

# **The Legislative and Institutional System to Prevent Extremism in the State of Qatar**

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## **Abstract**

Extremism is one of the largest challenges and the most dangerous threat to societies the security and stability, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, as a transnational phenomenon known to have spread widely in different regions of the world due to a group of factors that contributed terrorist operations committing with extremist political or religious motives.

Extremism and determination its causes, has become a constant challenge looking at the policies aimed at preventing and combating violent extremism continue to promote without a clear idea of the phenomenon that these policies aim to address, despite its adoption in the United Nations decisions, and its identification as a priority in the Secretary-General's plan for agencies and programs of the United Nations and governments.

In spite of the issuance of many international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (13 global treaties) since 1963 and the joining of countries to them in the context of the global fight against terrorism, it is not sufficient from the perspective of the Security Council to prove their involvement in the international efforts, unless these countries adopt internal legal and institutional systems that are compatible with the provisions of international conventions related to combating terrorism and violent extremism.

In this context, and based on the implementation of its international commitments mentioned in the agreements that have approved, the State of Qatar has

adopted a sophisticated legislative system in its fight against extremism that mainly depends on preventive confrontation (religious and educational programs, human rights and financial programs) and penal confrontation (penal code, anti-terrorism law, anti-terrorism law Money Laundering and Terrorism Finance, Cybercrime Combating Law. The State of Qatar has also established several national and international institutions in Doha that undertake specializations of an international nature to understand the behavioral visions of terrorism and follow up on the implementation of relevant international standards.

By induction of the provisions of the legislative and institutional system to prevent extremism in the State of Qatar, it was found that efforts to combat terrorism and violent extremism require more support in the field of ability-building and technical assistance, as well as strengthening cooperation and coordination between the concerned national authorities within the framework of a national action plan that takes into consideration the factors of extremism, and focusing on the stage of extremist and terrorist thought formation that involves people interacting smoothly with extremist terrorist organizations, due to the factors that drive extremism (religious, social, economic, political) and the factors that attract it, as it is necessary to move from punishing the individual acts to addressing those acts, and preventing their occurrence in advance.