



Qatar's Compliance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: The Death Penalty

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights

a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996
and

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty

**for the 74th Session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
25 September–13 October 2023**

Submitted 28 August 2023

The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based nongovernmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. Established in 1983, The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publications. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty is a volunteer-based non-government organization committed to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Qatar ended its 20-year de facto moratorium on executions in April 2020.¹ It is estimated that there are currently twenty-one individuals under sentence of death.²
2. The Government of Qatar has refused to impose a formal moratorium on death sentences and executions. Further, the laws of Qatar do not limit the death penalty to the most serious crimes.³ It is reported that eighteen of the twenty-one individuals sentenced to death in Qatar are foreign nationals.⁴ It is also reported that some of those individuals may be women.⁵
3. The Government of Qatar has failed to address overcrowding and unsanitary living conditions in prisons, directly violating the rights of people in detention to an adequate standard of living.⁶
4. The Government of Qatar has also failed to propose solutions to mitigate the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on people in detention, including people under sentence of death, the majority of whom are reported to be non-Qatari migrant workers.⁷
5. Recent research shows that the majority of individuals on death row in Qatar are migrant workers and foreign nationals, raising heightened concerns regarding human rights violations and the potential targeting of specific groups.⁸ These reports suggest that Qatar is violating the rights of people to work and to enjoy just and favorable conditions of work without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or nationality.

Qatar fails to uphold its obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

6. The death penalty continues to exist in both law and practice, and is authorized for a variety of offenses, including: aggravated murder, murder, violent robbery, torture to obtain confessions, kidnapping, bearing false witness, terrorist offenses resulting in death, certain terrorism offenses not resulting in death, rape, drug trafficking, extortion by threat of accusation of a

¹ Amnesty International, *Amnesty International 2020-21 Report* (New York, United States: Amnesty International Publications, 2021), 300, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/qatar/>.

² Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

³ United States Department of State Country Report, *Qatar 2022 Human Rights Report*, sec. 6, available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/qatar/>.

⁴ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

⁵ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

⁶ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

⁷ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

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

crime of honor (such as adultery or fornication), and treason.⁹ Qatar also observes Sharia law, under which other crimes may be subject to the death penalty. Some crimes, such as murder, aggravated murder, other crimes resulting in death, and adultery involving Muslims (if extreme evidentiary requirements are met),¹⁰ result in the imposition of a mandatory death sentence upon conviction.

7. Authorities in Qatar carried out the most recent execution by firing squad; Qatari law provides that executions can also be carried out by hanging.¹¹ Qatar has previously rejected recommendations to “abolish stoning and flogging from its legislation.”¹²
8. Under Article 92 of Qatar’s Penal Code, a court may reduce a capital sentence to as little as five years imprisonment if the circumstances of the crime call for mercy, although this provision does not apply to terrorist offenses.¹³ Sharia law provides for *diyya*, or “blood money,” for some offenses such as homicide, whereby the accused pays financial compensation to the victim’s family as an alternative to retribution by execution.¹⁴
9. Since 2020, at least four people have been sentenced to death each year.¹⁵
10. The conditions of detention on death row in Qatar are reported to be poor; individuals are living in “cramped and cold conditions,” with little to no contact with their families.¹⁶ In general, the people in detention have described prisons as overcrowded, with limited toilet and bathing facilities, and limited healthcare.¹⁷
11. Conditions for foreign nationals in Qatar’s prison are particularly dire, and there are no constitutional provisions under Qatari law that provide protection against discrimination on the basis of national or social origin. The constitution of Qatar prohibits discrimination “on grounds of gender, race, language or religion.”¹⁸ Article 2.2 of the Covenant recognizes

⁹ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

¹⁰ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

¹¹ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

¹² Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

¹³ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *State of Qatar*, 1 Dec. 2021, <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/database/#/results/country?id=59#fn-20809-S46P94R617879>.

¹⁴ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

¹⁵ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

¹⁶ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

¹⁷ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

¹⁸ Government of Qatar, *The Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar*, Al Meezan – Qatar Legal Portal <https://www.almeezan.qa/LawArticles.aspx?LawArticleID=25788&LawID=2284&language=en> (last visited 10 Jul. 2023).

national and social origin as protected classes. Nonetheless, foreign nationals (who “account for more than 85 per cent of the population” in Qatar¹⁹) have inadequate access to legal counsel, to their respective embassies, and to assistance in a language they can understand.²⁰

12. Qatari prison authorities have failed to comply with their obligations under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations when foreign nationals are arrested, detained, or are awaiting trial.²¹ Further, even when embassies are notified, research suggests that some are reluctant to assist their own nationals because of their interest in maintaining international relationships.²² According to reports, foreign nationals who were allegedly deprived of their consular rights and due process were migrant workers facing precarious social-economic conditions.²³
13. This report analyzes several of the issues the Committee identified in its recent List of Issues for Qatar, including, as relevant to the death penalty, its requests for:
 - Information regarding the steps taken to improve the living conditions in prison of migrant workers as well as steps taken to alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their living conditions (Art. 11), information about barriers preventing access for migrant workers to health-care services, and measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 specifically tailored to the situation of migrant workers. (Art. 12)
 - Information regarding the steps taken to ensure that non-discrimination efforts, including strategies to address discrimination against migrant workers and foreign nationals, are actualized (Art. 2(2) in relation with Art. 7).

I. Qatar has failed to ensure the rights to an adequate standard of living and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in prisons for non-Qatari migrant workers and has not properly addressed COVID-19 health concerns for people in detention, including people on death row (Arts. 11 & 12, List of Issues paragraphs 20, 22).

14. The Committee requested information about measures taken by the State to improve the living conditions of migrant workers in order to address issues of overcrowding and sanitation in Qatar.²⁴ Additionally, the Committee requested information on steps taken to mitigate the

¹⁹ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues* (22 Nov. 2022), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/RQ/1, ¶ 2.

²⁰ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

²¹ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

²² Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

²³ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 17 Jul. 2023).

²⁴ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *List of issues in relation to the initial report of Qatar* (16 Nov. 2021), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/Q/1, ¶ 20.

impact of COVID-19 on the living conditions of migrant workers.²⁵ But it is equally important to consider how these living conditions and the COVID-19 health crisis are affecting the lives of incarcerated non-Qatari migrant workers, who are reported to constitute eighteen of the twenty-one people currently on death row in Qatar.²⁶

15. The Government of Qatar's response highlights its commitment to providing an adequate standard of living by enacting Decrees in their Labour Code to ensure all migrant workers are provided with suitable housing.²⁷ Additionally, Qatar has shown its commitment to reducing the impact of COVID-19 by promulgating information about how to avoid infection and facilitating access to medical care facilities.²⁸
16. Even though Qatar has made efforts toward improving migrant workers' living conditions, the government of Qatar's response does not directly address the standard of living and the enjoyment of the highest standard of physical and mental health for migrant workers in prisons and what actions should be taken to alleviate the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the living conditions of migrant workers in prisons and on death row.
17. Human Rights Watch reports that Qatar's only central prison in Doha is both overcrowded and unsanitary.²⁹ One foreign national interviewed by the organization described that in one prison block, only 96 beds were provided for a population of 150 inmates.³⁰ As a result, people in prison were forced to sleep on the floor, in the prison mosque, and in the library.³¹ Further, several people stated that their block had only 8 bathrooms for 150 individuals, with limited access to soap, water, hand sanitizer, and facemasks.³² "[P]rison authorities [had] yet to sanitize . . . blocks and continue[d] to provide only one bar of soap per month to each prisoner despite the need for better cleaning and hygiene protocols during the pandemic."³³ Due to insufficient accommodations, it remained nearly impossible for people to socially distance.³⁴ The lack of consistent and complete information provided to people in detention about the status of infections and delayed response to confirmed outbreaks further aggravated the

²⁵ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *List of issues in relation to the initial report of Qatar* (16 Nov. 2021), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/Q/1, ¶ 20.

²⁶ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar's death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

²⁷ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues* (22 Nov. 2022), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/RQ/1, ¶ 79.

²⁸ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues* (22 Nov. 2022), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/RQ/1, ¶ 84-85.

²⁹ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³⁰ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³¹ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³² Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³³ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³⁴ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

situation.³⁵ Overall, people in detention reported widespread fear and anxiety about the lack of adequate living conditions and the creation of conditions that hamper physical health in prison.³⁶

18. In addition to overcrowded and unsanitary environments, some people in detention are subjected to inhumane and unreasonably long solitary confinement that directly impacts their right to an adequate standard of living and undermines mental and physical health while detained, in direct contravention of Article 12 of the Covenant.³⁷ For example, Mr. B, a previously incarcerated migrant worker, was forcibly disappeared and held in solitary confinement for a month after being charged with publishing false news with the intent of endangering the public system of the State.³⁸

19. **Suggested recommendations** relating to adequate living conditions and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in prisons and for individuals on death row:

- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a penalty that is fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards;
- On at least an annual basis, publish data about the people under sentence of death or executed during the previous year, disaggregated by nationality, race/ethnicity, gender, current location, crime of conviction, relationship to any victim, relationship to any codefendant, date of conviction, court of conviction, status of any appeals or requests for pardon, and date of execution (if applicable);
- Publish information on the number of beds provided per prisoner, including information on access to basic personal hygiene products such as soap, water, hand sanitizer, and facemasks;
- Create more transparency as to the number of positive COVID-19 infections per prison block, and communicate this information to people in detention;
- Respond more quickly with mitigating actions after infectious disease outbreaks in detention facilities;
- Provide adequate basic personal hygiene products for all people in detention, , and implement cleaning procedures that guarantee safe and sanitary living conditions for all people in detention;
- Establish an independent commission to investigate and address instances of overcrowding or unsanitary prison facilities to ensure protection of rights to mental and physical health.

II. The Government of Qatar has failed to fully implement non-discrimination measures, particularly concerning migrant workers and foreign nationals, so as to

³⁵ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³⁶ Human Rights Watch, *Qatar: Reported Covid-19 Outbreak in Central Prison* (18 May 2020), available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/05/18/qatar-reported-covid-19-outbreak-central-prison>.

³⁷ Amnesty International, *Kenyan Labour Rights Activist Leaves Qatar After Paying Hefty Fine for Publishing "False News"* (19 Aug. 2021), available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde22/4626/2021/en/>.

³⁸ A Amnesty International, *Kenyan Labour Rights Activist Leaves Qatar After Paying Hefty Fine for Publishing "False News"* (19 Aug. 2021), available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde22/4626/2021/en/>. The charges facing Mr. B stemmed from blog posts focused on the plight of migrant workers in Qatar.

minimize the discriminatory application of the death penalty (Art. 2(2) in relation with Art. 7, List of Issues paragraph 10).

20. The Committee requested that Qatar provide information “on the progress made in tackling de facto discrimination against marginalized and disadvantaged persons and groups . . . , paying particular attention to the situations of migrant workers and foreign nationals.”³⁹ As set forth in the List of Issues, the Committee primarily focused on the steps undertaken by the Government to establish comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation “both in the public and private spheres.”⁴⁰ The Committee further requested that Qatar provide any statistical data that showcases these steps.
21. In its State Party report, Qatar emphasized that its “legislation and other domestic measures strive to propagate and reinforce a culture of ethnic and racial respect and non-discrimination in society.”⁴¹ By way of example, Qatar provided information regarding its recent legislative efforts to establish support and insurance funds for migrant workers, regulate the entry, exit and residency requirements for non-nationals, and establish committees to settle labor disputes.⁴²
22. The Government of Qatar’s response emphasizes that its constitution does not “distinguish between citizens and residents.”⁴³ The Government further explains that it acceded to a host of international treaties that address the issue of discrimination, and that it set up mechanisms to safeguard individual rights.⁴⁴ Nonetheless, by failing to provide additional information including statistical data on the progress it has made combatting discrimination against migrant workers and foreign nationals, Qatar fails to directly address the Committee’s concerns.
23. Indeed, Qatar’s social structure can be likened to a “quasi-caste system based on national origin,” giving rise to concerns about systematic discrimination against migrant workers and foreign nationals.⁴⁵ Discriminatory practices are deeply ingrained in the country’s framework, exacerbating inequalities faced by individuals based on national origin. Migrant workers have reported facing discrimination based on their race, nationality, and language.⁴⁶
24. Qatar’s laws and practices create a de facto discrimination have resulted in the disproportionate application of the death penalty against migrant workers and foreign nationals. Recent reports indicate that there are currently twenty-one individuals awaiting execution in Qatar, eighteen

³⁹ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *List of issues in relation to the initial report of Qatar* (16 Nov. 2021), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/Q/1, ¶ 10.

⁴⁰ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *List of issues in relation to the initial report of Qatar* (16 Nov. 2021), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/Q/1, ¶ 10.

⁴¹ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Initial report submitted by Qatar* (1 Dec. 2020), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/Q/1, ¶ 19.

⁴² Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Initial report submitted by Qatar* (1 Dec. 2020), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/Q/1, ¶ 19.

⁴³ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues* (22 Nov. 2022), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/RQ/1, ¶ 2.

⁴⁴ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *Replies of Qatar to the list of issues* (22 Nov. 2022), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/QAT/RQ/1, ¶¶ 31-32.

⁴⁵ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance* (27 April 2020), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/44/57/Add.1, ¶ 17.

⁴⁶ Amnesty International, “Qatar”, <https://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/qatar/> (last visited 13 Jul. 2023).

of whom are foreign nationals.⁴⁷ Remarkably, nearly all of these cases involve homicide charges, with the majority of them pertaining to “male migrant labourers from South Asia, convicted of crimes related to their precarious migrant worker status.”⁴⁸

25. The nationality of both the victim and defendant in capital cases in Qatar has an impact not only on whether a death sentence is imposed, but also on whether it is carried out. In 2021, the Emir of Qatar “halted the execution of a Tunisian man convicted of [the] murder” of a non-Qatari citizen⁴⁹ after the intervention of the Tunisian president and other Tunisian political officials.⁵⁰ In contrast, Qatar ended its de facto moratorium on executions in 2020 when it executed a Nepali migrant worker accused of killing a Qatari citizen.⁵¹ The Qatari government informed the Nepali embassy of the execution only a day before it was to take place and refused to comply with requests to postpone or stop the execution.⁵² At the time that this execution took place, ten other Nepalis were jailed in Qatar for homicide-related charges.⁵³
26. The UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance reported that “European, North American, Australian and Arab nationalities systematically enjoy greater human rights protections than South Asian and sub-Saharan African nationalities.”⁵⁴ Death sentences and executions in Qatar support this finding and further suggests that national origin is a factor that contributes to discriminatory application of the death penalty in Qatar.
27. **Suggested recommendations** relating to discrimination, including discrimination against migrant workers and foreign nationals:
 - Abolish the death penalty in Qatar and replace it with a penalty that is fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards;
 - In the meantime, remove the death penalty as a possible sentence for offenses that do not involve an intentional killing committed by the person to be sentenced,

⁴⁷ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

⁴⁸ Hutton, Jocelyn, et al., *Qatar’s death row and the invisible migrant workforce deemed unworthy of due process* (25 Nov. 2022), available at: <https://theconversation.com/qatars-death-row-and-the-invisible-migrant-workforce-deemed-unworthy-of-due-process-191017> (last visited 12 Jul. 2023).

⁴⁹ Amnesty International, “Qatar”, <https://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/qatar/> (last visited 13 Jul. 2023).

⁵⁰ Business News, *Postponement of the execution of Tunisian Fakhri Landolsi in Qatar* (24 Feb. 2021), available at: <https://www.businessnews.com.tn/Report-de-l%E2%80%99EF%BF%BDex%E2%80%99EF%BF%BDcution-du-Tunisien-Fakhri-Landolsi-au-Qatar,520,106213,3> (last visited 13 Jul. 2023).

⁵¹ Hands Off Cain, *Qatar: Nepali man shot to death as punishment for murder* (25 May 2020), available at: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/notizia/qatar-nepali-man-shot-to-death-as-punishment-for-murder-60308945> (last visited 14 Jul. 2023).

⁵² Hands Off Cain, *Qatar: Nepali man shot to death as punishment for murder* (25 May 2020), available at: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/notizia/qatar-nepali-man-shot-to-death-as-punishment-for-murder-60308945> (last visited 14 Jul. 2023).

⁵³ Hands Off Cain, *Qatar: Nepali man shot to death as punishment for murder* (May. 25 May, 2020), available at: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/notizia/qatar-nepali-man-shot-to-death-as-punishment-for-murder-60308945> (last visited 14 Jul. 2023).

⁵⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance* (27 Apr. 2020), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/44/57/Add.1, ¶ 24.

including eliminating it as a punishment for same-sex consensual sexual conduct and abolishing the mandatory death penalty altogether;

- Collect and publish, on at least an annual basis, accurate information on the number of persons sentenced to death or executed in the past ten years, including demographic information such as: gender, age, nationality, race/ethnicity, charges, convictions, date of conviction, penalty imposed, relationship to any codefendants, relationship to any victims, status and outcome of all appeals or requests for pardon or clemency, current location, and date of execution, if applicable;
- Establish a commission to explore possible connections between foreign national status, violations of the right to enjoy just and favorable conditions of work, and homicides allegedly committed by foreign nationals; and
- Amend Article 35 of the Qatari Constitution to provide constitutional protection against discrimination on the basis of nationality and national or social origin.