



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-third session
6–17 May 2019

Compilation on Qatar

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. In 2015, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Qatar ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible and that it consider ratifying the international human rights treaties to which it was not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.³

3. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants recommended that Qatar ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and that it establish a national preventive mechanism with a mandate to undertake unannounced visits to all places where migrants were deprived of their liberty.⁴

4. In 2017, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Qatar consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁵ In 2019, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Qatar ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.⁶

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that the Government accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁷



6. In 2014, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called on Qatar to withdraw its reservations to articles 9 (2), 15 (1) and (4), and especially those to articles 2 and 16 (1), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.⁸

7. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants recommended that Qatar ratify a number of International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, including the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143), the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181).⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also recommended that Qatar ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention.¹⁰

8. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Qatar to continue its efforts towards the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and to seek support from UNESCO in that regard. It also encouraged Qatar to continue to regularly submit national reports for the periodic consultations on UNESCO education-related standard-setting instruments.¹¹

9. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Qatar ensure that organizations of persons with disabilities had the freedom to engage with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.¹²

III. National human rights framework¹³

10. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Qatar clarify the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in its domestic legal order and ensure the precedence of its provisions over national laws in cases of conflict. It also recommended that national laws be applied and interpreted in conformity with the provisions of the Convention.¹⁴

11. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Qatar, in consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, adopt all measures necessary to ensure the full compliance of its legislation with the general principles and specific provisions in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.¹⁵

12. It also recommended that all foundations and civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, comply with the principles and the provisions of the Convention, through the development of guidelines and standards for service provision.¹⁶

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination

13. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities further recommended the explicit incorporation in national law of protection against multiple and intersectional discrimination on the basis of gender, age, disability and migrant status, among other grounds, accompanied by higher sanctions for perpetrators and higher compensation and redress for victims.¹⁷

14. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Qatar incorporate into national law a definition of racial discrimination that was in line with

article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.¹⁸

15. The Committee also recommended that Qatar amend its laws to allow Qatari women married to non-citizens to transmit their nationality to their children from birth, without discrimination.¹⁹

2. Human rights and counter-terrorism

16. The Committee against Torture urged Qatar to review without delay its existing national security and counter-terrorism laws in order to bring its legislation into conformity with the Convention against Torture and other international standards. In particular, it called on Qatar to ensure that: (a) all detainees, including those held under security laws, were informed about the charges against them, had their detention recorded in a register and were brought promptly before a judge; (b) that detainees taken into custody were permitted to contact family members, lawyers and independent doctors promptly following deprivation of liberty and that the provision of those safeguards by the authorities was monitored effectively; (c) that no one was held in secret detention; and (d) that solitary confinement was only used in exceptional cases, as a last resort, for as short a time as possible and subject to independent review, and only pursuant to authorization by a competent authority, in accordance with rules 43 to 46 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules).²⁰

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person

17. In 2018, the Committee against Torture stated that Qatar should unambiguously reaffirm the absolute prohibition of torture and publicly announce that anyone committing such acts or being found to be otherwise complicit or acquiescent in torture would be held personally responsible before the law for such acts and would be subject to criminal prosecution and appropriate penalties.

18. In particular, the Committee recommended that the legislation of Qatar reflect the absolute prohibition of torture, in accordance with article 2 (2) of the Convention against Torture, drawing the attention of Qatar to paragraph 5 of its general comment No. 2 (2007) on the implementation of article 2, in which it stated, *inter alia*, that no exceptional circumstances could be invoked as a justification for torture, including any threat of terrorist acts or violent crime, as well as armed conflict, international or non-international, and that it rejected any religious or traditional justification that would violate that prohibition.²¹

19. The Committee also recommended harmonizing article 48 of the Criminal Code with article 2 (3) of the Convention by ensuring that an order from a superior-ranking officer might not be invoked as justification of torture and, to that end, that it establish a mechanism for the protection of subordinates who refused to obey such an order. Qatar should also ensure that all law enforcement officers were informed of the prohibition against obeying unlawful orders and made aware of the protective mechanisms put in place.²²

20. The Committee further recommended that Qatar ensure in practice that confessions obtained by means of torture or ill-treatment were ruled inadmissible. It should also expand vocational training programmes for both judges and prosecutors so as to ensure their ability to identify torture and ill-treatment and investigate all allegations of such acts. The Committee requested Qatar to provide it with detailed information on any cases in which confessions had been deemed inadmissible on the grounds that they had been obtained through torture and indicate whether any officials had been prosecuted and punished for extracting such confessions.²³

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law²⁴

21. In 2014, following a country visit to Qatar, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers noted that, while any direct interference in the independence of judges was extremely difficult to document, reports of pressure being exerted by the executive on the work of the judiciary, particularly in cases involving powerful persons, was a matter of concern. For instance, in 2009, 33 Qatari judges had reportedly tendered their resignation to protest what they described as continued interference in their work. Regretfully, no information regarding whether or not the allegations had been appropriately investigated had been provided to the Special Rapporteur.²⁵

22. The Special Rapporteur also stated that several interlocutors had expressed serious concerns regarding limitations on the jurisdiction of the courts. According to article 13 of the Law on the Judicial Authority, courts had no competence over issues related to sovereignty and nationality. Under Law No. 7 of 2007 on the Settlement of Administrative Disputes (as amended), which set up administrative circuits in the Courts of First Instance and Appeal, executive orders, resolutions and decrees, resolutions issued under Law No. 17 of 2002, and decisions issued under the laws on private associations and foundations, publications and the entry, residence and deportation of foreigners, inter alia, were excluded from the competence of the courts. The Special Rapporteur stated that, in accordance with the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the courts should have jurisdiction over all issues of a judicial nature. The limitations on the jurisdiction of the courts could also lead to the denial of an effective remedy.²⁶

23. The Special Rapporteur noted that the legislative branch was not clearly separated from the executive power. The 35 members of the Advisory Council were appointed by the Emir, and the Council had no formal legislative role. The Permanent Constitution provided for the formation of a 45-member Advisory Council, 30 members of which would be elected by direct, general and secret ballot, with a limited legislative authority to draft and approve laws. Nonetheless, elections had not been held and the former Advisory Council remained in place.²⁷

24. The Special Rapporteur drew attention to the fact that all judges, including non-Qataris, were appointed by the Emir upon the proposal of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, except for the President of the Court of Cassation, who was directly appointed by the Emir. Several interlocutors had declared that being appointed by the Emir gave judges legitimacy and protection. The Special Rapporteur, however, expressed concern over that mechanism for appointing judges as it might expose them to undue political pressure. Appointments or nominations by the Emir could have a strong influence on judges' attitudes and behaviour, particularly concerning representatives of the executive.²⁸

25. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur was concerned by reported instances of the lack of impartiality, bias and improper behaviour of judges. She had heard some serious allegations, according to which not only the police and prosecutors but also judges discriminated against non-nationals. Among foreigners residing in Qatar, the dominant perception was that the courts did not treat Qataris in the same way. Some interlocutors also noted that the alleged discriminatory attitude against foreigners was not manifested in the same way and with the same strength, depending on the nationality of the person or his or her economic or work status in the country.²⁹

26. The Committee against Torture urged Qatar to ensure that all complaints of torture or ill-treatment were promptly investigated in an impartial manner by an independent body, that there was no institutional or hierarchical relationship between the body's investigators and the suspected perpetrators of such acts, and that the suspected perpetrators were duly tried and, if found guilty, punished in a manner that was commensurate with the gravity of their acts.³⁰

27. The Committee also urged Qatar to ensure that victims of torture and ill-treatment obtained redress, including an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation and the means for as full a rehabilitation as possible. The Committee drew the State party's attention to its general comment No. 3 (2012) on the implementation of article 14, in which it elaborated on the nature and scope of the obligations of States under article 14 of the

Convention to provide full redress to victims of torture. The Committee requested Qatar to provide it with information on redress and on compensation measures, including the means of rehabilitation, ordered by the courts or other State bodies and actually provided to victims of torture or ill-treatment.³¹

3. Fundamental freedoms³²

28. UNESCO recommended that Qatar decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards, introduce a freedom of information law that was in accordance with international standards and ensure progress on target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals concerning public access to information and fundamental freedoms.³³

29. UNESCO encouraged Qatar to assess the appointment system for the broadcast licensing authority to ensure that the body was independent and to implement reforms to bring its laws and practices into line with international standards for press freedom and freedom of expression.³⁴

30. UNESCO noted that article 47 of the Constitution ensured freedom of expression and opinion according to circumstances and conditions prescribed by law and that article 48 stipulated that freedom of the press, printing and publishing was guaranteed according to the law. UNESCO additionally observed that the Press and Publication Law (1979) regulated all press issues, and that under article 46 it was a crime to criticize the Emir of Qatar or to attribute any statement to him without the express permission of his office. Any violation of article 46 carried a penalty of up to six months in prison. Under article 47 of the law, journalists were prohibited from publishing material that damaged the supreme interests of the country or anything that would offend public morals. Article 47 also prevented the publication of any statement that might disrupt the economic situation in the country.³⁵

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery

31. Noting the voluntary commitments made by Qatar in the context of the universal periodic review in May 2014,³⁶ the Committee against Torture called on Qatar to intensify its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, including by implementing effectively the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons (Law No. 15 of 2011) and by providing protection for victims, including shelters and psychosocial assistance. The Committee also called on Qatar to ensure that cases of human trafficking were thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators were prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with the appropriate sanctions, and that victims were adequately compensated and had access to effective protection.³⁷

32. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants urged Qatar to abolish the *kafalah* system and replace it with a regulated open labour market, where the work permit allowed the worker to change employers. In the meantime, the provisions of the Sponsorship Law should be strictly enforced and there should be clear criteria for when a sponsor could refuse to give a “no objection” certificate or an exit permit, and abused migrants should always be allowed to change sponsors. The Special Rapporteur also called on Qatar to conduct systematic checks to make sure that employers did not confiscate their employees’ passports.³⁸

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work³⁹

33. ILO welcomed the establishment of an ILO project office in Qatar to support the implementation of a comprehensive three-year cooperation programme on working conditions and labour rights in the country. The programme formed part of the Government’s efforts to implement numerous reforms related to employment laws and regulations and to provide additional guarantees that promoted and protected workers’ rights.⁴⁰

34. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the employment of migrant domestic workers be regulated under the Labour Code, and that all existing legal provisions to protect migrant domestic workers from abuse and exploitation be enforced effectively.⁴¹

35. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants called on Qatar to ensure that there was no discrimination in relation to salaries based on the nationality of workers and to consider establishing a minimum wage. Furthermore, the Special Rapporteur recommended that the Government guarantee the payment of salaries and plane tickets for migrants, *inter alia*, by ensuring that all migrants had a bank account to which their salary was transferred every month and that bank records were regularly checked.⁴²

2. Right to education

36. UNESCO encouraged Qatar to continue its efforts to improve the quality, relevance and outcomes of education and to reinforce efforts to ensure that children learned and achieved equally, regardless of their economic or social background. It also encouraged Qatar to achieve gender equality in education, and notably to continue to diversify the educational and vocational choices of girls and boys, to adopt a relevant strategy to promote women's access to all areas of study at the tertiary education level and to ensure equal career opportunities.⁴³

37. UNESCO recommended that Qatar strengthen the inclusion of all children and learners in the mainstream educational system and ensure the right to inclusive education for learners with disabilities.⁴⁴

38. Furthermore, UNESCO encouraged Qatar to adopt legal measures to ensure that at least one year of quality pre-primary education was provided on a compulsory basis and free of charge, in accordance with the commitments of the Education 2030 Framework for Action, and to integrate a human rights approach in its study plans and educational programmes.⁴⁵

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁴⁶

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Qatar adopt and implement temporary special measures, including time-bound goals, quotas or preferential treatment, directed towards the achievement of *de facto* or substantive equality between women and men in areas where women were underrepresented or disadvantaged, including in political life, decision-making bodies and the private sector.⁴⁷

40. The Committee also recommended that Qatar take special measures, including awareness-raising and educational campaigns, to counter stereotypical attitudes towards women migrant domestic workers and review programmes, such as the project to assist women on striking a balance between their role in the family and their professional duties, to avoid conveying stereotyped images of the roles of women and men.⁴⁸

41. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Qatar conduct awareness-raising campaigns and education programmes at all levels, particularly targeted at the family level, in order to foster respect for the rights and dignity of women and girls with disabilities, and that it combat stereotypes, prejudices and misconceptions about women and girls with disabilities. It also recommended that Qatar, in consultation with women and girls with disabilities, through their representative organizations, mainstream the rights of such persons across the women's rights agenda, with a view to developing policies to promote their autonomy and full participation in society.⁴⁹

42. The Committee against Torture recommended that Qatar define and introduce domestic violence and marital rape as specific offences in its Criminal Code, with appropriate sanctions, and that it ensure that all cases of gender-based violence against women were thoroughly investigated, perpetrators were prosecuted and appropriately sanctioned and victims obtained redress, including fair and adequate compensation. It also

recommended that Qatar provide mandatory training on prosecution for gender-based violence to all law enforcement and justice officials and continue awareness-raising campaigns on all forms of violence against women.⁵⁰

43. In the light of target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals on eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Qatar to establish a comprehensive domestic violence protection system, as envisaged in the State party's National Development Strategy 2011–2016.⁵¹

44. UNESCO noted that the official data showed very similar enrolment rates for females and males in compulsory education, as well as similar literacy rates for females and males aged 15 years and older, and that Qatar had a plan to open other technical and specialized schools, such as a school of science and technology. Nonetheless, UNESCO also signalled that the official data revealed that it was mainly men who occupied leadership positions in Qatar University. Similarly, almost no women held leadership positions in corporations and in government.⁵²

2. Children

45. While taking note of the development of national corporate social responsibility standards and the adoption of numerous measures relating to social responsibility, the Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that those measures and standards lacked a child perspective and, with reference to its general comment No. 16 (2013) on State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children's rights, it recommended that Qatar formulate and implement regulations to ensure that the business sector complied with international and national human rights and labour standards with regard to children's rights.⁵³

46. The Committee also urged Qatar to explicitly prohibit in the bill on the rights of the child corporal punishment in all settings, including at home, in schools and in the justice system, without any exception, and ensure that the prohibition of corporal punishment was adequately monitored and enforced and that offenders were brought before the competent administrative and judicial authorities.⁵⁴

47. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Qatar promote the realization of the rights of the child for girls and boys with disabilities on an equal basis with others, and provide adequate support for girls and boys with disabilities to help them start an independent life when they reached adulthood. It recommended that Qatar provide safeguards to ensure that girls and boys with disabilities were consulted on all matters that concerned them and received appropriate assistance in that regard.⁵⁵

48. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that many of the criteria set out in national legislation to determine the best interests of the child referred to conditions that had to be fulfilled by adults rather than to the best interests of the child in each particular case.⁵⁶

49. The Committee noted that the adoption of the bill on the rights of the child announced during the Committee's previous review of the country, in 2009, had yet to be concluded, and reiterated its recommendation that Qatar, as a matter of priority, review the bill to ensure that it was fully in line with the Convention, expedite its adoption and ensure its effective implementation.⁵⁷

50. UNHCR commended the Government of Qatar for its support in establishing and ensuring the functioning of a school dedicated to Syrian refugee children. The school had opened in 2014 and provided tuition to 280 Syrian refugee children free of charge. The Government had facilitated the entry of Syrian teachers into the country and had covered all related expenses.⁵⁸

51. UNHCR expressed concern, however, that, in addition to not being recognized as nationals of Qatar, children born to Qatari mothers and non-Qatari fathers were also not automatically entitled to permanent residency permits. At the same time, it noted that new legislation introduced in September 2018 governing permanent residency in Qatar (Law

10/2018) had modified the conditions for children born to Qatari mothers and non-Qatari fathers to be granted permanent residency.⁵⁹

3. Persons with disabilities

52. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Qatar provide training on the concept of reasonable accommodation and non-discrimination concerning persons with disabilities to public and private actors, in particular members of the legal profession, the judiciary, law enforcement officers and persons with disabilities themselves.⁶⁰

53. The Committee also recommended that Qatar adopt measures in matters relating to non-discrimination and the full transition to a human rights-based model of disability and that Qatar engage in mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities and their access to services within existing systems for their inclusion in the community. It further recommended that Qatar ensure that organizations of persons with disabilities could register as associations, participate, be consulted and were enabled to contribute effectively to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in relation to law and policymaking, including a review of existing laws and their current requirements, the provision of financial and other support and the establishment of a formal mechanism recognized by law.⁶¹

54. The Committee recommended that Qatar incorporate an explicit prohibition of disability-based discrimination in its national legislation. The Committee also recommended incorporating a definition of reasonable accommodation into national law and applying it in accordance with the Convention, in particular through explicit recognition that denial of reasonable accommodation was disability-based discrimination.⁶²

55. UNESCO noted that, according to information provided by Qatar, educational buildings met the requirements of persons with special needs and that it had established a Department of Special Education and Care for Talented Students and the Rou'a Assessment Advice and Support Centre. The latter provided assessment, advice and support and monitored the services provided to students with special needs in schools.⁶³ Nevertheless, it expressed concern over the lack of reasonable accommodation for all students with disabilities in mainstream schools and the absence of a strategy for quality, inclusive education.⁶⁴

4. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers⁶⁵

56. Following a country visit to Qatar in 2014, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants noted that the high proportion of migrants in Qatar created unique challenges for the country, but concluded that efforts needed to be stepped up to prevent human rights abuses against migrants in the country. He commended Qatar on progress made in advancing the human rights of migrants, inter alia, through some of the improvements introduced in the Sponsorship Law of 2009; however, much remained to be done in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants in Qatar.⁶⁶

57. The Committee against Torture stated that Qatar should legally abolish corporal punishment as a criminal sentence and enact legislation to explicitly and clearly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings.⁶⁷

58. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants noted that there was some good legislation in place, which could potentially prevent some of the abuse migrants currently experienced in Qatar. However, that legislation was not adequately enforced.⁶⁸

59. Although recent legislation had abolished the sponsorship (*kafalah*) system, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned that the new legislation promulgated certain provisions that were similar to the sponsorship system and allowed it to persist in practice.⁶⁹

60. The Committee recommended that Qatar end the sponsorship system and related practices that exposed migrant workers to abuse and exploitation, ensure that all measures to protect migrant workers were fully enforced and violators punished, and that it protect migrant workers from abuse and exploitation and ensure that they received their wages in a

timely fashion. It also recommended that Qatar ensure that the passports of migrant workers were not confiscated and that employers who did so were punished.⁷⁰

61. UNHCR urged Qatar to take immediate steps to implement the new law on political asylum, ensure its wide dissemination throughout the country and comply with and ensure full respect of the principle of non-refoulement.⁷¹

62. The Committee against Torture recommended that Qatar ensure that no one might be expelled, returned or extradited to another State in which there were substantial grounds to believe that he or she would run a personal and foreseeable risk of being subjected to torture, and guarantee that all persons on the territory or under the jurisdiction of Qatar had effective access to the procedure for determining refugee status.⁷²

63. The Committee called on Qatar to ensure that procedural safeguards against refoulement were in place and that effective remedies were available with respect to refoulement claims in removal proceedings, including review by an independent judicial body concerning rejections, in particular on appeal.⁷³

64. UNHCR noted that under the existing system, refugees and asylum seekers were considered expatriates subject to the *kafalah* system. As such, their enjoyment of human rights was made dependent on sponsorship of their residency by an employer. Absence of such sponsorship placed the person in a situation of irregularity and at a heightened risk of deportation, in violation of the principle of non-refoulement and, in some cases, contrary to resettlement agreements facilitated previously by UNHCR.⁷⁴

65. UNHCR urged Qatar to implement the new law on political asylum and ensure its wide dissemination throughout the country and to comply with and ensure full respect for the principle of non-refoulement.⁷⁵

66. UNHCR also stated that resettlement was the only solution available to refugees, given that authorities only issued temporary residency permits pending resettlement. Refugees did not have access to naturalization and local integration in Qatar.⁷⁶

5. Stateless persons

67. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Qatar review its legislation on nationality to ensure that nationality could be transmitted to children through both the maternal and paternal line without distinction, in particular for those children who would otherwise be stateless.⁷⁷

Notes

¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Qatar will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/QAindex.aspx.

² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15, paras. 124.2–124.12 and 124.32.

³ CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 6.

⁴ A/HRC/26/35/Add.1, paras. 84 and 86.

⁵ CRC/C/QAT/CO/3-4, para. 20.

⁶ CERD/C/QAT/CO/17-21, para. 30.

⁷ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Qatar, pp. 3–4.

⁸ CEDAW/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 8.

⁹ A/HRC/26/35/Add.1, para. 88.

¹⁰ CERD/C/QAT/CO/17-21, para. 18.

¹¹ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Qatar, paras. 11–12.

¹² CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 10.

¹³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15, paras. 124.33–124.34.

¹⁴ CEDAW/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 12.

¹⁵ CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 8.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

¹⁸ CERD/C/QAT/CO/17-21, para. 8.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 26.

- 20 CAT/C/QAT/CO/3, para. 16.
21 Ibid., para. 8.
22 Ibid., para. 26.
23 Ibid., para. 18.
24 For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/27/15, para. 124.44.
25 A/HRC/29/26/Add.1, para. 36.
26 Ibid., para. 37.
27 Ibid., para. 38.
28 Ibid., para. 39.
29 Ibid., para. 43.
30 CAT/C/QAT/CO/3, para. 24.
31 Ibid., para. 36.
32 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15, paras. 124.45–124.54.
33 UNESCO submission, paras. 20–21.
34 Ibid., paras. 22–23.
35 Ibid., para. 3.
36 A/HRC/27/15, paras. 122.47–122.54.
37 CAT/C/QAT/CO/3, para. 44.
38 A/HRC/26/35/Add.1, paras. 90–91.
39 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15, paras. 124.59–124.62 and 124.77–124.81.
40 See www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_627158/lang--en/index.htm.
41 CERD/C/QAT/CO/17-21, para. 18.
42 A/HRC/26/35/Add.1, paras. 100–101.
43 UNESCO submission, paras. 13–14.
44 Ibid., para. 15.
45 Ibid., paras. 16 and 18.
46 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15, paras. 124.42–124.43.
47 CEDAW/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 20.
48 Ibid., para. 22.
49 CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 14.
50 CAT/C/QAT/CO/3, para. 46.
51 CRC/C/QAT/CO/3-4, para. 24.
52 UNESCO submission, para. 10.
53 CRC/C/QAT/CO/3-4, para. 10.
54 Ibid., para. 22.
55 CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 16.
56 CRC/C/QAT/CO/3-4, para. 17.
57 Ibid., para. 6.
58 UNHCR submission, p. 1.
59 Ibid., p. 3.
60 CRPD/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 12.
61 Ibid., para. 10.
62 Ibid., para. 12.
63 UNESCO submission, para. 10.
64 Ibid.
65 For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/15, paras. 124.63–124.66, 124.68–124.76 and 124.83.
66 A/HRC/26/35/Add.1, para. 78.
67 CAT/C/QAT/CO/3, para. 32.
68 A/HRC/26/35/Add.1, para. 79.
69 CERD/C/QAT/CO/17-21, para. 15.
70 Ibid., para. 16.
71 UNHCR submission, p. 3.
72 CAT/C/QAT/CO/3, para. 38.
73 Ibid.
74 UNHCR submission, p. 2.
75 Ibid., p. 3.
76 Ibid., p. 1.
77 CRC/C/QAT/CO/3-4, para. 20.