

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. At the time of the last Universal Periodic Review, Qatar had been maintaining a de facto moratorium on executions since 2000, but courts continued to sentence people to death. In 2020, however, Qatar executed a Nepali migrant worker by firing squad.¹ Qatar's death penalty practices are not in compliance with international human rights standards. Qatar does not limit the death penalty to the most serious crimes, it is not taking steps toward a de jure moratorium on executions or ratification of the Second Optional Protocol, and it does not ensure that defendants in capital cases have a fair trial. Recent history suggests that a migrant worker may be more likely to be sentenced to death and executed for killing a Qatari national, as opposed to a non-citizen. Women and migrant workers are particularly vulnerable in the context of the country's criminal legal system.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

A1 Scope of international obligations; A12 Acceptance of international norms

Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented

2. In its third-cycle Universal Periodic Review in 2019, Qatar noted four recommendations to ratify or accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.²
3. In 2020 and 2022, Qatar voted against the United Nation's General Assembly Resolution on the moratorium on the use of the death penalty³ and it has yet to ratify the Second Optional Protocol.
4. During Qatar's constructive dialogue with the Human Rights Committee in 2022, the delegation informed the Committee that "the Government had not set a date for accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Issues relating to the death penalty were being discussed in special committees. It was important to exercise patience in that regard, as every society was different. In any case, the Government regularly reviewed its position in the light of the international instruments to which Qatar was a party."⁴

D23 Death penalty

Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented

5. In its third-cycle UPR, Qatar noted nine recommendations to take steps toward abolition of the death penalty.⁵
6. Qatari courts sentenced at least two people to death in 2019, at least four people in 2020, at least one person in 2021, and at least one person in 2022. Qatar carried out one execution in 2020.⁶ Prior to 2020, Qatar's last known execution took place in 2000.⁷ Authorities do not regularly publish official, disaggregated data with respect to people under sentence of death. It is estimated that there are 21 individuals currently under sentence of death,⁸ although in December 2023 a Qatari court commuted the death

sentences of eight Indian nationals who had formerly worked as officers in the Indian navy,⁹ and Qatar subsequently released all eight men from custody.¹⁰ It is reported that 18 of the 21 individuals under sentence of death in Qatar are foreign nationals.¹¹ It is also reported that some of those individuals may be women.¹² Remarkably, nearly all of the 18 cases involve homicide charges, with the majority of them pertaining to “male migrant labourers from South Asia, convicted of crimes related to their precarious migrant worker status.”¹³

7. Qatar recently asserted to the Human Rights Committee that “Legislators have set tight controls on the application of the death penalty whereby its use is restricted within strict limits. This is consistent with article 6 of the Covenant and with the Committee’s general comment No. 36 on the right to life.”¹⁴
8. Despite these assertions, Qatar does not limit the death penalty to intentional killings. Qatar is a constitutional monarchy in which Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani exercises full executive power. Sharia or Islamic law is a primary source of legislation. The Qatari penal code, contained in Law No. 11 of 2004, as amended, stipulates that crimes punishable by the death penalty include murder,¹⁵ abduction leading to death,¹⁶ 11 terrorism-related offenses,¹⁷ rape,¹⁸ incest,¹⁹ repeat drug trafficking offenses, treason,²⁰ espionage,²¹ extortion by threat of accusation of a crime of honor, such as adultery or fornication, and giving false witness with the consequence of inflicting capital punishment on the accused. The penal code also adopts the provisions of Sharia law for certain *hudud* offenses, ranging from theft and drinking alcohol to apostasy. Such offenses are punishable by death. Death sentences are to be carried out by hanging or firing squad.²²
9. A death sentence may not be carried out unless the Emir ratifies it,²³ except if the victim’s family does not agree to commute the sentence.²⁴ Under Article 92 of Qatar’s Penal Code, a court may reduce a capital sentence to as little as five years imprisonment if the circumstances of the crime call for mercy, although this provision does not apply to terrorist offenses.²⁵ Sharia law provides for *diyya*, or “blood money,” for some offenses such as homicide, whereby the accused pays financial compensation to the victim’s family as an alternative to retribution by execution.²⁶
10. Death sentences may not be imposed on persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of the offense,²⁷ pregnant women, and people with severe psycho-social disabilities.²⁸ For persons with intellectual disabilities, “‘mental defect’ resulting in partial incapacity is an extenuating excuse, while total incapacity precludes criminal responsibility.”²⁹
11. The nationality of both the victim and defendant in capital cases in Qatar has an impact not only on whether a death sentence is imposed, but also on whether it is carried out. In 2021, the Emir of Qatar “halted the execution of a Tunisian man convicted of [the] murder” of a non-Qatari citizen³⁰ after the intervention of the Tunisian president and other Tunisian political officials.³¹ In contrast, Qatar ended its de facto moratorium on executions in 2020 when it executed a Nepali migrant worker accused of killing a Qatari citizen.³² The Qatari government informed the Nepali embassy of the execution only a day before it was to take place and refused to comply with requests to postpone or stop the execution.³³ At the time that this execution took place, ten other Nepalis were jailed in Qatar for homicide-related charges.³⁴

**D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;
D51 Administration of justice and fair trial; G4 Migrants**

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Partially Implemented

12. In the third-cycle UPR, Qatar received 6 recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture or otherwise take steps to prevent torture and hold perpetrators accountable,³⁵ 1 recommendation to ensure fair trial rights,³⁶ and 39 recommendations to respect the human rights of migrant workers.³⁷
13. Qatar accepted recommendations to “[e]nsure that all acts of torture and ill-treatment are punished by law and that the alleged perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, found guilty and punished,” “[c]onsider declaring inadmissible confessions obtained by means of torture or ill-treatment,” “[s]trengthen the human rights perspective in the fight against terrorism, guaranteeing freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial,” “[i]mplement fully the Second National Development Strategy, with particular focus on . . . the rights of migrant workers,” “[a]dopt legislation to combat violence against women, including the protection of women migrant workers,” and nearly all of the other recommendations relating to the rights of migrant workers, with the exception of recommendations to “[b]ring the law on domestic workers into line with international standards,” “[c]ontinue to promote measures to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers and their families,” “abolish[] the ‘no objection’ certificate for all migrant workers,” “[c]ommit to a timeline for abolishing exit permit requirements for domestic workers and for abolishing the ‘no objection’ certificate requirement to change jobs for all workers,” and “respect the right of migrant workers to freedom of association.”³⁸
14. Amnesty International has reported instances in which authorities used torture and other forms of coercion to obtain evidence used to convict people charged with capital offenses.³⁹ In many cases, the defendants raising allegations of torture are not Qatari nationals.⁴⁰
15. There are no constitutional provisions under Qatari law that provide protection against discrimination on the basis of national or social origin. The constitution of Qatar prohibits discrimination “on grounds of gender, race, language or religion.”⁴¹ Foreign nationals (who “account for more than 85 per cent of the population” in Qatar⁴²) have inadequate access to legal counsel, to their respective embassies, and to assistance in a language they can understand.⁴³
16. Qatari prison authorities have failed to comply with their obligations under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations when foreign nationals are arrested, detained, or are awaiting trial.⁴⁴ Further, even when embassies are notified, research suggests that some are reluctant to assist their own nationals because of their interest in maintaining international relationships.⁴⁵ According to reports, foreign nationals who were allegedly deprived of their consular rights and due process were migrant workers facing precarious social-economic conditions.⁴⁶ According to one source, “foreign detainees had access to the legal system, although some complained of opaque legal procedures and complications, mostly stemming from language barriers. Foreign nationals did not uniformly receive translations of legal proceedings, although interpretation was generally provided within courtrooms.”⁴⁷

17. Recent history suggests that prosecutors and courts may discriminate against migrant workers in capital cases, particularly if they are accused of killing a Qatari national. At the time authorities executed the Nepali migrant worker who had killed a Qatari national, ten other Nepalis were imprisoned for murder, but all of their victims were Nepalis.⁴⁸ Of those ten, some had been sentenced to death but none have been executed.⁴⁹ The facts suggest that authorities singled out the Nepali who had killed a Qatari national to carry out his death sentence, perhaps deeming that his crime was more grave due to the nationality of his victim. It is also not clear whether sentencing authorities accounted for the exploitation and abuse that migrant workers can face in the *kafalah* system.⁵⁰ The sentencing authority likely did not take those circumstances into account, if they had any relevance to the alleged crime. Rather, the migrant worker's fate was in the hands of the victim's family, who refused to accept "blood money" in return for a reduced sentence.⁵¹

D26 Conditions of detention

18. In its third-cycle UPR, Qatar did not receive any recommendations related to conditions of detention.⁵²

19. The Government of Qatar has failed to address overcrowding and unsanitary living conditions in prisons, directly violating the rights of people in detention to an adequate standard of living.⁵³ The conditions of detention on death row in Qatar are reported to be poor; individuals are living in "cramped and cold conditions," with little to no contact with their families.⁵⁴ In general, the people in detention have described prisons as overcrowded, with limited toilet and bathing facilities, and limited healthcare.⁵⁵

20. The Government of Qatar has also failed to propose solutions to mitigate the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on people in detention, including people under sentence of death, the majority of whom are reported to be non-Qatari migrant workers.⁵⁶

21. Human Rights Watch reports that Qatar's only central prison in Doha is both overcrowded and unsanitary.⁵⁷ One foreign national interviewed by the organization stated that in one prison block, only 96 beds were provided for a population of 150 inmates.⁵⁸ As a result, people in prison were forced to sleep on the floor, in the prison mosque, and in the library.⁵⁹ Further, several people stated that their block had only 8 bathrooms for 150 individuals, with limited access to soap, water, hand sanitizer, and facemasks.⁶⁰ "[P]rison authorities [had] yet to sanitize . . . blocks and continue[d] to provide only one bar of soap per month to each prisoner despite the need for better cleaning and hygiene protocols during the pandemic."⁶¹ Due to insufficient accommodations, it remained nearly impossible for people to socially distance.⁶² The lack of consistent and complete information provided to people in detention about the status of infections and delayed response to confirmed outbreaks further aggravated the situation.⁶³ Overall, people in detention reported widespread fear and anxiety about the lack of adequate living conditions and the creation of conditions that hamper physical health in prison.⁶⁴

22. In addition to overcrowded and unsanitary environments, some people in detention are subjected to inhumane and unreasonably long solitary confinement that directly impacts their right to an adequate standard of living and undermines mental and physical health while detained, in direct contravention of Article 12 of the Covenant.⁶⁵ For example, Mr. B, a previously incarcerated migrant worker, was forcibly disappeared and held in solitary confinement for a month after being charged with publishing false news with the

intent of endangering the public system of the State.⁶⁶

D28 Gender-based violence; F12 Discrimination against women

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Not Implemented

23. In its third-cycle UPR, Qatar received 44 recommendations to address gender-based violence and end discrimination against women, including migrant domestic workers.⁶⁷
24. Qatar accepted all but seven of those recommendations, noting recommendations to “[a]dopt legislation protecting women and children from all forms of violence, including domestic violence and violence against women expatriate workers,” “[c]onsider adopting special legislation to counter violence against women, including domestic violence,” “[s]trengthen the protection of women and children from all forms of violence through the adoption of adequate legislative measures,” “[e]nsure that women are fully protected from discrimination and violence, including by criminalizing domestic violence against women,” “[r]eform laws that discriminate against women and girls, to ensure that all legislation and policies, including family law [and] laws relating to the authority of guardians over women . . . conform to international human rights law and standards,” “[p]romote gender equality and eliminate discrimination against women and girls,” and “[a]mend Law of the Family No. 22 to ensure non-discrimination and equal access to all fields of society for women.”⁶⁸ Among the accepted recommendations were recommendations to “[t]ake all necessary measures to amend discriminatory national laws against women, and guarantee a system of access to justice for all victims of violence and prosecute perpetrators of these crimes,” “[a]dopt legislation to combat violence against women, including the protection of women migrant workers,” “[c]ombat domestic violence by ensuring effective investigation and providing victims with the necessary assistance and protection,” and “[r]eform laws that discriminate against women and girls,” for example.⁶⁹
25. As noted in paragraph 4 above, some of the 21 persons under sentence of death are believed to be women. Authorities do not regularly publish comprehensive data about people under sentence of death, much less data disaggregated by sex or gender.
26. According to Human Rights Watch, Qatar has no law on domestic violence and no legal provisions to protect survivors of gender-based violence or to hold perpetrators accountable.⁷⁰ Moreover, “Qatari laws, regulations, and practices impose discriminatory male guardianship rules on women and harm women’s abilities to make autonomous decisions about their lives and their rights.”⁷¹
27. Because the Qatari legal system fails to protect women from gender-based violence and fails to recognize their right to make autonomous decisions, women are at greater risk of gender-based discrimination in the criminal legal system and such discrimination places them at risk of being sentenced to death.
28. Global trends show that women sentenced to death face intersectional discrimination. According to a groundbreaking study by the Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, most women on death row come from backgrounds of severe socio-economic deprivation and many are illiterate, which can reinforce unequal access to effective legal representation.⁷² This intersectional discrimination exacerbates the risk that a woman charged with a capital crime will be subjected to an unfair trial.

29. The Cornell study found that many women in criminal legal systems throughout the world, and the vast majority of women on death row, are from poor and marginalized communities.⁷³ Most women who are detained are unable to afford a lawyer, and are more likely to be illiterate and unaware of their legal rights.⁷⁴ Illiteracy and lack of education among poor women leave them more vulnerable to discrimination, coercion, and exploitation.⁷⁵
30. The Cornell study found that in the global context, women are most likely to be sentenced to death for murdering a family member, often in the context of gender-based violence.⁷⁶ Qatar’s legal constraints on women’s rights, described in paragraph 19 above, elevate the risk that women who experience gender-based violence will come into conflict with the law and will be sentenced to death. Many women under sentence of death are victims of gender-based violence and come from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds.⁷⁷ In many countries that retain the death penalty, however, courts fail to take into account a defendant’s experience as a survivor of gender-based violence when making sentencing decisions.⁷⁸
31. Research by the Cornell Center shows that women are more likely to receive a death sentence when the adjudicating authority perceives that they are violating entrenched gender norms, being cast as the “female fatale” or the “witch.” Women are often put on trial not only for acts they performed but also for allegedly being “a bad wife, a bad mother, and a bad woman.”⁷⁹ Qatar’s legal system exacerbates these risks because it does not recognize that a woman can make autonomous decisions about her life and her rights.
32. As noted above, migrant workers face human rights violations under the *kafalah* guest-worker system. Migrant domestic workers are particularly vulnerable, and it is unclear whether courts would take into account their precarious circumstances when assessing culpability in capital cases.
33. While there is no specific information available regarding Qatar, the Cornell study referenced above observed that in other countries in the region, many women on death row are migrant domestic workers.⁸⁰ In many cases, the female domestic worker was accused of killing her employer, suggesting a “pattern of female migrant domestic workers sentenced to death in . . . Middle Eastern countries, who suffer from intersecting forms of oppression based on class, foreign nationality, precarious immigration status, and gender.”⁸¹
34. There is no information to suggest that courts in Qatar take these multifaceted forms of oppression, including sexual harassment and gender-based violence, into account in capital cases against foreign domestic workers. Although research did not uncover any specific capital cases against migrant women in Qatar, country conditions expose migrant women to a disproportionate risk of violation of their due process rights in capital cases.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

35. This stakeholder report suggests the following recommendations for the Government of Qatar:
 - Abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards.
 - Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.

- In the interim:
 - Immediately adopt a de jure moratorium on executions.
 - Commute the death sentences of any persons currently under sentence of death.
 - Amend the Qatari Penal Code to eliminate any provisions authorizing the death penalty for any crime that does not constitute an intentional killing by the person accused of the offense.
 - Adopt a system of financial aid to ensure that no person sentenced to death is denied the opportunity for a lesser sentence due to socioeconomic status in the context of payment of “blood money” to the victim’s family.
 - Take steps to provide heightened fair trial and due process safeguards in capital cases involving women defendants, including by providing them with access to effective legal representation with experience in capital cases and with training on gender-sensitive defense strategies.
 - In capital proceedings, enact heightened safeguards prohibiting admissibility of evidence obtained through torture or ill-treatment.
 - Codify gender-specific defenses and mitigation in capital cases, encompassing women’s experiences of trauma, poverty, and gender-based violence.
 - Ensure that all judicial officers responsible for sentencing in capital cases receive comprehensive training on gender-based discrimination, gender-based violence, and tactics of coercive control that may lead to women committing death-eligible offenses.
 - Provide training to all defense counsel who take on capital cases regarding gender-specific mitigation and how to raise discrimination against clients on the basis of their gender, when appropriate.
 - On at least an annual basis, provide and publish transparent information on the number of people charged with capital offenses, the number of people sentenced to death, and the number of people currently under sentence of death, and disaggregate those data by gender, age, age of dependent children (if any), nationality, ethnic group, crimes of conviction, date of conviction, relationship to any codefendants, relationship to the victim, and date of execution (if applicable), to facilitate analysis of the demographics of people on death row, including women.
- In collaboration with Nepali consular officials, commission an independent investigation into the 2020 execution of a Nepali national, including the facts and circumstances of the alleged crime, the role, if any, that his status as a migrant worker played in the alleged crime, whether he timely received his consular notification rights under the Vienna Convention, the adequacy of his legal counsel, and how he was selected as the person to be executed.
- Enact a policy to ensure that all defendants in all criminal proceedings who are not native speakers of Arabic have the opportunity to avail themselves of a court-financed interpreter during all stages of the criminal process, from arrest and interrogation through the appeal.

- Establish an independent mechanism to investigate all allegations of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment within detention facilities, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable and victims receive appropriate remedies and services, regardless of whether they reside in detention or in a public setting.
- In collaboration with civil society organizations, initiate a public dialogue regarding the death penalty with members of parliament and the general public, with a view to identifying the human rights violations implicated in the process and explaining the benefits of alternatives to the death penalty.
- Appoint a commission to conduct a study regarding discrimination based on national origin and the death penalty in Qatar and ensure that the study's results are promulgated to all relevant stakeholders who might benefit from the results of the research.
- Ensure that all prison authorities adopt gender-sensitive policies in relation to women's detention, based on the Bangkok Rules and the Nelson Mandela Rules, ensuring women's safety and security pre-trial, during admission to any detention facility, and while incarcerated.
- Design prison infrastructure that accommodates women's specific needs, including their privacy.
- Provide adequate basic personal hygiene products for all people in detention and implement cleaning procedures that guarantee safe and sanitary living conditions for all people in detention.
- Establish an independent commission to investigate and address instances of overcrowding or unsanitary prison facilities to ensure protection of rights to mental and physical health.
- Establish a commission to explore possible connections between foreign national status, violations of the right to enjoy just and favorable conditions of work, and homicides allegedly committed by foreign nationals; and
- Amend Article 35 of the Qatari Constitution to provide constitutional protection against discrimination on the basis of nationality and national or social origin.

¹ Amnesty International Report 2020/21 on Qatar <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/qatar/report-qatar/>.

² Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar* (July 11, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15. ¶ 134.21, .26, .27, .88; Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar, Addendum*, (Aug. 30, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15/Add.1, ¶ 6.

³ UNGA Vote 2018 Resolution 73/175 accessed at <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/A/RES/73/175>; *Report of the Third Committee (A/75/478/Add.2*, ¶ 89); *see also the International Commission Against the Death Penalty, UNGA Moratorium Resolution Map* <https://icomdp.org/unga/>.

⁴ Human Rights Committee, *Summary record of the 3837th meeting*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/SR.3837 (Feb. 28, 2022), ¶ 36.

⁵ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar* (July 11, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15. ¶ 134.27, .87-.89, .91-92, .94-.95, .97; Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar, Addendum*, (Aug. 30, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15/Add.1, ¶ 6.

⁶ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Qatar*, last visited Jan. 27, 2022, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59>.

⁷ Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2020* (2021), at 43, available at

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/ACT5037602021ENGLISH.pdf>; Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2021* (2022), at 12; Amnesty International, *Death Sentences and Executions 2022* (2023), at 12.

⁸ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

⁹ Suhasini Haidar, *Qatar court drops death penalty for 8 Indians*, *The Hindu*, Dec. 28, 2023, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/death-sentences-of-eight-indians-in-qatar-commuted/article67682982.ece>.

¹⁰ *Qatar frees eight Indians months after dropping death sentences*, *Reuters*, Feb. 12, 2024,

<https://www.reuters.com/world/india/qatar-frees-eight-indians-arrested-2022-india-government-2024-02-12/>

¹¹ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

¹² Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021,

<https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

¹³ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

¹⁴ Human Rights Committee, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues in relation to its initial report*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/QAT/RQ/1, (8 Apr. 2021), ¶ 41.

¹⁵ Law No. 11 of 2004, Articles 300, 301, 302.

¹⁶ Law No. 11 of 2004, Article 318.

¹⁷ Law No. 11 of 2004, Articles 250, 252

¹⁸ Law No. 11 of 2004, Article 279.

¹⁹ Law No. 11 of 2004, Articles 279, 280, 284

²⁰ Law No. 11 of 2004, Articles 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 105, 114, 118, 130, 131, 132, 135.

²¹ Law No. 11 of 2004, Articles 107, 110, 111.

²² Law No. 11 of 2004, Article 59.

²³ Law No. 11 of 2004, Article 58

²⁴ Human Rights Committee, *Summary record of the 3837th meeting*, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/SR.3837 (Feb. 28, 2022), ¶ 33.

²⁵ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021,

<https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

²⁶ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

²⁷ Law No. 11 of 2004, Article 20.

²⁸ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Qatar*, last visited Jan. 27, 2022,

<https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59> (citing Qatar Penal Code, art. 54, Law No. 11 of 2004).

²⁹ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Qatar*, last visited Jan. 27, 2022,

<https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59> (citing Qatar Penal Code, art. 54, Law No. 11 of 2004).

³⁰ Amnesty International, “Qatar”, <https://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/qatar/> (last visited 13 Jul. 2023).

³¹ Business News, *Postponement of the execution of Tunisian Fakhri Landolsi in Qatar* (24 Feb. 2021), available at: <https://www.businessnews.com.tn/Report-de-l%EF%BF%BDex%EF%BF%BDcution-du-Tunisien-Fakhri-Landolsi-au-Qatar,520,106213,3> (last visited 13 Jul. 2023).

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- ³² Hands Off Cain, *Qatar: Nepali man shot to death as punishment for murder* (25 May 2020), available at: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/notizia/qatar-nepali-man-shot-to-death-as-punishment-for-murder-60308945> (last visited 14 Jul. 2023).
- ³³ Hands Off Cain, *Qatar: Nepali man shot to death as punishment for murder* (25 May 2020), available at: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/notizia/qatar-nepali-man-shot-to-death-as-punishment-for-murder-60308945> (last visited 14 Jul. 2023).
- ³⁴ Hands Off Cain, *Qatar: Nepali man shot to death as punishment for murder* (May. 25 May, 2020), available at: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/notizia/qatar-nepali-man-shot-to-death-as-punishment-for-murder-60308945> (last visited 14 Jul. 2023).
- ³⁵ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar* (July 11, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15. ¶ 134.8-.9, .22, .39, .90, .93.
- ³⁶ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar* (July 11, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15. ¶ 134.57.
- ³⁷ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar* (July 11, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15. ¶ 134.66, .151, .233-.269.
- ³⁸ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Qatar, Addendum*, (Aug. 30, 2019), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/42/15/Add.1, ¶ 5-6.
- ³⁹ Amnesty International, *Qatar investigate Torture Allegations of Filipino Man Convicted on the Basis of Forced Confession* <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/03/qatar-investigate-torture-allegations-of-filipino-man-convicted-on-basis-of-forced-confessions/>; see *Australian academic warned consulate staff he was being tortured in Qatari prison*, Guardian, 27 Apr. 2021, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/apr/14/australian-academic-haunted-by-possibility-of-false-confession-during-torture-in-qatar>.
- ⁴⁰ See, e.g., *Australian academic warned consulate staff he was being tortured in Qatari prison*, Guardian, 27 Apr. 2021, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2021/apr/14/australian-academic-haunted-by-possibility-of-false-confession-during-torture-in-qatar>; *Calls for a Fair Trial in Qatar for Jordanian Abdullah Abhis*, Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK, 9 Oct. 2021, available at <https://aohr.org.uk/calls-for-a-fair-trial-in-qatar-for-jordanian-abdullah-abhis/>.
- ⁴¹ Government of Qatar, *The Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar*, Al Meezan – Qatar Legal Portal <https://www.almeezan.qa/LawArticles.aspx?LawArticleID=25788&LawID=2284&language=en> (last visited 10 Jul. 2023).
- ⁴² Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues* (22 Nov. 2022), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/RQ/1, ¶ 2.
- ⁴³ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).
- ⁴⁴ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).
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