

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Reason for Title Selection

Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt imposed diplomatic termination to Qatar on 5 June 2017 (Fakude, 2017). This crisis was triggered by the independent and consistent policy made by Qatar in supporting anti-status quo movements starting from the Tunisian revolution to Libya, Egypt, Yemen, and Syria (Talha Kuse & Ufuk Ulutas, 2017). In addition, Saudi and the other Gulf States also accused that Qatar has provided financial assistance to several terrorist organizations such as Muslim Brother (*Ikhwanul Muslimin*), Hamas Movement, and Jihadist group in Iraq. Meanwhile, the diplomatic relations between Qatar and Iran which cooperate together in sharing the world largest gas field that located in the Persian Gulf has designated as violence because Iran is one of Saudi and the other Gulf States rival in the Middle East (BBC News, 2017).

Furthermore, Qatar National Agency and Aljazeera are accused by Saudi and other Gulf states as Qatar's platform to do provocation and inappropriate information which can threaten the security and stability in Gulf region. The diplomatic sanction led Saudi, UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt to close all access started from land, air, as well as the sea in order to isolate Qatar from Gulf region. As a result of this diplomatic sanction, the movement of people becomes disturbed, Jordan and Djibouti are downgraded their diplomatic relations, the access to get food supplies have been suspended because of the blockade, and also its impact on Qatar political-economy development in the region, especially Qatar's government foreign policy strategy in overcoming the diplomatic sanction.

The continuation of the conflict encourages the writer to choose title “*Qatar Foreign Policy Strategy to Overcome Gulf States’ Diplomatic Sanctions in 2017*” as analysis on how Qatar government’s position in responding and overcoming the diplomatic sanction which is given by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, and Egypt. Meanwhile, the on-going diplomatic crisis between Qatar and other Gulf states also led the shifting of Foreign policy strategy which formalized by this country in order to protect its existence in the Gulf region.

B. Background

The State of Qatar is the sovereign country that is located in the Middle East. This country occupied the small Qatar Peninsula on the north-eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. The state of Qatar is bordering with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the south and United Arab Emirates (UAE) to the southeast. Some of the rest territories of Qatar is bordering with the Persian Gulf and Bahrain. Qatar also has the similar language, culture, and also governmental system with other Gulf state. Historically, Qatar became the British protectorate in the early 20th century and achieved its independence in 1971. After achieving the independence from the British, Qatar was ruled by the Al Thani family for the 19th century. Under the administration of the Al Thani family, Qatar has transformed itself from the poor British Protectorate became the richest country with significant oil and gas revenue (Central Intelligence Agency, 2017). Emir Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani is the founding father and also the ruler of Qatar from 1972 until 1995 has close relations to Saudi Arabia, he also cooperated with Saudi Arabia in terms of security matter. This action was taken by Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani in order to ensure that Qatar was under Saudi security umbrella at that moment (Sulaib, 2017).

In May 1995, Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani coup by his son, Sheikh Hamad. This situation directly

replaces the position of Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani from its throne. His position was replaced by his son, Sheikh Hamad who has an intention in order to bring Qatar to act more independently. Sheikh Hamad Al Thani believed that Qatar should stand as the independent country and not depend on any other nations in the Gulf region including Saudi Arabia. This new reformation was finally brought Qatar to be independent nations in politics, economy, and also security.

In 1996, Qatar became the first country in the Gulf region that opened the trade with Israel. It was proven by the opening of Qatari-Israel trade bureau in Doha and involved in several trades' activities. Another hand, this decision also followed by the diplomatic visit of Israel president, Simon Peres to Doha. Saudi Arabia and other six Gulf states did protest to Qatar regarding its relations with Israel.

In 2000, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz did a boycott towards the Islamic Conference summit held in Doha as a protest to Qatar's trade relations with Israel (Aljazeera, 2017). This decision was made by Saudi Arabia government based on the resolution taken by the Arab Summit in Cairo last month which called for the boycott of Israel in protest against the brutal aggression of Israel forces on the Palestinians, which has left over 170 Palestinians dead. In response towards this case, Qatar government sent its Foreign Minister Hamad Al-Thani to Riyadh in order to convince Saudi Arabia to take a part in this Summit. This effort was failed because the Saudi government refused and committed to its stances against the relations between Qatar and Israel.

In 2002, Saudi Arabia decided to withdraw its ambassador from Qatar as the response to the controversial comments made by Aljazeera satellite channel by Saudi opposition critical of the royal family. This condition brought bad impact to the diplomatic relations between both countries

and led to the protest from Saudi regarding the inappropriate news that produced by this media about the ruling family of Saudi Arabia. In addition, in 2006 Saudi Arabia disagree and withdrew its approval to Qatar government plans to build a gas pipeline to Kuwait, which passed the Saudi territorial water. Therefore, Saudi also protested against the construction of the pipeline taking by Qatari to the UAE and Oman. Those actions made by Saudi in order to revoke the approval of Qatar's regional plans.

The continuation of the conflict was stopped in July 2008. At this time, Qatar and Saudi reached a final agreement on the border tension after years of conflict. The diplomatic visit started in this year where the Crown Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz visited Doha as a signal of the reestablishment of the diplomatic relations between both countries, which have been frozen since 2002.

In 2014, another source of tension happened between those Gulf States where Saudi Arabia, along with the UAE, Egypt and Bahrain respond to the criticism by Qatar-based and Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Sheikh Yusuf Al-Qaradawi of the Egyptian and Emirati governments (Philip Gordon, 2017). The other tension between Doha and other Gulf states also happened when Doha's accommodating stance toward Iran, which is seen as the threat for the other Sunni-majority states in Gulf region in terms of existence and also security (Philip Gordon, 2017).

Over last decades, the Qataris have taken several steps against the UNSC resolution calling on Iran to stop its nuclear program and signing the cooperation on bilateral counterterrorism with Iran. More recently, the Emir Qatar congratulated the Hassan Rouhani (Iranian President) for his re-election. After that, the Emir Qatar did the same action by authorizing the payment of \$700 million to Iran and Kata'ib al-Hezbollah. The action of pro-Hezbollah, Muslim

Brotherhood, Iran, as well as different view in defining foreign policy and decision are becoming the source of the conflict which made the relations between Qatar and the other Gulf States become worst until the end of this day.

The escalation of the conflict happened on June 5, 2017, where all the Gulf-States such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, and Bahrain cut their diplomatic ties with Qatar after knowing the relations between Qatar with the Muslim Brotherhood movement. Another reason that came up in this situation was the tight cooperation between Qatar and Iran in terms of gas and oil exploration and economic. Both problems became the main reason for Saudi, UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt to cut off the relations with Qatar.

The involvement of Qatar in the Arab Spring 2011 also became the major reason because of its allegiance to the opposition leader in Egypt during the Arab Spring. Another factor was Qatar always tried to dominate other country and doing the intervention to several countries in the Gulf region such as Yemen, and also Bahrain. Those factors were a campaign by Saudi to the other Gulf States in order to against Qatar policy which reflected to support Muslim Brotherhood and also Iran which have become the rival of Saudi and the other Gulf states in the Middle East. The termination of diplomatic relations was followed by several actions done by Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf States such as withdrawing the Ambassador from Doha, closing the land and marine borders, airspaces banned, and travel restrictions (Del Rey, 2017).

Furthermore, this crisis was followed by a proposal from Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt to Qatar in order to cut off its diplomatic relations with Iran as well as stop its support to Muslim Brotherhood and close the Aljazeera. In response to this crisis, Qatar is still trying to do soft diplomacy by inviting Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt and Bahrain to do

negotiation in order to find a solution to this case. Therefore, these Countries did not want to have negotiation before Qatar fulfil the demand from these countries about termination diplomatic relations with Iran and stopping its support to the Muslim Brotherhood, and respect to the agreement of extraordinary Arab Summit which stated all Gulf states are committed to against terrorism. In response to the demand from those states, Qatar tried to stand in its position and tried to use soft power in order to create a stabilization of the region by enhancing its diplomatic relations with Russian Federation and also Turkey to seek a good solution to the crisis. The title of this study is **“Qatar’s foreign policy strategy to overcome the Gulf Countries diplomatic sanction in 2017”**. This undergraduate thesis is the completion of a task and as the graduation requirement of an undergraduate student in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the problem explained above, a research question made: **“How did Qatar’s foreign policy strategy in overcoming the Gulf States’ diplomatic sanctions in 2017?”**

D. Theoretical Framework

The problem above can be explained by using several concepts. The concept is an abstraction that represents an object, character of an object, or a certain phenomenon (Masoed, Hubungan Internasional: Disiplin da Metodologi, 1990). The function of a concept is to organize ideas, perception, and as a symbol in the form classification and generalization.

In order to answer the research question above, there are three concepts that will be applied. In addition, the concepts that are applied have relations or connection with the foreign policy and decision making process units. These are

concepts that are going to be used as a framework for this undergraduate thesis.

1. Strategy

According to John Lovell, the strategy is any predesigned set of moves, or series of decisions, in a competitive situation where the outcome is not governed purely by chance (Masoed, Studi Hubungan Internasional Tingkat Analisis dan Reorisasi, 1989). But according to Carl von Clausewitz, strategic is the long-term plan.

Sometimes the interpretation of strategy is often equated with the tactic, but either Strategic or tactics are two different things. According to Oxford English dictionary, the tactic is defined as an action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end. The strategic and tactic are two components which interconnected each other. The strategy can be defined as a plan that has prepared in order to achieve the objectives and either national interest of individual that has been set before (Sukmawardani, Iran's Foreign Policy Strategy Overcome the Embargo in 2012-2014, 2016). A strategy is a more long-term because strategy tends to use in order to achieve the main objective, while the tactic is more short term because it is a part of the strategy implementation and also can change due to the situation.

The strategy that has been designed would become guidance to the policymakers in order to achieve the objective and a national interest of the state. There are two components in the strategy; they are the offensive component and defensive component. These two components have different purpose and objective in the implementation. The offensive component is used in order to get the benefit while a defensive component is used in order to prevent the disadvantages that might become from the policy that has been designed (Sukmawardani, 2016). In the other context, a strategy is categorized as problem-solving or conflict resolution. A

strategy emphasizes the problem solving rather than becoming the winner of the conflict.

According to the diplomatic sanction that has done by Gulf States (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt) to the State of Qatar on 5 July 2017 became one of the worst cases that ever happened in Qatar diplomatic relations experience with the other Gulf States. This condition was followed by several demands from Saudi Arab, United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Bahrain in order to press the government of Qatar in order to stop its support to any other Islamist movement who assigned as the terrorist group such as Muslim Brotherhood (Ikhwanul Muslimin), Hamas movement, and also Jihadist group in Iraq.

Another political pressure also came from these Arab Gulf states to Qatar such as cut off its diplomatic relations with Iran, stopping its support to the opposition leader in Afghanistan. This pressure also followed by all sectors blockade made by these Arab states to Qatar. They closed all access from sea, land, and also air against Qatar. Those Arab Gulf states also made campaign which led by Saudi Arabia in order to limit Qatar's influence in the international politics.

In responding to the crisis, Qatar tried to set its strategy in order to respond the accusation made by these countries about its involvement in financing the terrorist groups. According to the states news agency, Qatar is ready to review all accusations made by these Arab Gulf states that do not contradict the sovereignty of Qatar (Beaumont, 2017). In addition, Qatar also seeks another opportunity and support from other countries such as Turkey. It is showed by the diplomatic visit made by President Erdogan to Doha in order to attend the third meeting of Turkey-Qatar Supreme Strategic Committee and also giving its support to the solution of crisis as well as strengthen bilateral relations among both states (Al Jazeera, 2017).

The cooperation among two countries is focused on military, food security, and the investment. Furthermore, to garner support from other countries, Qatar continues to play its power through soft diplomacy launched to help solve the ongoing crisis. This is evidenced by the diplomatic visit made by Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov in Russian capital (Sterling, 2017). In result of the diplomatic visit, Russia supports the reconciliation of conflict that happened between Qatar and other Gulf states. Meanwhile, Russia also will stand together with Qatar in order to look for a solution and enhance regional communication with its partner in order to solve this problem.

In the other side, Kuwait and Oman avoided being part of the Saudi-coalition against Qatar in the region while promoting diplomatic solutions to end this crisis with Qatar. Despite the fact, both states have often rejected to toe Saudi's line on regional issues (Dr Khalid Al-Jaber and Giorgio Cafiero, 2017). As the mediator of two sides, Kuwait leaders show its neutrality by becoming the arbitrator of both Gulf States and Qatar and providing extra 48 hours to demand issued by Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt (Wasmi, 2017).

In fact, this crisis opens the opportunity to Qatar in order to avoid the blockade made by the anti-Qatar coalition to strengthen the bilateral and diplomatic relations with Iran in terms of Food security, economy, and also politic.

2. Foreign Policy

According to K.J. Holsti, Foreign policy is an action or idea designed to solve problems or make changes in the environment (Sukmawardani, 2016). Generally, the function of the foreign policy of each country is to ensure the national interest of the country and maintain the national security, prestige, as well as benefit for the sake of the country.

K.J. Holsti divides the objectives to be 3 main criteria as follows:

- a. Value, which is placed on the state's objective, as the main facts to encourage policymakers, it is done based on the resources who owned by the states in order to achieve the goal.
- b. The element of time, this is a time period where the state needs to set in order to achieve the objective of the state.
- c. The type of goals demand, these criteria include the objective that would be brought by the state to other states due to its foreign policy.

Foreign policy can be defined as the strategy or action plan which is designed by the policymakers in one particular country in order to face other country or as a response to the international politics, and also contain a specific national objective which was existed in its national interest terminology. Foreign policy made by one country as a response to the action made by other countries.

The diplomatic crisis among Qatar and the Gulf States became worse after these countries announced to cut diplomatic relation and withdraw their ambassador from Doha on 5 July 2017. Due to the diplomatic crisis, Qatar is becoming increasingly isolated. Unilateral dismissal of diplomatic relations by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt made things worse. This is evident from the simultaneous blockade in order to give Qatar an effect to stop its policy of supporting terrorist groups and diplomatic relations with Iran who has become the rival of Saudi and other Gulf states in the Middle East. That is why Sheikh Tamim Al Thani as the Emir of Qatar designed Qatar's foreign policy in order to overcome the diplomatic sanction and focus in building dialogue as well as diplomatic engagement with

other countries in Gulf region or even in other parts of the world in order to solve this problem together.

3. Soft Power

Soft Power is one of the concepts in the international relations theory that delivered by Joseph Nye, together with Robert Keohane, Nye developed a concept in his book *Power and Interdependence*, in this book he stated that:

“The ability of the political body, such as state, to indirectly influence the behaviour or interest of other political bodies through cultural or ideology means. The basic concept of power is the ability to influence others to get them to do what you want. Soft Power is more than just persuasion or ability to move people by argument, though that is an important part of it.” (Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S. Nye Jr., 2011)

Soft Power is the ability of political actor such as the state in order to influence others’ actor through culture or even political ideas. Basically, Soft Power is the ability to get ‘others to want the outcomes that you want’ (Nye, 2005, p. 5). Soft power is more than just ability or persuasion in order to move people by argument. On the other hand, hard power tends to use violence such as military forces; soft power tends to use friendly instruments and no military to pursue the national interests. Nye stated that the instrument of soft power should be ‘attractive’, so it can be accepted by the states and become the target of the national interest

The concept of soft power is close to the liberal tradition, even if ‘there is no contradiction between realism and soft power’ (Joseph S. Nye, *The Future of Power*, 2011, p. 82). In opposing hard power, soft power tends to offer not the ever-possibility of war, but the possibility of cooperation; not military power, but the power of ideas. Precisely, soft power

has a relevance towards the three solutions that proposed by the Liberal in order to solve the problem of war.

The first is that democracies will not against other democracies and go to war. In a democracy, people have a contribution to create and impose peaceful goals. Democracies tend to imply soft power than hard power. Furthermore, Nye also stated that even in the difficulties case, a democratic state will not lose its soft power. For example, 'in a democracy, the presence of criticism and point of view can be a beneficial thing, because it enhances the credibility of message' (Joseph S. Nye, 2011, p. 109). Therefore, when critics came up with the policy, it could produce a soft power which can prove the authenticity and the freedom of speech.

The second solution is the economic interdependence. The economic interdependence constrains the states to build cooperation with others states. This condition was tending to be more coercion rather than attraction and this solution tend to use hard power than soft power. Nye agreed that the economic interdependence could lead to the tendency of countries with strong economies to exert pressure on countries with weak economies. Therefore, this situation can change the behaviour of weak states which will always depend on the strong states. On the other hand, economic resources also produce either soft or hard power, both of them could be used to attract or coerce the states (Joseph S. Nye, 2011, p. 85). Thus, the strong economy can be a source of soft power that can be used to formalize the objective of the state to achieve the national interest.

The third solution that posed by the liberals to the problem of war was international institutions. The aim of the international institution is to promote cooperation through norms, common rules, and peaceful relations. Nye also affirmed that the institution can enhance the soft power of the states, because the institution has main objectives to promote

values, ideas, policies, either both for a member or the other actors outside the institution.

The use of soft power can be seen in Qatar's diplomatic crisis. In this case, it can be seen how Qatar optimizes the resources in order to gain its power and position both regionally and internationally. Qatar is one of the emerging powers in the Middle East and also one of the great powers in the world as well. Qatar has been recognized by others as the prominent figure of the world politics, with the total population of 250,000. In terms of military power, Qatar is categorized as the states that less of military capabilities. But, this condition is inversely proportional to the ability of Qatar in utilizing soft power owned. Over a few decades, Qatar played a very significant role in political contestation at both regional and international level. Qatar has implemented intensively active diplomacy in regional conflicts, invests strategically in shares of international companies, controls the most influential channel (Al-Jazeera) and awarded as the hosting rights of FIFA World Cup 2022 (Younas, 2017).

Qatar utilized its wealth from natural resources as a tool of foreign policy in order to build its regional and international image. In responding to the crisis, Qatar applied on two types of the diplomacy. The first is diplomatic mediation, which seeks to the solution to end the crisis by negotiation and peaceful means. This condition was shown by Qatar through its diplomatic relations with two Gulf States such as Kuwait and Oman. These two states are neutral in response to Qatar's diplomatic Crisis. Qatar played significant diplomatic relations with these two Countries by appointed Kuwait's leader as the mediator of the conflict and approach Oman and Kuwait leaders to convince Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt to get into the negotiation table. Meanwhile, Qatar also offered Saudi-Emirati led coalition to do the negotiation in order to solve the crisis. But this effort was followed by several demands and rejection that made by

Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain and Egypt. Those countries did not want to have the negotiation with Qatar if Qatar still funds terrorist and support Muslim Brotherhood.

The second type of soft power was a model of diplomacy. Qatar applied public diplomacy as a part of its soft power through Aljazeera. This is a part of Qatar's soft power strategy which utilized Al-Jazeera as a tool of diplomacy to gain the support from other countries and a source to influence international politics.

Since severance of the diplomatic ties on June 5, 2017, Aljazeera took a very crucial role in supporting Qatari government to gain support from other countries as well as other institution. Through Aljazeera, Qatari government highlight its effort to do the diplomacy with the Gulf countries in order to solve the crisis.

Aljazeera also was actively published all international efforts that done by Qatari government including its effort to approach Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt to come to negotiation table. Those efforts aimed to improve the international attention and support to solve the crisis. the campaign and effort made by Aljazeera have succeeded attract the international attention from world leaders such as Emmanuelle Macron (French President), Recep Tayyip Erdogan (President of Turkey), US Secretary of the State (Rex Tillerson), and also Iranian government. They were offered to be a mediator of the crisis and wanted to bring this crisis into the normalization of the region. While, United Nations, European Union, and other countries also supported Qatar and encouraged Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, and Egypt to end its blockade towards Qatar.

Qatar also implies its soft power through Gulf Cooperation Council. Qatar uses the neutral position of Oman and Kuwait to urge Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Bahrain to end the crisis. This engagement was followed by the positive

respond of Kuwait and Oman, where both leaders from these countries are agreed to mediate the crisis and fostering peace to stabilize the condition of the region. Furthermore, the mediation was followed by the action from Kuwait's Emir who flight to all conflicting states to negotiate and approach Saudi, UAE, and Bahrain to come into the negotiation table and end the blockade to Qatar

Furthermore, in order to stimulate its soft power and create the stabilization of the economy domestically, Qatari government introduced a new policy which gives visa-entry for 80 countries. This visa-entry policy was created as a response to the blockade and boycott which did by UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Egypt. The policy aims to increase the tourism number in the shorter term to help offset economic losses incurred by the boycott (Khan, 2017). Meanwhile, the visa-entry also aims to open the massive foreign investment to Qatar to increase domestic economic and fostering Qatari development in the region.

E. Hypothesis

Based on the research question and theoretical framework above, Qatar's foreign policy strategy to overcome the diplomatic sanction in 2017 by:

1. Strategically, Qatar increases the effectiveness of diplomatic cooperation with Iran and Turkey as a strategy to overcome the sanctions.
2. Qatar enhances independent foreign policy as an effort to reinforce diplomacy and negotiation during the crisis.
3. Qatar utilized soft power by conducting strategic of mediation through international and regional institutions.

F. Methodology of Research

The research method that the writer uses in this undergraduate thesis is the qualitative method. It is used to explain the problems of the thesis and to verify hypothesis based on the empirical reality. The sources or information are collected in the forms of books. Meanwhile, there are some literature and data from the internet such as journals, e-book, articles, e-news, report and others reliable sources. The level of analysis of this undergraduate thesis is a state; Qatar, where the writer will limit the discussion to the scope of Qatar's foreign policy strategy to overcome Gulf States' diplomatic sanctions.

G. Scope of Research

In writing this research, the writer will limit the scope of research. This aims to simplify the research process and have more concern on identifying Qatar's foreign policy strategy to overcome the diplomatic sanction made by Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Yemen, and Egypt in 2017. Meanwhile, this research will also include a previous data in order to know the impact of diplomatic relations between Qatar and other six countries as well as Qatar's foreign policy to overcome the diplomatic sanctions.

H. Purpose of Research

This research aims to highlight and achieve some purposes as followed:

1. To know the effect of diplomatic sanction towards Qatar's economic and politics.
2. To analyze Qatar's foreign policy strategy in overcoming the diplomatic sanction of Gulf states (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE, and Egypt in 2017).

I. Outlines

In this research, the writer limits the outline of the thesis as described as follows:

Chapter I examines about the reason for title selection, the background of the problem, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, the methodology of research, the scope of research, the purpose of research, and writing system.

Chapter II examines about Qatar's political system and foreign policy including the general introduction about the State of Qatar, Qatar political system, the ruling family, Qatar's foreign policy, and the reformation of foreign policy under Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani and Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani. This chapter also discusses the different of leadership between the two Emirs in defining their foreign policy strategy.

Chapter III examines the factors that trigger the diplomatic crisis between Qatar and other Gulf States (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain). The diplomatic crisis factors that discuss in this chapter including Qatar and Muslim Brotherhood, Qatar-Iran relations, Aljazeera, Trump State visit to Saudi Arabia, and also Riyadh Summit 2017. Meanwhile, this chapter also discusses the impact of diplomatic crisis including thirteen demands from Anti-Qatari coalition, and also its impact towards Qatar's politics, and economic.

Chapter IV examines Qatar's foreign policy strategy in overcoming Gulf States' diplomatic sanction in 2017. The explanation will focus on Qatar's foreign policy strategy to overcome diplomatic sanction and the continuation of its effort to end the diplomatic crisis with the Gulf States.

Chapter V contains the conclusion of the research.