*Unofficial translation*

Inputs in view of the special initiative marking the 30th anniversary of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

 Although the State of Qatar is not a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, there is a national compliance with the provisions of this Convention. Therefore, if the State of Qatar joins the Convention, this will only demonstrate, and not establish, its commitment to the Convention’s provisions (at least substantive ones).

- Qatari legislation has included a wide range of legal safeguards for both preventive and judicial detainees, at all stages of the criminal proceedings. This includes placing them in known places of detention and imprisonment, documenting this placement, protecting witnesses and defendants, punishing abuse of power, and torture among others, in a way that constitutes a protective environment that would prevent the enforced disappearance of persons, as enshrined in the laws relating to (penalties, criminal procedures, prosecution, military service and organization of correctional and penal institutions).

- There are judicial oversight mechanisms, independent mechanisms (such as the National Human Rights Committee’s Monitoring Mechanism) and governmental mechanisms (the Department of Human Rights’ Monitoring Mechanism at the Ministry of Interior) that monitor human rights conditions of prisoners and detainees.

 - Over the past years, the National Human Rights Committee’s annual reports, as well as reports of relevant UN monitoring mechanisms, have not detected any practices that fall within the concept of (enforced disappearance) in the exercise of public authority.