

Annual Report of The National Human Rights

Committee on the situation of human rights
in the State of Qatar
and The outcomes of the work of the committee

(2011)

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*In the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the most merciful
"We have honored the children of adam and carried
them on both land and sea. We have provided them
with good things and greatly preferred the above much
of Our creation"
Al Isra - verse 70*





The image features a white background with an abstract geometric design on the left side. This design consists of several overlapping triangles in various shades of blue, ranging from a light sky blue to a deep navy blue. A thin, dark blue diagonal line runs from the top right towards the bottom left, intersecting the triangular shapes. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

**First Section
Legislative Development in Qatar**

First Section

Legislative Development in Qatar

Firstly: laws and decree - laws:

This Section of the report deals with legislative developments in State of Qatar during the period from 01/01/2011 until 31/12/2011 and the compliance of such

development with the international standards of human rights :

1 – Law No 1 for the year 2011 on amendments of some provisions of law no (12) for the year 1998, regarding the organization of the central municipal Council: HH Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Than, Deputy Emir and Heir Apparent issued law No (1) for the year 2011 for amendments on some provisions of law No (12) for the year 1998, that in a significant step to boost democratic transformation, to build the State of institutions and state of law. The new law contains series of amendments and additions coming in the favor of the State and citizen also granting the Central Municipal Council CMC further powers. The law contains several terms to increase the role of CMC and updating new terms to be inserted in compliance with the developments at both developmental and institutional levels. These amended rules could be briefed and updated as follows:

Article (2): amended articles:

Article (2) of law No (1) for the year 2011 states the entry of a set of amendments of articles of law No (12) for the year 1981 as follows:

Article (2)

The CMC will have a legal personality and a budget attached to the State's General Budget.

The CMC will directly assume the missions stipulated in Article (8) of this law. The CMC has Secretariat – General consists of adequate number of staff to held CMC in performing its works. CMC headquarters is Doha.

The NHRC considers this project orientation in this article and clearly reconginse with CMC as moral character and budget attached to the State's General Budget.

Article (3)

"The CMC consists of 29 members representing different areas. they are directly elected as per a system issued by law".

The Amended article (3) keeps the CMC members and constituencies as they are, but after we studies the results of the previous elections experiences, especially the last elections, we recommend on the importance of reconsidering the suitability to let the current constituencies and divisions, and to prepare scientific study to the positive and negative factors of the current distribution of the constituencies.

Article (4/first paragraph)

"The law on election system stipulates the conditions to be available in the voter beside the nomination and election measures".

Regarding the organization of voting process, the new law has referred all matters related with the voter or candidate or voting procedures to a law to be issued later which will organise the method and process of election, it's a positive direction gives power to these organizational matters. In case of it issuance by upper level legislative tool it's the law. The law has the capacity, extraction and generality. That in violation to the rules of article(3) before amendment. Which was decided that the election is conducted according to the system imposed by decree.

Article (5)

Candidate for CMC must meet the following:

- 1 – To be a Qatari national, or gained a Qatari nationality and his father must be born in Qatar.
- 2 – Has reached 30-year-old.
- 3 – Excellent in writing and reading.
- 4 – enjoys good reputation and known by his competence and honesty.
- 5 - has never been convicted on a crime of honor or honesty unless otherwise legally acquitted.
- 6 – Has been registered on voters lists in its constituency .

7 – Not a member or an employee of Ministry of Defense or Ministry of Interior or any other military authority.

The QNHRC sees that paragraph 1 of article (5) regarding the membership conditions in which "father to be born in Qatar", will weaken the opportunities of participation for other qualified- Qataris, who are sons of fathers not born in Qatar. This will classify the nationals into two categories, original Qataris and Qataris by nationalization, a matter will not serve the election process, or principles of justice, and equality. Although as it is known, all these classifications are real, have actual roots in Qatar society.

QNHRC sees that paragraph 2 of Article (5) contains a positive amendment which rises the candidate's age to 30 year instead of 25 year, an initiative that will make the candidate enjoys further maturity and awareness.

QNHRC sees the text in Article (6) which states that the candidate must be registered in the voters table at the constituency in which he nominated himself and having permanent domicile, will have a positive effect in the inhabitants on a specific area, by making the candidate or member closer to the issues of the area.

Article (6)

"The CMC term is four years starting from the first meeting, as the election of the new council shall be conducted within the last four months of this duration".

article (6) has updated a new important decision not mentioned in the previous law, the article states that the CMC elections process will take place during the last four months of the CMC term. This update has legal and practical value to make no gap between the new and old CMC boards which ensures the continuity of the CMC works.



Article (8/ last paragraph)

"The CMC offers its opinions in a form of recommendations and decisions". In reference to the amendment in the article (8) – last paragraph of the new law which stating that “The CMC offers its opinions in a form of recommendations and decisions without approval from the Minister” The NHRC sees such an amendment as one of the most important rules that have been updated by this law, the NHRC sees such amendment as linked to the text of the second amended article of this law, the text defined the legal entity of the CMC as legal personality. In the light of this trend and extension in the CMC’s missions, the recommendations and decisions issued by the CMC will not need to be implemented or come into force by the approval of the Minister. It is a positive transformation comes in line with the supervision aspects supposed to be practiced by the CMC over the government authorities , such power will never contradicted with the text of Article (25) of the new law which states that " The CMC will submit its decisions and recommendations to the Minister for taking the appropriate action, in time, the minister can reject these decisions and recommendation if they were not within the CMC’s scope of missions , or include violation against the law , or came in incompliance with the State’s Public Policy, but if the CMC insisted on its decision or recommendations, the Minister shall refer the matter to the cabinet (council of Ministers) to take action in this regard".

This article absolutely not in contradiction with , or will not curb the missions of the CMC. The CMC’s decisions and recommendation need not any approval from the Minister in order to be executed. These decision will executable since issued by the CMC as long as they were in issued in the form or the frame specified by the law.

The amended article (25) organises the relation between the Minister and the CMC regarding the decision–making , the Minister is entitled to show objection over the decisions and recommendations issued by the CMC in certain events including the following, but not limited to them:

In case decisions and recommendations were issued in violation against the law or the in conflict with the CMC’s missions , or against the State’s Public Policy, the Minister will have the right to refuse and object such recommendations and resolutions without ceasing their implementation, or cancel the same, he should inform the CMC on the aspects of objections, but if the CMC insisted on its decisions and recommendations, the Minister shall



submit the matter to the Cabinet (Council of Ministers) to settle the dispute between the Minister and CMC. The Municipality Minister has no right to avoid the implementation of these decisions, but has objection right only. Such objection will not legally entitled him to introduce objections to the CMC in the events specified in article (25) of the new law, he will have powers to cease the decisions and recommendations issued by the CMC, but the law has defined the authority which will settle between the Minister and the CMC, in case the later insisted on its decisions and recommendations and first insisted on its objections, this authority is the Cabinet (council of Ministers).

Article (9)

Article (9) of the new law gives the CMC the power to issue laws approved by the Cabinet upon an instruction made by the Minister, without making the consent of Minister of Municipality over the law as a condition.

This new legislative trend of the CMC is more independent in practicing its missions without interference with other government bodies. The CMC will have the power of follow-up and control over the government bodies as stipulated by the law. The Minister's role is only to offer the bylaw without any condition, accordingly we see the importance of deleting the last phrase " according to instructions made by the Minister" in bid let the CMC offer the its internal bylaw directly to Cabinet (Council of Ministers).

Article (22)

" The secretariat General is chaired by the Secretary General, appointed upon a decision from the Minister according to proposal from CMC"

The Secretary General under the supervision of the CMC will execute and follow-up the recommendations, decisions, runs the technical , administrative and financial affairs of the Council, and will assume specifically the following duties:

- 1 - Receives submitted applications from CMC members, show opinion there over, also to request the data and information and necessary documents to meet its components from the concerned authority.
- 2 – Supervise all the administrative units of CMC.
- 3 – Prepare the annual draft budget of the CMC.
- 4- Issue the decisions related with the CMC staff.



The NHRC considers that the requirements to maintain the independence of CMC require that the tool of appointing the secretary General will be on the hand of CMC itself not on hand of the Minister of Municipality. The party who possess the appointment shall also possesses the termination, the may be an interference of Ministry into the work on the Secretariat-General, also may create a type loyalty of the Secretary General to the Minister.

Article (28)

"If a member is absent from CMC meetings or committees for more than three consecutive meetings or six separate meetings during the same session without reasonable justification, his case shall be reviewed at the council at a session decided after 15-day period at least from date of Notification.

In event, the CMC members did not accept the excuse of the member, or the member was absence from attending the aforesaid session, the CMC may issue a decision unanimously approved by majority of members to consider the said member has resigned".

Article (28) of the new law includes some organisational rules, where such article has organized the measures to be taken in the event of absence of member from the meeting of CMC or its committees more than three consecutive meetings or six separate sporadic meeting during the same session without reasonable justification his case will be reviewed at the council at a session decided after 15-days at least after the date of Notification. This article gives more details about the rules to be taken in case of absent, also it defines specific time for member to decide case of absence in private session, this procedure was not organized in the previous law.

2-Law No (4) for the year 2011 on amendments of some rules of law No (3) for the year 1983, regarding the organization of the profession of pharmacy, mediators, agents, factories and medicine companies.

HH Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Deputy Emir and Heir Apparent

issued the Law No (4) of the year 2011 to amend some rules of the law No (3), for the year 1983, these amendments came totally upon the legislator's desire to provide more protection for consumer and to control the monopolistic practices made by agents, mediators, and to achieve the necessary balance between the consumer protection and the rights of agents and mediators, we can summary the some important rules have been amended and updated as follows:

Amended article (2)

Article (2) of law No (4) of 1983 contains a series of amendments being inserted into some texts of the law No (3) for 1983 as follows:

Article (28)

"If required, the competent authority jointly with any other authority can appoint the maximum limit of prices for medicines and medical products beside the rates of profits. The price must be sticked in any medicine or medical product inside the pharmacy, the pharmacist is banned to sell the medicine with high price other than the approved prices".

The NHRC appreciates the amendments made by the legislator on the article (28) which authorize the concern authority to make regular revisions on the maximum limit of prices and rates of profits if required. Also authorize the concern authority to seek assistance of any other authority in step to curb the high increase in the prices of medicines and medical products, a matter that will return with benefit to the consumer. The article (28) after amendment remain holds the same terms and conditions related with the necessary of setting up the price for the medicine and medical product existing inside the pharmacy and not purchase more than the prices posted on medicine avoid fraudulence over the consumer. This also will allow the consumer to compare the prices from place to place on the same commodity, as well as the concerned authority will be able to conduct surveillance and follow-up process in a better way.

Article (46)

" it is not allowed for any foreign pharmaceutical factory , or foreign company to sell any medical products inside the State except through the authorized person to import the same and according to the law".

The Article (46) after amendment has issued a new decision, to allow the foreign pharmaceutical factories , or foreign company to sell medicines and medical products in Qatar through authorized person to import the same.

In the past , the foreign pharmaceutical factories , or foreign company were banned to do so except through agent or mediator in Qatar, where the dealing in this product was impossible except through agent only.

Some amendments were inserted into the Article (52-repeated) in which the legislator authorized the non-agent to import medicines and medical products, provided that the importer will comply with the terms and conditions imposed over the work of mediators, or agents as stipulated in the articles 47, 48, 49 , 50, 51 and 52 of the law No (3) of the year 1983 , concerning the organisation of profession of pharmacy, mediators and agents of medicine plants and companies. The aforesaid trend is a positive step by the legislator (lawmaker) who intentionally wants to protect the consumer and fight some monopolistic practices made by some mediators and agents of medicine. The legislator intentionally opened the market when authorized the non-agent to import medicines which were in the past time not allowed to enter the local market except by the agent. The legislator successfully made balance between the consumer protection against monopoly and ensuring the his right to obtain medicines and medical products on reasonable and fair prices and the protection of agents and mediators' right, provided that the same conditions stipulated in the law which are applicable over the agent and mediator is to be enforce over the importer in event the later like to import the same medicines and medical products. It is positive step to reach balance for all parties whether, the consumer, or the Agent or the Importer, also to secure a fair conditions for competition and fight against monopolistic practices , beside bringing good benefits for the consumer.

Article (4) cancelled articles:

article (4) of this law has cancelled the last paragraph of Article (22) of law (3) of the year 1983 referred to herein which states that “ It is not authorized for a person to open more than one pharmacy, and not permissible for the pharmacist to work in more than one pharmacy, also not allowed to locate pharmacy, warehouse or medicines store in one point” in light of this text, the lawmaker intentionally likes to cancel some restrictions and grants more facilities for work of pharmacists who engaged in medicine trade and medical products.

3 – Law No (12) of the year 2011 regarding the establishment and organization

of religious centers:

HH Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, The Emir of Qatar issued law no (12)for the year 2011 concerning establishment and organization of Religious centers. The law highlighted the definition of religious centers and the concept of religious activities. It also organised the work mechanism of the religious centers and the authority in charge to give license of its establishment, activities, appointment of staff.

The law also set up applicable punishments in case of any violation against the organizing rules of religious centers and related activities, this can be explain as follow:

Article (2)

"without prejudice to the rules of any other law, It is not allowed to establish , or manage the religious centers, unless obtaining a prior licens from the Minister, or his representative upon a recommendation from the Committee" The decisions of the Minister or his representative shall be final in this respect. Article (2) of the law mentioned above has clearly explained that: " It is not allowed to establish , or manage the religious centers, unless obtaining a prior license from the Minister of Endowments and Islamic Affairs ,or his representative that upon a recommendation from the Applications check-up Committee. It means that any one desires to establish a religious centre must apply to the committee , thereafter the committee after examined the application will refer its to the Minister to release the necessary approvals. But our remarks here, the law does not define any conditions required on the application to meet the approval of the competent committee then the Minister's approval. Upon this article, the legislator has drew specific track to establish the religious centers for different activities and purposes. All application for establishing these religious centers will be studied by the Applications Check-out Committee then offer to the Minister to issue approval of their establishment. The legislator also in the last paragraph of the same article made the decisions taken by the Minister in this respect as final and unappealing, therefore this article imposed more restrictions over the right of individuals to establish the religious centres, taking this right from establishing these centers to necessity of obtaining the consent of the applications Check-up Committee then the consent of the competent Minister. The article made the decision of the Minister binding and final and not accept any grievance, where the individuals whose applications reject any ption except seeking the administrative judiciary to appeal against these decisions.

It was necessary for the legislator to organize the establishment of religious centres and practice its activities to set a group of conditions related to the individuals, locations and practiced activities, and to study these conditions carefully whenever they are available, hence these individuals will deserve the right to establish these centers without any need to these licenses which requiring official approval of the competent Minister. Also the purpose of the legislator (lawmaker) is not clear by making the decisions of the minister final without any grievance.

Article (3)

" It is not allowed to recruit, or appoint the workers in the religious centers in permanent or temporary way unless obtaining a prior license of the department."

" It is not permissible to perform the religious activities , or collect donations at the religious centers or, mosques unless a prior approval obtained from the department".

Article (3) of the same law states that the recruitment and appointment of workers at the religious centres whether temporary, or finally depends on the consent of competent department at ministry of endowments. It means that the recruitment and appointment of workers at these centres depends on the consent of the competent department, also means further domination and control over the work of these centres and selection of the workers. It was best for the legislator (lawmaker) in order to oversee the workers at these centres to set a group of standards supposed to be available in the workers when they approach to get jobs, the surveillance role will be exclusively on oversee the availability conditions for applicants for these jobs.

In the second paragraph of the same article, the legislator (lawmaker) went on the same hard-line of surveillance approach regarding the practice of religious activities, or collection of donation in these religious centres or in houses of worship, by making the performance of any religious activity – the religious activity as defined in the article (1) of the same law to include religious mission, guidance, or lectures ,or lessons religious events, or distribution of publications, films, religious phonetics, or establishment of Islamic websites – a prior approval from the competent department is required

accordingly the performance of any activity depends on the approval of the competent department, which makes the matter so difficult and imposes further surveillance on practicing religious activities, as well as these kind of surveillance is in conflict with some of these religious activities.

Article (4)

“Officials in charge of management of religious centers have no right to steer the Centers’ affairs, or collect or accept any funds in the name or in favor of these centers, unless they obtain a license from the Minister , or his representative, according to the rules of law”.

In article (4) in the same law , the legislator reaffirmed that it is not allowed to collect , or accept any funds in the name or in favor of these centers, unless obtaining a license from the Minister, or his representative, and despite the text that states the not permissible to collect the donations unless approval received from the department in article (3), of the same law, but the legislator intentionally want to confirm that collection or receive of donations are not allowed unless obtaining a license from the competent Minister, or his representative, that means the matter is not on hand of the competent department, also means more surveillance measures are imposed over the collection, or receive of donations by these Centers. NHRC sees the State’s surveillance over the collection or receive of donations is something acceptable,

but nature and form of this surveillance must be reconsidered. The surveillance could be implemented by calling on these centers to report all donations they collected immediately and directly.



Article (5)

the Minister may close any religious centers the which violate rules of law or any decisions whether temporary or permanently. The minister may all suspend the workers from work for a period not exceeds three-year, or may cancelled their licenses according the requirements of public interest. The minister's decision in such respect is final.

The NHRC sees the article five has given the Minister of Endowment and Islamic affairs the right to close any religious centers that in violations against the rules of law or any decisions whether temporary or permanently. The article does define the cases in which such close will come into force. The article (5) also give the Minister the right suspend the workers from work for a period not exceeds three-year, or may cancelled their licenses .

The article made the such decisions final despite the risky trend, where no one can appeal a complaint.

The NHRC sees that the legislator has put a series of restrictions on the right to establish religious centers , or to participate in religious activities , the lawmaker has restricted the exercise of this right through many dimensions both in terms of licensing the establishment of religious centers, or the recruitment and appointment of employees, or carry out the activities of religious differences, or fund-raising and the acceptance of funds, as well as the articl grants the minister the right to close these centers and to stop its staff, as well as to make many decisions issued in implementation of the provisions of this law final .

Accordingly the NHRC sees that the legislator tended to create some restrictions on the direct right to establish religious centers and direct religious activities, the NHRC also notes the organization of direct religious activities, especially in light of fears justified as a result of religious extremism and ideological conflict, ideological and sectarian disputes which is prevailing the region , which gives a clear need to regulate and control the work of such centers in the light of developments of sectarian and ideological, political and intellectual in the Arab region and the Gulf region in particular, but we see that individuals can create these religious centers and direct religious activities without the need to impose all these strict control, additionally granting of those powers could open the door for abusing of power and encroachment on the right of citizens to establish the religious centers or manage religious activities, especially in light of the privacy of these activities in the Islamic communities.

4 – Law No (15) for the year 2011 concerning combating Human Trafficking:

HH Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, The Emir of State of Qatar issued the law No (12) for the year 2011 regarding combating Human Trafficking. The law highlighted the definition of human trafficking crime, the punishments imposed over the crime , beside explaining some rights of human trafficking victims, that in effort to secure the full protection for crime victims as a main duty of the State.

The NHRC appreciates the efforts of the State on the issuance of this law, and considers it an important step towards combating Human trafficking ; The Committee considered that address the comment on the legislation in some detail in order to put before the government and stakeholders, read rights to the articles of this law. It also held that the suspension included recommendations to the government, and all relevant authorities that will help to ensure the implementation of the law as it is compatible with the State's international obligations, and in a manner that respects human rights are fully respected, and in the following manner- :

There is no doubt that this law represents an important step to boost Qatar's effort for combating human trafficking. It is the first law of its kind in Qatar, which criminalizes all forms of human trafficking, the law also provides legal protection for victims of trafficking, additionally gives guarantees to respect their rights , The NHRC commends that this law, which was launched from the perspective of human rights, in many of its provisions mechanisms and consistent with international standards.

However, the issuance of such law is the first step on track to combat human trafficking. When talking about the importance of applying this law fully guarantees come at the head of a regulation. Here it should be noted that while the work is assumed that the competent authorities are now preparing a draft executive regulations for this law, the NHRC for its part would like to draw the attention of specialists to the number of points associated with the implementation of this law. The important points relating to the definition of trafficking, and the definition of victim, and to identify the victims as well as the rights and victim protection services due availability by law. We will address those points on the statement as follows:

Article (2)

Definition of trafficking:

the second article of the law defining the crime of trafficking in human beings and as defined inspired, to a large extent, from the definition in Article 3 (a) in the (Palermo Protocol), but it raises a broader understanding of the crime of trafficking should be standing on this concept as it's in the fact of the matter is core of the law as the law will not bear any of the fruit if you do not correct for individuals and entities the correct understanding of the crime of trafficking in human beings.

Article 2 of the Law on combating trafficking in human beings known as human trafficking as a crime consists of three elements :

1 - Act of trafficking: is dealing in any way a natural person, including the use, transport or delivery, or shelter or reception or receipt, both within the country or across national borders.

2 - That to bring this action associated with certain ways: by the use of force, Violence, threat , by means of abduction, fraud , deception , , abuse of power, or weakness or need, or the promise of giving or receiving of payments or benefits in exchange for consent of a person on the trafficking of another person having control over it.

3 - That with the purpose of exploitation: The exploitation of prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, and child, in child pornography or forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, exclusion, or begging, or removal of organs or human tissues or part them.



Definition of exploitation:

The third element of the definition, that of the fact that the act aimed at the utilization the needs of victim, each type of exploitation in the regulation is expected to be passed pursuant to this Act. Especially that most of the terminology used in the law, is the new terms on the Qatari law, and that most users in the mechanisms of international law ratified by Qatar, so we recommend that the regulation must includes a definition of those terms in accordance with the definitions internationally recognized , if available, and in the following manner :

1- Exploitation in prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation:

The Palermo Protocol uses the terms "sexual exploitation", "The exploitation of the prostitution of others," but these terms are not defined in international law. So the executive regulations of the law against trafficking in human beings, to know exactly what the intended exploitation in prostitution and moving forms of sexual exploitation, as well as you must know the list of other forms of sexual exploitation to include the use of children in prostitution, and forcing someone to perform sexual services, or at production of pornographic material. Must also be the definition of "child prostitution" as contained in the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which was ratified by Qatar.

Where is the definition of "child prostitution" as "the use of children in sexual activities against the bonus material, or any other consideration" (Article 2 b). May not be intended for other forms of sexual exploitation to include any sexual activity between adults occurs in line.

2- sexual exploitation of children in pornography:

Must define the use of children in pornography as "any representation, by any means, of a child in sexual activity is clear, whether real or apocryphal, or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for sexual purposes," a definition contained in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

It is also important to note that the law against trafficking in human beings, will be applied in conjunction with the Penal Code Qatar, so the Government should ensure harmony between the executive regulations of these laws.



3- forced labor and forced service:

When you define a forced labor or services it must be defined according to what is internationally recognized in the definition of "forced labor" or "forced labor".

And that the ILO Convention concerning Forced No. 29, defines forced labor as "all work or service by forcing the person under the menace of any penalty, or the person did not volunteer to do it ".

4- slavery or practices similar to slavery or servitude:

definition of "slavery" and similar practices must be in accordance with the definition adopted internationally. un definition of slavery as the status or condition of any person over whom the authorities the right of ownership, whole or in part.

The United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, slavery-like practices defined as follows :

-Association of Religion any situation or circumstance caused by the pledge debtor his services for, or services by persons under his control a guarantee of the debt, if the value of those services by appreciation of the substantive them, do not use in order to liquidate the debt, or was a period of time or normal these services are not specific.

- Slaveryany circumstance or condition of a person, Majabur - by law or custom or agreement - that the lives and works on land owned by another person, and provides specific services for that person, whether paid or not, without have the freedom to change his situation.

5- begging:

The Law on human trafficking has a broader definition of exploitation in Palermo Protocol. The law classifies begging exploitative practices within the criminal.

UNICEF also sets guidelines for the protection of child victims of human trafficking who begging in the various forms of exploitation, in dealing with text on it in the Palermo Protocol. Hence, the law cannot be considered the country of human trafficking a unique model.

As the exploitation in begging is a form of forced labor, and may be begging is a phenomenon limited in scope so in the State of Qatar currently but it is already present even in small amounts and the Committee considers that the legislature struck when he processed as it is supposed to address the legislator things present and future.

Article (3)

Article 3 confirmed that it does not count with the consent of the victim of exploitation in any of the images of Human trafficking, when used in any of the means set forth in article 2. In the event that a child victim of trafficking or an incapable person, no need to prove the use of any of the means mentioned above, no significant , by this trend the legislator wanted to give greater protection to children and persons who may be victims of human trafficking , who are in need for further protection.

Article (4)

Article 4 of the law against trafficking in human beings, that "the victim is not in charge of criminal or civil liability for any crime of trafficking in human beings, when originated or directly associated with being a victim." This text is in itself represents an important safeguard to protect victims of trafficking, because trafficking victims are forced to commit criminal acts. It is important to clarify that the executive regulations of the law that may not be tried on any victim of an act committed as a result of trafficking. The Committee also recommends that The Regulations on the non-exhaustive list of materials laws which may not be victims of trafficking in human beings which has hit the legislator when cited the text of Article (25) of the Act, which included provision for exemption of the victims of the penalties prescribed for violation of the provisions of law No. 4 of 2009 organizing the entry and exit arrivals, residence and sponsorship.

6 - The protection of victims:

It is to be regarded as the text of articles 5,6,7 of anti-trafficking law, provisions related to victims' rights, and duties of the state to take protective measures towards them.

Article (5)

With Article 5 of the law , The State's responsibility is to protect the victim and ensure the protection and physical safety for him by providing the appropriate conditions beside medical and psychological care, , in addition to working on the rehabilitation of the victims and their reintegration into society within the framework of freedom and human dignity. This text is very important, as it puts the responsibility on the State in providing a clear and appropriate conditions to protect the victim, at the same time focusing on the importance of respecting freedom and human dignity. And must be of the Regulations of the law against trafficking in human beings to explain in detail how to implement the State for this duty.

7- Guarantee of securing victims return to their countries

It also ensured that Article V of the victims the right to safe return to their homes or places of residence where the cost to re-state the competent authorities of the victims to their homes safely, if they are foreigners, or they do not have permanent residence in the country. The Committee considers that the application of this material should be treated from the perspective of human rights, that is, is the work discussed in detail for each individual, to measure the size of the risks that can be exposed to at home, so as to avoid that result in the measures taken by the authorities to further harm to victims trafficking in human beings. However, and on humanitarian grounds, we recommend the granting of the victims in Qatar, work permits, regardless of their willingness to testify or not.

Article (6)

Article 6 of the Act shows the rights guaranteed to victims of human trafficking. These rights include the right to security protection, the right to stay in the country pending the completion of the investigation and trial, which is very important and necessary, especially in light of the fact that the State of Qatar state-receiving employment, and the right to compensation and the right to maintain personal privacy and identity of the victim, and the right to listen to the victim, and taking their views and interests into consideration in all stages of the criminal investigation, and also have the right to legal assistance.

Article (7)

8- Providing shelters for victims:

Article 7 ensures that the state should provide appropriate premises for trafficking victims, and we believe that the regulation should refer to that are separate location must be specified for victims different from those of the offenders , the detention area must be safe for victims of trafficking in human beings or not, as it shall determine the conditions of detention.

It is common in all parts of the world, that victims of trafficking are being held in public shelters, public or private. Is often the justification for the detention of the victims of the need to shelter and support, to protect them from further harm. However, the detention of trafficking victims sometimes violate some principles of international law, such as the right to freedom of movement, and to prevent arbitrary detention. According to the recommendations of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, set out on the principles and guidelines for human rights and trafficking in human beings, it is not appropriate to link the detention of the victims in most cases. And confirm that the instructions clearly states that "works to protect the right to freedom of movement for all individuals, and ensure that anti-trafficking measures derogating from this right." It is agreed in international law may not restrict the freedom of movement, according to the legal and necessary and appropriate. Also, the detention of the victims in shelters, can be up to a certain extent arbitrary arrest, imposed in the event of a routine for the victims of trafficking, rather than studying each case separately. If imposed for a period of non-specific or specific, or if not subject to administrative or judicial review. So should the Regulations of the law, guaranteed to contain what decision the detention of trafficking victims in each case separately.

It should also refer to the right of all the victims of detainees to challenge the lawfulness of their detention through a process of administrative review before the Court . notify their arrival at the place of accommodation, in a language understandable to them. So also must provide free legal assistance to victims to enable them to rights.

It also must include a reference to the Regulations to approve the signing of the victims to enter the shelters, and that the consent of the victim are taken periodically. Also must be notified periodically of the victims of their rights, including the right to change their minds, and leave the place of accommodation at any time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Regulations.

Article (8)

Under article 8 of the law, the competent authorities to ensure the confidentiality of information related with the victims and not to be disclosed in order to ensure the protection of victims and witnesses during the investigation and trial stages of the judicial and non-disclosure of their identities.

The Committee therefore recommends the need to provide a list of the executive law on the duty of the police officer or a prosecutor, a notice of their legal rights of victims of trafficking, in the first connection is between them and the victims of trafficking, and must be done in the language understood by the victim. The same situation applies to any information given to the victim, through all stages of the investigation and trial, according to article (6/3) bis of the Palermo Protocol. Must also inform the victim that they have the right to claim civil compensation, for damage suffered by him, and that consistent with Article (6/6) of the same protocol.

9- Penalties:

the law criminalize acts of trafficking in human beings, as stipulated in some cases aggravating, as an offense to initiate the commission of such crimes, also dealt with the text on the criminalization of certain acts related to trafficking in human beings Lamb of persons to give false testimony or concealment of the order of things or giving information that is incorrect, or refrain from notification for the crimes of trafficking in human beings or the initiation or any of the offenses set forth in this law with the knowledge of them without an acceptable excuse, the Committee considers that with regard to the penalties prescribed for the crimes stipulated in this law, it is clear to the committee

that the legislature is in the process to develop and identify these sanctions could work the principles of necessity and proportionality between the offense and the punishment dramatically as it did not tolerate the imposition of deterrent penalties, as he did not go beyond some emphasis is the justification for the sanctions, he also took into account the horrific crimes of human trafficking and related crimes, and therefore appreciates the Committee all efforts to identify penalties for the crimes stipulated in this law.

Recommendations on the development of the law into practice:

The Committee considers that the application of this law represents the first steps toward combating crimes of trafficking in human beings, and protection of all victims, but to be effective, the law needs to be accompanied by a comprehensive policy at the national level. In this context, the Committee recommends a comprehensive national plan and integrated to combat trafficking in persons, and must specify clear strategic objectives, in addition to the responsibilities of all parties concerned, and that the set of measurable standards as well as tools for monitoring and evaluation.

Regarding the implementation of the law, indicate international experience and expertise comparable to that one of the most important obstacles in dealing with cases of trafficking is the lack of trust of the victims in the judicial system of the country, and the fear of law enforcement authorities (retaliation and deportation in particular) and a sense of shame, lack of awareness of rights, lack of training public officials, and the lack of necessary resources and interpreters are necessary in such work.

Finally, the State should guarantee the full participation of civil society, as an active partner in the fight against human trafficking. In this regard, the state should strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations working in the fight against human in a bid to use their knowledge and experience to secure protection for victims of trafficking.

1- Emiri Decree No (48) for the year 2011 regarding the amendment on some rules of Emire Decree No (30) for the Year 2010 to establish the National Human Rights Committee.

HH Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, The Emir of Qatar issued Emiri Decree

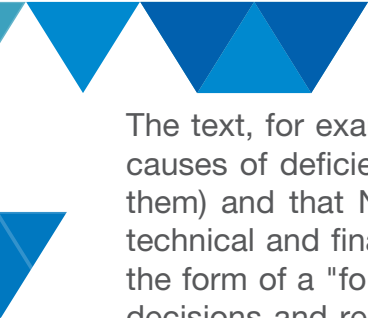
Secondly: Decisions and Emiri Decrees

to amend some rules of the Emiri Decree No (30) for the year 2010, regarding the establishment of National Human Right Committee, where Mr. Mohammed Hassan Al-Obaidely replaced Mr. Abdullah Ahmed Al-Mohannadi as representative of Ministry of Labor. As Mr. Mohammed Ghanim Al-Mohannadi replaced Mr. Sultan Zaher Al-Muraikhi as representative of Social Affairs in the membership of National Human Rights Committee.

2 – Emiri Decree No (50) for the year 2011 concerning increase on salaries, social allowances and pensions for civil and military retired - Qatari employees: In a positive step to improve the living conditions of employees, civil and military retired - Qatari employee , the decision No (50) 2011 was issued to increase on salaries, social allowances and pensions. This amendment came to be in line with the speedy hiking in the prices of goods and services, also in frame with the country's orientation to raise the value of salaries and wages of workers and retired employees, as well as to raise the living standard. The Universal declaration of Human Rights in Article (25) states that.

3- Emiri Decree No (75) for the year 2011 for establishing the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority :

HH Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, The Emir of Qatar issued Emiri Decree No (75) for the year 2011 to establish Administrative Control and Transparency Authority, The NHRC Sees the establishment of the authority is integral part of the State effort to achieving transparency and combat corruption and ensure the integrity of public office and to prevent the abuse of power at the expense of public interest, the NHRC praised the legislator for allocating this independent authority . Especially in light assume that State of Qatar is ranked first among Arab countries in the area of transparency according to the annual report of Transparency International However, the NHRC wishes that the resolution referred to has expanded somewhat in Article IV of it terms of reference of the authority so that it came out for the main objective of its establishment, represented by acheiving control, transparency and integrity of public office and the fight against corruption in all its forms and manifestations, and prevention of the crimes that affect public money or public office.

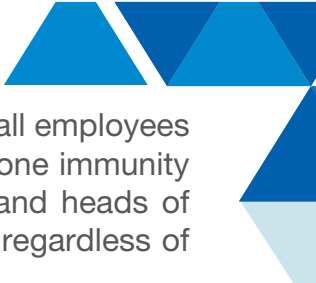


The text, for example, that the form of a (research and investigation on the causes of deficiencies in the work, production, and suggest ways to avoid them) and that NHRC is to reveal the flaws of management systems and technical and financial impede the orderly functioning of the work, and that the form of a "follow up the implementation of laws and make sure that the decisions and regulations applicable are achieving the purpose and that to disclosure of violations of administrative and technical fall of the staff, or otherwise, enters as a whole in the area of performance monitoring and quality of work, and deviate from the core of the target stipulated in the resolution of the fight against corruption and abuse of power.

Which is feared to lead to a block because of the role of the real dispersion in matters not within the substance of the establishment. If you would especially we take into account that this effort will be distributed on a very large number of ministries and government agencies and bodies, public institutions and private associations and institutions of public interest.

This note that such terms of reference and of searching for the causes of deficiencies in the work and production, defects management systems and technical hinder the orderly functioning of the work or the disclosure of administrative offenses and art are at the heart of the work of bodies themselves, as was legislation created or organized and set its terms of reference for the assigned task of developing plans necessary for the conduct and business development for the region and follow-up carried out under the supervision of the competent minister or the president concerned, which is subject to the ultimate control of the Supreme Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions of Article (121) of the Constitution.


Therefore, we hope that all efforts shall focus in achieving the aim of establishing the authority, limited its role to detect the employees' abuse for their jobs and maltreat the use of power beside the financial violations, exploitation of public revenue and the administrative corruption only with giving it the remaining powers aforesaid mentioned, in avoidance to conflict and intersection of competencies between the Cabinet and Authority of Surveillance and transparency.




NHRC hopes that the authority's work will include control over all employees at different functional grades along their career and they have one immunity in the face so as to include acts of censorship all ministers and heads of agencies and institutions, and both fall under the public office regardless of the degrees and occupational levels.

We stress the importance that the Authority members shall practice their control powers in the frame of the warranties guaranteed to the employees in the laws and other legislations. In the article (14), the power of Authority to suspend the employee temporary from work , or job, or impose a disciplinary measure over the employee if he hides or refuse to give information will not exceed the scope of criminal procedures law or Human resources law.

NHRC emphasizes that the true transparency and fight against corruption cannot be except with the existence of the core pillars of the democratic or elected parliament has the right to ask questions to the government, and monitor the same same both politically and financially, and knowledge the resources of state , its budget and final accounts, or the existence of free media, civil society organizations, spend management with comprehensive powers, and the prohibition of the practice of ministers and officials to reveal their net worth and trade finance. Should therefore be reconsidered in some important legislation into law associations and private foundations, and the law of the administrative adjudication of disputes, and the Law No. (21) for the year 2004 on the Minister, and other relevant legislation.



Second Section
Visions and Recommendations of
NHRC about
The Human right situation



Second Section

Visions and Recommendations of the NHRC about The Human right situation

Firstly: Civil and Political Rights

They mean the civil and political rights related with human and its personality , we shall discuss the most importance of these rights by highlighting the late developments, challenges to these rights and the NHRC's recommendations for such rights as follows:

The right to life, physical integrity and disappearance:

NHRC did not monitor any cases of violation over the right to life, which lies within the responsibility of public authorities during the period covered by the report which is a positive sign on the protection of the right to life.

At the level of enforced disappearance there was not any report or complaint received NHRC during the period covered by the report.

Also no any type of military trials were featured during the above mentioned period, a matter that reflecting the state compliance with the provisions of the judiciary and the rule of law and freedoms of individuals and the security agencies fulfill its role in protecting the expatriates and the citizens, without interference in personal liberty.

NHRC recorded some cases of aggression against (2) prisoners arrested by State Security Bureau, where the aggressor was dully punished.

The right for freedom and personal security:

The guarantee of freedom and personal security are necessary to enable the individual practicing other rights and the public freedoms as stipulated by the international conventions and regional legislations, accordingly,

we shall discuss such right as follows:

A – Restriction over freedom at temporary detention locations (deportation prison).

B – Reformatory and rehabilitations centers and prisoners situations.

A – Restriction over freedom at temporary detention locations (deportation prison).

NHRC has received several petitions on some of the detainees at detention locations , in response, the NHRC made several visits to these places to investigate the conditions of prisoners as follows:

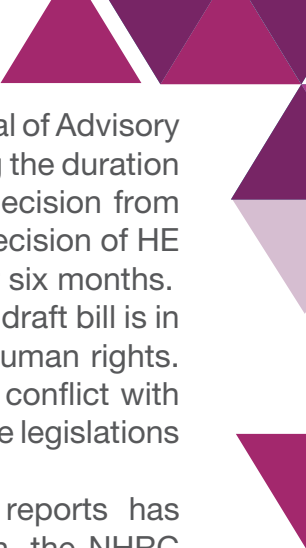
First: NHRC visit to Research and Follow-up Department on 10/01/2011:

The NHRC recorded a case of detainee who was not able to attend the session at the court, as well as there were some detainees arrested without specific accusations against them, also a child not exceed ten months with his mother prison cell.

The Committee recommends the following:

- 1 – Accelerate the measures to finalize the travel and deportation of suspended prisoners at deportation jail , unless otherwise judicial orders were issued against them and banning their travel.
- 2 - Both ministries of Interior affairs and foreign affairs in coordination with foreign embassies they have to take necessary measures to secure the departure of these embassies' nationals who violated the organizing laws.
- 3 - Specify a certain location in the prison for mother with new born child.

Secondly: visit to Al-Shamal Security Department on 26/01/2011



In this respect also NHRC has monitored through media the refusal of Advisory Council to amend the law on the protection of society by creating the duration of detention, which range from 30 days to two years upon a decision from His Excellency the Minister of Interior or three years or upon a decision of HE the Prime Minister and to prevent the accused from traveling for six months. The refusal of Advisory Council came in the background that the draft bill is in conflict with the country's directives to enhance the pillars of human rights. This draft is violating constitutional and legal principles, also in conflict with some legislations related with the judicial also in conflict with some legislations related with the judicial power and general prosecution.

It is worth mentioning that, the NHRC in all its previous reports has recommended the cancellation of the law of society protection, the NHRC appreciates the decision of Advisory Council to refuse the amendment draft.

The NHRC has recommended the following:

- 1 – Cancellation of the law No (17) of 2002 concerning the society protection because it is in conflict with the constitution.
- 2 - Formation of new detention centers in line and compliance with the international standards (improvements needed in Al-Shamal Security Department).
- 3 - Al-Shamal Security Department have to response with the requests of suspended - military prisoners, provide them health care and medical appointments.
- 4 – The right of accused for attending the court's session or, subject to investigation authority by protecting his personal dignity must be respected.

Thirdly: NHRC's visit to Follow-up and Research Department on 28/05/2011:

A NHRC team made a visit to the follow-up and Research Department upon invitation to open new suits for the Department.

A documentary film highlights the events and measures taken by the Follow-up and Research Department regarding the prisoners since their arrest until departure was screened.

Method of filing report and easing the procedures were dully explained.

The Suits are equipped with modern beds, TVs, dining Hall in each suit and mosque inside the suit.

A twenty- four hour medical staff consists of 2 doctors, 2 male medical assistants and 3 nurses. Emergency cases should be referred to Police Hospital or Hamad Medical Corporation.

An automatic washing-machine for prisoners' dress must be provided for 24-hour inside the suit.

Fourthly : NHRC's to Follow-up and Research Department on 19/10/2011

A complaint was reported to the NHRC on 06/10/2011, concerning a prisoner under the custody of Follow-up and Research Department. The NHRC made a visit to Follow-up and Research Department to investigate on the complaint. The accused said that he was arrested upon a charge of flee from his sponsor, alleged that he suffered physical and verbal abuse by one of officers at Follow-up and Research Dept.

On 29/11/2011, the NHRC contacted the Human Rights Department at Ministry of Interior to verify about the allegations of the accused.

Fifthly : NHRC's visit to Central Jail on 20/11/2011:

The NHRC received some appeals concerning some persons under the arrest at the Central Jail. The NHRC immediately made a visit to the Central Jail , where they discovered that one of prisoner who is accused of Drug trafficking sent a letter dated 17/11/2011 to NHRC. The criminal case of the aforesaid accused still underway at the court yard as no final judgment is released yet.



The Right to access to justice "The Right for Fair trial"

The judiciary system at different levels is considered as one of the most prominent national guarantees – one of its significant mechanisms – upon which we depend to ensure the respect for human rights, basic freedoms in the State in general. The judiciary system plays a significant role in the law enforcement and the execution of the legislative and legal measures in order to fix the pillars of State of Law. The Qatari Constitution confirmed and ensured the importance of judiciary system in our common life.

The NHRC monitored a report released by the Amnesty international on Human Rights situations for the year 2010. The report shed light on the Qatar's judiciary system judgments which defined the woman's blood money (Dia) by half of Man's blood money. The NHRC investigate the issue from the Judiciary Supreme Council, accordingly it became clear that the judgment mentioned on the Amnesty International's report came before the issuance of the law No (19) for 2008 which equalize between the woman and man's blood money in the manslaughter. The killing event came before the law come into force. The original rule says the laws come into force upon occurrence of events or the date of implementation and not on retroactive effect, unless the law states otherwise.

NHRC monitored that the Qatar's Judiciary system is doing its message in a fair and neutral approach without any discrimination whatsoever. The NHRC noticed that the provisional detention system still going as a procedure adopted by the courts in the criminal cases , procedure seems to be a punishment in

some cases. The NHRC made remarks that the investigation authorities are increasingly use the provisional detention, also there are some challenges still curb this right , like the slow mode in prosecution measures in some cases due to the increase in number of cases rushed to the courts in comparison to the few number of judges, this fact based on correspondences mutually conducted between the NHRC and Head of Judiciary Supreme Council in some cases, therefore the NHRC recommended the following:

In this respect, the NHRC recommends and urges the Supreme Judiciary Council to prepare a national strategy for development of justice, such strategy includes the following:

- 1 - To establish courts complex includes all the levels of courts.
- 2 - To accelerate the settlement in all cases.
- 3 - To reduce the litigation measures for disputing parties and lawyers.
- 4 – To accelerate the implementation of final judgments.
- 5 - To develop the role of constitutional courts.
- 6 – To hold training course for Judges.
- 7 – To increase the number of Judges to meet the growing number of cases.
- 8 – To review and develop the salaries and allowances of judges in line with the importance of their job.

General Recommendations:

Open the field for the appeal against the administrative decisions before the courts, where no any immunity for the same in the judiciary system, except the acts of sovereignty.

Purify the organizing legislations that govern the procedures required by the measures which will prolong the litigation and limit the procedures required by justice, make the extension in setting up the time limits appropriate to manage all these measures and urged the judge to accelerate the cases within the time limits appropriate through the report of fines.

Expansion in adopting the specialist judge system in terms of accuracy and speed of achievement.

Expansion in taking the alternatives in settling the disputes between individuals outside court yards , and the expansion in criminal orders system commands, and the activation of the system of arbitration in civil disputes, and activating the work of the committees provided for workers' labor law.

Immediate settlement for labor issues as required by labor law in this regard. Activating the role of the Constitutional Court.

The right for Election and Vote:

The NHRC monitored the exercise of the right to vote and elect on the ground during the election of members of Qatar Central Municipal Council at the fourth session, held in 10/5/2011.

In this regard, the NHRC monitored the Qatari citizen exercised the right to elect, where a number of (102) candidates, including four women took part, were (7) candidates excluded.

The NHRC also monitored the candidates exercised their right in the election campaign, either through the media or by holding seminars in their respective constituencies.

The NHRC did not receive any complaint regarding the exercise of the candidates for their right by holding seminars , electoral programs or conducting the election campaign, the election campaign held smoothly without any obstacles, the Interior Ministry and security agencies supervised the election in wise manners.

The NHRC recommends that :

1 - The competent authorities in Qatar have to prepare a study to determine the reasons for the reluctance of citizens from participating in the electoral process and find the solutions and proposals for the same.

2 – The NHRC also recommends the need to name the Election Day an official holiday in order to facilitate greater participation of voters in the electoral process.

The NHRC also monitored the continuing efforts of e Qatar to strengthening the democratic approach and activate more participation in political life.

In reference to the importance of this right in building the State, the NHRC recorded and hailed the historic speech of HH the Emir of Qatar at the 40th normal session of Advisory Council announcing that the elections of Advisory council as legislative power in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution will be held in the second half of 2013.

The NHRC recommends that:

In this respect, the NHRC stressed the importance of issuance the election law, including its conditions, beside the election procedures and system of election in Advisory Council.

The right for peaceful assembly:

The NHRC did not recorded any complaints about any allegations related to the right for peaceful assembly.

At practical level, the country featured several walks, marches and meetings held by the citizens , foreign and Arab Communities during different national and international occasions without any interference by the general security, or security forces in bid to harm or insult the feelings of the people. Qatar enjoys good reputation in human rights field.

To symbolize the communication on the positives of this right, NHRC monitored some requests for making peaceful assembly which were allowed. In its previous reports, the NHRC stressed the importance of reconsidering the some rules of Law No (18) 2004, regarding the general meetings, walks which includes some restrictions to practice this right, accordingly amendments are required on the texts of articles, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19 of the law above mentioned.

Right to form Associations:

During the period covered by the report, the NHRC did not receive any complaints on exercising this right, a scene give positive impression but NHRC called for reconsideration on some provisions of Law 12 of the year 2004 concerning the associations and private institutions and urged for reducing the restrictions on the procedure needed for the establishment of associations , The NHRC urged the legislator to giving these association more powers in order to perform their duties , the amendments are required on the provisions of Articles 7.14, 22, 24, 31, 42 of the above mentioned law.

The right to hold public posts

The NHRC monitored the State's profound concern to encourage the citizens for holding the public posts through the policy of Qatarization, the Career Fair is held annually for this aim , but the NHRC had observed through various media an increase in the citizens' complaints especially the young people who do find any opportunities to join any public jobs

the Committee recommends the following:

- 1 - Prohibition of retirement before reaching the legal age also the referral to the item of surplus labor.
- 2 – The necessity of coordination and promoting the cooperation between the Qatar Career Fair Centre and Human Resources departments in all government agencies.
- 3 - Activating the distillation policy in line with the vision of Qatar 2030.



The right to freedom of opinion and expression:

The Freedom of opinion and expression has a direct relation with the personal freedom , also represents one of civilized aspects of the State.

The NHRC did not record any violations against the freedom of opinion and expression, where the year 2011 featured more freedom of opinion and expression in various media without censorship or red lines. This fact reveals the depth of experience of democracy that prevailed in Qatar under the wise policy of His Highness the Amir (may Allah protect him). The citizens enjoy high margin in the freedom to express their opinions and beliefs without interference from any authority.

Additionally, the exercise of freedom of opinion and expression during the conferences and seminars held in Qatar were dully covered by the report including the Faiths Conference held in Doha from 24 to October 26, 2011.

The right to criticize is inherent to the freedom of opinion and expression as this freedom is practicing over all public affairs in different fields , but that the exercise of this freedom should not be absolute but must be subject to legal restrictions designed to protect others and the public interest.

In this regard, we have observed in some of the media excesses in exercising this freedom.

Freedom of opinion and expression is the basic pillar for the intellectual freedoms, notably freedom of the press and media.

The NHRC recommends that :

- 1 – The commitment with legal rights to exercise the right of criticism and not exceeds its requirements.
- 2 - The right of criticism is limited not harm the public persons, without prejudice to their honor and personal reputation.

Economical, Social and cultural rights

The State of Qatar occupied the 37th rank in the UN human resources report for the year 2011 , one rank forward after had been place in the 38th rank last year. This progress is considered as a positive indication reflects the efforts and wise polices adopted by the country in managing its resources on the right tracks also great ambition of Qatar to achieve the sustainable - comprehensive development, the NHRC hereby shows in detail the economical , **social and Cultural rights** as follows:

The right for Education:

The NHRC monitored the continues the state's efforts aimed to support and improve the quality of education and scientific research. Qatar continued spending on education in high levels, also in raising the level of educational for students at all levels of general education and university education and attention is given to literacy through adult literacy programs. And the most recent statistics available show a lower level in illiteracy rate in 2010 to almost 7% , this lower in women reached 6.4%, and increased enrollment ratios stages of general education schools, whether independent or semi-independent or private schools or community schools.

The NHRC monitored some challenges on the right to education, i.e., there are no adequate opportunities to accommodate all citizens and residents in the independent schools where citizens suffer high values of tuition fees in private schools and foreign schools.

On the other hand schools are contractual (Independent Schools), the key element in the initiative to develop public education in the State of Qatar, which granted each independent school autonomy in defining its mission and

curriculum, and methods of instruction, and the appointment of teachers, but according to regulations stipulated in the agreement with Education Commission to ensure accountability and quality in education.

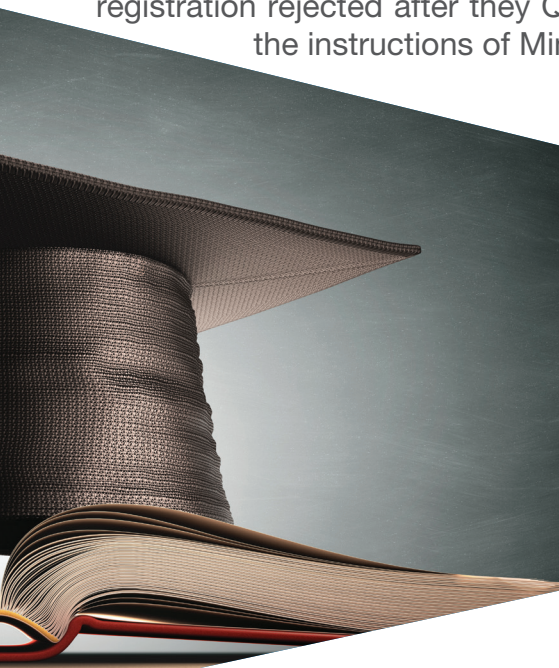
The National Human Rights lauds the great efforts made by the Supreme Education Council for conducting effective



supervision on all financial educational and administrative things, and takes the necessary measures to prevent the violation of established standards, and give Arabic more attention to the allocation of daily rations and the development of new approaches, However, the NHRC received a number of complaints from parents talked about the decisions "of license holders," the appointment of the Vice- Academic Staff (managers) are not professionals, the parents sating that the position of "deputy academic" plays sometimes confusion in decision- making and affect the educational level of students. On the other hand has the freedom to choose to leave the social science curriculum of independent schools to teach non-cultural materials have a key role in making a personal belonging of the Arab-Islamic culture, history and geography. The NHRC made statistics on some complaints raised out by the teachers of independent schools regarding their entrustment to set up educational curriculums taken from approved book at Supreme Education Council. They told the NHRC that setting up the curriculum is a scientific matter with a specialization completely different from the missions of the normal teacher. They stated that the educationists who enjoy high academic qualification and experience are supposed to set up the educational curriculum through their vision and philosophy about the education system. They also called for allocation of the specific books to facilitate the teaching process. NHRC monitored some complaint from parents admission terms at high education (University of Qatar), such English language rate, led o make many student suffered and there are no options for other universities. The NHRC received case of three children were not able to join school, they registration rejected after they Qatari nationality was withdraw according to the instructions of Ministry of Interior.

The NHRC recommended the following:

1-Efforts should intensifed to accommodate all citizens, residents at various schools and to increase the capacity of each of them in order to ensure adequate opportunities, especially in the field of basic education.



2-The NHRC recommends the immediate adoption best education system, and broadening the beneficiaries of this system to include all citizens working in both the public and private sectors and retirees who do not receive allowances or financial assistance from the points of their work - to enable citizens who wish to enroll their children to private schools and foreign schools of freedom to choose the kind of education for their children, and alleviate the suffering of these high fees for these schools.

3-Implement the Academic assessment - the MPs academics - in independent schools, to ensure the administrative efficiency.

4- Rehabilitation of pupils to achieve the standards of national and university enrollment is both in English a, Mathematics and Computer.

5- No to put English language exam as condition to enter the University of Qatar, but to open a branch or within the university to teach the disciplines for students who are not fluent in Arabic only.

6- The Ministry of the Interior to study the adoption of a system of "granting a temporary card numbers" enable individuals to the right to education and the right to health, in the presence of humanitarian emergencies such as the withdrawal of nationality or dropped or otherwise.

The right to for Health Care:

State of Qatar continues its intensive effort to provide health care for all citizens and residents, and retained high rates of public spending on health levels, and has allocated the pursuit of the state to intensify its efforts on health care in pursuit of population growth steady and among which was the adoption of the Supreme Council of Health (National Strategy for Health for the State of Qatar 2011 -2016), was announced to cover the number of 35 projects will lead to the implementation of changes in the health care system and provide comprehensive health care system is world class.

The NHRC covered the continuous the efforts of the Supreme Council of Health in the establishment of more hospitals and medical centers, beside development of work systems at HMC, as well as the efforts related to awareness, prevention and reducing the spread of diseases and epidemics continued successfully. HMC seeks to provide e-health services to establish a system service integrated health world-class in partnership with the Supreme Council for Communications and Information Technology, has resulted in the state's efforts on working to provide health care for the high life expectancy at birth in Qatar - according to the Human Development Report of the United

Nations in 2011, where the average life expectancy at birth of 76.0 in 2010 to 78.4 in 2011.

However, the NHRC also notes also that despite the achievements of the pros and great achievements in the health sector there remains a major challenge, is to increase the population frequency faster than the increase in the number of hospitals and crews of the health service, as expected during the coming period, the arrival of thousands of workers to undertake projects construction to host the World Cup 2022.

And the Committee hopes that the completion of the health insurance, may contribute to finding solutions to the problem of overcrowding in the facilities of Hamad Medical Corporation, where he documented the field visit, the Committee made to the emergency department at HMC on 01.15.2011 the continued accumulation of cases of patients attending the emergency department as a result disproportionate numbers of doctors and nursing staff of some departments and disciplines with the steady increase in the number of undecided patients, and long hours waiting for some of the patients prior to obtaining the requested service.



The NHRC recommended that:

Increase the number of doctors in some departments and disciplines to meet the steady increase in the number of clients of some sections to address the accumulation of patients and the length of time waiting in some cases, and rapid completion of hospitals and medical centers under construction also to reduce congestion and ease the burden on patients attending Hamad Medical Corporation, particularly residents outside the city of Doha.

Increase the reception units and the emergency department by increasing

the number of beds to accommodate the large numbers of cases of patients attending the emergency department.

Providing the health insurance coverage for all categories of society.

Psychiatry:

The NHRC monitored some of the positive developments featured in the section of Psychiatric forensic or criminal special cases referred by the agencies and departments of the police, and penal and correctional institutions, which announced that it will exercise its work in the coming months, increasing the number of beds allocated to the treatment of psychiatric patients, but that the Committee notes they have spotted during the field visit has made to the Department of Psychiatry on 31/1/2011 Some pros was the good treatment and the availability of medical care and health requirements in terms of cleanliness, lighting and ventilation, but they stood also during this visit to some of the important challenges facing the Department of Psychiatry is the increasing number of visitors to the promise of Section M Section's capacity to absorb all non-emergency situations and appropriate Section to receive the cases of children, also reported the absence of programs for the community to raise awareness and prevent the stigmatization of psychiatric patients.

The NHRC recommends that:

Increase the care on the mental health and the creation of a specialized hospital for mental illnesses according to the well known standards and specifications and to increase the awareness programs on mental health and mental illness and ways to remedy them.

To extend services for patients with psychiatric and to provide integrated Services according to international standards in this regard and to increase the number of doctors, Department of Psychiatry and specialized nursing staff and other services the department to accommodate all the cases, calling at the department.

Increase the number of rooms the department to accommodate increasing numbers of patients and emergency cases.

The adoption of programs to raise community awareness of the nature of mental illness and reduce the social stigma of the disease the wrong psychological.

The right to housing:

NHRC monitored the continues efforts of Qatar which aimed to provide adequate housing for all citizens of all sectors of society, amid steady increase in the total number of housing units, which are estimated - according to the latest available statistics census for the year 2010 issued by the Bureau of Statistics - an increase of 102% in 2010 than they were than in 2004, but the NHRC also observed some important challenges on the right to housing, namely:

Challenges concerning the territory of Housing:

There are some cases of slow procedures for the allocation and delivery of the territory of the housing and the existence of many cases, waiting lists, despite the availability of controls and conditions set against them, - the allocation of land is ready facilities and services to some citizens, and the allocation of land to some in the areas against their will. And we recall here that the statements of officials at the Ministry of Municipal and Urban Planning in December 2010 reported the presence of 7200 on the territory of the housing demand is on hold, and since the year 2011 shows that the figure referred to does not decrease as it should, where about 435 were distributed piece of land only.

- some citizens suffered non-adoption of Land Management, Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning priority rule in the allocation of land according to the date of application.

The NHRC recommends that :

To accelerate the consideration of requests for extradition and housing land upon the correct conditions and controls prescribed to eliminate waiting lists for these applications.

- Reconsider the values of assessments for the rent allocated to those in need and increase to the extent appropriate to the loyalty to the purpose of it in light of the prevailing rental values.

- The adoption of the principle of priority and according to the date of application in the delivery and distribution of housing land as the most equitable standards in this regard.

Challenges faced concerning the conditions of getting the benefit of the accommodation system:

Many citizens did not meet the right conditions use by the housing system because of the length of the periods prescribed for use by age and due to that and contrary to benefit the country and get them all, although naturalized Qatari nationality.

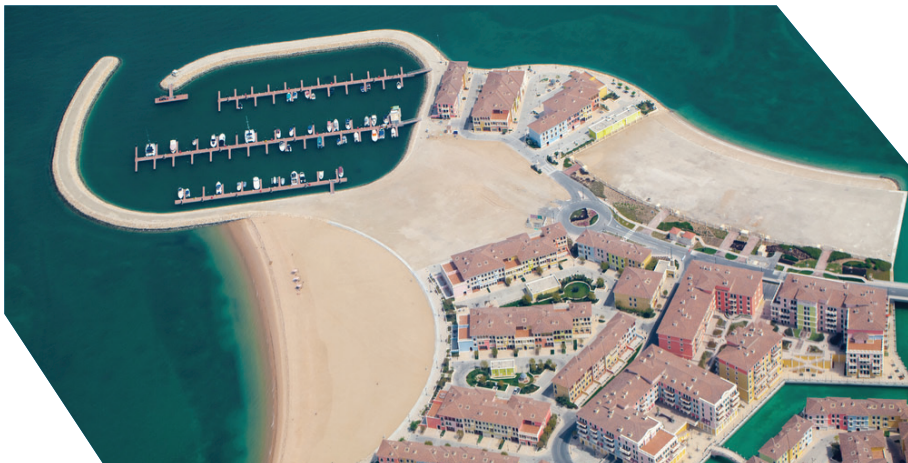
- Some Qatar nationals were dropped from the lists and did not benefit from the housing system, despite their identity.

The NHRC recommended that :

Certain provisions of the Housing Act No. 2 of 2007 must be reconsidered includes heterogeneous in terms of access to a system of housing and although they are all naturalized citizens of country pursuant to the Constitution of the country, it confirms that the permanent citizens are equal in rights and duties.

- Review of the controls use of assessments for housing people in need of naturalized system housing, to the length of the period prescribed in this regard and what leads to this condition to prevent the use of these throughout this period, increasing their suffering over the suffering, the appropriated Committee of damage to many of these result so.

- Review of the controls established for use by the Qatari women and the absolute requirement for the past five years from the date of divorce, as monitored by the Committee of damage and the suffering of others because of it.



The right for good living:

According to the United Nations Development Report for 2011, the average per capita gross of Qatar's national income was 82.978 dollars for the year 2011 compared to 79.426 in 2010.

The NHRC monitored the continued efforts of the State efforts to provide a decent livelihood for all under its jurisdiction and to seek the prevention and eradicate of poverty, but the NHRC have some remarks on the challenges that affect the enjoyment of this right and that is to continue to rise in the prices of some goods and services and reached levels above the energies of some citizens and residents, particularly those with limited income.

The recommendation of the Advisory Council distinguished the Government issued its session XXV on induction to reconsider the fees imposed on citizens by all ministries and agencies, government institutions and mitigate as much as possible in order to alleviate the suffering of citizens in order to provide a decent life for themselves and their families, and hopes to implement this recommendation at the earliest.

One of the most significant developments during the period covered by the report issued Emiri decision No. 50 for the year 2011 an increase of basic salaries and social allowances and pensions for employees and retirees of the national civilian and military personnel in the state. The total cost of the increases and bonuses of about ten billion riyals per year in addition to ten billion riyals paid for once to the pension fund of civil and military to cover the increase in retirees' pensions now and about ten billion other borne by the state to pay for retiree contributions prior to the law of the retirement and pensions.



it must be to put some notes from the Committee was keen to emphasize the culture of work and production:

- The nature of the economy based on revenue instead of production, giving the salary increase in the distributive nature of which does not impose a real post production process.
- The possibility of leakage increases with time in the process of consumption, and the demise of merit.

The Committee therefore recommends that these decisions remain, such as a tactic to achieve the progress of social justice is not a general policy, in the sense that the structural reform policy and tactics bridge the social gaps.

The NHRC recommends that:

- to Accelerate the issuance of the draft Social Security Law prepared by the former Supreme Council for Family Affairs and raise the value of assistance provided to the categories covered by the current system.
- Intensify efforts to restore prices to appropriate levels in order to ensure the right to decent living, especially for people with limited income.
- The completion of the preparation of the draft law of retirement and social security being studied.

Right to work:

The NHRC noticed the continues efforts towards the provision of employment opportunities appropriate for all citizens and seek to provide a work environment safe and fair incentive to giving, creativity, cooperation and optimum use of human resources permeable as guaranteed by the law of human resources in this regard, also reported the Committee - and according to the statements of the Department of Manpower Development National Ministry of work dealt with the media and the appointment of 525 employees from job seekers in May this year as part of the agreements concluded with several points of the private sector.

However, the NHRC has also monitored the continuation of some of the challenges relating to the right to work and which constitute an obstacle to the realization of this right in accordance

principles of the Constitution and international standards of human rights relevant in this regard :

- 1- The citizens of non-university qualifications suffered limited employment opportunities available to them and they can not find appropriate jobs despite their efforts and their resorting to many parties in this regard.
- 2- the inadequacy of some of the programs for the training and the development of functional capacity and competencies to achieve the goals envisaged by the Act HR No. 8 of 2009 in this regard.
- 3- Development of policies and programs related to the intensification of training and development, capacity building and raising the functional competencies of citizens in order to optimize the investment of these capabilities and competencies.
- 4- To intensify efforts to provide adequate job opportunities for all citizens of the willing and able to work according to qualifications and experience of each of them.
- 5- limited to cases of holders of the lower and middle and create jobs fit with the qualifications of each of them approaching and that can be absorbed by their employment.
- 6- To intensify efforts to provide adequate employment opportunities for citizens who are able to work from the most needy and the poor and give them priority in employment opportunities to meet the subsistence needs of a guarantee.

workers rights:

The challenges relating to the continuation of relations and working conditions that constitute reality negatively affects the multiple efforts of the State to promote the rights of foreign workers to work and rights chain.

And is the reality of foreign labor in the presence of legislative protection in the labor standards contained in Law No. 14 of 2004 and related ministerial decisions but suffers from faltering in the application, as shown statistics management of labor relations that there is a 4150 complaint has been received

since the beginning of the year 2011 until October. The Committee has already indicated that some of the challenges to its former report shall be recalled here:

1- the misuse of some of the sponsorship system for trafficking visas recruitment recruiting labor without the provision of employment opportunities for them in exchange for money peer-recruited.

2- delayed some employers to grant their workers salaries and benefits under labor law.

3- to refrain from giving them to approve the transfer of sponsorship an employer other in some of these cases, and to refrain from granting exit to leave the country, which leads to putting these people in living conditions very poor in these cases, the Committee has received during the period covered by the report about 70 (consolidating the number of requests for sponsorship transfer) request the transfer of sponsorship.

Accordingly, the NHRC recommends:

Tighter control over the companies and employers who prove they violated the provisions of labor law.

- Study the possibility of tougher sanctions for companies that violate the rights of workers, shut down permanently if unable to comply with the provisions established by law.

- Activating the safety and security procedures and health care in the workplace.

- Granting more powers to manage labor relations and the Labour Inspectorate, Ministry of Labor to companies and employers to prove they violated the provisions of labor law.

- Tighter control over recruitment visas for the prevention of trafficking of images and not to give companies and employers found to be violating the provisions of labor law until the introduction of visas to verify full compliance with the provisions of the law.
- Intensify efforts to control and inspection of workplaces and workers' housing to check the availability requirements and standards of health.
- Expansion of the approval of the transfer ensure the worker an employer other when there is litigation with the sponsor a temporary basis pending the adjudication of such disputes in activation of what is permitted by law number "4" for the year 2009 to organize the entry and exit and the establishment of entrants and Sponsor to the Minister of the Interior or his deputy from the transfer to ensure that a foreign worker In these cases, and the arbitrariness of the sponsor.
- Working to ensure the transfer of another employer in all cases of proven abuse of the guarantor under a final judgment Authentic permeable to these provisions, and not to decisions of deportation from the country in any of these cases.
- Prompt settlement of claims of labor and to activate the text of Article X of the labor law in this regard.



Domestic workers:

A draft bill on domestic workers was enacted during the period covered by the report and was dully presented to the NHRC for recommendation and opinion.

In response, the NHRC prepared a report contained its observations on some articles of the draft bill, and still waiting for the issuance of this law since long time ago. The rights of domestic workers are an important challenge as they are the sole category of workers likely to suffer abuses than others, because there is no any legislation to organise their work relationship after they were actually subject to the provisions of Qatar Labor Law. The NHRC recorded some forms of sufferance among this category including the long hours of work and no weekly rest and their disability to approach the labor department because they are no subject to the rules of Labor Law No (14) for the year 2004, accordingly

The NHRC recommends the following:

- To accelerate the issuance of the draft bill on domestic workers which remains under study for long time, therefore the issuance of this law will ensure the legal protection for the rights of this category.
- The NHRC also recommends the importance of developing a mechanism to receive reports and complaints filed by this category, and provide more protections for female domestic workers and provide them with prevention against any forms of abuse or exploitation.



Combating Human Trafficking:

The NHRC recorded tens cases of workers who were recruited under promise to get job opportunities in Qatar , but unfortunately under pressure of need they approached sponsors for getting the residence permits without actual job opportunities , also other cases related with the negative use of sponsorship system.

According to the data of Qatar Foundation For Combating Human Trafficking in 2011. Around 28 female were hosted at The Qatari House for Lodging and Humanitarian Care, their cases ranged between sexual abuse, aggression and forced working. Some 10 cases were filed to the court where judgments in two cases were issued by three – years in prison, as the NHRC still following-up the other cases which still under study of the competent court.

It is worth mentioning that, during the regional - consultative conference on human trafficking jointly held by the UN Institute for Training and Research – for South West Asia and Arab Region and Qatar Foundation For Combating Human Trafficking, an Arab initiative for combating human trafficking was announced as measures are underway to approve the same as a transcript issued by the Arab League.

The NHRC recommends the following:

All competent government authorities and non-government institution have to hold intensive training courses targeting, Police personnel, prosecution, Armed Forces, beside humanitarian workers to train them how to implement the law of combating human trafficking thru:

- 1- Identify the victims of human trafficking.
- 2- How to detect and investigate into all forms of these crimes.
- 3- How to deal with the victims and provide them with social care and rehabilitation.

NHRC encourages the State of Qatar to:

1 – Intensify and enhance corporation and coordination with concerned bodies and authorities in countries of origin to take all preventive measures to prevent and ban any kinds of exploitation to their natives which may lead to a form of human trafficking.

2 – exert effort to brief those who come to Qatar whether for visit or work about legal systems prescribed for work and residence in Qatar that in coordination

with diplomatic missions and embassies of Nations who send workforce to Qatar, by intensifying effort to improve labor conditions.

3- Adopt effective mechanisms to define the Victim of human trafficking, and intensify the security efforts to investigate and unveil any form of crimes without depending on reports or complaints and takes the necessary legal proceedings.

4-Tighten the punishments over forced labor as stipulated in the article 1/322 of penal law, in compliance with the International forced labor Convention 1930, which Qatar signed it upon decree No 26 for 2033.

International campaign calling FIFA to prevent Qatar from hosting FIFA WC 2022 unless the State respect the rights of workers.

The NHRC monitored that an international campaign against Qatar host for FIFA2022 was jointly organized by Workers International Association (WIA) and Swaziland Organization for Building and Wood Workers. Both organizations called on FIFA to prevent Qatar from hosting FIFA WC 2022, unless the State respects the rights of workers.

The WIA Secretary General, Sharan Boru held a meeting with FIFA Jerome Valcke on 17/11/2011, where Boru gave a message to the Valcke states that "WIA will not accept to see people working the stadiums without respect to workers' rights". Boru promised to work together with the FIFA to meet the Qatari Authorities in bid to ensure that the workers rights are respected and working criteria are met in Qatar also to discuss the possibility of adding the labor rights into the standards of nations that will host FIFA Championships in the future. In response, the Qatar's Ministry of Foreign affairs formed team work

in brief about Qatar's vision for hosting FIFA WC 2022, the team is chaired by Human Right Office at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two members from:

- 1 – Ministry of Interior.
- 2 – National Human Rights Committee.
- 3 – Qatar Foundation for combating Trafficking.
- 4 – Qatar Foundation for Child and Women Protection.
- 5 – Qatar 2022 Supreme Committee.



He mentioned that expatriate workers in State of Qatar are not enjoying the rights of work, they suffered exploitation in wages and deteriorating health conditions as safety conditions are not available. The Swiss organization expressed anxiety over condition of building workers and promised to act together for ensuring the respect of International Labor Organisation (ILO) in Qatar.

Vision of National Human Rights Committee:

The National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) gives a profound concern to the rights of foreign workers on a regular basis. NHRC made a comprehensive record and documentation for their affairs, besides receiving their complaints. The NHRC also held series of training sessions that targeted the workers directly, briefing them about their rights that related to the work and residence. The NHRC in cooperation with American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) conducted training course for 2000 individual from various labor communities and publish a book in seven languages titled (Labor guide) contains instructions and explanations on rights of workers, additionally a survey on the situations of construction workers was conducted over 1200 workers.



Third Section
NHRC activities and works

Third Section

NHRC activities and works

1 : Monitoring and field visits

NHRC made series of visits to the Departments, Institutions and trade companies:

1	10/01/2011	Follow-up and Research Department
2	15/01/2011	Hamad Medical corporation to investigate the patients conditions
3	26/01/2011	Directorate General for the security of the North – The Ministry of Interior - in order to monitor the human rights situation and the state to meet guestspre -trial detention check on their conditions and the application of the relevant legal procedures
4	31/01/2011	Psychological section at Hamad Medical Corporation
5	23/02/2011	Social Protection Dept
6	23/03/2011	Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking
7	09/04/2011	Oud Al-lail Company
8	09/04/2011	Doha steel company
9	09/04/2011	Namko Grage
10	02/06/2011	Department for Combating Narcotic Drugs to monitor conditions of detention
11	15-16/06/2011	International Committee of the Red Cross to find out the conditions of detainees in penal and correctional institutions in the State of Qatar
12	19/10/2011	Drug Control Department to inspect the situation of a detainee jailed in Deportation Centre
13	20/11/2011	The central prison in order to be seen on the two conditions, one of the detainees at the request of the Iranian Embassy in Qatar.
14	05/12/2011	Central Jail

2- National reports submitted to the concerned Authorities in relation to the Human Rights:

The NHRC has taken part in the preparation of the National Report submitted by the State of Qatar regarding the convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination.

3- Publications :

The NHRC in cooperation with the Qatar Cultural Islamic Centre (FANAR) launched and released an international public book titled (Islam and Human Rights). The book contains 53 verses of the Quran and sayings of the Prophet which were translated and familiarized by laws related to human rights. The launch ceremony took place on 21/02/2011.

On 9/3/2011, the NHRC issued a booklet about the right to election and vote, its importance, features and guarantees, in a bid to brief people about this right and encourage them for participation in the election process.

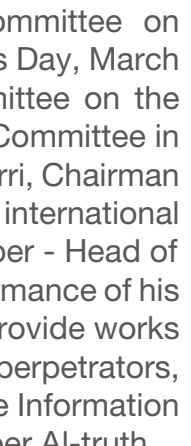
In the frame of its cooperation with the government institutions, the NHRC jointly with Qatar's Ministry of Interior human rights department released a guide booklet for those who deliver complaints and appeals on obstacles they face in work and problems of residence permits system in Qatar.

4- Training and cultural courses at the domestic level

On January/2011, the NHRC organized a training course for employees of the Committee "on the national legislation and international standards related to human rights".

On 09/03/2011, the NHRC organized a seminar on "the right to vote" at the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development in cooperation with the Supreme Council for Family Affairs and the M. On 13/03/2011, The National Committee for Human Rights in cooperation with the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, a seminar entitled «Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Municipal Council elections.

On 16/03/2011, the Committee organized a seminar on "the right to vote and to stand" to coincide with the election of the municipal council in the country to its fourth session.



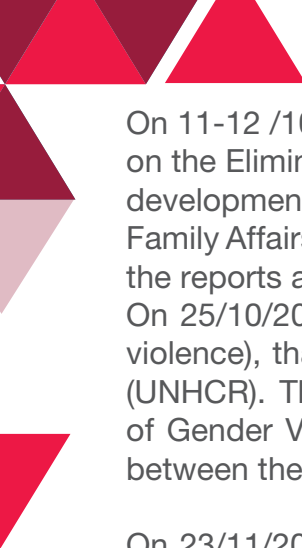
On 16/03/2011, established a National Human Rights Committee on Wednesday, a ceremony to mark the Arab Day for Human Rights Day, March 16 every year and was inaugurated the website of the Committee on the World Wide Web, and in honor of lawyers cooperating with the Committee in performing its mission. And His Excellency Dr. Ali bin Smaikh Marri, Chairman of the National Human Rights Committee - the allocation of international awards annual bearing the name of the martyr Ali Hassan Al-Jaber - Head of Photography Al-Jazeera who was killed in Libya during the performance of his work - to be granted to workers in the field of information who provide works contribute to the detection of human rights violations and their perpetrators, pointing to his delight that this award comes in recognition of the Information Commissioner and the message in memory of the martyr Ali Jaber Al-truth

On 24/04/2011, National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) has received Al-Jazeera Award on the film titled (Love of Book) during the seventh session of Al-Jazeera documentary film festival held in Doha, the film produced by NHRC on the occasion of National Sports Day Celebration.

On 20/06/2011, the NHRC held a three – day training course for the preachers and orators of mosques in cooperation with the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs. Where the preachers and orators were brief about international agreements on human rights.

On 22/06/2011, NHRC held a workshop titled (building the democracy" in cooperation with the University of Cairo – Faculty of Economics , Political science, Democracy and Human Rights. The workshop aims to enhance the concept and rules of democracy in the Arab World.

On 17/09/2011, the NHRC participated in the 8th Future Forum, upon recommendation of Civil Society Organizations from Kuwait, Morocco and France.



On 11-12 /10/2011 , the NHRC held a training course titled (convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against women and historic development of women's rights), in cooperation with the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, the course mainly aims to spread the convention and to discuss the reports and reservations of Arab on convention.

On 25/10/2011, The NHRC took part in a regional workshop titled (Gender violence), that in cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The workshop aims to brief the participants about the methods of Gender Violence and its consequences, beside exchange of experience between the participating authorities in this field.

On 23/11/2011, the NHRC participate in a training course organized by the Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs about International Law on Refugees.

On 24/11/2011, NHRC positively participate in a workshop on the women's right to work titled (my work is my right) organised by women and child protection foundation targeted jurists . The workshop aimed to harmonize between the national legislations and laws with the international legislation and conventions. NHRC also took part in a symposium title (trafficking on human) organized by Qatar Foundation for combating Human Trafficking attended by number of clergymen, legal experts and human right activists.

On 12-13/12/2011, the NHRC took part in forum of civilizations where a private booth was allocated for the Commission in which it showed a book titled (Islam and Human Rights in three languages (English, French and Spain).

On 14/12/2011 , the NHRC in cooperation with American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) organized a workshop titled (search the situations of workers in Qatar and ways of improvement).

5- Activities at both international and regional levels:

The NHRC jointly with the Arab Foundation for Democracy and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) organised the civil society forum on 11 January 2011. Representatives from Civil Society Organizations, representatives of private sector in the Middle East, Group of Eight (G8), Nations from East , Middle and North Africa and a number of international partners attended the forum. Attendees discussed the final transcript to be submitted to the 7th Forum For Future at the level of Foreign Affairs Ministers.


NHRC participated in the 7th Forum For the Future, attended by representatives from the Group of Eight (G8), Greater Middle East, North Africa, beside a number of International partners on 13/01/2011. The Forum session which was chaired by Qatar and Canada in time mainly aimed to open the gate for flexible-comprehensive dialogue to boost the democracy.

The NHRC held the second meeting with the Working Group on Women's rights and equality between the two genders extracted from the Arab-European Dialogue on 9/2/2011.

The NHRC took part in a work shop organised by the UN Institute for Training and Research on Human Rights for South-West Asia and Arab Region on Human Rights regarding the implementation mechanisms for the recommendations resulted from the regular comprehensive preview for GCC nations held on 12/03/2011.

NHRC participated in the 16th session of Human Rights Council held in Geneva on 31/3/2011, in which Dr. Ali Bin Somaikh Al-Marri addressed the meeting on behalf of Asian-Pacific For Human Rights Institutions (APF). Dr. Al-

Mari urged the council to find methods for supporting National Human Rights Institutions by establishing a fund to support and allocate the adequate-financial resources for national human rights institutions.



NHRC took part in a work shop organised by the UN Institute for Training and Research on Human Rights for South-West Asia and Arab Region on Human Rights in Arab Coverage on 4 April 2011.

The NHRC in collaboration with Qatar cultural Center for the Deaf and Mute organised the second gulf forum for Deaf under the title, " enablement of the adult deaf, a common responsibility". A series of events accompanied the forum including an exhibition on Deaf girls products, the launch of special postage stamp holds the reality and identity of the Deaf and sketch of Qatar's Flag, as second postage stamp issued in Arab World on April 20-21 April, 2011.

NHRC participated in the 7th conference of Arab National Foundations held on 27/4/2011 in Mauritania. The discussion dealt with the integrative interaction between the International Coordination Committee of National Institutes for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the supervising Authorities of agreements for independent follow-up to implement the recommendations of the countries.

NHRC engaged in the Arab European Human Rights Dialogue on Torture and Rule of Law held in Berlin on 11/05/2011. During the meeting, the NHRC called on for establishment Arab Human Rights Court like the European Human Rights Courts.

The NHRC obtained an accreditation certificate in (A) decree for five – years period at the meetings of International Coordination committee (ICC) that during its participation in the 24th meeting of International Coordination Committee of National Institutes for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The meeting took place in Geneva for three days, 17-19 May 2011. On the sideline of the meeting, the NHRC held a technical fair under the titled (Human Rights in Islam – general concepts). The meeting discussed the role of National Institutes for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights - To ensue the compliance of national laws with the international frame of human rights especially the women's rights and the equality between the two genders.



On 6/9/2011, NHRC participated in the 16th annual meeting of Asian Pacific Forum held in Thailand, in which NHRC was granted membership of accreditation commission of ICC, and obtained deputy president post in Asian Pacific Forum (APF).

On 14/10/2011 , NHRC participated in the meeting of Accreditation Committee of International Coordination Committee (ICC) held in Seoul, Korea under the title (Human Rights and Business).

On 23/10/2011 , NHRC took part positively in a workshop titled (Lawyers without borders) that upon invitation from Immigrant Forum in Asia (MFA).


On 14/11/2011 , NHRC participated in Learning Course in Tunisia about (Peaceful Transformation of Democracy – Human Rights Education).

On 25/11/2011 - NHRC held the third meeting of working group on women's rights and activation of equality between the two genders during the Arab European dialogue.

6- Meetings and discussions:

A delegation from Qatar's National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) chaired by NHRC chairman made an official visit to Sultanate of Oman's National Human Rights Committee Headquarter on 2/01/2011. Both sides reviewed cooperation between them, as they collectively discussed range of issues related with Human Rights in GCC region. The visiting NHRC delegation also met with the Secretary General of Oman's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The NHRC chairman, held a meeting with the Ambassador of Netherlands to Qatar on 5 January 2011. Both officials reviewed methods of enhancing cooperation as they mutually changed experience in human right field.



The NHRC chairman, held a meeting with the Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Kingdom of Morocco Doha 25/01/2011. During the meeting official methods of enhancing cooperation in human right field.

The NHRC Secretary General met with USA State Department's human trafficking Office senior coordinator on 31/01/2011. Both officials discussed a range of topics including, labor situations, human trafficking, human rights alongside other issues of common interest between the two nations.

The NHRC chairman held a meeting with the UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on 21/02/2011. During the meeting official discuss the topics related with the Human Rights development and means required for boosting and protecting human rights.

The chairman of The National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) held a meeting with former UN Secretary General on 28/02/2011. Both officials reviewed a series of issues related to Human Rights at both regional and Arab levels and means to enhance Human Right Protection.

The NHRC chairman chaired the Qatar's delegation to the meeting of Arab Experts Committee in charge of human rights at the headquarters of Secretariat-General of the Arab League on 10/04/2011. The meeting discussed the current situations in Arab Region beside the protests occurred in the region.

The meeting also dealt with the agenda of Arab plan to boost Human rights literature through a number of standards including the measurement of progress

achieved in the Arab plan for Human Rights and concept to spread the plan thru Arab League mechanism, whether by Arab Women Committee , or Arab League's Forum for Youth.

A delegation from NHRC represented by its chairman and deputy chairman made a two - day visit to Advisory Committee for Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Algeria on 25/04/2011. The visit aimed to boost joint cooperation at both regional and international levels as well as to exchange experiences.

The NHRC Secretary General met the chairman of the programmes Department at Human Land Organisation in Geneva and Director of Child Rights Department on Tuesday 03/05/2011. The main target of the meeting was to discuss role of Human Lang Organisaition and its work agenda. Also to submit a suggestion to hold conference on Child, beside the possibility of cooperation between NHRC and Human land Organisation to coordinate for hosting this conference in Qatar.

On 5 May 2011, the NHRC received a delegation from the federal Office of Germany's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where both parties range common issues related with Human Rights.

The NHRC held a productive meeting with Belgium's AFD Organisation, an allied organization for freedom and dignity. The meeting gave a brief note about the AFD and also reviewed the methods to enhance the common cooperation and presented the project “Barcelona Consensus ” . The consensus which aims to achieve a comprehensive convention on the world features, by reconsidering the views on liberal globalization and formulate an alternative for (Washington Consensus).

7- The National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) has successfully received visits from following:

- 1 – representatives of the Inspection Department on 29/06/2011
- 2 – Director of Hamad Medical Corporation – Emergency Section on 29/09/2011.
- 3 – Director of Consumer Protection Department on 03/10/2011.
- 4 – UN Institute for Training and Research on human rights for South-West Asian and Arab Region dated 19/12/2011 in attempt to organize effort of common work between the two sides.



**Fourth Section
Complaints Section**





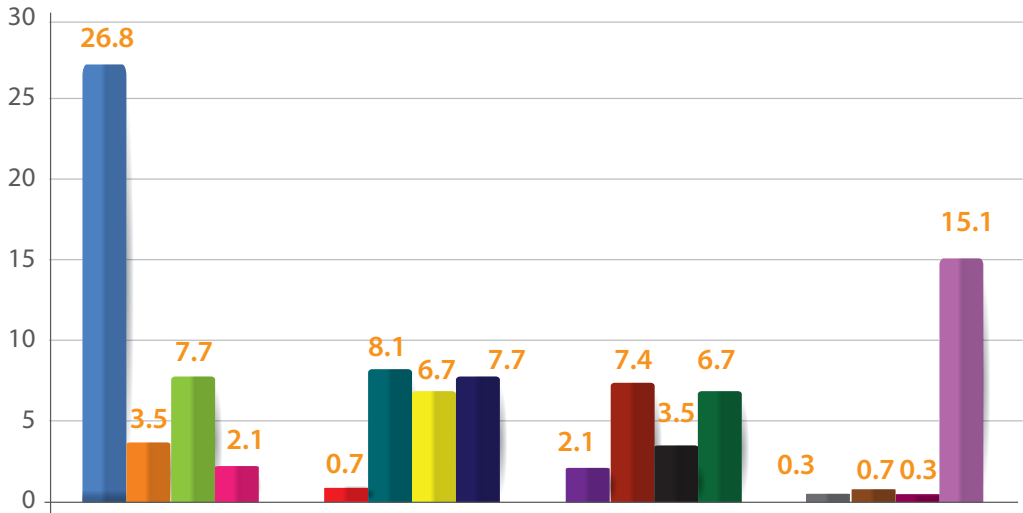
Fifth Section

Complaints Section

Many reports and complaints submitted to the NHRC were given a profound concern. In such event, the NHRC reports violations against human rights based on its article of association and competencies in this respect. As it believes this approach is one of necessary means to achieve the committee's objectives for protecting the human rights.

The NHRC gives profound concern to study and investigate all reports and complaints received. The NHRC studied the aforesaid complaints in coordination with other concerned authorities, in a bid to avoid their occurrence again, as well as settling these conflicts and disputes amicably. In some cases, the NHRC guides the complainants to the concerned authority to help them tackling their disputes through legal bodies or keep or keeping the same after adequate study was conducted.

Complaints and petitions received by the NHRC during January 2011 until December 2011

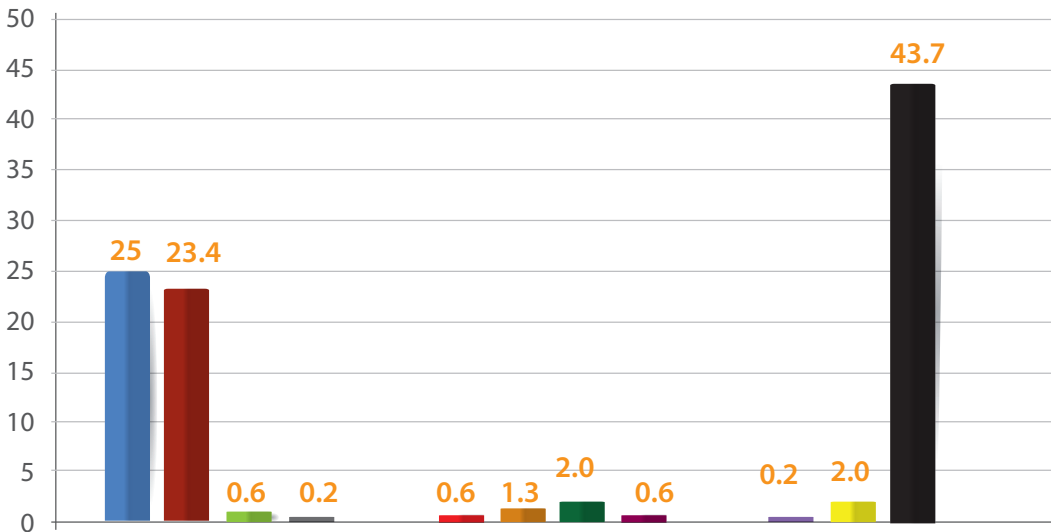


Sponsorship transfer	deportation orders	Asylum for humanitarian reasons
financial dues	Exit Permit	Request for assistance for treatment abroad
job opportunity	House system	Request for financial Assistance
joining former job after termination	Recover citizenship	Seeks lawyer assistance freely
releasing detainees under custody without reason	Marriage to Foreigners	Emiri Pardon
Several complaints		

N	PETITIONS	NO
1	Sponsorship transfer	76
2	financial dues	10
3	job opportunities	22
4	joining former job after termination	6
5	releasing detainees under custody without reason	2
6	Request to cancel deportation order	23
7	Utilizing from housing	19
8	recovering citizenship	22
9	medication abroad	6
10	financial assistance	21
11	Seeks lawyer assistance freely	10
12	Emiri Pardon	19
13	Exit Permit	1
14	Marriage to foreigners	2
15	Asylum for humanitarian reasons	1
16	miscellaneous	43
	Total	283

petitions and Complaints received by the NHRC during the period from 1st January until 31 December 2011 (files were opened in this respect)

It is worth mentioning that, these petitions and complaints are still under study by the NHRC jointly with the concerned authorities to tackle them, there are also a set of petitions and complaints in which the NHRC found false claims filed by the petitioners, who had no right file such applications that violated the legislations applicable in Qatar. The NHRC briefed those petitioners about their actual legal situations and guided them to concerned authorities. Number of complaints and appeals during the period covered by the report reached 448 complaints as follows:



Sponsorship transfer form	Form to get job after terminatio	Utilization form housing system
Application to get financial enlistments	Application to cancel deportation decision	Request to recover citizenship
Application to get job oppertunity	Application for exit permit	Marriage to Foreigners
Application for financial assistance	Several compalaints	

N	PETITIONS	NO
1	Sponsorship Transfer	112
2	financial entitlements	105
3	Job Opportunities	3
4	Deportation	3
5	Exit Permit	6
6	Housing system	9
7	recover citizenship	3
8	financial Assistance	9
9	joining former job after termination	1
10	Marriage from Foreigners	1
11	miscellaneous	196
	Total	448