CURRENCIES IN QATAR



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Currencies in Qatar

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Content

6 Introduction

9 Chapter 1 : Historical Profile Of Qatar

15 Chapter 2 : Archaeology And Museums

21 Chapter 3 : Currency Circulation In Qatar In The Past

27 Chapter 4: Old Circulated Coins

43 Chapter 5: Cash Affairs

57 Chapter 6 : Qatari Riyal Issues

98 Thanks And Appreciation

99 Sources And References

Introduction

Money is regarded as an honest and reliable historical record for a country. It indicates its civilizational, economic, and material strength. Moreover, it reflects its political situation, highlighting the extent of its power, and manifests its progress and prosperity.

Since the mid-nineteenth century, Qatar has been eager to promoting and strengthening its national economy. As a result, various versions of the Qatari riyal have been issued to reinforce the state's independent identity, each with national and security requirements that boost the state's independence in economic, monetary, and political activity. Dating back to Qatar's independence, these money releases have always been in line with the country's economic progress. Furthermore, they have reflected Qatar's financial and monetary life as it has expanded and changed through the years since its rebirth and admission into the ranks of wealthy nations.

This book covers the topic of "Currency in Qatar," from the earliest releases to the most recent in 2020. In numerous chapters, the book gives views of Qatar's history, industries, and natural resources.

It also covers the economic connections with the first civilizations through the ages; and the archaeological sites in Qatar, which played a prominent role in economic activity; and antiquities that indicate the various coins.

The book also discusses Qatari museums and the coins on display there. It also provides overviews of the state's numerous currencies, their import, and circulation in economic activities. Finally, it discusses the era during which the Indian rupee was in circulation, as well as the start of circulation of Qatari riyal as the basic currency.

Currency around the world is associated with the cultural identity of the issuing country. In Qatar, the Qatari riyal issues of paper and metal denominations were distinguished by the various features of the country, including the flag of the State of Qatar, its official emblem, and the multi-colored oriental geometric decorative units.

The features that ancient monuments with a heritage aspect are some of the features that symbolize Qatar on the Qatari currency, including: (the ship and the oyster) which represent the maritime heritage; the Bayt tent, which indicates the Badia heritage, Abu al-Qubeib Mosque, which is one of the oldest mosques in the capital. It is distinguished by its architecture and domes, images of natural life such as the camel, the Arabian horse, and the oryx.

The coins and banknotes also represent Qatar's contemporary renaissance, which symbolizes the urban and economic activity on the Qatari riyal. They include: (Lusail Stadium, the Torch Tower, Sidra Medical and Research Centre, Education City, and museums such as Qatar National Museum and Museum of Islamic Art, the Oil Refinery, and the Gas Tanker in the port of Ras Laffan.

This book, in its six chapter, details the ancient and modern currencies that have circulated in Qatar, including photographs, descriptions, and information about their release.

I offer you this book in the hopes that it would serve as a resource for scholars and hobbyists interested in Qatar's currency.

Prepared by

Muhammad Abdullah Sadiq


5 DIRHAMS
٥
STATE OF QATAR

Chapter 1
Historical Profile Of Qatar

Historical Profile of Qatar

The peninsula of Qatar extends over 11,437 square kilometers. It is in the Arabian Peninsula, On the western coast of the Arabian Gulf, and spans across 160 kilometers in the Arabian Gulf. Qatar's location connects the north and south of the Arabian Peninsula's western coasts on the one hand and its interior areas of the Arabian Peninsula on the other

Qatar Peninsula features many bays and inlets that have made it a popular meeting spot for people from ancient times and enabled connection with early civilizations.

As a result of human, cultural, and economic contact, several towns were created on the territory of Qatar in the early times, in a geographical and historical unity, as evidenced by archaeological findings in diverse locations.

Many buried artifacts, dating back to lengthy periods on Qatar's land and the first enterprises based on natural raw materials such as flint, have been discovered in recent surveys. These businesses produce a kind of industry: hand-polished stone weapons such as arrowheads, spears, and scrapers for hunting.

Based on archaeological locations and radiocarbon analyses of archaeological discoveries, archaeologists have been able to categorize stone weapons into three phases: (Old Paleolithic), (Early Stone Age), and (Middle Stone Age).

Then there's the 20,000-year-old (Mesolithic) epoch. Some of the archaeological sites in Qatar date back to the Stone Age settlements period, including Umm al-Maa, Ras Owainat Ali, Lusail, Umm Taqah, Hajijib, and Ras Kitchen.

Al-Mazroua is an archaeological site in Qatar that dates back to the (minerals) era, when man first discovered how to melt and shape minerals in the environment.

Archaeological discoveries dating back to Stone Age communities in Qatar, show (Umm al-Maa, Ras Uwainat Ali, Lusail, Umm Taqah, Hajijib, and Ras Matbakh)[1]

In the state of Qatar, burials dating back to the second and seventh centuries BC have been unearthed. Thirty five swords and arrows, as well as a bronze arrow from the third millennium BC, were discovered at the Lusail site.

The archaeological finds in Qatar also indicate communities that were in contact with the early civilizations that spanned Mesopotamia and the Arabian Gulf region via a Bronze Age commerce route (the Ubaid civilization). This Near Eastern civilization may be traced back to Iraq's (Tal Al-Ubaid) formation during the Chalcolithic period, with the development of the period's early kingdoms (Orr) and the creation of the Sumerian civilization, which created the pottery industry (the pottery of Al-Obaid). It was distinguished by its firmness and geometric patterns drawn and covered with lead, and it is considered one of the earliest forms of pottery in archeology in the world, dating back to 5300 BC. M[2].

The (Ubaidiya period), the (Idasa) site, and (Tilal Al-Khor), where the remnants of (Ubaid pottery) were discovered, are only a few of the locations that have shown the oldest civilizational interaction with the Middle East's first civilizations.

The island of (Bin Ghannam), which overlooks the Gulf of Al Khor City, has been designated as a location for the development of natural colors deriving from a kind of snail (Murex), signifying what Qatar created and sold via maritime trade routes. It's worth noting that (Jazira Bin Ghannam) was a purple dye supplier for the textile industry[3]

Qatar was famous in the Arabian Peninsula, before and until the advent of Islam, for the noble camels attributed to it. Thus, it has had a famous market in the Arab countries since ancient times.

Qatar was flourishing in the manufacture of swords and spears (Khatiya), according to what was mentioned in "Al-Muheet Dictionary."[4]

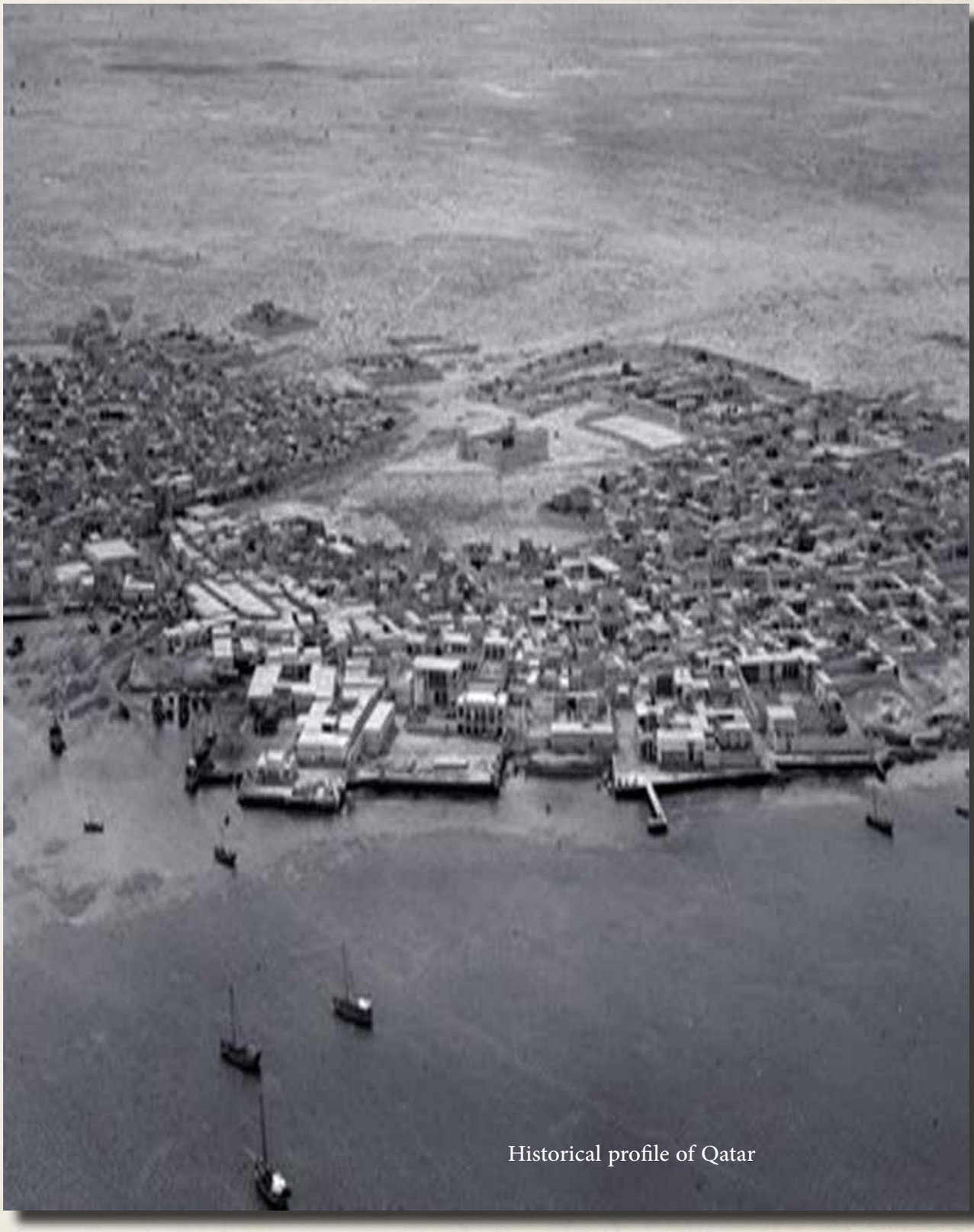
It is noted by Al-Azhari (Qatariyat), which refers to the noble camels of purebred camels, and attributes them to Qatar, and

1- Qatar in Prehistoric Times, Dr. Munir Taha, The National Council for Culture, Arts and Heritage, State of Qatar, 2003.

2 - (2) The Committee for Recording the History of Qatar, Part Two, Conference on Studies on the History of Eastern Arabia, State of Qatar, 1977

3- Qatar and the Sea, Ibrahim Fouad, The National Council for Culture, Arts and Heritage, 2002, State of Qatar.

4 - Qatar in prehistoric times, (previous reference).



Historical profile of Qatar

in the verses of Jarir Al-Khatifi he says:

ألا طرقتْ شعثاءُ والليلُ مظلمٌ أحمَّ عمانياً وأشعثَ ماضيا
لدى قطريات إذا ما تغولتْ بنا البيد غاولن الحزوم القياقيا

A shaggy lady approached a brown Omani guy with unkempt hair riding mighty camels known as "Qatariat" that could cross the desert with its perils and harsh, desolate terrain.

According to the "Dictionary of Al-Belldan," the word (Qatar),(with the breaking of the rhyme and the calming of the Al-Taa), describes a type of well-made cloth (Al-Bersed). Al- Bersed was described as "red flags with roughness," and it is one of Qatar's most well-known outfits. Its production persisted long after Islam came to the Arabian Peninsula.[5]

As stated in the verses of Abu Omar about (Al-Bersed):

Al-Handali provided you with woolen and Qatari clothing for you to profit from them.

During the Islamic call of the Prophet Muhammad (upon whom be the best of prayers and peace), he sent Al-Ala bin Al-Hadhrami to the Arabian Peninsula's eastern area. King Al-Mundhir bin Sawi Al-Tamimi accepted the call and declared his Islam in 628 AD, the Arabs accepted Islam.

During the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphate eras, the Arab Gulf area played a critical role in widening the circle of commercial ties between the countries of the East, from Julfar in Oman to the eastern region. Archaeological findings from ancient ruins in Qatar show that some areas in the Arabian Gulf played a part in the commercial activity related to the Islamic Caliphate countries. Some of these sites are:

The Yagi Site:

Located in the northwest of Qatar and dates back to the early Islamic period in the seventh and eighth centuries. Fragmented ceramic pottery vessels dating from the late Rashidun period to the Umayyad period in the year 778 were unearthed at the site. [6]

The (Marwab) site:

Located in the northwest of Qatar. The archaeological discoveries at this site revealed the ruins of a rectangular lower fortress and has three towers.

The northern side of the castle is surrounded by the ruins of 170 crescent shaped houses, built of limestone. The discoveries also proved that the castle dates to the Abbasid civilization era as evidenced by the construction style and the findings.: (a minted coin, which is a copper Fils dating back to the ninth century and the third AH, and two jars of Abbasid Islamic glazed pottery).

Resources and trade in Qatar during the period between the eighteenth century and the twentieth century:

In the past, economic activity in Qatar focused on pearl diving and the maritime transport trade. Al Zubarah, located on the northwest coast of the State of Qatar and was recently classified by the UNESCO World Heritage Organization as the most significant archaeological site in the State of Qatar. Al Zubarah is a center of historic events that played a prominent role in the modern history of Qatar.

Al-Zubarah, as mentioned in a manuscript of the scholar and writer Othman bin Sanad, one of the celebrities of Basra and the Gulf in his book "Gold Bullion", emerged as a city with a prominent role in the Arabian Gulf region and eastern Arabian Peninsula, as well as a center of commercial activity. In the description of Zubara in the manuscript Othman bin Sanad states "The commercial and urban flourishing of Zubarah was due to the low taxes collected".

Antiquities related to the diving profession (such as diving stones, the stone anchor (the tooth), the diving box, and the oysters from which pearls are extracted) were discovered through archaeological excavations at the ruins site of Zubarah. They date back to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Zubarah city was the port where ships loaded with goods dock through the channel extending from the port into the city to unload their cargo of goods.

Zubarah market is in the southern part of the city. It played a role in the maritime trade activity through a vast commercial network, which extended from China in the East to Europe in the West. Ships loaded with goods passed through the populated centers in the port of Zubarah. Zubarah ports also witnessed re-exporting of dates trade and the manufacturing of molasses to the ports of the countries of the region in the Gulf.

5- The Committee of recording the History of Qatar, Part Two, (previous reference).
6 -Guide to the Joint Gulf Archeology Exhibition, National Council for Culture and Arts, State of Kuwait, 2019.

Some of the archaeological finds in Al Zubarah are the wall inscription representing a sailing ship of the (awl) type. It confirms the port's relationship with maritime commercial activity, as well as the ruins of the rooms which were used to store goods, as well as (Madabes), which are the dug underground channels used in making Molasses, in addition to other discoveries, including Pottery, porcelain, Chinese and European glass, and coins.

Al-Beda Port:

In his book "Central and Eastern Arabia (1865), "British traveler "William Belgrave" highlighted the port of Al-Bidaa and its importance in the economic activity in Doha by saying: "The port of Al-Bida represents a meeting place between commercial movement and naval transportation." [7]

Doha's Al-Bida port was known for receiving huge numbers of ships (about 2500) and serving as a warehouse for storing products and a city market where craftsmen handled their financial activities.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, the German scholar and orientalist "Hermann Buchart" detailed the economic activities in Qatar in his book "A Journey Through the Arabian Gulf from Basra to Muscat," where he depicted Doha in 1904, saying:

"The boats gather during the pearling season, and the men spend the entire season on the deck of boats known as (Al-Sanbuk) ." [8]

Lorimer, the British historian from the British East India Company, and the author of the volumes of "Guide to the Gulf" in which he dealt with the history and geography of the countries of the region (Resources and Trade in Qatar) 1907 CE observes: The economic life of the people of Qatar depends on diving and maritime transport, and the number of diving ships reached 817, and the number of workers was 1,300 men, with an average of 16 men per ship. The ship's crew transported goods to the ports of the Gulf and India.

Lorimer mentioned the number of vessels operating in the various ports of Qatar in detail: (in Doha there are 350 diving vessels, and 60 transport vessels; in Al-Wakra there are 150 diving vessels, and 20 transport vessels; and (in Khor Shaqeeq there are 80 diving vessels, and 20 transport ships. [9]

7- Al Zubarah Archaeological Site, Qatar Museums Authority, Doha Publishing Academy, 2014

8- A Journey through the Arabian Gulf from Basra to Muscat, Herman Bochart, translated by Dr. Ahmed Ibish, National Book House, 2009.

9- Qatar in the Gulf Guide, Lorimer, Documents Section, Emiri Diwan, State of Qatar, 1981

Chapter 2
Archaeology and Museums

Coins in Archaeological Findings:

Many coins were found in some archaeological sites in the State of Qatar. Thus indicating the ancient cultural and economic diversity, and the prominent role of these archaeological sites in the trade relations and exchanges between Qatar and various countries, including:

The (Marwab) site:

The (Marwab) site is in northwest Qatar. It is classified as one of the important archaeological sites. The ruins of the castle indicate that it dates to the early Islamic period, more specifically to the Abbasid Caliphate period. One of the archaeological findings of the site is an Abbasi Fils coin, dating back to the ninth century, corresponding to the third AH.

Al Huwailah site

On Qatar's northern shore, Al-Huwailah is located. The remnants of a castle dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have been discovered at this location. In addition, various coins that were used in commerce between Africa and Asia have also been found.

Al Zubarah site

At Al-Zubarah site, antiquities were found dating back to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The excavations revealed a variety of coins: (Turkish lira coins - Baghdadi dating back to the Ottoman era - Qajar coin - East India Company rupee -A Victorian rupee - a silver martini riyal - an Omani currency - a German partnership coin; (This is a result of the maritime trade activity that characterizes Al Zubarah, which is one of the most important commercial ports in the Gulf region.[1]

Doha site

The discoveries that took place in the old Al-Ghanim area, opposite to the Al-Qubeib Mosque, indicate the presence of some coins:

(Three copper coins dating back to the reign of Sultan Faisal of Oman Bin Turki - East India Company paisa - rupee from the reign of King George V, dating back two centuries: the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Al Wakra site

The discoveries at Al-Wakra Mountain indicate some coins dating back to the two centuries: The nineteenth and twentieth century: (Indian rupee - Ottoman lira - coins of Sultan Oman Faisal bin Turki). [2]

1- Archaeological Sites Architectural Heritage, Museums in Qatar, Muhammad Jassim Al-Khulaifi, National Council for Culture, Arts and Heritage, State of Qatar 2003

2 - Currency and Economy in Old Qatar, Muhammad Abdullah Sadiq, Publication of Al Rayan Company Magazine and Printing Press, State of Qatar, 2021



Al Zubarah website

Museums and Coins in the State of Qatar

Qatar National Museum

The National Museum of Qatar was established and inaugurated in 1975, during the reign of the father Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar at that period. Back then, the Coins Department was established in a hall in the museum's building.

The museum, which included various types of Islamic coins dating back to the period of Islamic civilization and the money circulating in the State of Qatar from the rupee to the issuance of the Qatari riyal.

(The Museum has three volumes of Arab-Islamic coin age.)[1]

The Museum of Islamic Art, which opened on November 22, 2008, during the reign of His Highness the Emir Father Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar at the time, is considered one of the most prominent museums in the world. It houses many collectibles from various Islamic eras, including coins from the Umayyad dynasty, From the era of the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasid, the Sassanid, the Fatimid state, and others.

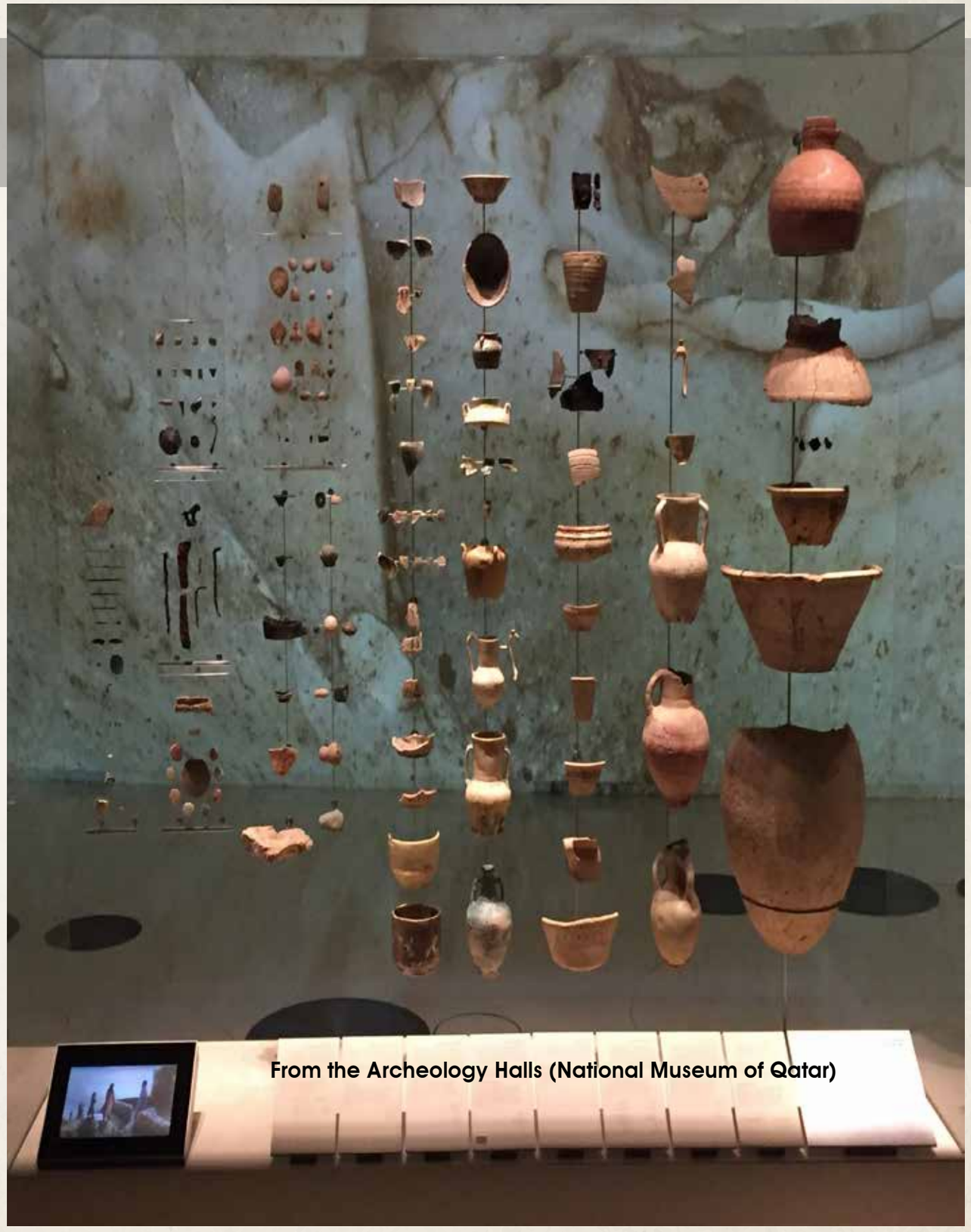
Qatar's new National Museum

During the reign of His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Qatar, the new Qatar National Museum was inaugurated on March 27, 2019. There are numerous exhibition halls with a range of exhibits in the museum. The Archeology Hall, for example, houses archaeological finds from Qatar's early history, as well as old coins from various periods and historical sites in Qatar.

Also on display are relics from Qatar's early years at the Qatar Modern History Hall. Among the possessions is a collection of Qatari riyal banknotes in various forms[2]

1 -Archaeological Sites Architectural Heritage Museums in Qatar, (previous reference).

2- Guide to the National Museum of Qatar, Qatar Museums Authority, 2019



From the Archeology Halls (National Museum of Qatar)

Chapter 3
Currency Circulation in Qatar in the Past

Currency Circulation In Qatar In the Past

Currency circulation is usual in the coastal areas of Qatar due to the presence of ports where sailing ships dock, for example, pearl diving ships and merchant ships. The proximity of the market area, where there are shops and warehouses, and various types of imported and essential goods in the market, building supplies, tools Ships, foodstuffs, etc were all factors that contributed to currency circulation in ancient times[1]

Making deals and exchange currencies

Buying pearls from diving ships by (Al-Tawash), at the end of the diving season which lasts around four months, was the traditional means of conducting business in Qatar.

(Al-Tawash), the pearl merchant sailed to the diving ships in (Al-Herat), the headquarters for the assembly of boats, where the captain takes his tools from the diving box. They were the tools for sorting and weighing the pearls and the money to buy pearls from the diving ship after the deal is concluded, and an agreement is made with the Nakhdhas (The chief) and the ship's crew regarding buying a pearl diving crop.

Then Al-Tawash sets sail for India to sell pearls in the jewelry markets. India was the main headquarters of the Gulf region's pearl market. Gulf pearls are distinguished by the aesthetic specifications and were highly demanded by India's global jewelry market. These jewellery pieces are then exported to Europe. Moreover, the sale of pearls in India and the earnings generated indicate the local market's economic recovery in Qatar and preparations for the upcoming diving season[2]

After the diving season, Maritime trade was a complementary profession to commercial activity in Qatar, as the voyage journey to import products from the Gulf region, Basra, and Fars, took roughly six months.

In addition to mooring commercial ships and cargoes from other Gulf countries in Qatar's ports, Zanzibar and India export a portion of their stock of commodities to the Qatari market.

As for currencies, they were diverse and were traded through commercial transactions by bringing currencies to the market area and their regular circulation through buying and selling. Again, this is because the market was the financial and economic center in the past.

Achievements of the oil age

During the reign of Sheikh Ali bin Abdullah Al Thani, 1949 - 1960, an administrative system in the petroleum economy was established, with the export of the first oil shipment from Qatar to the international oil markets from Mesaieed Port on December 31, 1949. The banks in Qatar were also established back then. Furthermore, the country's current government apparatus was systamitized . In 1957, public revenues and Qatar's budget amounted to 17,904,300 pounds[3]

1- The old currency and economy in Qatar, (previous reference)

2- Qatari Society, An Analytical Study of the Features of Contemporary Social Change, Dr. Juhaina Sultan Al-Issa, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Qatar University, Sijill Al-Arab Press, 1982.

3- Al-Ahram Supplement (Emirate of Qatar), December 1959



Statistics of currencies circulated in Qatar in the past, as mentioned in the Ottoman and British archives

1886 Appointment of an assistant to a maqam Qatar in Doha with a pension of 2000 liras[1]

Covering campaign expenses Ottoman, Doha, worth 6000 Austrian riyals **1889**

1892 2Profits from pearl fishing vessels, worth 140,000 Quran (Persian currency).

Import of goods From Doha Port, April General 1914, the value of goods from (Wood, rope and materials) food (25,000 rupees. **1914**

1949 Company Statistics Oil in 1949: a port Mesaieed; annual concession worth 300,000 Rupees (Wood, rope and materials) food (25,000 rupees.

Oil revenue: port Mesaieed; worth 5,916,108 rupee **1951**

1- The old currency and economy in Qatar, (previous reference).

2-Qatari Society, an Analytical Study of the Features of Contemporary Social Change, previous reference.

Methods Of Coin Preservation in the Past



Old Palace
Qatar National Museum

The first method:

Two jars holding numerous Indian rupee coins, going back to the nineteenth and twentieth century, have been discovered near the city of Al Khor.

The second method :

At the site of (Rabija), the archaeological team discovered a collection of silver coins, the Queen Victoria rupee, dated from the nineteenth century and hidden inside the wall of a mosque[1]

The third method:

From a heritage perspective, coins and savings were said to be held in a box in a pit that looked like a storehouse. There are two warehouses in the majlis chamber of the Qatar National Museum's ancient palace structure (the inner majlis)[2], [3]

Fourth method:

Old money was stored in the market area, in huge stores known locally as (Al-Amara). AlAmara was a massive two-story structure with warehouses and shops for the sale of tools supplied by sailing ships, such as ship supplies and building supplies. The money was stored at the market shop in an iron safe brought from India and known locally (Teguri).

1 - Directory of Al Khor Regional Museum, Department of Museums and Antiquities, Ministry of Information, State of Qatar, 1991

2- A guide to the exhibition of cultural unity and cultural diversity through the ages, the Gulf joint exhibition, Sultanate of Oman, 2015.

3- Economy and currency in the old days in Qatar, previous reference

The fifth method

During the diving season, the pearl merchant, known colloquially as (Al-Tawash), sailed to the headquarters of the diving ships gathered in the places where oysters were in the middle of the sea (Al-Hayrat). Al-Tawash would bring his dozen pearl sorting and weighing tools, and the money placed in cloth sacks, which was kept inside a small box called (the takhtun), to finalize a deal to buy the pearl crop from the diving ships.[3]

Sixth method

One of the earliest pioneers of Qatari sons who worked in the oil field during the 1940s and 1950s said that the oil company put employees' salaries in bags (gunny) in a car that came from Doha, from (the company's residence) to the oil company's headquarters in Dukhan. The salaries were in the form of Indian rupee coins known as (Sikka). The company's employees held coins in metal boxes (qawati)[4]





Currency Storage, Company House, Msheireb Museums

3 - Economy and currency in the old days in Qatar, previous reference

4- (The economy and currency in the old days in Qatar), previous reference.

Chapter 4
Old Circulated Coins

The fourth chapter Old Circulated coins

Old Circulated coins:

Al-Malwiah

Al-Malwiah is a coin (paycheck) that takes a longitudinal shape, more like a (clamp). It is used in quantities for weighing and exchanging goods in ports and markets for business exchange deals.

There are numerous types of Al- Malwiah, and there are varied inscriptions indicating where it was coined. The circulation of Al- Malwiah dates back to the reign of the Safavid kingdom in Persia, in the city of (Lar), from 1507 until 1673, when both the Ottoman Empire and Sindh in Ceylon issued silver metal coins[1]

Al-Malwiah was circulated across the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf region by importing it from Persia and Ceylon for business dealings[2]

From the middle of the seventeenth century until the early nineteenth century, 1723-1812, Al- Malwia was coined on the Arabian Gulf's western shore, and it was transported from Oman to Kuwait and Qatar. The most frequently used currency in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf is the al- Malwiaat, which is utilized in commercial transactions[3]

Al-Malwia was circulated in Qatar, as it did in other Arab Gulf countries. It was utilized in ports and marketplaces as part of a barter trade with the eastern region. The existence of the copper Malwia has been confirmed by archeological finds in Qatar. Archaeological investigations at the Al-Huwailah, Al Zubarah, and Jery Al Ghaf sites in Qatar revealed the existence of the copper Malwia[4]

Ottoman lira

The Ottoman lira was a gold, silver, and copper coin that circulated in the Arabian Peninsula, from the Levant (Al-Sham, Iraq, Yemen, Al-Hijaz, and certain Arabian Gulf countries) as a weighing and bartering currency[5]

It was associated with the Ottoman Caliphate from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth century since the establishment of the Ottoman state in Iraq in the sixteenth century. Basra was established in the nineteenth century, and the eastern region of the Arabian Gulf was annexed to the Ottoman Caliphate in Basra during the period (1871-1914)[6]

1- Islamic coins, Ibrahim Al-Jaber, Qatar National Museum, Ministry of Information, State of Qatar.

2- Currency and the economy in the past in Qatar, (previous reference).

3- A guide to the exhibition of cultural unity and cultural diversity through the ages, (previous reference).

4- Currency and the economy in old times in Qatar, (previous reference).

5- Currency and the economy in old times in Qatar, (previous reference).

6- Qatar in the Ottoman Era 1871 - 1916 , (previous reference).



Malwiya Silver, Persia, 15th-16th centuries AD



Malwiya copper (Tawila al-Hasa), 18th



Ottoman lira

Persian Qiran

The Qiran was a gold, silver, and metal currency produced during the Qajar dynasty's reign over Persia (1794-1925)[1]

In the Arabian Gulf region, the Persian currency, the Qiran, was circulated and used in weighing and bartering; it was also used for marine commercial activities deals in ports and importing commodities to marketplaces[2]

In addition to the local products exported by Persia, such as foodstuffs and other items, the ports on the Persian coast received many international merchant ships transiting the oceans and loaded with various goods. A portion of those goods was exported to the ports of the Arabian Gulf region by exporting the share of goods from Persia to The Arabian Gulf[3]

Omani currency

The Omani currency was circulated based on (maritime trade activity) from the nineteenth century, with the expansion of the Omani Empire to include the coast of East Africa, where the copper coin was minted from the reign of Sultan Barghash bin Said and was called (the Barghash currency)[4]

In the early twentieth century, Muscat's (Dar al-Taxa) created an Omani copper currency in the denominations of Baisa and Al-Ghazi in the name of (Sultan Faisal), Sultan of Muscat, and Oman.

The commerce of importing commodities by sailing ships from the coasts of Muscat and Zanzibar contributed to the wide circulation of Omani coins throughout Gulf ports and markets[5]





Persian Qiran





Omani currency

1- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Qajar dynasty

2- The old currency and economy in Qatar, (previous reference).

3- Qatar in the Gulf Guide, Lorimer, Part One, the historical chapter, (previous reference).

4- Definition of glimpses of the history of money in the Sultanate of Oman, Dr. Muhammad bin Hamad Al-Araimi, Atheer Oman, May 10, 2019.

5- The old currency and economy in Qatar, (previous reference).

Austrian Riyal

The Austrian riyal was minted for the Queen of Austria (Maria Theresa) in Austria and Europe for the first time in the eighteenth-century in 1741 during the reign of Queen Maria Theresa who ruled Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia. In 1780 the Maria Theresa Riyal was minted again from silver[1]

The Austrian riyal (Maria Theresa) is regarded as one of the most important currencies in circulation in Asia, Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Arabian Gulf area for decades. It's circulation spanned over two centuries, for its use in barter and big commercial transactions. For example, silver riyals were used to buy pearls, ship tools, supplies, and groceries, among other things, while silver riyals were used to manufacture silver jewelry in goldsmith shops[2]

The riyal (Maria Theresa) was exported to the worldwide market to keep it into circulation. Thus, leading European tax authorities to continue minting the Austrian riyal while retaining the instrument's logo and date. As a result, the price of the Austrian riyal kept falling steadily during the twentieth century until it was phased out of circulation in the aftermath of World War I. (1914-1918)[3]

The Maria Theresa coin has been discovered in Qatar at the Al Zubarah location. According to a report by Najla Al-Ezzi, Treasures of the National Museum of Qatar (Austrian Maria Theresa coin)[4] the Austrian Maria Theresa riyal coin was circulating in the Arabian Gulf region in the nineteenth century,



Austrian Riyal

1-The free Wikipedia , Austrian riyal

2- The old currency and economy in Qatar, (previous reference).

3- History of the currency in Kuwait, (previous reference).

4 - Treasures of Qatar National Museum, Naglaa Al-Ezzi, Ministry of Information, State of Qatar

Indian Rupee

Since the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the rupee has been limited to the Arab Gulf area as a primary currency in Gulf markets due to the connection of marine commerce with India.

Because of India's natural resources and export of its products to countries worldwide, Britain mandated the Indian continent in 1829. Thus, establishing a building for minting currencies in the Indian continent to cover the Indian markets with the cash (rupee). The rupee was traded in the countries affiliated with the mandate, in the Arabian Peninsula, and the Persian Gulf[1]

In 1830, the British East India Company issued the first rupee in India, issued in King William IV's name. The rupee is split into halves, quarters, and eighths.

As a result of the British Mandate in 1829 and India's independence in August 1947, the rupee was issued several times. For example, 00186621 kilos of gold were used to peg the rupee to the British pound between 1949 and 1950[2]

Indian Rupee



Victoria Rupee



the East India Company

1- The free Wikipedia, Republic of India.

2- Coins of British India to the Republic of India, Sina Raida, Bank of India, 2013

Indian Rupee



Rupee of King George 5



King Edward's rupee





Rupee of King George 6



Government of India Rupees

Glimpses of the economic-Historic relationships Between Qatar and India

Geographically speaking, the vastness of the Indian subcontinent in South Asia makes it unique. The Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal spread along its shores. Indian history dates to the Indus Valley civilization of antiquity. Since 2500 B.C., it has been known for its natural resources, including wood, ivory, jewels, silk, and weaponry such as swords, perfumes, and spices. There have been links between the Indus Valley civilization in India and the Arabian Gulf from the earliest civilizations on the Arabian coast. Since ancient times, communities in the Persian Gulf region have been impacted by Dilmun and Megan cultures. Stone seals from the Indus Valley have been discovered in India. For shipping commodities into Gulf harbors and marketplaces, they were used. Qatar and India have had a long history of friendship. The British orientalist Lorimer mentions the East India Company in his Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman, and Central Arabia, which published in the eighteenth century. Zubarah was the center of the pearl trade and general trade between 1774 and 1776.

Mahmoud Bahjat Sinan's book, "General History of Qatar," contains a whole chapter devoted to economics. Trade and pearl diving were the mainstays of Qatar's economy in the past, he adds. Qatar's strategic location at the crossroads of the Persian Gulf is the main reason behind this prosperity. During the diving season, the Gulf of Qatar used to be swarming with hundreds of ships. In Indian marketplaces, Qatari pearls were being sold at attractive rates. In addition, ships from India arrived in Qatar, bringing various goods, including food, wood, and textiles. The Indian Rupee was widely used in Qatar from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries A.D. It was the period of pearl diving, the beginning of oil discoveries and exploration, as well as the success of the oil age. Until 1996 A.D., when it was legally withdrawn from Qatar and the Gulf area, the rupee was utilized for many purposes in Qatar[1]

Rupee Banknote

"The note" was the name given to the rupee banknote. The phrase comes from the word "banknote." A paper banknote used for commodity trade in India is known as a "note[2]

Due to its low exchange value, the rupee banknote was not widely used when it first began circulating in Qatar. As a result, the rupee coins were widely circulated. Qatar received the rupee banknote. However, because the market used to be the most prominent economic aspect, circulation was confined to a few retail establishments in the market area (Souq Waqif). Additionally, due to business transactions involving sailing vessels importing commodities from the Gulf States the rupee notes were used in their marketplaces.

In the 1950s, during the oil boom, the rupee banknote was widely circulated in Qatari banks[3]

The first mention of Qatari money was in the December 1959 edition of Al-Ahram newspaper. It stated that "the Indian rupee is the common currency in Qatar[4] It was estimated to be worth a shilling and sixpence at the time. The value of the pound sterling was 13,285 rupees. The four banks in Qatar were the Eastern Bank, the Ottoman Bank, the British Bank, and the Arab Bank.

1-Old Currency and Economy in Qatar (op.cit

2- An interview with Dr. Abbas Al-Haj Amin, an expert in heritage and identity, Katara Cultural Village, 2020.

3- History of Currency in Kuwait (op.cit)

4- Al-Ahram, Currency in Qatar (op.cit)



Rupee paper King George 5





Indian government rupee paper



Gulf Rupee

In the mid-1950s, the Indian Reserve Bank devalued the rupee in the Gulf area. As a result of the Gulf's oil boom, it was demoted. This is due to a desire to utilize foreign currencies, that has led to a deterioration in the Reserve Bank of India. In May 1959, the Reserve Bank of India issued a special issuance of the rupee for circulation in the Gulf market. It was known as the Gulf rupee[1]

Banknote categories of the Gulf rupee:[2]

One rupee: a small-sized note, purple and orange color, length 11.2 cm, width 6.4 cm.

Five rupees: purple and orange color, length 12.7 cm, width 7.1 cm.

Ten rupees: orange, red, and olive color, length 14.3 cm, width 8 cm.

One hundred rupees: Greenish blue color, length 17.1 cm, width 10.8 cm.

1- Currency in Qatar, Dr. Hashem Abdurrahim Al-Sayed, Qatar Central Bank, State of Qatar, 2005

2- History of Currency in Kuwait (op.cit)

Gulf Rupee, 1959





Five Rupees





Rupee 1





Ten Rupees

Recent Indian Rupee circulation in Qatar

Hundred Rupees





It is the most important economic issue in the past

India depreciated the rupee by 35% in the 1960s, indicating the country's monetary policy supremacy in the area. This led the banks in Gulf nations to suffer losses, because the rupee was the major currency and had a value of 14 million dollars. The region's governments then made efforts to overcome the issue produced by the usage of the rupee during the reign of Sheikh Ahmed bin Ali who the Emir of Qatar at the time (1960-1970)[1]

The Official Gazette reported - in Monetary Affairs- Law No. (13) for the year 1966, all denominations of the paper rupee are withdrawn from circulation. Indian coins are withdrawn from circulation: 50 nia paisa and 25 nia paisa.

1 - Official Gazette of 1966, Monetary Affairs, Withdrawal of Indian Rupee, Ali Bin Ali Printing Press, Doha, Qata

Saudi Arabian Riyal

The Saudi Arabian riyal was used for commerce in Qatar for six months after Qatar's decision to stop dealing with the Hindi rupee.

The Ministry of Finance issued Decree No. 13 in 1966 AD, regarding the use of Saudi banknotes in Qatar. It was mentioned in Official Gazette in Article (1) that: Saudi banknotes is put into circulation from Thursday, 15th June 1966, the following banknotes will be available in Saudi currency:

1. The denomination of one riyal.
2. The five riyals category.
3. The ten riyals denomination.
4. The hundred riyals denomination.

Article (2): The canceled paper rupees shall be replaced by Saudi banknotes, according to the specified exchange rates.

Source: Official Gazette, Financial Affairs, Withdrawal of Indian Rupee, Ali Bin Ali Printing Press, Doha, Qatar

Saudi Arabian Riyal



One Riyals



Five Riyal



Ten Riyals



One hundred riya

Chapter 5
Cash Affairs

The Monetary Affairs Authority

During the reign of Sheikh Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani, the country's ruler from 1960 to 1972, the Monetary Affairs Authority was established in November 5, 1960. It was linked to the Governmental Organ's General Administration. Its objective was to establish public policy; it is a complete strategy for economic and societal advancement, and it accomplished this by managing public financial policy to handle government financial challenges[1]

In October 25, 1960, Muhammad Sharif Al- Shaibani's book (The Arab Emirate of Qatar), during a meeting with His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani -who was Crown Prince and Deputy Ruler back then- noted that : "All Qatar's enormous profits from oil extraction fees are used to fund projects."[2]

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Deputy Ruler, Chairman of the Judicial Council, and Finance Minister formed the (Regulating the Governmental Organ), according to Mahmoud Bahjat Sinan's (Qatar's General History) (financial management).

The main ideas of this policy are defined in Law No. (2) of 1962 (Regulating Public Financial Policy in Qatar), and these concepts are consistent with present constitutional standards[3]

According to Law No. (5) of the (Ministry of Finance), as published in the (Official Gazette)[4]

- Formulating fiscal policy including the government's spending strategy, funding methods, and investment plans.
- Monitoring the budget's execution: revenues and expenses.
- Preparing study reports for requests for additional credits.
- Monitoring the implementation of financial commitments.
- Preparing the state's final account.

1- General History of Qatar, Mustafa Murad al-Dabbagh, House of Culture, Lebanon, 1961 AD.

2-Arab Emirate of Qatar, Muhammad Sharif Al-Shaibani, House of Culture, Lebanon, 1962 AD.

3- General History of Qatar, (previous reference). (52) The Official Gazette 1970, Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ali Bin Ali Press, Doha, Qatar

4-The Official Gazette 1970, Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ali Bin Ali Press, Doha, Qatar



The city of Doha, a picture dating back to the sixties

Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency

In 1965, the Gulf Union agreed to establish the Arab Gulf Monetary Authority. Thus, the riyal was created by the Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency as a currency, with the riyal's price set in pound sterling. In December 1966, They established a monetary body to focus on developing and regulating the unified currency, a task that necessitated the use of a legal currency[1]

Qatar's currency is the riyal. Dubai Monetary Agency is one of the most frequently used currencies in the Arab Gulf region, and it was the first of its type. It was issued and temporarily disseminated by Qatar and Dubai Monetary Authority's Board of Directors in Doha, where Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani - Qatar's Vice Governor and Finance Minister, the Council Chairman- and Dr. Hassan Kamel- Qatar's Legal Advisor- represented Qatar.

SECTION I:

Article (1):

Issuance of new currency from the agreement:[2]

Banknotes: banknotes are issued by the authorities in accordance with the convention provisions.

Current currency: Rupee banknotes and issued coins are from the Reserve Bank of India.

Article (19), Monetary Affairs:

The currency unit (riyal) in the Gulf is equivalent to 0.186621 grams of gold. It is divided into one hundred equal units, each one dirham.

Article (20): Monetary Affairs:

The denominations of banknotes issued by the Authority are:

(1 riyal-5 riyals-10 riyals-25 riyals-50 riyals-100 riyals).

Article (22) Monetary Affairs:

the Arab Gulf Monetary Authority is responisble for the issuance, printing and use of Riyal banknotes, and coins in accordance with replacement and damage.

Currency Affairs for the year 1966 was published in The Official Gazette:[3]

Article (1): In exchange for a one-eighth percentage-point transfer commission, the Currency Board creates banknotes and coins in London against the payment of sterling at the rate of one shilling and nine English pence for each one riyal.

Decree (5) was issued appointing representatives of the State of Qatar in the Monetary Department on 3-22-1966.

They are:

Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani: Deputy Ruler and Finance Minister.

Dr. Hassan Kamel: Legal Counsel.

Mr. HC: Managing Director.



1- Money in Qatar, (previous reference).

2- The Official Gazette for the year 1965 , Monetary Affairs, Gulf Monetary Agreement, Ali Bin Ali Press, Doha, Qatar

3-The Official Gazette, for the year 1966, Monetary Affairs, Appointment of Qatar's Representatives in the Monetary Department, Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agreement, Determining the Shape and Design of Currency, Replacing the Rupee with the Riyal, Ali Bin Ali Printing Press, Doha, Qatar



His Highness the Father Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani - may God have mercy on him - in the sixties of the last century when he was Deputy Ruler, Head of the Judicial Council, and Minister of Finance.

On 3-24-1966, Decree No. (5) was issued, approving Qatar-Dubai Monetary Agreement, which was signed in Doha.

The new banknotes should be in valid and well-defined condition, expressing legal currency at full nominal value, as stated in Article (47).

His Highness, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani- Deputy Ruler, Finance Minister, and Chairman of the Monetary Council- chooses the design for the new coin. The logo represents the Arabian Gulf's characteristics (sail, palm tree, and oil well), and the currency was printed in the United Kingdom.

The process of exchanging rupees for riyals from the treasuries of the following banks was specified in item (13) Article (4):

- Arab Bank Limited Treasury.
- Eastern Bank Limited Treasury.
- Treasury of the Ottoman Bank Ltd. Intra Bank Treasury.
- British Bank Middle East Treasury.

In monetary affairs, Article (5) stated:

Currency exchange investments are provided by the banks stipulated in Article (4), and are filled by the exchange applicant.

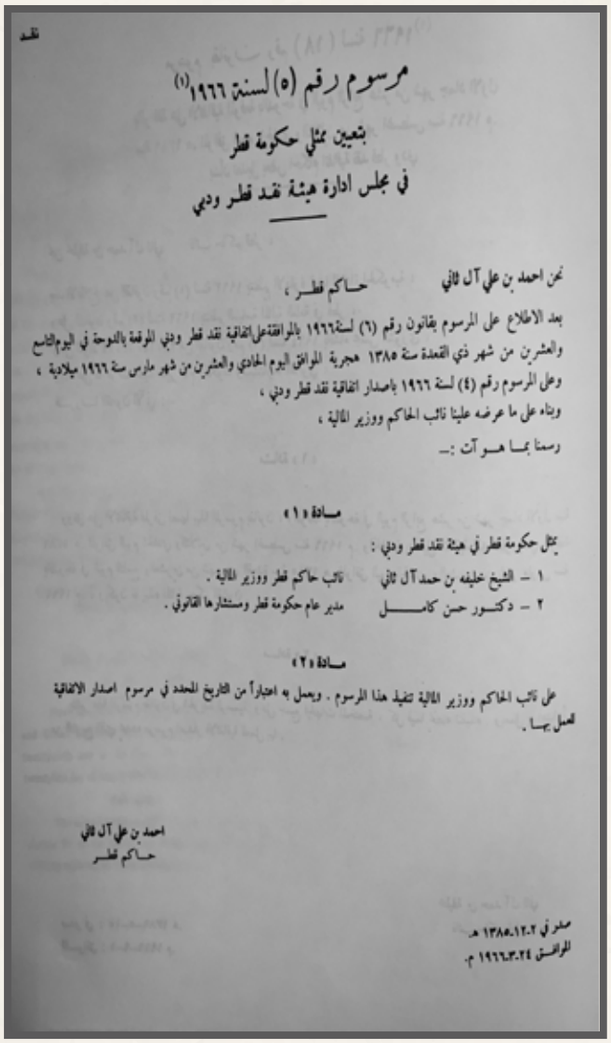
Currency exchange rates that are outlined in the conversion table are traded-off for a maximum of 5000 rupees in the bank where the exchange occurs.



British Bank of the Middle East check, in rupees



United Bank Limited,s check, in riyal currency



نقد

مرسوم رقم (٥) لسنة ١٩٦٦(١)

بتعيين ممثلي حكومة قطر

في مجلس ادارة هيئة نقد قطر ودبي

نحن احمد بن علي آل ثاني حاكم قطر ،

بعد الاطلاع على المرسوم بقانون رقم (٦) لسنة ١٩٦٦ بالموافقة على اتفاقية نقد قطر ودبي الموقعة بالدوحة في اليوم التاسع والعشرين من شهر ذي القعدة سنة ١٣٨٥ هجرية الموافق اليوم الحادي والعشرين من شهر مارس سنة ١٩٦٦ ميلادية ،

وعلى المرسوم رقم (٤) لسنة ١٩٦٦ باصدار اتفاقية نقد قطر ودبي ،

وبناء على ما عرضه علينا نائب الحاكم ووزير المالية ،

رسمنا بما هو آت :-

مادة (١)

يمثل حكومة قطر في هيئة نقد قطر ودبي :

١ - الشيخ خليفه بن حمد آل ثاني نائب حاكم قطر ووزير المالية .

٢ - دكتور حسن كامل مدير عام حكومة قطر ومستشارها القانوني .

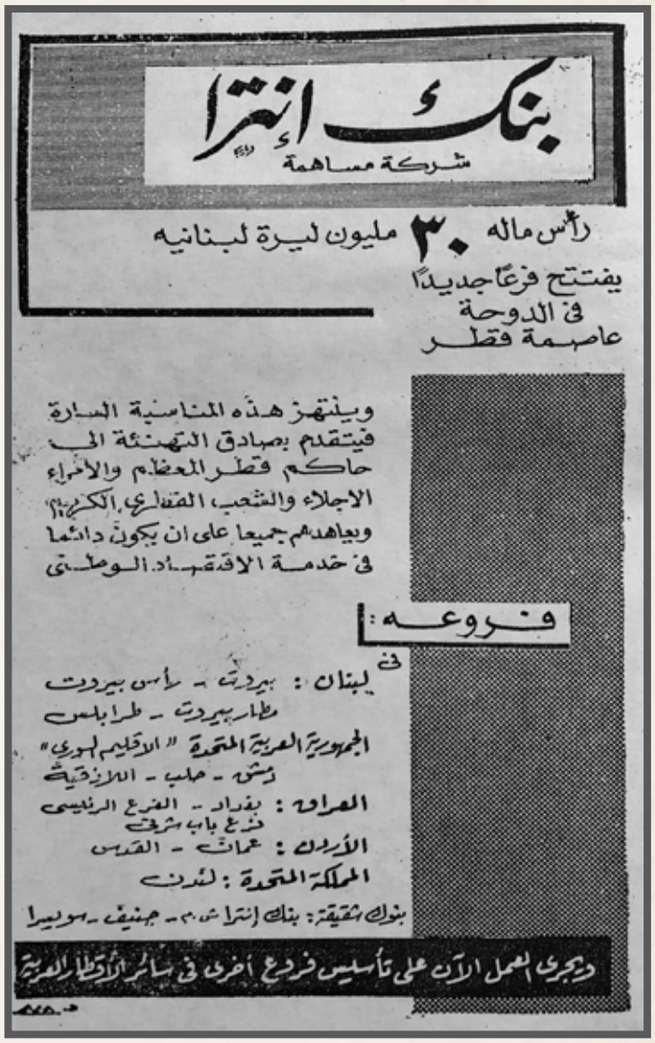
مادة (٢)

على نائب الحاكم ووزير المالية تنفيذ هذا المرسوم . ويعمل به اعتباراً من التاريخ المحدد في مرسوم اصدار الاتفاقية المعمل بها .

احمد بن علي آل ثاني
حاكم قطر

صدر في ٢-١٢-١٣٨٥ هـ
الموافق ٢٤-٣-١٩٦٦ م.

Official Gazette, Monetary Affairs, Appointment of representatives of the Government of Qatar in the Qatar and Dubai Monetary Council



بنك انترا

شركة مساهمة

رأس ماله ٣٠ مليون ليرة لبنانيه

يفتتح فرعاً جديداً
في الدوحة
عاصمة قطر

وينتهز هذه المناسبة السارة فيتقدم بصادق التهنئة الى حاكم قطر المعظم والاخوة الاجلاء والشعب القطري الكريم ويعاهدهم جميعا على ان يكون دائما في خدمة الاقتصاد الوطني

فروعه :

في
لبنان : بيروت - رأس بيروت
مطار بيروت - طرابلس
الجمهورية العربية المتحدة "الاقليم السوري"
دمشق - حلب - اللاذقية
العراق : بغداد - الفرع الرئيسي
فرع باب شرقي
الأردن : عمان - القدس
المملكة المتحدة : لندن
بنوك شقيقة : بنك انترا ش.م. - جنيف - سويسرا

ويجري العمل الآن على تأسيس فروع أخرى في سائر الأقطار العربية

Intra Bank, 5 December, 1959

Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyal 1966

Law No. (28) of 1966 stated, regarding determining the form of the notes (Qatar and Dubai currency), and their design: [1]

Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyal specifications 1966

• 1 riyal: size 55.110 mm-color dark green-miniature of a sailing boat, an oil rig, and two palm trees-falcon head watermark, the Monetary Council Chairman's signature.

• Five riyals: size 60.120 mm- color dark purple-a miniature of a sailing boat, an oil rig, and two palm trees-watermark, falcon head, and the Monetary Council Chairman's signature.

• Ten riyals: Size 65.130 mm-color Gray-A miniature of a sailing boat, an oil rig, and two palm trees-watermark, falcon head, and the Chairman of the Monetary Council's signature.

• Twenty-five riyals, size 70.140 mm, color blue hue, sailing boat miniature The watermark of the falcon head, the signature of the Monetary Council Chairman are an oil rig and two palm .Continued: Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyal specifications, 1966, paper currency.

• Fifty riyals: size 75.150 mm – color red - a miniature of a sailing boat, an oil rig, and two palm trees - watermark, falcon head, the Monetary Council Chairman signature.

• One Hundred Riyals: Size 80.160 mm – color Oil Green - A miniature of a sailing boat, an oil rig, and two palm trees - watermark, falcon head, the Monetary Council Chairman signature.



1 Riyal

1- The Official Gazette of 1966 (previous reference

Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyal 1966



Five Riyals



Ten Riyals



Twenty-five Riyals



Fifty Riyals



One Hundred Riyals

Coin Specifications, 1966-1969:[1]

- One dirham denomination: 1.5 weight - with pure copper composition.
- 5 dirhams denomination: 3.75 weight - made of pure copper.
- 10 dirhams denomination: 7.5 weight - made of pure copper.
- 25 dirhams denomination: 3.5 weight - with a composition of three quarters of copper, and one quarter of nickel.
- 50 dirhams denomination: 6.5 weight - with a composition of three quarters of copper and one quarter of nickel.



One Dirham



5 Dirham

1- The Official Gazette of 1966 (previous reference).

Coin, Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyals, 1966-1969



10 Dirham



25 Dirham



50 Dirham

Coin, Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyals, 1971 AD

Coin Specifications, 1971 AD

10 dirhams denomination: 7.5 weight
- made of pure copper.



10 Dirham



The last circulation of Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency riyals:

During the reign of Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Qatar, 1972-1995, resolution No. (5) was issued in the Official Gazette, in May 1973 AD, abolishing Qatar and Dubai Monetary Council. Furthermore, decree No. (24) to withdraw the riyal currency Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency from all banks[1] The decision was issued by the Ministry of Finance and Petroleum (Qatar Monetary Agency).



1 - The Official Gazette for the year 1973 AD, Monetary Affairs, Abolition of the Qatar and Dubai Monetary Council, Withdrawal of the Qatari Riyal Currency, Qatar and Dubai Monetary Agency, Doha, Qatar

Chapter 6
Qatari Riyal Issues

Qatari Riyal Issues

The national currency (the riyal) was initially issued in the State of Qatar in the year 1973. The State of Qatar joined the International Monetary Fund agreement. The approval of the Ministry of Finance and Petroleum, and the General Commercial Banks Association Agreement aimed at regulating bank businesses in December of the year 1972, during the era of Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar at the time[1]

On October 13, 1972, the (Official Gazette) published the following regarding monetary affairs:

Article 1: All sterling cash issuance and redemptions are made with the goal of maintaining the riyal's value in proportion to the price of gold.

Article (2): The riyal's average price is calculated in reference to the pound sterling. Then, the pound sterling's price is applied in the London market concerning the US dollar, with the riyal's value equals 0.228 US dollar[2]

Qatar Monetary Agency

The Qatar Monetary Agency was formed in 1973, during the reign of Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar from 1972 to 1995. It was charged with overseeing the country's monetary affairs. Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, Minister of Finance and Petroleum, led the delegation.

The institution was in charge of managing the riyal's exchange rate and conversion capability against other currencies. Law No. (7), which created the (Qatar Monetary Agency) in 1973, states:

Article (2): Qatar Monetary Agency is established with legal personality, which agency has the right to possess and dispose of real estate and movables needed to conduct business and carry out its activities.

Article 3: Money issuance, circulation, and withdrawal:

- Maitaining cash's value stable nationally and internationally.
- Establishing a banking, financial, credit, and monetary system, which system supports national economic progress.
- Bank supervision

1- Money in Qatar, (previous reference).

2-The Official Gazette for the year 1973 AD (previous reference).



استبدال الريال القطري بالريال الجديد خلال ٩٠ يوما

للتداول اعتبارا من صباح السبت الواقع في السادس عشر من شهر ربيع الثاني لسنة ١٣٩٣ هـ الموافق التاسع عشر من شهر مايو (أيار) لسنة ١٩٧٣ م وهي من الفئات التالية :-

اوراق النقد : ريال ، خمسة ريالات ، عشرة ريالات ، مائة ريال ، وخمسمائة ريال .

المسكوكات النقدية : درهم ، خمسة دراهم ، عشرة دراهم ، خمسة وعشرون درهما ، وخمسون درهما .

وستجري عملية استبدال اوراق النقد الصادرة عن مجلس نقد قطر ودبي باوراق النقد الجديدة لدى جميع البنوك العاملة في قطر في خلال مدة ثلاثة اشهر من تاريخ طرح الاوراق النقدية الجديدة للتداول .

وتبقى اوراق النقد والمسكوكات النقدية الصادرة عن مجلس نقد قطر ودبي عملة قانونية مقبولة في التداول خلال تلك المدة ، على انه في نهايتها يوقف التعامل بها ، ويكون لحاملها الحق في استرداد قيمتها من مؤسسة النقد القطري وفق الترتيبات التي تضعها المؤسسة .

هذا وتعتبر قيمة النقد الجديد مساوية تماما لقيمة النقد الحالي وهي مغطاة بالذهب والعملات الاجنبية تغطية كاملة ومضمونة القيمة بموجب القانون .

لذا نرجو الجمهور الكريم عدم التزاحم على البنوك لاستبدال النقد لان المدة المعطاة كافية لاجراء الاستبدال بصورة منتظمة وسهلة وعند انتهاء المدة يمكن استبدال اوراق النقد التي اوقف التعامل بها لدى مؤسسة النقد القطري .

على اساس ان كل وحدة من ريال قطر ودبي تعادل وحدة من ريال قطر .

مادة (٣)

تبقى اوراق النقد والمسكوكات الصادرة عن هيئة نقد قطر ودبي عملة قانونية مقبولة للتداول خلال المدة المشار اليها في المادة الاولى . وتصدر المؤسسة اعلانا ينشر في الجريدة الرسمية وبوسائل الاعلام الاخرى المناسبة بوقف التعامل بها في نهاية المدة على ان يكون لحاملها الحق في استرداد قيمتها من المؤسسة في اى وقت .

مادة (٤)

ينشر هذا المرسوم في الجريدة الرسمية وبكافة وسائل الاعلام الاخرى المناسبة .

مادة (٥)

على جميع الجهات المختصة كل فيما يخصه تنفيذ هذا المرسوم ويعمل به من تاريخ صدوره .

خليفة بن حمد آل ثاني
امير دولة قطر

صدر في الدوحة ١٣٩٣/٤/١٠ هـ
الموافق ١٩٧٣/٥/١٣ م

بيان وزير المالية والبترول

هذا وقد اصدر سعادة وزير المالية والبترول البيان التالي :
حيث أنه قد تم اصدار قانون مؤسسة النقد القطري لذلك سوف تطرح اوراق النقد والمسكوكات النقدية الصادرة بمقتضى قانون مؤسسة النقد المذكورة اعلاه

سعادة الشيخ عبد العزيز بن خليفة آل ثاني وزير المالية والبترول

ريال واحد
الوجه (وردي قاتم)

١٠ ريالات
الوجه (أخضر)

٥ ريالات
الوجه (بني قاتم)

٤ - العروبة

Al-Orouba Magazine, May 13, 1973

Article (4): The Foundation's headquarters will be in Doha, and it will be permitted to open branches across Qatar and beyond, as well as hire agents and reporters.

Article (13): The monetary unit of Qatar is the riyal, which is divided into (100) dirhams.

Article (21): All necessary steps must be taken to print banknotes, to mint coins, to store said papers and coins, and to issue and reissue said banknotes and coins.

Article 22: The Corporation's banknotes and coins will be available in various forms and specifications in accordance with the Board's recommendation.

Qatari riyal's first issue[1]

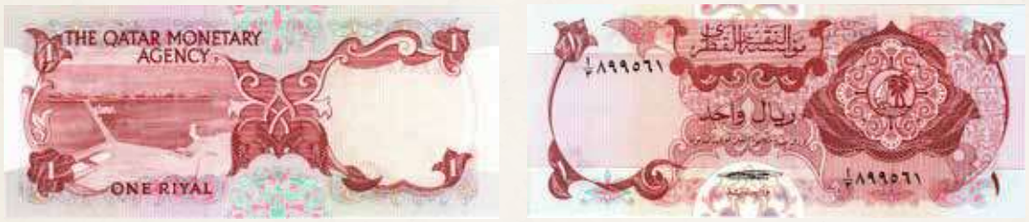
Qatar Monetary Agency released the first issue of the Qatari riyal as the state›s first national currency on May ١٩٧٣ ,١٩: Riyal banknotes are available in the following denominations:

One Riyal denomination: is rose red, printed on a multicolored backdrop. The emblem of the State of Qatar, the name of the Qatar Monetary Agency, and the Minister of Finance signature are all visible on the front. Dial - Falcon Head Watermark on the back.

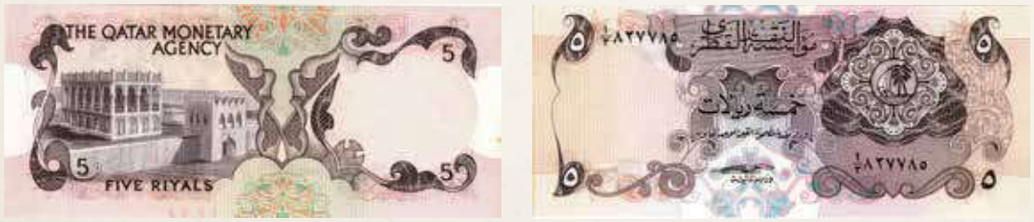
Five Riyals denomination: is printed in dark brown on a multicolored backdrop.
On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the name of Qatar Monetary Authority - the Finance Minister's signature.
On the back: The National Museum building - the watermark Ras Al Saqr.

Ten riyals denomination: The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.
On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the name of the Qatar Monetary Agency - the Finance Minister's signature.
On the back: The Monetary Agency building - Ras Al-Saqr watermark.

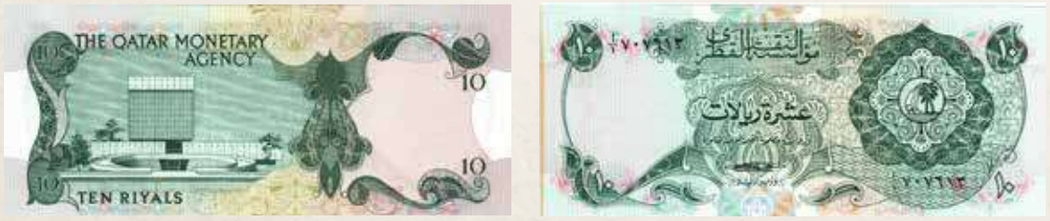
The Official Gazette for the year 1973 (previous reference).



One Riyal



Five Riyals



Ten Riyals

1- present –krause publica tions-1961 ,Standard catalog of word papr Money ,Modern Issues.)2007(.cuhaj- G)

Fifty Riyals denomination: The color is blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the name of the Qatar Monetary Agency - the Finance Minister's signature.

On the back: the oil facility - the watermark - Falcon Head

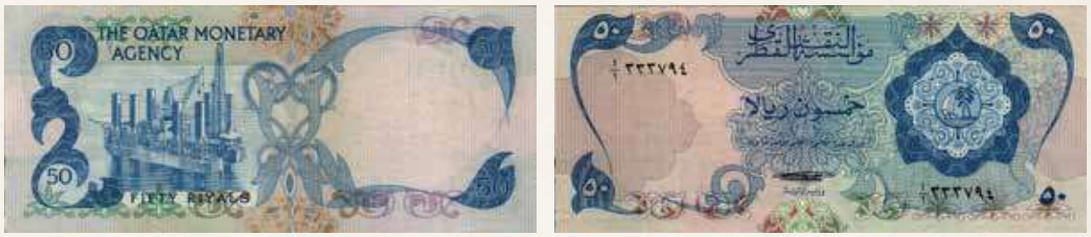
List Continue: the denominations of the riyal banknote:

Hundred riyals denomination is printed in olive green and brownish orange over a colorful backdrop. The State of Qatar's symbol, the name of the Qatar Monetary Agency, and the signature of the finance minister are all on the front. Building of the Ministry of Finance - watermark - falcon head are on the back.

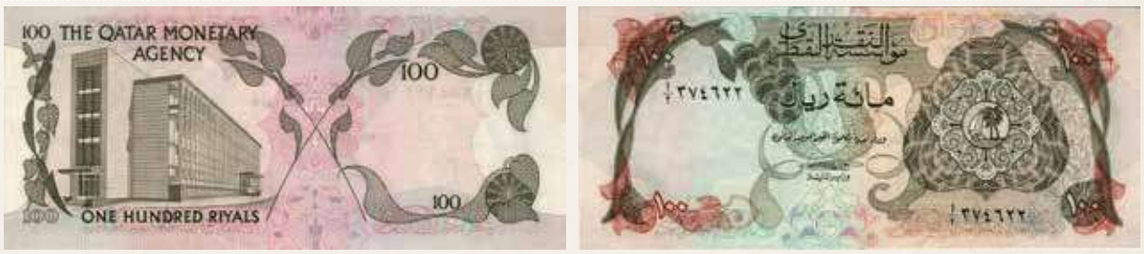
Five Hundred Riyals Denomination: Blue-green print on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the name of the Qatar Monetary Agency - the Finance Minister's signature.

On the back: Al-Shuyoukh Mosque - the watermark - the falcon head.



Fifty Riyals



Hundred Riyals



Five Hundred Riyals

Coins 1973[1]

- One dirham denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.
- Five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.
- Ten dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.
- Twenty-five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.
- Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

The first issue of coins, 1973



One Dirham



Ten Dirhams



Five Dirhams



Fifty Dirhams



Twenty-five Dirhams

1- The Official Gazette, 1973 AD, circulation of the Qatari Monetary Agency riyal, metal denominations, Ali Bin Ali Press, State of Qatar.

Coins of the 1978

Five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Coins of the 1978



Five Dirhams



Fifty Dirhams

The second issue of the Qatari riyal, 1981, paper denominations

One riyal denomination:

The color is yellow brown printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency - the Finance Minister's signature.

On the back: a picture of one of the main streets in Doha city of - Watermark – Falcon head.

One riyal denomination:

The color is purple, brown printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency – the Finance Minister's signature.

On the back: traditional ship - watermark - falcon head.

Five riyals denomination:

The color is dark red printed on a multicolored backdrop. On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency - the Finance Minister's signature.

On the back: sheep and agriculture - watermark - falcon head.

Ten riyals denomination:

The color is green on blue printed on a multicolored backdrop. On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency - the Finance Minister's signature.

On the back: Qatar National Museum building - watermark - falcon head.

The second issue of the Qatari riyal, 1981, paper denominations





One Riyal





One Riyal





Five Riyal





Ten Riyal

Note: Two models were issued from the Qatari riyal denomination.

The second issue of the Qatari riyal, 1981, paper denominations

Fifty riyals denomination:

The color is blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency - the signature of the Minister of Finance.

On the back: Iron and Steel Factory - Watermark - Head of the Falcon.

Hundred riyals denomination:

The color is yellow green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency - the signature of the Minister of Finance.

On the back: Qatar Monetary Agency building - watermark - head of the falcon.

The five-hundred-riyal denomination:

The color is green blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - the Qatar Monetary Agency - the signature of the Minister of Finance.

On the back: the oil facility - the watermark - the head of the falcon[1]

1- present –krause publica tio-1961 ,Standard catalog of word papr Money ,Modern Issues.)2007(.cuhaj- G–)

The second issue of the Qatari riyal, 1981, paper denominations





Fifty Riyal





Hundred Riyal





five-hundred Riyal

Coins of the 1981

Twenty-five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.



Twenty-five Dirhams



Fifty dirhams Denomination

Qatar Central Bank

Qatar Central Bank was established in August 5, 1993 to regulate monetary and banking policy. Qatar's Central Bank monetary authority is to grant currency exchange, formulate monetary policies, and maintain a fixed exchange rate policy against the dollar, with a value of 3.64 riyals per dollar.

The Bank's objectives in developing the national economy:[1]

- Maintaining the value of cash and ensuring monetary stability.
- Performing the function of a government bank.
- Acting as a bank for banks and other public financial institutions.
- Develop and implement instructions and guidelines for the government.
- Establishing a fund to protect and guarantee deposits and setting up a special system for it.
- Establishing, managing, and developing banking and financial services systems.
- Representing the state at monetary, financial, and international institutions.
- The work of the bank is carried out in cooperation and coordination with the relevant ministries and government agencies.
- The stability of the riyal exchange rate, and its convertibility to other currencies.
- Stability in the prices of goods and services.
- Financial and banking stability.

1 - present –krause publica tio-1961 ,Standard catalog of word papr Money ,Modern Issues.)2007(.cuhaj- G–)


مصرف قطر المركزي
Q.C.B.
مصرف قطر المركزي

The third issue of the Qatari riyal, 1996

Qatar Central Bank introduced a new version of the Qatari riyal for the year 1996 during the reign of the Emir Father Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani 1995-2013. The following is a list of the paper denominations:

One riyal denomination:

The color is purple, brown printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank

the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: traditional ship - watermark - falcon head.

Five riyals denomination:

The color is dark red printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank

the Finance Minister's signature, Governor's Signature.

On the back: sheep and agriculture - watermark - falcon head.

Ten riyals denomination:

The color is green on blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank

the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: Qatar National Museum building - watermark - falcon head.





One Riyals





Five Riyals





Ten Riyals

Continued: The new version of the Qatari riyal for the year 1996

Fifty riyals denomination:

The color is blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank

the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: Iron and Steel Factory - Watermark - Head of the Falcon.

Hundred riyals denomination:

The color is yellow green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank

the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: Qatar Monetary Agency building - watermark - head of the falcon.

Five-hundred-riyal denomination:

The color is green blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: the oil facility - the watermark - Falcon Head[1]

1- present –Krause publica tions-1961, Standard catalog of word paper Money ,Modern Issues.)2007(.cuhaj- G)

The third issue of the Qatari riyal, 1996





Fifty Riyals





Hundred Riyals





Five-hundred-Riyal

Coins of the 1998

Twenty-five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Coins of the 1998



Twenty-five Dirhams



Fifty Dirhams

Coins, 2000

Twenty-five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Coins, 2000



Twenty-five dirhams



Fifty dirhams

In 2003, Qatar Central Bank issued the fourth issue of the Qatari currency (67)[1]

The paper categories included the following:

One riyal denomination:

The color is purple and blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: Three birds from the local environment - the watermark - Falcon Head Five

riyals denomination:

The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature .

On the back: Qatar National Museum building - animals from the local environment - watermark - Hawk head.

Ten riyals denomination:

Color Burgundy and sandy color printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature.

On the back: View of the sand dunes and a local ship - watermark - head of the falcon.

1- present –Krause publica tions-1961 ,Standard catalog of word paper Money ,Modern Issues.)2007(.cuhaj- G)

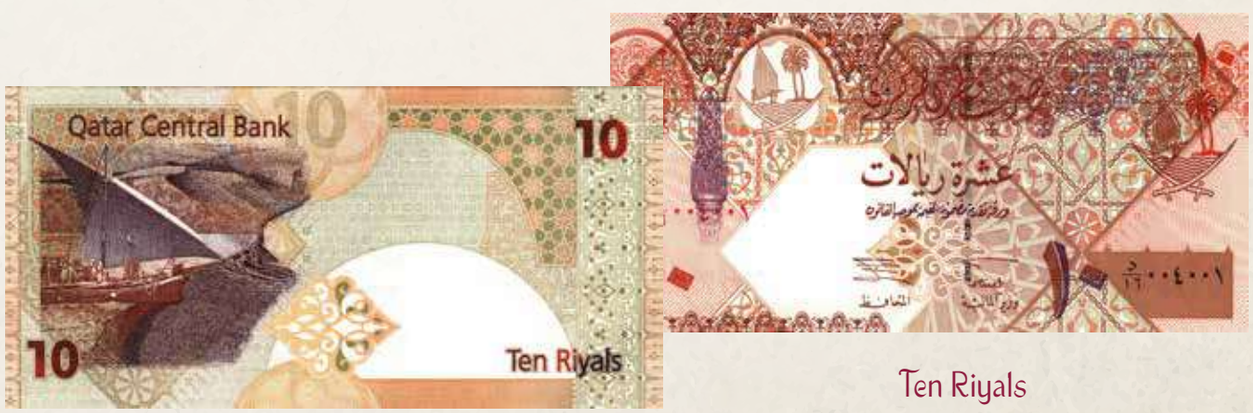
The fourth issue of the Qatari riyal, 2003



One Riyal



Five Riyals



Ten Riyals

Continued: The Fourth Issue of the Qatari Currency for the Year 2003 , Paper Denominations

Fifty riyals denomination:

The color is pink printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the Minister of Finance signature- Governor'ssignature.

On the back: a model of a shell, a pearl and the Qatar Central Bank building - the watermark - Falcon Head

Hundred riyals denomination:

The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the Minister of Finance signature- Governor'ssignature.

On the back: Al Shaqab Foundation Building and Al Shuyukh Mosque - Watermark - Ras Al Saqr.

The five hundred riyal denomination:

The color is blue-purple printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank the Finance Minister's signature- signature of the governor.

On the back: falcon head and the Emiri Diwan building - the watermark - Falcon Head

Continued: The fourth issue of the Qatari riyal, 2003



Fifty riyals



Hundred riyals



five hundred

Coins 2006

One dirham: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

The ten dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Twenty-five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Coins, 2006



One Dirham



ten Dirhams



Five Dirhams



Fifty dirhams



Twenty-five Dirhams

In 2007, the State of Qatar released a version with specifications for the visually impaired and the blind[1] within the fourth edition

One riyal denomination:

The color is purple, and blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature

The sign for the visually impaired and the blind (which is a single line).

On the back: Three birds from the local environment - the watermark - Falcon Head

Five riyals denomination:

The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the Minister of Finance signature- Governor's signature -The sign for the visually impaired and the blind (consists of two lines).

On the back: Qatar National Museum building - animals from the local environment - watermark - falcon head

Ten riyals denomination:

Color Burgundy and sandy color printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank – The Minister of Finance signature - Governor's signature -The sign for the visually impaired and the blind (which consists of three lines).

On the back: View of the sand dunes and a local ship - watermark - falcon head

1- present –krause publica tions-1961 ,Standard catalog of word papr Money ,Modern Issues.)2007(.cuhaj- G–)

A special edition for the visually impaired and the blind within the fourth edition, 2007



One Riyal



Five Riyals



Ten Riyals

Continued: Fourth Edition of 2007 AD, with Specifications for the Visually Impaired and the Blind

Fifty riyals denomination:

The color is pink printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - the sign for the visually impaired and the blind (four lines).

On the back: an embodied model of a shell, a pearl and Qatar Central Bank building - the watermark - the head of the falcon.

Hundred riyals denomination:

The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - the sign for the visually impaired and the blind (transparent window).

On the back: Al Shaqab Foundation Building and Al Shuyukh Mosque - Watermark - Ras Al Saqr.

Five hundred riyal denomination:

The color is blue-purple printed on a multicolored backdrop.

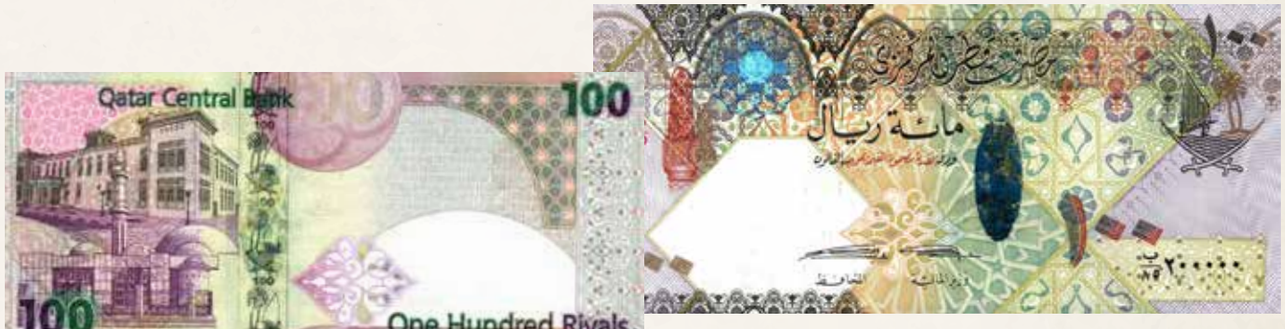
On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - the sign for the visually impaired and the blind (transparent window).

On the back: the head of the falcon and the Emiri Diwan building - the watermark - the head of the falcon.

Continued: A special edition for the visually impaired and the blind within the fourth edition, 2007



Fifty riyals



Hundred riyals



five hundred

Coins of the year 2012 :

One dirham denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

The ten dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Twenty-five dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar.

Fifty dirhams denomination: the emblem of the State of Qatar

Coins 2012



One Dirham



ten Dirhams



Five Dirhams



Fifty dirhams



Twenty-five Dirhams

The Fifth Issue of Qatar Central Bank

On December 13th 2020 Qatar Central Bank[1] announced the launch of the fifth issue of Qatari banknotes. The circulation of the new banknotes was on December 18th, 2020 – with the celebrations of Qatar's National Day-. The new banknotes feature new designs, technical and security specifications. This issue is characterized by high security marks and modern technical specifications of excellent level. For the first time the banknotes include, in addition to other features: the flag of the State of Qatar, and the date of the currency.

The new issue features the following paper denominations: (1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200, 500) Qatari riyals, and the new two hundred riyals denomination (200 riyals) is the first of its kind in the history of Qatari currency; the aim is to bridge the gap between the two hundred riyals denominations and Five hundred riyals.
Categories of the fifth issue of the Qatar Monetary Agency 2020:

One riyal denomination:

The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.
On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the flag of the State of Qatar- the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - and the watermark, the emblem of the State of Qatar. There are slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired.
On the back: Bateel stadium, pearl oyster model, year of release 2020.

Five riyals denomination:

The color is gray printed on a multicolored backdrop.
On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the flag of the State of Qatar - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - and the watermark , the emblem of the State of Qatar. There are slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired.
On the back: the desert of Qatar, the Arabian horse, the camel, the oryx, the Ghaf tree, the Bayt tent,Year of release 2020.

Ten riyals denomination:

The color is blue printed on a multicolored backdrop.
On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the flag of the State of Qatar - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - and the watermark is the emblem of the State of Qatar, and there are slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired.
On the back: Lusail Stadium, Torch Tower, Sidra Medicine Building, Education City, and year of release 2020.

1- Al-Raya newspaper 12/14/2020 , the Central Bank announces the details of the fifth issue of the Qatari currency.

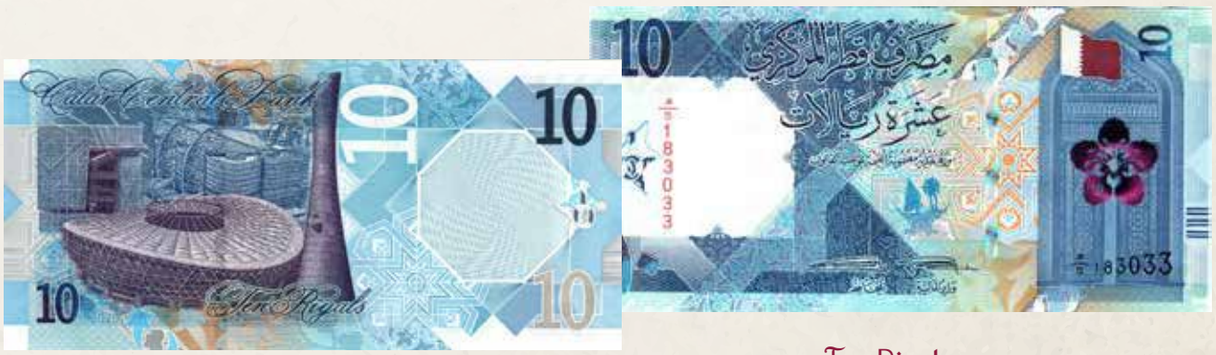
The Fifth Issue of Qatar Central Bank 2020



One Riyal



Five Riyals



Ten Riyals

Continued: Categories of the Fifth Issue of the Qatar Monetary Agency

Fifty riyals denomination:

The color is red printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the flag of the State of Qatar - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - and the watermark is the emblem of the State of Qatar. There are slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired

On the back: Qatar Central Bank building, Ministry of Finance building, year of issue ٢٠٢٠

Hundred riyals denomination:

The color is green printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the flag of the State of Qatar - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - and the watermark is the emblem of the State of Qatar. There are slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired.

On the back: Abu al-Qubeib Mosque, and the year of issue is ٢٠٢٠.

Continued: The fifth issue of the Qatari riyal, in the year 2020



Fifty Riyals



Hundred Riyals

Continued: Categories of the Fifth Issue of the Qatar Monetary Agency

The denomination of two hundred riyals:

The color is orange printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: the emblem of the State of Qatar - Qatar Central Bank - the flag of the State of Qatar - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - the watermark is the emblem of the State of Qatar, and there are slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired.

On the back: Qatar National Museum building, and Museum of Islamic Art building, year of release 2020.

The five-hundred-riyal denomination:

The color is pink printed on a multicolored backdrop.

On the front: State of Qatar emblem - Qatar Central Bank - Qatar flag - the signature of the Minister of Finance - Governor's signature - and the watermark, the emblem of the State of Qatar, and the presence of slides to help the elderly and the visually impaired.

On the back: LNG Refinery in Ras Laffan Industrial Area, and LNG Tanker, year of issue 2020.

Continued: The fifth issue of the Qatari riyal, in the year 2020



Ttwo Hundred Riyals



Five-hundred-Riyal

Thanks and appreciation

- Ibrahim Jaber Al-Jaber, numismatic expert, Qatar Museums.
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- Nasser Mohammed Naimi, amateur Qatari currency.
- Sultan Thani Al-Hajri, a lover of Qatari currencies.
- Saad Thani Al-Hajri, amateur collector of Qatari coins.
- Issa Yousef Fakhro, a hobbyist of Qatari coins.

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CURRENCIES IN QATAR

Money is regarded as an honest and reliable historical record for a country. It indicates its civilizational, economic, and material strength. Moreover, it reflects its political situation, highlighting the extent of its power, and manifests its progress and prosperity.

Since the mid-nineteenth century, Qatar has been eager to promoting and strengthening its national economy. As a result, various versions of the Qatari riyal have been issued to reinforce the state's independent identity, each with national and security requirements that boost the state's independence in economic, monetary, and political activity. Dating back to Qatar's independence, these money releases have always been in line with the country's economic progress. Furthermore, they have reflected Qatar's financial and monetary life as it has expanded and changed through the years since its rebirth and admission into the ranks of wealthy nations.

This book covers the topic of "Currency in Qatar," from the earliest releases to the most recent in 2020. In numerous chapters, the book gives views of Qatar's history, industries, and natural resources.

It also covers the economic connections with the first civilizations through the ages; and the archaeological sites in Qatar, which played a prominent role in economic activity; and antiquities that indicate the various coins.

The book also discusses Qatari museums and the coins on display there. It also provides overviews of the state's numerous currencies, their import, and circulation in economic activities. Finally, it discusses the era during which the Indian rupee was in circulation, as well as the start of circulation of Qatari riyal as the basic currency.

E-Book