

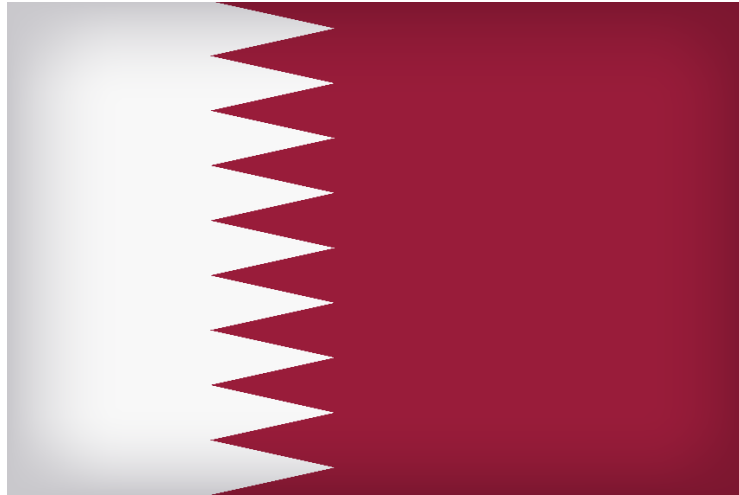


## UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

### Adoption of UPR Outcomes

#HRC58 • 26 March 2025

**Qatar**



### STATE UNDER REVIEW

The delegation of **Qatar** has the great pleasure of expressing the Government's gratitude and recognition for the very constructive and objective dialogue that took place for our fourth review under the UPR cycle in November 2024. This was an opportunity to present Qatar's detailed vision and the efforts it has undertaken in order to live up to its obligations and to promote human rights for its people and for those residing in our country.

Qatar reaffirms that strengthening and protecting human rights as a top priority. It is a key part of its overall reform efforts. Its cooperation with the UNHRC and all of its mechanisms, in particular the UPR, is something that Qatar considers essential as it completes its domestic level efforts to protect and promote human rights. Qatar extend its heartfelt gratitude to all those countries who took part in the review, contributing in an objective spirit and making constructive recommendations.

During its fourth review, Qatar received **317 recommendations** which we have very carefully considered from an objective standpoint. Qatar considered its human rights commitments and the instruments to which it adhered, as well as the cultural and societal specificities of the country. International conventions underscore the importance of taking these specificities into account when undertaking efforts to strengthen human rights. **Qatar has supported 245 recommendations and noted 72.**

In this regard, Qatar points out that a large number of those recommendations have effectively been implemented already. Qatar has taken measures in the past that are currently being implemented. Qatar will take further measures in order to implement the recommendations accepted under the fourth cycle and it will do so in an objective manner.



On the recommendations to **accede to international conventions**, Qatar is a party to nine core human rights conventions, as well as several protocols relating to them. Qatar submits periodic reports under these conventions in a systematic fashion and implements its commitments at the national level. Accession to any new convention must take part in the context of a comprehensive process that looks at all the necessary aspects, including the legislative, institutional and executive measures required for us to truly honour the obligations that would stem from such an accession. Qatar also looks at measures to be taken at the national level and that is why it has accepted a number of recommendations.

Qatar has taken note of the recommendations requesting the **abolition of the death penalty**. Qatar argues there is no international consensus on the abolition of the death penalty. It is something that goes hand-in-hand with the guarantees for a fair trial, as underscored by several UN resolutions. The decision to use the death penalty is a sovereign decision that must be taken in respect of international law and in respect of the sovereign right of states to develop their own legal system and to define the necessary punishments in accordance with its obligations under international law. The death penalty in Qatar is used very rarely and it is limited to extremely dangerous crimes and takes place after a fair trial is held and very often a death sentence is changed to a lighter sentence.

Regarding **forced labour**, Qatar is committed to undertaking all necessary reforms at the legislative and political level in order to address the issue of foreign workers and this in accordance with international standards. These reforms have made significant headway so far and they have helped improve conditions at work in particular through measures such as a minimum wage. Qatar has been fighting against forced labour and trafficking, thereby emphasising the need to respect the right to health, notably given the high temperatures in Qatar. Qatar has also signed an agreement to extend the **Joint Work Programme with the ILO** for four additional years in order to further develop its policies on the workforce and in order to modernise labour market criteria and exchange best practises and expertise.

Regarding **domestic workers**, all reforms are applicable to this category. Qatar has enacted a Law on Domestic Workers. The maximum working hours have been set and sick leave has been stipulated as well, all this pursuant to ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Work. In 2021, Qatar has adopted an updated version of our labour contracts. The new version has been communicated with countries from where we receive foreign workers. Qatar has also raised awareness among domestic workers as to their legal rights and it has also worked on awareness raising with agencies that are involved in hiring domestic workers from abroad.

Qatar sets great store by the family which it considers to be the fundamental kernel of our society. Families must be protected by the state as recommended by various human rights conventions. Through its legislation, Qatar strives to strengthen the role of the family. The Ministry for the Family and Social Issues has taken measures to **strengthen the role of the family** with a view to building a robust and resilient society. This Charter underscores the rights and duties of family members and seeks to establish fair relations. The Charter also takes into consideration the economic and financial rights of family members; the protection of women and children's rights; and the strengthening of justice and mutual respect within the family.



Turning to recommendations on **women, older persons, persons with disabilities and children**, Qatar ensured empowerment across all sectors and this in keeping with its vision for 2030 in order to strengthen women's role in all areas of life in particular in education, healthcare and participation in economic, social and political decision-making. This has led to very fruitful results. The rate of girls' school enrolment reached 88% in 2023-2024. **67.1% of university-level students are women**, this also for 2023-2024.

The participation rate of women on the labour market has reached 49% and **72% of women have been employed in diplomacy**. The number of women diplomats has increased. There are women holding various key positions in particular within the Qatari delegation in Geneva and in New York. Qatar has strengthened the **rights of older persons**, putting them on an equal footing with other categories and these measures are now part of relevant laws. Qatar is completing legislative measures regarding the Act on Children and the Act on Persons with Disabilities and it is ensuring that all safeguards foreseen by international conventions are reflected.

Regarding strengthening **international cooperation**, Qatar has been continuing its cooperation with friendly states and international institutions, thereby contributing to development efforts. Qatar has assisted developing countries and least developed countries in their efforts to achieve the 2030 goals. Qatar has placed an emphasis on crucial sectors such as healthcare, education, water and the **provision of humanitarian aid** in the context of natural disasters, armed conflicts and pandemics. Qatar attaches particular significance to dialogue through diplomacy and mediation and the facilitation of negotiations. Qatar's efforts seek to bring about peace and stability through settlements for various international disputes in a peaceful fashion have achieved great success at the regional and also international level in this regard.

### **NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS**

The **National Human Rights Commission of Qatar** explains that the country has made significant progress in recent years in the field of human rights and this has been reflected in various initiatives including in sectors such as education, healthcare and sustainable development. Qatar places particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, thus reaffirming its commitment to ensuring the well-being of all citizens and residents but despite this progress, there are some areas that require further attention. The Commission recommends adopting the draft law on the regulation of media activities which would be a step forward in order to guarantee freedom of expression. It also urges the swift adoption of the draft law on children's rights and the draft law on the rights of persons with disabilities, both of which are still under consideration. The Commission believes that the promotion of human rights is an ongoing process and Qatar is firmly treading along that path with determination and dedication. The Commission hopes that the State will continue to implement reforms that enhance the protection and empowerment of our citizens, reflecting its unwavering commitment to human rights at all levels.

### **UNHRC MEMBER AND OBSERVERS STATES**

**Jordan** commends Qatar's constructive cooperation with all UNHRC mechanisms as well as their commitment to protecting and promoting human rights. This is an example to be followed for a better future and for the proper implementation of plans that meet the aspirations of this noble people. Jordan thanks Qatar for having accepted our recommendations on medical care,



quality medical care and women's empowerment by supporting their participation in all sectors and increasing the number of education rehabilitation programmes for persons with disabilities. To conclude, it hopes that Qatar will manage to achieve its goals, wishes further progress and prosperity, and recommends the adoption of the report.

**Kuwait** commends the acceptance by Qatar of a significant number of recommendations, including the two recommendations submitted by Kuwait calling for national human rights mechanisms to continue proposing measures aimed at protecting and promoting human rights, as well as the recommendation aimed at fine-tuning the national development strategy 2024-2030. Kuwait commends measures taken by Qatar to reform the legislative and judicial branches as well as the environment and the family sectors. It also commends measures taken on women's empowerment, domestic workers, and the promotion of healthcare. It wishes Qatar every success in the implementation of the recommendations it has accepted and recommends the adoption of the report.

The **Lao PDR** congratulates Qatar on the successful participation in the constructive dialogue in its fourth UPR cycle. The Lao PDR commends the significant efforts made by Qatar in advancing human rights, improving the well-being and promoting gender equality and empowerment in the country through the implementation of the national vision 2030. It appreciates Qatar for accepting the majority of recommendations received during the constructive dialogue, including the two recommendations made by the Lao PDR. It wishes Qatar every success in implementing the accepted recommendations and supports the adoption of the UPR outcome by consensus.

**Lesotho** recognises Qatar for the positive engagement throughout the UPR process and support for a substantial number of the recommendations made to them, including all of the recommendations offered by Lesotho. Qatar's commitment to multilateral cooperation is evident to the Qatar Fund for Development, which has played a critical role in supporting development projects in over 50 locations. Lesotho applauds Qatar's active contribution to humanitarian and human rights efforts around the world. Additionally, Lesotho acknowledges Qatar's initiatives to empower women, including by supporting female entrepreneurs, investing in educational programmes and providing rehabilitation for victims of domestic violence. Lesotho is encouraged by the increased participation of women in decision-making roles within Qatar's economic and political sectors, among other achievements. In closing, Lesotho wishes the Government of Qatar every success with implementing their accepted recommendations and recommends the UNHRC to adopt the report.

**Libya** commends Qatar's cooperation with the various human rights mechanisms and key measures aimed at the furtherance of human rights. Libya has taken note of the report by the welcomes the acceptance by Qatar of Libya's recommendations. It recommends the adoption of the report and wishes Qatar every success.

**Malaysia** thanks the Qatari delegation for its constructive engagement and congratulates Qatar on the successful outcomes of its UPR session held on 12 November 2024. Malaysia commends Qatar for supporting most of the recommendations received, including all three recommendations made by Malaysia. These recommendations encompass the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, employment opportunities for PWDs, and access to healthcare services for all. Malaysia acknowledges Qatar's reaffirmations that human rights



have become a constant strategy priority and that their protection is a key element of state-building and support for good governance. Finally, Malaysia recommends the UNHRC to adopt the outcome of Qatar's UPR review by consensus and wishes Qatar success in implementing the accepted recommendation.

The **Maldives** appreciates Qatar's commitment to the UPR process. The Maldives commends the state of Qatar for accepting the majority of the recommendations received during the UPR process, including two recommendations made by the Maldives. The latter wishes the State of Qatar every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendation and requests the Council to adopt the UPR report by consensus.

**Mauritania** welcomes Qatar's continued efforts for the reassessment of its legislative and political framework. It commends the efforts undertaken during the period under review which seek to further promote human rights. Mauritania is glad that Qatar continues to adopt national strategies that contribute to the attainment of Qatar's national vision 2020-2030. It also commends Qatar's launching of its third National Development Strategy 2024-2030. It recommends that the Council adopt the report and wishes every success to Qatar in the implementation of the accepted recommendations and of its human rights policies.

**Morocco** welcomes its positive cooperation with the UPR and commends efforts made to promote human rights. It also looks favourably upon the approval by Qatar of recommendations made regarding strengthening efforts to protect and promote human rights to achieve development and promote awareness raising about information and capacity building through the implementation of the National Strategy 2024-2030 in order to achieve sustainable development. Morocco also commends Qatar's commitment to women's empowerment and the protection of women from all forms of violence and efforts that are made to ensure a safer environment. Finally, Morocco supports the adoption of the UPR outcome report and wishes Qatar every success in the implementation of the recommendations accepted.

**Nepal** welcomes the delegation of the State of Qatar to the adoption of its UPR outcome and thanks the delegation for the constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms. Nepal thanks Qatar for accepting two out of the three recommendations we provided. It appreciates the progress made by Qatar in enhancing women's participation in decision-making bodies. Nepal wishes Qatar all success in implementing the accepted recommendations and supports the adoption of the UPR outcome report by consensus.

**Oman** commends efforts made for the preparation of the report and also to establish good cooperation with UN mechanisms. Oman has taken note of Qatar's report and took part in the UPR review of Qatar. It congratulates Qatar for its commitment to achieving sustainable development. Oman commends the fact that Qatar's Government has accepted the recommendations that were presented by Oman regarding women's empowerment, ensuring rights for all and access to medical care for all. Oman wishes Qatar every success in the implementation of its recommendations and recommends the UNHRC adopt the report.

**Pakistan** thanks the state of Qatar for presenting a follow-up on recommendations received during their fourth UPR. It is commendable that Qatar has accepted majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan appreciates the steady progress



made on several facets of human rights, including its cooperation with the HRC, UPR mechanisms, Special Procedures and the treaty bodies. It also welcomes Qatar's efforts to protect and promote human rights, especially in the fields of women empowerment, gender equality, rights of children, right to education and others. Pakistan wishes Qatar every success in the implementation of accepted recommendations and request the UNHRC to adopt the UPR outcome report by consensus.

The **Philippines** commends Qatar for its constructive engagement in the UPR process and for supporting recommendations presented by the Philippines to further enhance mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, including access to remedy and support services for victims and to continue to ensure effective enforcement of labour laws and address gaps where they exist. The Philippines is pleased to recommend the adoption of the UPR outcome report on Qatar and extends its best wishes to Qatar for the successful implementation of all accepted recommendations.

The **Russian Federation** thanks the delegation of Qatar for the information provided on the recommendations which were submitted. Russia notes that most of them were supported, including the Russian ones. This clearly demonstrates Qatar's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and that Qatar is prepared to further cooperate with the international monitoring mechanisms. Russia particularly notes the importance that Doha gives to international cooperation to promote and protect human rights and a responsible approach to participate in the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations and the major contribution made to these bodies. Qatar has made major progress in the human rights sphere, in particular in promoting and protecting the rights and freedoms of human beings and the empowerment of women, and wishes the Government of Qatar further success along this path. The Russian Federation recommends adoption of the outcome document on the fourth UPR cycle of Qatar.

**Saudi Arabia** thanks the delegation of Qatar for the report and update which demonstrates its firm commitment to promote and protect human rights and illustrates Qatar's position on the recommendations received. This also demonstrates Qatar's spirit of cooperation to work with all UN human rights mechanisms. Saudi Arabia notes the significant progress made in human rights, in particular through Qatar's cooperation with the United Nations, which demonstrates the ongoing firm commitment of the country to promote human rights in all areas. To conclude, Saudi Arabia wishes Qatar every success and recommends that the UNHRC adopt the report by consensus.

**Senegal** thanks the delegation for the updated information that it has just brought to the attention of the UNHRC. Senegal notes with satisfaction the major progress achieved by Qatar in the sphere of human rights respect and its commitment to provide all necessary guarantees and safeguards for the promotion and protection. Senegal also welcomes the legislative reforms, in particular relating to the rights of migrant workers, children and persons with disabilities. To conclude, Senegal calls for the adoption of the report and reiterates to the delegation of Qatar its wishes for every success in implementing the recommendations accepted.

**Sierra Leone** commends Qatar's constructive engagement in the UPR process and acknowledges Qatar's commitment to the promotion of human rights through reforms and other policy measures. Sierra Leone commends Qatar's significant progress on labour rights, including



the dismantling of the remnants of the Kafala system and the inclusion of domestic workers in labour protection. It also acknowledges Qatar's remarkable efforts to increase the participation of women in public life and decision-making, in particular the high representation of women in its domestic service. Sierra Leone deeply appreciates Qatar's acceptance of Sierra Leone's recommendations and strongly encourages their full and effective implementation in line with international standards. It also encourages Qatar to sustain and further strengthen its progress on gender equality, in particular by expanding opportunities for women in leadership and decision-making positions across all sectors. This will further strengthen Qatar's commitment to gender equality and empowerment. Sierra Leone extends its best wishes to Qatar for the implementation of all UPR recommendations and invites the UNHRC to adopt the outcome report by consensus.

### OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

**Anti-Slavery International** takes the floor through a former domestic worker in Qatar for four years who escaped after being subjected to sexual harassment and threats of physical violence, non-payments of wages, movement restriction, and overwork. Anti-Slavery International and others are part of a global coalition on labour justice for migrants in the Gulf. This coalition has spoken to more than 200 migrant workers in the last few months. They have found ongoing significant rights violations, many of which indicate forced labour. They welcome Qatar's support of most fourth cycle recommendations, including on workers' freedom of association. Without freedom to associate, we have no ability to speak truth to power. Implementation will be key to ensure any change. The speaker is part of this coalition because she wants to see Qatar become a true champion for migrant workers in the region. To do this, the Government of Qatar must pass registration recognising workers' right to freely associate. This includes allowing migrant workers to form and join trade unions, penalise companies that subject workers to forced labour, condition and provide appropriate remedy for workers, prohibit employers from filing absconding charges or cancelling residency permits in retaliation for workers making complaints. As a former domestic worker in Qatar, the speaker knows how essential these protections are. They can truly be a matter of life and death. The coalition stands ready to support these missions and welcomes the Government's engagement with civil society to achieve this.

The **Youth Parliament for SDG** commends Qatar for its active role in supporting global peace and conflict resolution efforts. As a key diplomatic actor, Qatar has demonstrated a strong commitment to mediation, humanitarian assistance, and regional stability. Notable contribution includes mediation in international conflicts, including peace talks between warring parties in Afghanistan, Sudan and Chad. Support for humanitarian efforts, particularly in conflict zones through AIDS programme and reconstruction initiatives. Promotion of dialogues and cooperation, fostering peaceful resolution through diplomatic engagement. Commitment to countering extremism and support regional security in collaboration with international partners. These efforts underline the Qatar's growing influence in global peace initiatives. However, it encourages the continued engagement to further enhance the mediation efforts and humanitarian responses. It urges Qatar to expand its role in international peace mediation, particularly in the conflict-prone regions. Strengthen cooperations with international organisation to provide sustainable solution for displaced populations. Continued supporting in peace education and cross-cultural dialogues as a tool to prevent future conflicts. Qatar's



commitment to peace agenda is vital and the NGO encourages to continue leadership in fostering global stability, conflict prevention, and humanitarian action.

The **Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR)** is very concerned to see that Qatar has rejected the first 20 of 22 recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to UNCAT, the two Optional Protocols to the ICCPR, including Protocol two on the abolition of the death penalty, to remove reservations on the CEDAW, and to ratify the Migrant Workers Convention, the Convention on Enforced Disappearances, the Rome Statute, and the Domestic Workers Convention. This demonstrates a lack of willingness to adopt widely accepted parts of the international legal structure and raises questions about Qatar's willingness to make the needed changes that the UPR process has raised. The GCHR urges Qatar to review its decisions and take steps to adopt these international legal instruments. The GCHR is encouraged to see that Qatar has adopted the four recommendations on freedom of association that specifically mention civil society, human rights defenders, journalists, media workers, social activists, and workers associations. It looks forward to seeing the changes in legislation and policy that will allow for structural changes in this regard. Qatar accepted six recommendations to guarantee freedom of expression, including improvements to the framework. However, it rejected the two recommendations that specifically address the 2014 Cybercrime Law and Article 136 of the Penal Code, which are some of the most concerning legal restrictions on protected speech. Qatar accepted all three recommendations to allow freedom of assembly. It urges Qatar to implement the recommendations they have agreed to and to review the others mentioned above, in particular, the legal instruments it has not agreed to adopt. Furthermore, it urges the release of anyone detained for expressing critical views. This will allow its citizens and residents to exercise their freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

The **Baha'i International Community** explains that most of the Arab region foster religious coexistence where all communities, large or small, can thrive. However, while Qatar proudly promotes social cohesion and protection under its national vision 2030, the lived reality for the Baha'i community starkly contradicts these aspirations. Unjust deportation, blacklisting, and in some cases even imprisonment persist, tearing families apart and creating conditions that pose a grave threat to the Baha'i community in Qatar. The impact of this systematic discrimination is devastating. Consider the case of an individual who was born and raised in Qatar. He built a thriving business and is a valued member of Qatari society, respected by many. This individual now has to leave the country, his business forcibly closed, his family's life uprooted, all because of his religious belief. He was even told that the admiration and love people have for him is dangerous. Given Qatar's membership in the UNHRC, these violations are particularly concerning. Its systematic discrimination of the Baha'is threatens to eradicate the Baha'i community in Qatar, which is in contrast to positive developments in many Arab regions and countries. It urges the Qatari authorities to cease all discrimination against the Baha'is and to extend its stated values of human rights, social protection, and cohesion to all.

The **Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement** commends Qatar for the significant progress it has made in advancing human rights and labour reforms, especially in the protection of migrant workers and the improvement of labour conditions. Over the past years, Qatar has taken notable steps to align its policies with international human rights standards. Key achievements include the abolition of the capital system, allowing greater labour mobility for





migrant workers, introduction of a non-discriminatory minimum wage benefiting thousands of workers, enhanced labour rights enforcement, including measures to prevent wage theft and ensure timely payments, improvement in occupational health and safety, especially in the construction sector. These reforms demonstrate Qatar's commitment to strengthening workers' rights and improving social protections. However, the Institute encourages the continued implementation and monitoring of these policies to ensure full compliance with international standards. It urges Qatar to enhance mechanism for labour law enforcement to prevent exploitation and unfair dismissals; strengthen protection for domestic workers, ensuring they benefit fully from labour rights advancements; and extend access to social security and health care for all workers, regardless of their status. The Institute recognises Qatar's positive trajectory and encourages further progress toward comprehensive labour and human rights protection.

**British Humanist Association** welcomes recommendations from Brazil, Ireland, Madagascar, New Zealand and many other member states that urge Qatar to abolish the use of capital punishment. It also supports recommendations from Canada, Italy, Zambia and others to prevent religious discrimination and urges Qatar to uphold the right to freedom of religion or belief for all. In Qatar, converting from the state religion of Islam is defined as apostasy and as a criminal offence. While there have been no recorded cases of punishment for apostasy since 1971, the sentence for this so-called crime in line with Sharia law, which forms the basis of the Qatari legal system, is death. This punishment is directly opposed to the UNHRC resolution 36/17, which urges all states that have not yet abolished the death penalty to ensure it is not imposed for specific forms of conduct, including apostasy. The rights of the non-religious and religious minorities are subjected to severe restrictions, with the government stating that it would interpret several provisions of the ICCPR in line with Sharia, including Article 18.2 that prohibits impairing the freedom to have or adopt a religion or belief of choice through coercion. Qatar's constitution and other legislation provide for freedom of association, public assembly and worship. However, these freedoms are framed within limits based on Sharia law and so-called morality concerns. Article 256 of the penal code criminalises blasphemy, including offending the Islamic religion, carrying a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment. Article 257 criminalises the running of an organisation aimed at challenging Islam or that promotes another religion, cult or concept, with up to 10 years in prison. The NGO urges Qatar to immediately abolish the death penalty, especially for apostasy, and to repeal its blasphemy laws in order to uphold the right to freedom of religion or belief for the non-religious and for religious minority.

**United Nations Watch** argues that during the adoption of the report, Iran hailed Qatar's global human rights initiatives. China welcomed Qatar's national vision. Turkey lauded Qatar's labour reforms. Of 112 statements, 90% shower Qatar with praise as a champion of human rights. But the truth is the opposite. The truth is that Qatar's 2 million migrant workers, many still abused, unpaid and silenced, object to this report. The truth is that women in Qatar, who cannot marry, travel or make critical life decisions without a male guardian, object to this report. The truth is that victims of terrorism, Israelis murdered in their homes, hostages still held underground in Gaza, Palestinians used as human shields who right now are protesting. Qatar refunded Al Jazeera for backing Hamas. They object to this report. Now, Qatar is not a neutral player. They sponsor Hamas. Their money built terror tunnels. They hosted terror chiefs in Doha hotels. This is a mediator? Is Qatar the firefighter? No, they are the arsonist. Finally, in the report, Qatar boasts of winning a seat on the UNHRC. Do their values qualify? UN Watch argues that the Ambassador



of Qatar has tweeted ‘the Jews dominated, tyrannised and ruled the world.’ The Ambassador accused Israel of orchestrating 9/11, claiming Zionists created Al Qaeda. She boasted of her Qatari education in the daily morning anthem ‘we learned from a young age that the Jews are our enemies.’ The very principles that the UNHRC is meant to uphold, human rights, tolerance, peace, are mocked by Qatar’s actions, its presence in the UNHRC and this report. UN Watch urges the UNHRC to reject the whitewash, to reject the report.

**Partners for Transparency** comments the positive interaction of the Qatari Government with the UPR, but we have reasons for concern regarding Qatar’s rejection to commit to the implementation of a number of recommendations that calls upon the improvement of the climate of freedoms and rights, as well as the persistence of the absence in transparency in combating corruption. While welcoming the Qatari Government supported 245 recommendations during its fourth UPR cycle, Partners for Transparency voices serious concerns regarding its rejection of 72 recommendations that call for improving the conditions of human rights defenders; abolishing the restrictions imposed on the freedom of the press; and improving the conditions of migrant workers; and safeguarding the rights of women to nationality and equality. It expresses deep concern regarding the absence of accountability and transparency, as well as the spread of corruption. In conclusion, it calls upon the Qatari Government to reconsider its position regarding the recommendations it has not fully accepted, and calls for the improvement of the independence of the administrative authorities and those in charge of transparency.

The **Centre for Global Non-Killing (CGNK)** states that every life counts, individually and collectively. Individually, the CGNK regrets that no state has recommended to Qatar the decriminalisation of suicides. Stigma can kill, absence of open suicide prevention programmes can kill, absence of easily accessible counsel and help can kill, and the fear of punishment aggravates the problem, both for victims and helpers. Numerous countries listed in our submission have recently decriminalised suicides, with, as a result, after an adaptation phase, a lowering of the suicide rate. The CGNK asks to the delegation if, among life-saving measures, decriminalising of suicide is underway in Qatar. Individually, the CGNK also recalls that the ICCPR allows death penalty only for the most serious crimes. The CGNK is surprised to discover that death penalty sentences have been handed down for issues related to sport and economic issues. Collectively, the CGNK is also surprised by Qatar’s decisions after supporting it several times to note the recommendation made by Armenia regarding the ratification of the Convention on Genocide. It reiterates its calls for ratification.

**OCAPROCE International** welcomes Qatar’s 2030 national vision which has allowed women to play an active role in the decision-making process on economic, political, and social matters in this country. Qatar offers quality education to all, without discrimination, and has taken international initiative to provide quality education to children who have been deprived of this due to natural disasters or armed conflict. It welcomes women’s empowerment with the possibility for them to enjoy quality education, training, and access to public office, which allows a greater number of women to occupy posts of responsibility in the country. OCAPROCE International encourages Qatar to redouble its efforts to further support the family, in particular older persons and persons with disabilities, with a view to integrating them into society by ensuring their rights



in legislation. To conclude, it urges the international community to approve the outcome report on the UPR of Qatar.

#### **FACTS & FIGURES ON UPR OUTCOMES**

**317** Recommendations Received

**245** Recommendations Supported

**72** Recommendations Noted

#### **FACTS & FIGURES ON PARTICIPATION**

**17** State Delegations

**1** National Human Rights Institution

**10** Non-Governmental Organizations