hire (Budget and Hertz), banks, restaurant and a duty free shop.

**Departure tax:** None.

**SEA:** The main international ports are Doha and Umm Said. The traffic is mostly commercial, but some passenger lines call at Doha.

**ROAD:** Access is possible via both Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, but the main international route from Saudi Arabia is unreliable and often impassable during the rainy season.

Travel - Internal

**ROAD:** The road system is fair, but conditions are poor during the wet season. Driving is on the right. Bus: No organised public bus service. Taxi: These have black and yellow number plates, are painted orange and white, and are metered. Taxis can be hired on an hourly basis. Car hire: Available from local companies at the airport and hotels. Documentation: An International Driving Permit is required, but a temporary licence can be obtained on presentation of a valid UK licence.



## 8 ACCOMMODATION

Recent building ensures that Qatar is well served by first-class hotels. There are also a number of 3- or 4-star hotels offering reasonable accommodation. Advance booking is strongly advised. All rates are subject to a 15 per cent service charge. For more information, contact the Qatar National Hotels Company (see Contact Addresses section).

### Introduction

**DOHA:** The capital is a rich mixture of traditional Arabic and modern architecture. The Grand Mosque with its many domes and the Abu Bakir al-Siddiq Mosque are particularly interesting. There is an excellent National Museum in Doha tracing the country's development. The modern town clusters around the Grand Mosque, the New Amir's Palace and the Clock Tower.

**THE NORTH:** This area contains most of the historic sites, including Umm Salal Mohammed, a relatively large village dominated by the ruins of a 19th-century fort. At Al Zubara is the Qalit Marir Fortress. Al Khor is the second-largest city, situated around a natural shallow harbour. Gharya has a golden sandy beach stretching for miles. Ruwais boasts a harbour, from where there is an occasional dhow service to Bahrain. There are also good beaches at Fuwairat, on the northeast coast, and Ras Abruk, opposite Hawar Island.

**THE WEST COAST:** There are beaches at Umm Bab ('The Palm Tree Beach'), Dukhan and Salwah, near the Saudi border.

**THE SOUTH:** This is a region of sand dunes and beaches, offering opportunities to go pearl hunting, or to practise any number of watersports. The 'inland sea' of Khor al-Odeid is the centre of a region of outstanding natural beauty, surrounded by the Sandi Hills, accessible only to 4-wheel-drive vehicles.

## 9 SPORT & ACTIVITIES

The national sport is football. Doha boasts several marinas, sub-aqua clubs and sailing facilities as well as a number of sports clubs which are open to visitors. There are several camel race tracks; the main one is found off the road to Dukhan, but spectators need a 4-wheel-drive vehicle to follow the race. The graded track is 18km (11 miles) long through the desert and sometimes more than 250 camels take part with big money prizes and prestige at stake. Desert excursions can also be arranged.

### Entertainment

**Food & Drink:** While the best food is generally found in hotels, Chinese, Indian, Persian, Thai, US and Western cuisine is also available. All the major hotels have good public restaurants and most offer outside catering of high quality; waiters, crockery and cutlery will be provided on request. There are a reasonable number of places to eat in Doha, including snack bars serving fast foods, as well as the traditional Levantine shawarma and Egyptian foul and taamiyeh. Restaurants are scarce outside the capital. Alcohol is prohibited and should not be consumed in public, though some international hotels may serve alcohol. Tipping: Taxi drivers do not expect a tip. A service charge is often added to bills in hotels and most restaurants, otherwise 10 per cent is appropriate.



**Nightlife:** Public entertainment is rather limited. Doha has a cinema showing English-language films, and there is also the National Theatre. Live entertainment is infrequent, but some international artists do perform in Qatar.

**Shopping:** There are several large modern malls, with cinemas, restaurants and other facilities as well as brand shops. The old souks remain popular for bargains. Shopping hours: Generally Sat-Thurs 0800-1200 and 1600-1900 or later, with the malls open until 2100 or 2200. Some shops close on Friday.

#### Business

**Economy:** Oil and gas reserves have transformed Qatar from an impoverished outcrop on the Arabian Peninsula into one of the richest countries in the world. The oil deposits located and exploited from the 1970s onwards were of unusually high quality and generated a substantial income for the country. In addition, one of the world's largest natural gas fields, known as the North Field, was discovered in Qatari waters in the late 1980s. Measured by revenue, gas production has now outstripped oil and is set to remain Qatar's principal source of income for the foreseeable future. Agriculture is necessarily limited by climate and water resources. Some indigenous industry exists, mainly based on petrochemicals and refining but also including steel, concrete and cement, plastics, paint and flour. The Qatari government has earmarked US\$5 billion for further industrialisation projects over the coming years. Current economic performance is good with an annual growth of 8.5 per cent and inflation of 2.3 per cent. Qatar is a member of OPEC, the Arab Monetary Fund and the Islamic Development Bank. It also belongs to the World Trade Organisation, and hosted the organisation's 2001 round of negotiations. Currently, most of Qatar's oil and gas is sold to Japan and Italy. EU countries, Japan and the USA are the country's main trading partners.

**Business Etiquette:** Politeness and patience in business dealings are needed. Office hours: Sat-Thurs 0800-1200 and 1600-1900. Government office hours: Sat-Wed 0700-1400.

**Conferences/Conventions:** Several of Doha's largest hotels provide facilities with extensive support services, including simultaneous translation systems and full audio-visual capability. Contact individual hotels for more information.

**Commercial Information:** Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry PO Box 402, Doha, Qatar  
Tel: 462 2538. Website: [www.arab.net/qatar/qr\\_commerce.htm](http://www.arab.net/qatar/qr_commerce.htm)

## 10 CLIMATE

Summer (June to September) is very hot with low rainfall. Winter is cooler with occasional rainfall. Spring and autumn are warm and pleasant.

**Required clothing:** Lightweight cottons and linens are worn during summer months, with warm clothes for cooler evenings and during the winter. Rainwear is advisable during winter.



## 11 HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**History:** The families that rule the northern Arabian Gulf states are, almost without exception, descended from migrants from the central region of the Arabian peninsula in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The Al-Khalifas, who today govern Bahrain, also established a settlement on the small peninsula directly opposite the island modern-day Qatar. The Al-Khalifas were unable to hold on to their mainland possession, however, and were displaced by the Al-Thani clan. The Al-Thanis were part of the original wave of migration, but little else is known about their origins. Although the Al-Khalifas had agreed a treaty with the British in 1868, this did not prevent Qatar being absorbed into the Turkish Ottoman empire then undergoing a brief resurgence during a period of otherwise chronic decline in 1872. After the Ottoman collapse during World War I, Qatar once again came under British suzerainty. The British recognised the Al-Thanis as rulers, providing military protection in exchange for control of Qatar's external affairs under treaties signed in 1916 and 1934. British troops were moved out of the Gulf in 1968 as part of the 'East of Suez' withdrawals. Plans to enhance Qatar's security through federations with Bahrain and the Trucial States (now the United Arab Emirates) failed and in 1971 Qatar assumed full independence under the rule of Sheikh Ahmad. Rivalries within the Al-Thani family immediately after independence culminated in a coup by the chief minister, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani. Under Khalifa's regime, Qatar has used its substantial oil revenues to develop a modern infrastructure, health and education services. It has allied itself closely with Saudi Arabia on regional and international issues (see below). Qatar was also one of the instigators of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), inaugurated in 1981, which has become the principal regional trade and security bloc. The security aspect of the Council's work has received the greater attention during the last 15 years. Qatar played a low-key role in the Iran-Iraq war, generally on the side of Iraq, and was an active participant in the multinational alliance assembled to liberate Kuwait in 1990. During the early 1990s, the Emir adopted several independent initiatives in his conduct of foreign policy: there were burgeoning commercial relations with Israel and welcome support for American strategic objectives in the region (see below); yet Qatar was one of the few governments to maintain relations of any kind with the Taleban regime in Afghanistan. Around the same time, Qatar became involved in a number of territorial disputes with both Bahrain (over the oil rich Hawar islands) and Saudi Arabia, over the position of the border between the two countries. The Emir's conduct of Qatari foreign policy during this period undoubtedly exacerbated the divisions within the ruling family. These came to a head in 1995 when the Emir was deposed by his son, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, in a bloodless palace coup. Sheikh Hamad has subsequently embarked on a very gradual process of democratisation: a woman was appointed to a ministerial post, and municipal elections were held for the first time in 1999. In 2003, a national referendum backed the Emir's plan for a national parliament. However, his announcement of his son, Prince Jassem, as his anointed successor, illustrates that the Emir has no intention of relinquishing the al-Thanis' control over the country. (Jassem has since been supplanted in his father's favours by his brother, Prince Tamim.) The territorial disputes with Bahrain and Saudi Arabia were both settled, with international mediation, in 2001. These were relatively minor matters compared to the Emir's decision in late 2002 to allow the Americans to establish their main regional command centre at Sayliyah and expand the airbase at al-Udeid. The American request was prompted by increasing unease on the part of the Saudis who had hosted the centre during the 1991 Iraq war. Qatar has duly played a vital role in the American campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq.

**Government:** Executive power is held exclusively by the Emir, a member of the Al-Thani family, which has ruled Qatar since independence. The Emir serves as both head of state and head of government. There is no independent legislature or political parties. Some decision-making is devolved to a Council of Ministers appointed by the Emir. A 30-strong advisory council with



limited powers was created in 1972. The Emir's democratisation plan envisages a 45 member parliament, of whom 30 will be popularly elected and 15 appointed by him.

#### Travel Advice

There is a high threat from terrorism in Qatar. Al Qaeda continues to issue statements threatening to carry out attacks in the Gulf region. These include references to attacks on Western interests, including residential compounds, military, oil, transport and aviation interests. Travellers should review their security arrangements carefully. They should remain vigilant, particularly in public places. This advice is based on information provided by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the UK. It is correct at time of publishing. As the situation can change **rapidly, visitors are advised to contact the following organisations for the latest travel advice:** British Foreign and Commonwealth Office Tel: (0845) 850 2829. Website: [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk) US Department of State Website: <http://travel.state.gov/travel>

#### Top Things To See & Do

The capital, Doha, is a rich mixture of traditional Arabic and modern architecture. The Grand Mosque with its many domes and the Abu Bakir al-Siddiq Mosque are particularly interesting. There is an excellent National Museum in Doha tracing the country's development. The modern town clusters around the Grand Mosque, the New Amir's Palace and the Clock Tower. Doha also boasts several marinas, sub-aqua clubs and sailing facilities as well as a number of sports clubs which are open to visitors. The northern area contains most of the historic sites, including Umm Salal Mohammed, a relatively large village dominated by the ruins of a 19th-century fort. At Al Zubara is the Qalit Marir Fortress. Al Khor is the second-largest city, situated around a natural shallow harbour. Gharya has a golden sandy beach stretching for miles. Ruwais boasts a harbour, from where there is an occasional dhow service to Bahrain. There are also good beaches at Fuwairat, on the northeast coast, and Ras Abruk, opposite Hawar Island. On the West Coast, there are beaches at Umm Bab ('The Palm Tree Beach'), Dukhan and Salwah, near the Saudi border. The south is a region of sand dunes and beaches, offering opportunities to go pearl hunting, or to practise any number of watersports. The 'inland sea' of Khor al-Odeid is the centre of a region of outstanding natural beauty, surrounded by the Sandi Hills, accessible only to 4-wheel-drive vehicles. There are several camel race tracks; the main one is found off the road to Dukhan, but spectators need a 4-wheel-drive vehicle to follow the race. The graded track is 18km (11 miles) long through the desert and sometimes more than 250 camels take part with big money prizes and prestige at stake. Desert excursions can also be arranged.

**Tourist Information:** Qatar Tourist Authority in the UK Kennedy House, 115 Hammersmith Road, London, W14 0QH, UK Tel: (020) 7371 1571. Website: [www.experienceqatar.com](http://www.experienceqatar.com)

#### OverviewII

Qatar has moved on from being a poor pearl fishing country to become one of the richest Gulf states, thanks to the exploitation of oil and gas fields since the 1940s. The majority of the country consists of sand dunes and salt flats. The city of Doha combines a rich mixture of traditional Arabic and modern architecture. The Grand Mosque with its many domes and the Abu Bakir al-Siddiq Mosque are particularly interesting. The north contains most of the historic sites, including Umm Salal Mohammed, a relatively large village dominated by the ruins of a 19th-century fort. Al Khor is the second-largest city, situated around a natural shallow harbour. On the west coast there are fine beaches at Umm Bab ('The Palm Tree Beach'), Dukhan and Salwah near the Saudi border. The south is a region of sand dunes and beaches, offering opportunities to go pearl hunting, or to practise any of a number of watersports. Public entertainment can be



rather limited. Live entertainment is infrequent, but some international artists do perform in Qatar.

Communications

**Telephone:** IDD is available. Country code: 974. There are no area codes.

**Mobile telephone:** GSM 900 network exists. Main network provider is Q-tel (website: [www.qtel.com.qa](http://www.qtel.com.qa)).

**Internet:** Internet cafes exist in Doha.

**Post:** Airmail to Europe takes up to one week.

**MEDIA:** There has been no censorship of the media since 1995. Qatar television has been renowned worldwide since the launch of Al Jazeera in 1997, which is extremely popular in the Arab world. Press: English-language newspapers include the Gulf Times and The Peninsula. The main dailies are Al-'Arab, Ar-Raya and Ash-Sharq. TV: Al Jazeera is a satellite broadcaster financed by the Qatar Government; Qatar TV is state run. Radio: Qatar Broadcasting Service (QBS) is state run. The BBC World Service (website: [www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice](http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice)) can be received on FM in Doha.