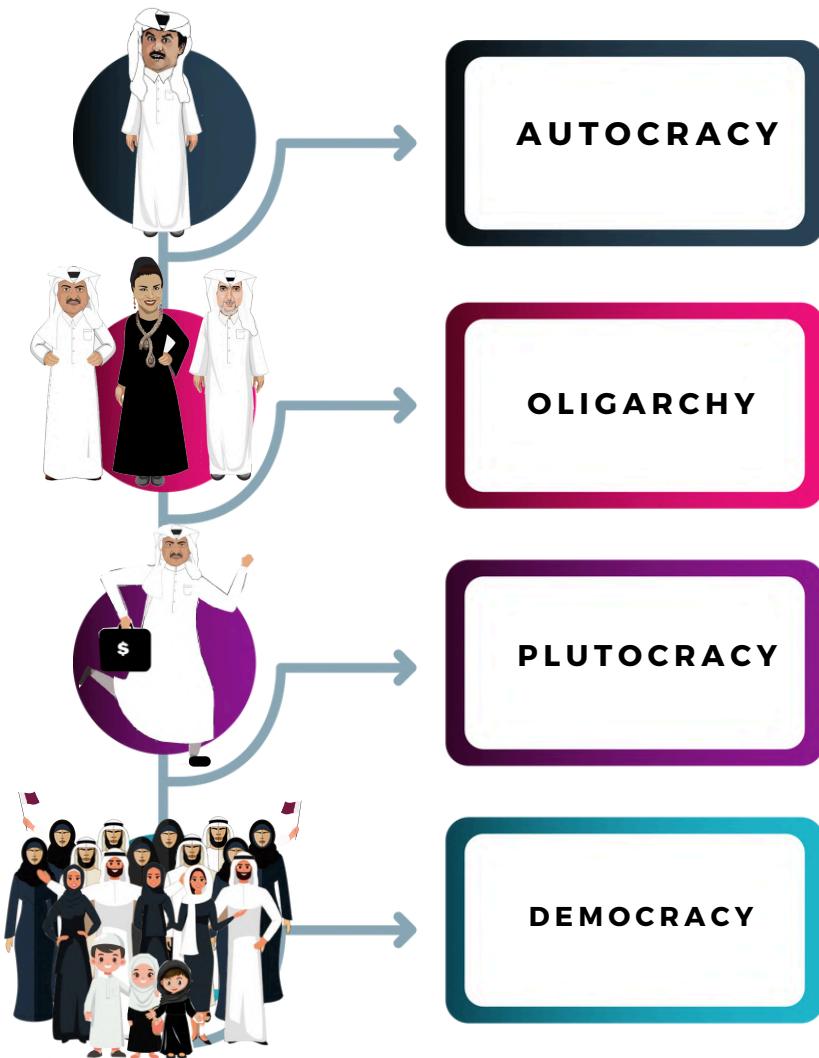




IS QATAR'S RULING DEMOCRACY?



I

Introduction



The Constitution of Qatar represents a critical foundation for the nation's governance, serving as the legal backbone that outlines the structure of government, delineates the rights and responsibilities of its citizens, and defines the relationship between state authority and individual liberties. It is a document that not only establishes the parameters of political and social engagement but also embodies the aspirations of the Qatari people for justice, equality, and development. This paper delves into the various dimensions of the Qatari Constitution, examining how its principles are applied in practice and exploring the challenges that arise in its implementation.

At the heart of the Qatari Constitution is its commitment to individual rights and freedoms, aspects that are fundamental to nurturing a vibrant civil society. The Constitution explicitly guarantees freedoms such as the right to form associations and express opinions, which are vital for fostering public discourse and civic engagement. However, the practical realization of these rights often encounters significant barriers, as state-imposed restrictions can stifle free expression and limit the dynamism of public life. This book scrutinizes these limitations, considering the implications for democratic processes and societal development in Qatar.

Furthermore, the Constitution's emphasis on education as a fundamental right underscores the state's effort to empower its citizens through knowledge, aiming to create an informed and engaged populace capable of contributing to national governance and socio-economic advancement. Despite the constitutional guarantee of education, the implementation faces hurdles that must be addressed to fulfil the empowering potential envisioned by the Constitution. This study assesses the practical challenges and

explores potential reforms needed to align educational practices with constitutional promises.

Additionally, this research book examines the systemic violations of constitutional rights, particularly focusing on due process and legal practices that undermine the rule of law. Arbitrary detentions, secret trials, and the deprivation of legal counsel are highlighted as significant concerns, raising questions about the state's adherence to constitutional obligations and the broader impact on citizen trust and societal stability. The role of the Emir and legislative bodies, such as the Al-Shura Council which was recently subjected to further restrictions and possibly a dissolution of the Shura Council in its entirety, is analysed to understand the balance of power and the effectiveness of governance mechanisms in upholding constitutional principles.

Finally, the research addresses the implications of Qatar's international commitments and the influence of global human rights standards on domestic policies. It investigates the tension between international treaty obligations and local practices, particularly in areas like gender equality and labour rights, and the resulting impact on Qatar's constitutional and governance frameworks. By exploring these themes, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Qatari Constitution's role in shaping governance and societal dynamics, offering insights into the prospects for a more just and equitable future in Qatar.

II.

Understanding the Constitutional Framework



The Qatari Constitution serves as the cornerstone of governance in Qatar, delineating the fundamental principles and objectives that guide the state's functioning. It sets forth the structure of government, establishes the rights and duties of citizens, and outlines the responsibilities of the state. The Constitution's emphasis on the balance between state authority and individual freedoms is crucial for maintaining social harmony and political stability. By defining the legal framework within which governance operates, it not only provides a blueprint for the state's administration but also an assurance for the protection of citizens' rights.

One of the key principles articulated in the Qatari Constitution is the guarantee of specific rights and freedoms to its citizens. Central to this is the right to form associations and express opinions, which is essential for fostering a dynamic civil society. As stated in the Constitution, «The right of citizens to establish association is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law. ... Freedom of expression of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law» ('The Constitution', p. 6). However, the practical implementation of these rights often encounters limitations, posing challenges to free expression and civic engagement. These constraints can impact the vibrancy of public discourse, thereby affecting the overall democratic process.

Furthermore, the Constitution underscores the importance of education as a fundamental right, emphasizing the state's role in making it accessible to all. The provision that «All citizens have the right to education; and the State shall endeavour to make

general education compulsory» ('The Constitution', p. 6) reflects a commitment to empowering individuals through knowledge. By striving to make education compulsory, the state not only aims to enhance the intellectual capital of its citizenry but also seeks to increase their ability to actively participate in governance and societal development. In this regard, the Constitution acts as a catalyst for societal progress, aiming to equip citizens with the necessary skills and knowledge to contribute meaningfully to the nation's growth.

The Qatari Constitution serves as a foundational document that establishes the core principles and objectives guiding the governance of Qatar. This framework delineates the structure of the government, delineating the roles and responsibilities of various branches and officials, including the rights and duties of both citizens and the state. By articulating the balance between state authority and individual liberties, the Constitution aims to foster social harmony and political stability. The document does not merely provide a legal framework; **it acts as a social contract between the government and the people**, ensuring that governance operates within defined parameters that protect citizens' rights.



<https://thearabweekly.com/qatari-law-further-erodes-free-expression-amnesty>



A pivotal aspect of the Qatari Constitution is its commitment to safeguarding individual rights and freedoms, which are essential for the development of a vibrant civil society. The Constitution explicitly guarantees the right of citizens to form associations and express opinions, stating, «The right of citizens to establish association is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law. ... Freedom of expression of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law» ("The Constitution", p. 6). Despite these guarantees, the practical realization of these rights often faces significant constraints, which can stifle public discourse and limit civic engagement. Such limitations pose challenges to the democratic process by impeding the free exchange of ideas.

Education, as enshrined in the Constitution, is another fundamental right that underscores the state's commitment to empowering its citizens. The Constitution affirms, «All citizens have the right to education; and the State shall endeavour to make general education

compulsory» ("The Constitution", p. 6). This provision reflects the state's dedication to enhancing the intellectual capabilities of its populace, thereby ensuring that citizens are well-equipped to engage meaningfully in governance and societal development. By striving to make education accessible and compulsory, the state not only invests in the intellectual capital of its citizens but also lays the groundwork for a more informed and participatory society. Therefore, the Constitution acts as a catalyst for progress, aiming to prepare citizens for active roles in the nation's future.

III.

Rights and Freedoms Under the Constitution



The Qatari Constitution provides a comprehensive framework for the rights and freedoms of its citizens, including the critical aspects of freedom of expression and press. These rights are integral to ensuring a democratic society where individuals can participate actively in governance and public discourse. The Constitution explicitly states that "the right of citizens to establish association is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law. ... Freedom of expression of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law" ("The Constitution", p. 6). This legal provision ostensibly assures citizens the ability to freely express their opinions and engage in scientific endeavors, thereby fostering an environment conducive to intellectual and cultural growth.

However, the practical application of these constitutional guarantees reveals significant restrictions imposed by the state, which severely curtail the freedoms ostensibly protected by the law. In Qatar, the legal framework often places stringent conditions on what constitutes permissible expression, thereby undermining the very essence of the right to free speech. The Constitution further asserts that "freedom of press, printing and publication shall be guaranteed in accordance with the law" ("The Constitution", p. 6). Despite this assurance, the reality is that media outlets often face censorship, and journalists are subject to legal and extralegal pressures that stifle independent reporting and critical discourse. Such restrictions impede the ability of citizens to access diverse information sources and voice dissenting views, essential components of a vibrant public sphere.



<https://experience.qa/a-comprehensive-guide-to-qatars-cultural-heritage-sites/>

The discrepancy between constitutional guarantees and their practical enforcement highlights a critical tension in Qatar's approach to governance. While the Constitution lays a foundation for freedom of expression and press, the state's actions frequently contradict these principles, creating an environment where the right to dissent is not fully realized. This inconsistency not only hinders individual freedoms but also affects the broader democratic process, as open and honest dialogue is essential for informed decision-making and accountability. To bridge this gap, there is a pressing need for reforms that align legal practices with constitutional ideals, thereby strengthening the framework for citizen engagement and promoting a more transparent and responsive governance system.



The Qatari Constitution articulates a framework that ostensibly supports the rights of expression and press as fundamental to a democratic society. As the Constitution states, «the right of citizens to establish association is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law. ... Freedom of expression of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and circumstances set forth in the law». This legal foundation is crucial for fostering a society where citizens can freely engage in public discourse and contribute to intellectual progress. However, the Constitution's implementation often falls short, with the state imposing significant restrictions that limit these freedoms. Such constraints not only hinder personal liberties but also impede the development of a robust public sphere where diverse viewpoints can be exchanged.

Despite the constitutional assurance that «freedom of press, printing and publication shall be guaranteed in accordance with the law», the reality in Qatar reflects a more constrained environment for media freedom. Journalists face stringent regulations and potential repercussions that limit their ability to report independently and critically. This environment of censorship and control creates a chilling effect, where media outlets may self-censor to avoid confrontation with authorities. As a result, the flow of information becomes restricted, and citizens are deprived of the opportunity to access a wide range of perspectives necessary for making informed decisions. This scenario undermines the Constitution's promise and the democratic ideals it seeks to uphold.



PRESS FREEDOM

<https://qatariscoop.com/news/qatar-moves-up-21-places-world-press-freedom/>

The tension between the constitutional guarantees and their practical enforcement underscores a critical challenge within Qatari governance. While the Constitution lays a foundation for freedom of expression and press, the state's actions often contradict these principles, resulting in a climate where dissenting voices are marginalized. This inconsistency not only stifles individual freedoms but also affects the broader democratic process, as open dialogue is essential for effective governance and accountability. Therefore, there is an urgent need for reforms that align legal practices with constitutional ideals. By doing so, Qatar can strengthen its framework for citizen engagement and promote a more transparent and responsive governance system, ultimately fostering a more just and equitable society.

IV. Education and Participation in Governance

**IMPORTANCE AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN QATAR**



The Qatari Constitution enshrines the right to education as a fundamental pillar of citizen empowerment. It is stipulated that «all citizens have the right to education; and the State shall endeavor to make general education compulsory» ("The Constitution", p. 6). This constitutional provision underscores the commitment of the state to not only recognize education as a right but also to actively facilitate access to it for all citizens. The emphasis on making education compulsory reflects a broader governmental strategy aimed at equipping individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to participate actively in the nation's socio-economic development.

By mandating compulsory education, the state seeks to ensure that all citizens, regardless of their background, have the opportunity to gain essential literacy and numeracy skills. This is crucial in a rapidly globalizing world where educational attainment is a key determinant of social mobility and economic success. In Qatar, the policy of compulsory education helps to lay a foundation for a more informed and engaged citizenry, capable of contributing to national governance and development initiatives. Moreover, this approach is indicative of a broader vision to reduce educational disparities and promote equality of opportunity across different segments of society.

However, the practical implementation of compulsory education faces several challenges. While the constitutional guarantee provides a robust framework, actualizing this right necessitates significant investments in educational infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development. Additionally, cultural and socio-economic barriers may hinder some communities from fully accessing educational opportunities. Addressing these challenges

is imperative to realize the empowering potential of education envisioned by the constitution. A comprehensive approach that includes policy reforms, community engagement, and international cooperation could enhance the effectiveness of the state's efforts, fostering a more inclusive and equitable educational landscape in Qatar.

The Qatari Constitution's provision that "all citizens have the right to education; and the State shall endeavor to make general education compulsory" represents a foundational component of Qatar's strategy for citizen empowerment ("The Constitution", p. 6). This stipulation not only acknowledges education as an intrinsic right but also as a critical mechanism for equipping citizens with the skills necessary for participation in the nation's socio-economic fabric. By making education compulsory, the state aims to eliminate educational disparities, ensuring that all individuals, irrespective of socio-economic status, have access to the knowledge and skills required for social mobility and economic prosperity. This approach aligns with global standards where educational attainment is a pivotal factor in determining individual and national success.



<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/transformational-power-art-fostering-cultural-identity-global-zihagh/>

The emphasis on compulsory education within the constitutional framework reflects Qatar's commitment to creating an informed and engaged citizenry. In a rapidly evolving global landscape, education serves as the cornerstone for preparing individuals to meet the challenges and opportunities of modern society. By focusing on basic literacy and numeracy, the Qatari government is laying the groundwork for a populace that can actively contribute to governance and development initiatives. This educational strategy plays a vital role in fostering a more equitable and inclusive society, reducing disparities, and promoting equal opportunities across different social strata. This is critical in a nation that aims to harness the full potential of its human capital in advancing towards national goals.

Nevertheless, while the constitutional guarantee provides a robust framework for educational empowerment, its implementation is fraught with challenges. Significant investments are required in educational infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development to ensure that the right to education translates into tangible outcomes. Additionally, cultural and socio-economic barriers may deter certain communities from fully participating in educational programs. Addressing these issues is crucial for realizing

the empowering potential of education as outlined in the constitution. A multifaceted approach involving policy reforms, community engagement, and international collaboration could significantly enhance the state's efforts, paving the way for a more inclusive and equitable educational landscape in Qatar.



V. Systemic Violations of Constitutional Rights



The Qatari Constitution lays the foundation for the state's governance structure and the protection of fundamental rights. However, systemic violations of due process in Qatar present a significant challenge to these constitutional guarantees. Due process is a cornerstone of justice, ensuring fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement. In Qatar, the contravention of due process rights manifests in various forms, undermining the rule of law and the principles enshrined in the constitution. These violations raise serious concerns about the protection of individual rights and the state's adherence to its constitutional obligations.

Among the most alarming practices undermining due process are arbitrary detentions and secret trials, which compromise the integrity of Qatar's legal system. The practice of arresting individuals without a warrant and detaining them arbitrarily is a blatant violation of constitutional rights and international legal standards. Such practices not only infringe upon personal liberty but also erode public trust in the judiciary and governance. «End systematic violations of due process, including arrests without a warrant, arbitrary detention, coerced confessions, secret trials,



deprivation of legal counsel» (Keita et al., p. 22). This highlights the urgent need for reform to ensure the judiciary operates within the bounds of justice and fairness.

The deprivation of legal counsel and coerced confessions further exacerbate the systemic issues within Qatar's legal system. When individuals are denied access to legal representation, their ability to defend themselves and ensure a fair trial is severely compromised. Secret trials, where the public and media are excluded, further undermine transparency and accountability. Such practices contradict the very essence of a constitutional democracy, where rights are to be protected and not subverted. Addressing these violations is crucial for the realization of a just society, wherein citizens can trust the legal system to uphold their rights and freedoms as guaranteed by the constitution.



<https://blog.ipleaders.in/human-rights-violations/>

The systemic violations of due process in Qatar highlight a profound disconnect between the constitutional promises and the reality faced by citizens. While the Qatari Constitution ostensibly ensures justice and fairness through its legal framework, the prevalence of arbitrary detentions and secret trials starkly contrasts with these ideals. Such practices not only undermine the principles of justice but also signify a broader failure of the state to adhere to its constitutional mandates. The absence of legal counsel and the coercion of confessions further erode the integrity of the legal system, creating an environment where individuals are left vulnerable to state abuses. This discrepancy between constitutional guarantees and actual practice raises critical questions about the commitment of Qatari authorities to uphold the rule of law.

Arbitrary detentions and secret trials serve as the most glaring examples of the failure to uphold due process in Qatar. The act of detaining individuals without a warrant represents a significant breach of both domestic and international legal standards. Such actions not only violate personal freedoms but also damage public confidence in the legal system. The opacity surrounding secret trials compounds these issues, as it removes the crucial elements of transparency and accountability from the judicial process. "End systematic violations of due process, including arrests without a warrant, arbitrary detention, coerced confessions, secret trials, deprivation of legal counsel" (Keita et al., p. 22). The lack of transparency in these trials inhibits public scrutiny, thus perpetuating a cycle of injustice that contradicts the foundational principles of constitutional governance.

The impact of these systemic violations extends beyond individual rights, affecting the broader fabric of Qatari society. When citizens are deprived of their constitutional protections, it undermines the trust and confidence necessary for a stable and just society. The deprivation of legal counsel and the practice of coerced confessions are particularly egregious, as they strip individuals of the fundamental rights to a fair trial and defense. These practices betray the promise of a constitutional democracy, where the rule of law should prevail above all. Addressing these issues is imperative for Qatar to fulfill its constitutional obligations and to foster a society where justice and equality are not merely theoretical ideals but tangible realities. The path to reform requires a concerted effort to align the nation's legal practices with its constitutional commitments, ensuring that all citizens can rely on the legal system to uphold their rights and freedoms.

VI.

Citizenship and Political Participation



<https://agsiw.org/electoral-law-sparks-debate-over-qatari-citizenship-and-political-rights/>



The Qatari Constitution stipulates essential criteria for those aspiring to hold ministerial positions, one of which is the necessity of possessing original Qatari nationality. This provision is encapsulated in the statement, «No one shall assume a Ministerial Post save a person of an original Qatari nationality» ("The Constitution of the State of Qatar", p. 22). Such a requirement underscores the importance the state places on ensuring that high-ranking government officials have a deep-rooted connection to the nation. This constitutional clause aims to preserve national identity and ensure loyalty towards the state, intending to maintain a cohesive government structure that is intimately aligned with Qatari values and interests.

However, the stipulation for Qatari nationality in ministerial appointments has significant implications for political participation and representation. By limiting these positions to those with original Qatari nationality, the Constitution effectively excludes a substantial portion of the population, including long-term residents and expatriates, from participating in the highest echelons of governance. This restriction raises questions about inclusivity and diversity within the government, potentially limiting the range of perspectives and ideas that inform policy-making. Such limitations might also hinder the country's ability to fully utilize the talents and expertise of its diverse population, which could otherwise contribute to a more dynamic and representative governance structure.

The restriction to original Qatari nationals in ministerial roles also impacts the broader discourse on citizenship rights and political engagement in Qatar. While the Constitution provides a framework for governance, the exclusionary nature of ministerial

appointments could be seen as a barrier to achieving equitable political participation. This criterion reflects a tension between maintaining a sovereign national identity and the call for broader political inclusivity. The challenge lies in balancing these aspects to foster a governance model that is both faithful to national traditions and responsive to the evolving demographic landscape. Addressing these issues is crucial for enhancing citizen trust and fostering a more participative political environment.



<https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/09/09/qatar-election-law-exposes-discriminatory-citizenship>

The requirement for ministerial candidates to possess original Qatari nationality, as articulated in the Qatari Constitution, serves as a significant filter in the political landscape, limiting ministerial roles to those with deep-rooted national ties. This provision, highlighted in the constitutional text, "No one shall assume a Ministerial Post save a person of an original Qatari nationality" ("The Constitution of the State of Qatar", p. 22), ensures that those in powerful positions are inherently aligned with the country's historical and cultural values. While this requirement seeks to safeguard

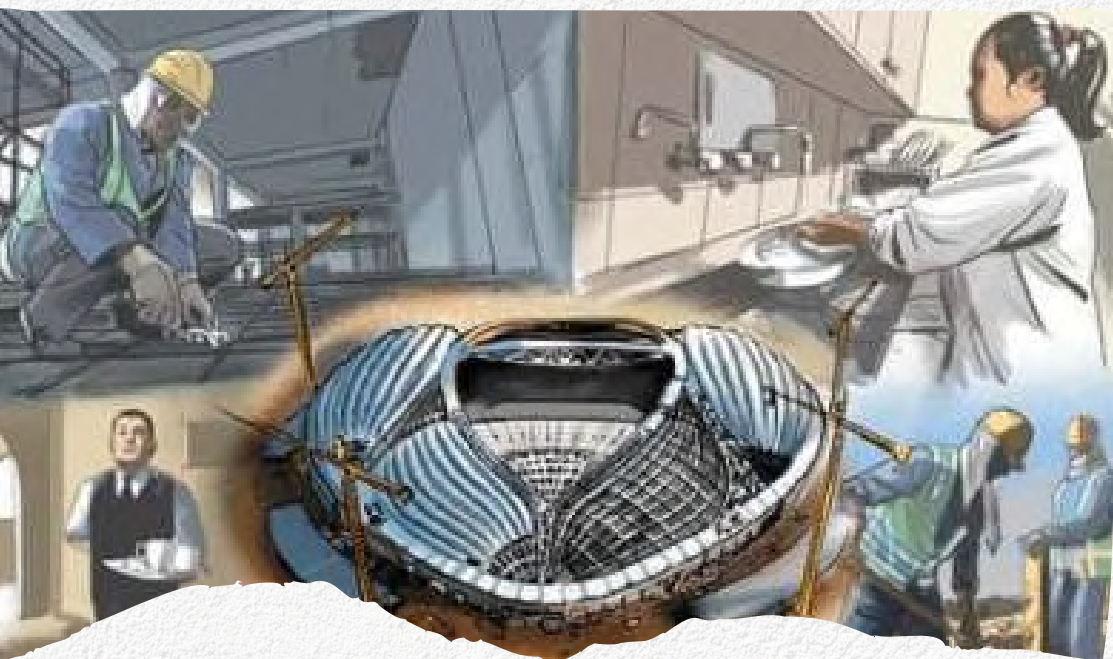
national identity and loyalty, it inadvertently restricts political participation by excluding a large segment of the population, including expatriates and long-term residents, thus creating a homogenous political environment.

The exclusion of non-original Qatari nationals from ministerial positions poses significant challenges to political representation and inclusivity. This constitutional stipulation means that the diverse voices and perspectives that could potentially enrich the political discourse are systematically sidelined. Consequently, the governance structure may become insular, lacking the innovative ideas and diverse viewpoints that could arise from a broader pool of candidates. Such a restrictive policy potentially stifles the dynamism that a varied leadership could bring to the government, limiting the state's ability to adapt to changing socio-economic landscapes and reducing the overall effectiveness of governance.

Moreover, this restriction on ministerial appointments underscores a broader tension within the framework of citizenship rights and political engagement in Qatar. The constitutionally enshrined requirement for original Qatari nationality in high governmental roles creates a dichotomy between preserving national sovereignty and embracing a more inclusive governance model. The challenge for Qatar lies in reconciling these opposing forces to build a political environment that is both representative of its diverse populace and true to its national identity. Addressing this issue is critical for fostering citizen trust, enhancing political engagement, and ultimately constructing a governance system that is resilient and responsive to the needs of all its constituents.

VII.

International Commitments and Domestic Policies



The ratification of international treaties by Qatar, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), marks a significant step in aligning national laws with global human rights standards. However, Qatar's approach to these treaties is marked by selective acceptance and notable reservations. For example, in 2018, Qatar ratified the ICCPR, a key international human rights instrument, but notably excluded certain provisions that are critical to advancing comprehensive human rights protections. This selective ratification raises questions about the extent to which Qatar is committed to fully embracing international norms, particularly those related to gender equality and workers' rights.

The reservations maintained by Qatar highlight ongoing tensions between international human rights norms and domestic policies. Despite ratifying the ICCPR, Qatar explicitly rejected protections related to gender equality and the right of workers to unionize. «Qatar ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 2018, while rejecting some critical treaty protections including on gender equality, workers' rights to unionize» (Keita et al., p. 10). These reservations suggest a reluctance to adopt measures that might challenge existing societal and legal structures, which could hinder the advancement of equal rights and labor freedoms within the country.

Such reservations have significant implications for domestic governance and the realization of constitutional rights in Qatar. By maintaining reservations on key issues like gender equality and workers' rights, Qatar potentially undermines the integrity of its constitutional commitments. The inability or unwillingness to fully integrate international standards into domestic law may also affect Qatar's global reputation as a state that upholds human rights.

The challenge lies in reconciling these reservations with the aspirational goals of the Qatari Constitution, which seeks to promote justice and equality for all citizens. Addressing these discrepancies is crucial for fostering a just society that is in harmony with both national and international human rights mandates.

The ratification of international treaties by Qatar, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), signifies a noteworthy attempt to align its national laws with international human rights standards. However, the state's selective acceptance and significant reservations upon ratification highlight a cautious approach to fully integrating these global norms into its domestic legal framework. For instance, Qatar's exclusion of essential provisions related to gender equality and workers' rights from the ICCPR is indicative of a broader reluctance to embrace changes that may disrupt entrenched social and legal conventions (Keita et al., p. 10).



<https://menarights.org/en/articles/qatars-human-rights-record-examined-un-member-states-universal-periodic-review>

This selective ratification strategy poses critical questions regarding Qatar's genuine commitment to advancing comprehensive human rights protections, especially those that challenge existing societal norms.

The maintained reservations by Qatar underscore a persistent conflict between international human rights expectations and domestic policies. By explicitly rejecting treaty protections related to gender equality and the right of workers to unionize, Qatar reveals a preference for preserving current societal structures over adopting transformative international measures (Keita et al., p. 10). Such reservations not only impede the progress of equal rights and labor freedoms within the nation but also reflect a broader hesitance to shift away from traditional frameworks that might otherwise promote social equity. This reluctance could potentially hinder Qatar's ability to meet its constitutional aspirations of justice and equality, as well as affect its standing as a nation committed to human rights on the global stage.

The implications of Qatar's reservations extend beyond international perceptions and directly impact domestic governance and the realization of constitutional rights. By maintaining reservations on pivotal issues like gender equality and workers' rights, Qatar risks undermining the integrity of its constitutional commitments, which aim to foster justice and equality among its citizens. This dissonance between international obligations and national practices presents a significant challenge for Qatar as it seeks to harmonize its domestic laws with international standards. The resolution of these discrepancies is not just essential for improving Qatar's global reputation but is also crucial for building a society that is equitable and just, in line with both national aspirations and international human rights frameworks.

VIII.

Implications of Constitutional Breaches



The Qatari Constitution serves as the foundational legal framework that defines the governance and societal structure of Qatar. It delineates the rights and duties of both the state and its citizens, aiming to create a balanced and equitable society. However, breaches of constitutional articles can severely undermine the fundamental principles of governance, leading to a decline in the state's integrity and eroding citizen trust. One critical area where constitutional provisions are pivotal is in the powers vested in the Emir. The Emir holds significant authority, including the ability to declare martial law during exceptional circumstances. "The Emir may, by a decree, declare Martial Laws in the country in the event of exceptional cases specified by the law; and in such cases, he may take all urgent necessary measures to counter any threat that undermine the safety of the State, the integrity of its territories or the security of its people and interests or obstruct the organs of the State from performing their duties" ("The Constitution of the State of Qatar", p. 12). This concentration of power can potentially disrupt the balance of governance if not carefully regulated and can lead to systemic breaches of constitutional rights.

The role of the legislative body, particularly the Al-Shoura Council, is crucial in maintaining checks and balances on the executive powers of the Emir. The Qatari Constitution grants the Al-Shoura Council the right to express its concerns over public matters and seek justification from the Government when necessary. "Al-Shoura Council shall have the right to express to the Government its interest in public matters. If the Government is unable to comply with such interest, it must give to the Council the reasons for that" ("The Constitution of the State of Qatar", p. 20). However, the efficacy of the Al-Shoura Council in exercising its legislative



potential is challenged by the limitations imposed on its authority. These constraints restrict the Council's ability to hold the executive accountable, thereby weakening the constitutional provisions designed to foster transparency and public participation in governance.

https://qatarlawyersassociation.qa/qatar_constitution.html



The erosion of constitutional guarantees not only affects the structural integrity of the state but also impairs citizens' trust in the government. When constitutional breaches occur, such as in the arbitrary exercise of martial law or through inadequate legislative oversight by the Al-Shoura Council, the foundational principles of accountability and justice are compromised. This results in a governance system that struggles to maintain legitimacy and citizen confidence. For Qatar to move towards a more just society, it must ensure that constitutional rights are fully respected and that all governmental actions are aligned with the principles of transparency and accountability. This requires a concerted effort to empower legislative bodies like the Al-Shoura Council and to uphold the checks and balances envisioned by the Constitution, thereby paving the way for a governance model that truly reflects the aspirations of its citizens.

The Qatari Constitution, which serves as the bedrock of the nation's legal and governance framework, is designed to promote a balanced and equitable society. However, certain constitutional provisions, particularly those granting extensive powers to the Emir, pose challenges to this objective. The Emir's ability to "declare Martial Laws in the country in the event of exceptional cases specified by

the law" underscores the concentration of executive power that can potentially sideline other governance mechanisms designed to check and balance such authority ("The Constitution of the State of Qatar", p. 12). This concentration of power, if unchecked, threatens to disrupt the intended balance of governance, potentially leading to systemic breaches of constitutional rights and thereby undermining the state's integrity.

The legislative framework, notably the Al-Shoura Council, is intended to serve as a counterbalance to executive authority, ensuring that governance is transparent and accountable. According to the Qatari Constitution, "Al-Shoura Council shall have the right to express to the Government its interest in public matters" ("The Constitution of the State of Qatar", p. 20). However, the efficacy of this legislative body is often constrained by the limitations placed on its authority, which restricts its ability to effectively hold the executive accountable. Such constraints hinder the Council's role in fostering transparency and public participation in governance, which are essential for maintaining citizen trust and the state's integrity.

The erosion of constitutional guarantees, such as those meant to ensure accountability and justice, not only affects the structural integrity of the state but also impairs citizens' trust in their government. When breaches occur, either through the arbitrary exercise of martial law or inadequate legislative oversight, the fundamental principles of governance are compromised. The path to restoring citizen confidence and the integrity of the state lies in empowering legislative bodies like the Al-Shoura Council. By reinforcing the checks and balances envisioned by the Constitution and ensuring that governmental actions align with principles of transparency and accountability, Qatar can work towards a governance model that truly reflects the aspirations of its citizens, paving the way for a more just and equitable society.



IX.

Outlined violations of each of The Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar



The Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar 0 / 2004

NUMBER OF ARTICLES: 150

TABLE OF CONTENT

PART 1

The State and the Basis of its Rule

ARTICLE 1

Qatar is an independent sovereign Arab State. Its religion is Islam, and the Shari'a Law shall be the principal source of its legislation. Its political system is democratic. The Arabic Language shall be its official language. The people of Qatar are a part of the Arab nation.

In this article, it violated the Shari'a law by distributing state funds to selective groups and by inducing sale of alcohol in several venues in Qatar, from the Airport, hotels, and restaurants.

Its political system is not democratic, as there is no voice of any party allowed to object to any rule, individuals detained for expressing their opinions

ARTICLE 2

The capital of the State is Doha City; the capital may be transferred to any other location by law. The State shall exercise sovereignty on its own territory and may neither relinquish this sovereignty nor cede any part of its territory.

Violated this article when part of Doha was ceded to American and Turkish bases established in Qatar for the purpose of enforcing unjust rule over the citizens

ARTICLE 3

The Law shall specify the flag, emblem, decorations and badges of the State, and the National Anthem.

This article was violated as the national anthem oath has been violated in its every meaning, whereby the national anthem calls for respect of our forefathers and the current ruling has overthrown them unlawfully, rendered our state “enemy” to its neighbours and not “doves of peace”, our country blamed for financing terrorism and not “warriors of sacrifice” as mentioned in our anthem. Lastly, ‘Qatar will always be free, by the spirit of the loyal’, Qatar has not been free seen the “loyal” turned against their own

ARTICLE 4

The Law shall determine the financial and banking systems of the State and specify its official currency.

The law has not determined the financial and banking systems, selective individuals have constantly changed the directives to fit their agenda, and several funds were embezzled without strict punishment and investigation

ARTICLE 5

The State shall preserve its independence, sovereignty, territorial safety and integrity, security and stability, and shall defend itself against aggression.

Violation of this article as the State did not preserve, it did not defend itself against aggression, the state's authorities imposed such aggression against its own citizens, by detaining and exiling many of them in the directive of pleasing the unlawful.

ARTICLE 6

The State shall respect international charters and conventions and shall strive to implement all international agreements, charters and conventions to which it is party.

Violations of this article as the State authorities violated the international charters and conventions in protecting and upholding human rights

ARTICLE 7

The foreign policy of the State is based on the principles of strengthening international peace and security by means of encouraging peaceful resolution of international disputes, supporting the right of peoples to self-determination, not interfering in the domestic affairs of other states, and cooperating with all peace-loving nations.

This article was violated as state authorities financed a state-owned News agency that was directed to instigated chaos in the region and its foreign policy was not based on the principles of strengthening international peace and security, rather it contributed in creating and fueling enemies to the state. Furthermore, several neighbouring states and other countries around the world, have all indicated the interference of the State authorities in their domestic affairs

ARTICLE 8

The rule of the State is hereditary in the family of Al-Thani and in the line of the male descendants of Hamad Bin Khalifa Bin Hamad Bin Abdullah Bin Jassim.

The rule shall be inherited by the son appointed as Crown Prince by the Emir. In the event that there is no such heir, the prerogatives of rule shall pass to the member of the family named by the Emir as Crown Prince, and his male descendants shall inherit such rule.

The provisions regarding the rule of the State and the accession shall be determined by legislation that shall be issued within a year from the date that this Constitution shall come into force. The present Law shall have the power of the Constitution.

This article is a direct violation of the law, as it has been directed to protect the interests of one side and neglecting the rights of all other ruling family members and their equal rights. The provisions regarding the rule of the state and the accession were not issued within a year from the date of this constitution, hence rendering this entire article in direct violation to the principle of the rule in the family of Al Thani

ARTICLE 9

The Emir shall, by an Emiri Order, appoint a Crown Prince after consultation with members of the Ruling Family and wise people (Ahal Alhalwalagd) in the State. The Crown Prince must be a Muslim born to a Qatari Muslim mother.

Direct violation of this Article, as the imposed “Emir” has initially enforced himself on the rule and has not consulted any members of the ruling family and its wise people in the state. Rather the naming of the Crown prince derived from the decision from Selective individuals in Power, who removed the eldest heirs from the list and imposed their own children to the state

ARTICLE 10

The Crown Prince, on his appointment, shall take the following oath: -

I,....., do solemnly swear by Almighty Allah to respect the Shari'a Law, the Constitution and the Laws thereof, maintain the independence of the State and safeguard its territorial integrity, defend the freedom and interests of its people, and be loyal to the State and the Emir.

Violations of this article as the Crown prince then who has overthrown his father and hence violating the oath of being loyal to the state and the Emir.

Instigating a hunt against the previous late Emir Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, by claiming that he embezzled billions of state funds and issuing arrest warrant in his name.

Furthermore, violation of this article as the Shari'a law has been violated by allowing the sale and use of Alcohol within the State, hence violating the Shari'a law at its core and furthermore by exploitation of family inheritance constrained to selective individuals

ARTICLE 11

The Crown Prince shall assume the powers and discharge the functions of the Emir on his behalf during the Emir's absence from the country, or in the event of temporary unavoidable circumstances.

Violation of this article as the crown prince in both instances has not assumed the powers and discharged the functions of the Emir, he has deposed and enforced judgements on the past Emir

ARTICLE 12

The Emir may, by an Emiri Order, delegate to the Crown Prince the exercise of some of his powers and the discharge of such aspects of his functions as are deemed necessary. In this event, the Crown Prince shall preside over the sessions of the Council of Ministers whenever he is in attendance.

The current imposed “Emir” has not also delegate or announced a “Crown Prince”, hence this article has not been met and as indicated in the “Washington institute for Near East Policy”, that Selective individuals in Power will exert all powers available to them to assure that they makes the choice of the next Crown Prince to be, and their main directives is to choose someone whose maternal links are far from the Al Thani Family members.

ARTICLE 13

Subject to the provisions of the two preceding Articles, and when it is not possible to delegate powers to the Crown Prince, the Emir may, by an Emiri Order, designate a deputy from the Ruling Family to discharge such other of his powers and functions as the Emir so determines. Where the person who has been so designated holds a post or performs a function in any institution, the same person shall cease to discharge the duties of that post or function during his deputation for the Emir. The Deputy Emir shall, as soon as he is so designated, take before the Emir the same oath as is taken by the Crown Prince.

Violation of this article as Selective individuals in Power has limited the activities of the deputy, assuring that such individual does not perform effectively as to enable the control over the State until she concludes their next successor

ARTICLE 14

There shall be established by Emiri Resolution a council named the Council of the Ruling Family (CRF). The Emir shall appoint the members of the CRF from among the members of the Ruling Family.

Council of the Ruling Family was never established, briefly initiated but immediately disintegrated as to ensure there is no power that may overrule the current ruling. Detaining and exiling several members of the Al Thani Family who objected to the fact of not having a family council overlooking the affairs of the family, the State and the ruling. Such enforced injustice by Selective individuals in Power as to assure they have control over the ruling by themselves

ARTICLE 15

The CRF shall appoint the successor who should fill the vacancy of the position of Emir in the event of his demise or should he become totally incapacitated and unable to discharge his duties. Following an in camera joint session, the Council of Ministers and the Shura Council shall announce the vacancy and appoint the Crown Prince the Emir of the State.

Violation of this article, as the preceding article has never been implemented, hence rendering this article as absolute

ARTICLE 16

Where the Crown Prince, at the time he is named Emir of the State, is younger than 18 years of age according to the Gregorian calendar, the responsibility of government shall be conferred upon a Regency Council to be appointed by the CRF.

The Regency Council shall be composed of a chairman and not fewer than three nor more than five members. The chairman and the majority of members shall be from the Ruling Family.

Violation of this article as the no member of the ruling family have been named and the council of the ruling family was never established to overlook this article and to assure that at that time there will be a Regency Council that can proceed with their duty, yet another article violated to protect the cause and directives of Selective individuals in Power

ARTICLE 17

The financial emoluments of the Emir, as well as funds allocated for gifts and assistance shall be determined by a resolution issued annually by the Emir.

Violation of this article, as the basis of this article at first is a violation of the principle of the law internationally, as to how can an individual makes his own decision as to his financial emoluments without joint decision by the ruling family members acknowledgement, furthermore, such article allows several violations to be committed against the rights and inheritance of the ruling family. In its basic principle, this article is in violation to the Shari'a law, and such resolution was never released to the public annually and never brought to the attention of the ruling family members.

PART 2

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIETY

ARTICLE 18

Justice, benevolence, freedom, equality and high moral standards are core values of the Qatari society.

Violations of this article has been imposed on several fronts:

- Justice has never been served, and evidence to that is the several reports issued by the United Nations indicating how the public prosecutor has manipulated the law to serve the interests of several parties.
- Benevolence has never been practiced has the current ruling was taken by force by overthrowing family members and practicing for their self-interests
- Freedom was never protected as several ruling family members have been detained and exiled from the State as to ensure this unjust rule to persist
- Equality has never been practiced as most entities in the State are owned, managed, or controlled by Selective individuals in Power, their close family, relatives and partners.

High moral Standards have never been exercised as till date it is evident as to how the state is managed and how Selective individuals in Power imposes their injustice over the citizens, the worldwide recognized High Moral Standards are Autonomy, Justice, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence and Fidelity, such standards that have been violated at its core

ARTICLE 19

The State shall safeguard the foundations of the society and ensure security, stability and equal opportunities for all citizens.

Violation of this article has the foundation of the society has been corroded because Selective individuals in Power and selective individuals has destructed the security and stability of citizens by enforcing rulings that are beneficial for one side, extracting all opportunities to be diverted to one direction, serving their interests

ARTICLE 20

The State shall strive to reinforce the spirit of national unity, solidarity, and fraternity among all citizens.

Violations of this article, as the State authorities has created a huge gap between its citizens, by imposing several unjust laws against selective citizens, Al Ghuffran were stripped from their citizenships for their loyalty, Al Murra were prevented to contribute to the recent Shura Council, Al Thani's were detained and exiled for standing for what is righteous. The State authorities did not strive to reinforce the spirit of national unity, solidarity, and fraternity among all citizens, in contrary, it assured that its citizens are not united by always creating confusion, conflicts and gap between its citizens

ARTICLE 21

The family is the basis of society. A Qatari family is founded on religion, ethics and patriotism. The Law shall regulate as necessary to protect the family, support its structure, strengthen its ties and protect mothers, children and the elderly.

Violations of this article as the law was exploited to serve the benefit of Selective individuals in Power and their counterparts, enforcing injustice and not protecting families, neither supporting its structure.

ARTICLE 22

The State shall provide care for the young and protect them from corruption, exploitation, and the evils of physical, mental and spiritual neglect. The State shall also create circumstances conducive to the development of their abilities in all fields based on a sound education.

Violation of this article as documented by several United Nations report, wtheireby the state did not provide the efficient care for the young and did not protect them from corruption, exploitation, and the evils of physical, mental, and spiritual neglect. Education was not provided, many state citizens are unable to afford schooling for their children, education has been monetized for the sole benefit of Selective individuals in Power and their family, who since their control over the educational sector, rendered it as a monopolized market for generating wealth, such sector that also was violated furttheir by allowing former attorney general Ali bin Fetais al marri in owning and chairing several international schools, exploited as a vehicle to embezzle funds from the state to abroad

ARTICLE 23

The State shall foster public health, provide the means of prevention of disease and epidemics, and promote their cure in accordance with the Law.

Violation of this article as Selective individuals in Power have also privatized this sector and exploited several state funds and resources, costing the state 500% more than normal budget, expensed towards projects that have not been built to cater for the health of its citizens, but to provide money generating scheme for

Selective individuals in Power and their relatives, several health institutions in the State have been enforced to bankruptcy, leaving monopolized space for Selective individuals in Power's entities only

ARTICLE 24

The State shall foster, preserve and help disseminate the sciences, arts and national cultural heritage, and shall encourage scientific research.

Violation of this article as these sectors have been exploited to extract funds from the State, first by building establishments that costs the state billions, over 700% higher than any comparable projects worldwide and as well not monitoring the expenditure of state funds towards such projects. Cultural heritage was exploited to purchase meaningless artifacts, providing a fictitious base to facilitate commissions and embezzlement

ARTICLE 25

Education is one of the basic pillars of social progress. The State shall ensure, foster and promote education.

Violation of this article, as Education was transformed from a free education to all citizens to one of the highest educational fees worldwide, not taking into account that most citizens are unable to afford such platform and preventing over 90% of the foreign resident's access to education.

ARTICLE 26

Ownership, capital and employment constitute the foundation of the social structure of the State; the same are individual rights with a social function and they shall be regulated by the Law.

Violations of this article, as most ownership, capital and employment are controlled by the directives of Selective individuals in Power, imposing a structure that fits their agenda, violating the individual rights for a normal social function, hence exploiting the law to impose such structure

ARTICLE 27

Private property is inviolable; no citizen shall be deprived of his/their property except where deemed necessary in the public interest and in the cases prescribed by the Law and in the manner stated therein, provided that the person concerned is fairly compensated.

Violations of this article, as several citizens have been deprived from their properties and transferring such assets to Selective individuals in Power and their children, exploiting the law through enforcing directive of seizing properties for public interests and then the properties are registered in personal names after a certain calculated period

ARTICLE 28

The State shall guarantee freedom of economic enterprise on the basis of social justice and balanced cooperation between private and public activity in order to achieve socio-economic development, increase production, ensure public welfare, raise the standard

of living and provide job opportunities in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Violation of this article, as the state authorities have clearly violated the basis of the law by allowing state officials to own, manage and partner in economic enterprises, restraining movement for the citizens, and exploiting their positions in passing on ministerial decisions favouring their companies over the public, hence imposing a destructive balance on the socio-economic development of the state

ARTICLE 29

Natural wealth and its resources are the property of the State, which shall preserve and exploit them in the best way possible in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Violation of this article, as state natural wealth and resources have been exploited to advance personal agendas, resulting in individuals' private net worth exceeding billions in comparison with other family members and citizens, whereby several state authorities have been exposed for their purchases of billions worth of assets worldwide. Furthermore, state wealth and resources were not preserved as it was exploited by Selective individuals in Power to impose initiation of projects that cost the state 700% more than any project comparable worldwide

ARTICLE 30

The employee/employer relationship shall be based on the ideals of social justice and shall be regulated by the Law.

Violations of this article, as this relationship was based on a law that violates the minimum standards of human rights worldwide

ARTICLE 31

The State shall encourage investment and shall provide the necessary regulatory framework to create a stable economic environment.

Violations of this article as the state authorities restricted such investments to be concluded only through a network of companies owned by Selective individuals in Power and other state officials, enforcing the priority of taking control over all investments to the state. Resulting in a feeble economic environment that is controlled by one party and is sustained by government funding only, which alternatively is not a sound and durable economic environment

ARTICLE 32

The Law shall regulate State loans.

Violations of this article, as State loans have been imposed on the state and its citizens, without prior consent or proper feasibility of where and how such loans will be utilized or expensed, rather indebting the state and its citizens only to advance the personal benefits of Selective individuals in Power and their counterparts

ARTICLE 33

The State shall conserve the environment and the natural balance thereof in order to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development for all generations.

Violation of this article as state officials only conserved the environment to assure that their own families are provided for, by providing them with education and health abroad at the expense of the state. Distributing assets and inheritance of the Al Thani family to selective members close to the current authorities and prohibiting the others from asking for their rights.

PART 3

PUBLIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES

ARTICLE 34

Citizens shall be equal in terms of public rights and duties.

Violation of this article as Citizens are not equal in any terms even public rights or duties. The rights are being distributed to selective members close to Selective individuals in Power only. By restricting the rule to a certain heir and not the family is in its entirety a direct violation of the equal rights of the family members and by imposing injustice on selective citizens because of their loyalty is another violation of citizens' rights and by detaining and exiling many others is also a direct violation of their rights

ARTICLE 35

All persons are equal before the Law and there shall be no discrimination whatsoever on grounds of gender, race, language or religion.

Violation of this article, as the state authorities have imposed a gradient differentiation between citizens, implanted to create chaos and confusion amongst citizens and such discrimination was established based on personal judgement that is obscured to serve the interest and purpose of Selective individuals in Power alone

ARTICLE 36

Personal freedom shall be guaranteed, and no person may be arrested, detained or searched, neither may his freedom of residence and mobility be restricted, save under the provisions of the Law. No person may be subjected to torture or any degrading treatment, and torture shall be deemed a crime punishable by Law.

This is one of the articles that not only was violated but was also used as a technique to impose several injustices on citizens. State officials as directed by Selective individuals in Power's requests, imposed several manipulative acts to restrict the freedom of citizens of the state, by arresting them without any cause, detaining them without any crime committed or even any official claims made against them. This article and the "Guarantee" that was stated was the complete opposite, whereby torture, degrading treatment, detention and many other violations were used as methods of enforcing the citizens to succumb to demands or orders of state officials

ARTICLE 37

The sanctity of the individual's privacy shall be inviolable, and therefore interference in a person's privacy, family affairs, home or correspondence, or any other act of interference that may demean or defame a person, shall not be allowed, save as permitted by the provisions stipulated in the Law.

Violation of this article as Selective individuals in Power and several state officials not only violated the sanctity of citizens' privacy but as well interfered in their family affairs, homes and imposing injustice on them. Targeted several of Al Thani family members by defaming

them without any evidence to impose on them to either follow their directives or face the wrath of injustice

ARTICLE 38

No citizen shall be exiled from or denied re-entry to the country.

This article was violated at its core, several international organizations have documented not only one but thousands of citizens who have been exiled and denied re-entry to the state. Turning the State of Qatar as their own privatized estate, exiling whoever is against their injustice. Rendering a State that was built on the notion of embracing its citizens and anyone who seeks the country, to a state that controlled by unjust ruling imposing exile on its citizens

ARTICLE 39

An accused person is presumed innocent until convicted before a court of law, wherein the necessary guarantees of the right of self-defence are secured.

This article was violated as the basis of justice in Qatar has been compromised, whereby the public prosecution denies the defendant the right to defend himself, imposing control over the judges and lawyers, enforcing them to pass on judgements that complies with their agenda. United Nations has documented 33 judges resigning from their posts in Qatar and whereby a UN special rapporteur indicated that citizens or other nationals are not provided with the due process for the right of self-defence which are not secured nor guaranteed as stipulated in this article

ARTICLE 40

No crime and no punishment shall apply, save as prescribed by the Law, and the criminal laws shall have no retrospective effect (Nullumcrimen, nullapoena sine praevia legepoenali). Punishment is personal to the offender such that sentences are non-transferrable and inalienable.

No provisions of the criminal Code shall have retrospective effect. However, it may be stipulated otherwise by a majority of two-thirds of the Shura Council in the case of non-criminal provisions.

Violation of this article as entire tribe has been punished for the acts of selective individuals who only crime was to be loyal to their Emir, as stipulated by the constitutional laws, and the party who unlawfully overthrew his father was the party that claimed the right to imposed punishment on citizens for their loyalty, punishment that propagated to the roots of the entire tribe.

Similar violations of this article also extended to the ruling family members and their direct family members, whomever may have had an objection to the injustice of the current state officials, these individuals were detained, tortured, exiled or to the least defamed to prevent them or their close family members to have all the retrospective effect of their judgements

ARTICLE 41

Qatari nationality and the rules governing it shall be prescribed by law, and the same shall have a similar power to that of the Constitution.

Violations of this article was committed by the State Authorities when they have bypassed the law to issue Qatari nationality to individuals who have no lineage to the Qatari society. Individuals provided with Qatari nationality to serve as a private militia for these corrupted state authorities, seeking the protection from paid mercenaries.

ARTICLE 42

The State shall ensure the right of citizens to vote and to be elected in accordance with the Law.

Violation of this article was exemplar in the recent Shura Council vote and candidacy, whereby restrictions were applied to several citizens and interfering in the democracy. Imposing a preset agenda of candidate gathered from previously employed government employees

ARTICLE 43

The taxation system shall be founded on the principles of social justice and taxes may not henceforth be levied save as prescribed by law.

Violation of this article as such system is only applicable to the citizens and not to the authorities who are claiming benefits beyond what the law provides them.

ARTICLE 44

The right of citizens to assemble in public is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Violation of this article is documented in several reports worldwide, whereby the state authorities denied the right to assemble in public and impose a structure of laws that restricts such freedom.

ARTICLE 45

The right of citizens to establish associations is guaranteed under the conditions and circumstances set out in the Law.

Violation of this article is documented in several reports worldwide, whereby the state authorities denied the right of citizens to establish associations and imposed a structure of laws that restricts such freedom.

ARTICLE 46

Individuals have the right to communicate with public authorities.

Violation of this article, as individuals who have tried to communicate with authorities have either faced a challenge of obtaining their attention towards several critical matters, or the citizens were faced with a manipulated claims against them to enforce them to denounce in such communication

ARTICLE 47

Freedom of expression of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed under the conditions and circumstances set forth in the Law.

Violation of this article, citizens have been restricted from expression of opinion and any scientific research has been monopolized and constrained to Selective individuals in Power and the entities she controls

ARTICLE 48

Freedom of the press and media shall be guaranteed in accordance with the Law.

Violation of this article, as freedom of the press is only limited to praising of these corrupted state authorities, anything beyond that is prohibited, and if citizens try to express their opinion through use of social medias, they are detained promptly and enforced to wipe out their comments. Furthermore, the state authorities have imposed full control on state media and private media in the State

ARTICLE 49

All citizens have the right to education, and the State shall endeavour to make general education compulsory and free of charge in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the State.

Violation of this article, as documented and evidenced by the United Nations, education has been monopolized in the state for the benefit of Selective individuals in Power and imposing extensive fees that is not affordable to the citizens.

ARTICLE 50

Freedom to practice religious rites shall be guaranteed to all persons in accordance with the Law and the requirements of the maintenance of public order and morality.

Violation of this article, as religious rites are restricted and public order and morality have been exploited to serve the purpose and benefit of the state authorities

ARTICLE 51

The right of inheritance shall be maintained and governed by Shari'a Law.

Violation of this article as the state authorities have exercised a process that is in violation to the Shari'a law, distributing inheritance of the Al Thani Family members to selective individuals, restricting other members from attaining their righteous ownership of their inheritance

ARTICLE 52

Every person who is a legal resident of the State of Qatar shall enjoy the protection of his person and property in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Violation of this article, as it is limited to the plead of allegiance to the corrupted state authorities. Evidence to that is the violation of human rights committed against many "legal resident", be it migrant workers who have been exploited for the benefit of corrupted state authorities, children who perished in a fire in a mall owned by Selective individuals in Power, or even Australian women who have been violated at the Hamad international airport, all these acted violated this article that presumably protects "person and property" in accordance with the provisions of the law, rather it violated person and property

ARTICLE 53

Defending the country is the duty of every citizen.

Violation of this article, as it penalized citizens who were loyal to the previous Emir who was unlawfully deposed by his own son, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, who was overthrown by Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani. Detaining, torturing, and exiling anyone who stood defending his country. This article has been set with limitations to defend the interests of Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, under the control of Selective individuals in Power.

ARTICLE 54

A public post is a national service. Those persons who perform public roles/duties shall at all times act in the public interest.

Violation of this article, as clearly and evidently proven throughout the past decades, public roles/duties were exploited to serve the interests of the state officials, at the expense of the citizens and imposing injustice towards anyone who opposes their acts.

ARTICLE 55

Public funds are inviolable, and their protection shall be the duty of everyone in accordance with the Law.

Violation of this article as the state authorities have exploited public funds and prevented citizens from questioning state authorities. Evidence to such is the accumulation of wealth attained by Selective individuals in Power, exceeding 15 Billion US Dollars, which is higher than any surplus the government ever recorded for itself in history

ARTICLE 56

Public confiscation of property is prohibited. Private property confiscation is only by the courts and in cases specified by the Law.

Violation of this article, several evidence and witnesses available to prove that properties were forcefully confiscated to be exploited by Selective individuals in Power and their relatives, enforcing citizens to hand over property or land they have interests in, if citizens denied them the right, they would confiscate the land under the pretence of “national interests” and then register the land in their own name

ARTICLE 57

Respect for the Constitution, compliance with the laws issued by the Public Authorities, abiding by the requirements of public order and public decorum, and observing national traditions and deep-rooted customs are duties of all who reside in the State of Qatar or enter its territory.

Violation of this article, public authorities have disturbed the public order by changing the national traditions, replacing them with “modernized” traditions that do not reflect the deep-rooted customs and duties that has resided in State of Qatar for hundreds of years. Such modernized tradition that is instigated by Selective individuals in Power, trying to change the fabric and identity of Qataris, such is reflective in our schools’ programs, building, hospitals, and citizens

ARTICLE 58

The extradition of political refugees is prohibited, and the Law shall determine the conditions for the granting of political asylum.

Violation of this article as the state authorities exploited the process of providing haven for terrorists and extremists in the state, using these corrupted individuals to fuel further chaos in the region as claimed by several governmental bodies around the world

PART 4

ORGANIZATION OF POWERS

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 59

The people are the source of power, and they shall exercise the same in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Violation of this article, as the source of power have been restricted to Selective individuals in Power, who enforced Sheikh Hamad to depose of his father to obtain control over the state, alternatively enforcing Sheikh Hamad to denounce his powers to his son Sheikh Tamim, who is not his first-born heir

ARTICLE 60

The system of government is based on the separation of powers and their collaboration in the manner specified in this Constitution.

Violation of this article, as the government has not implemented such separation of powers, rather employed such power to enforce an unjust ruling over the citizens of the state

ARTICLE 61

Legislative authority shall be vested in the Shura Council as prescribed in this Constitution.

Violation of this article as the legislative authority was under the control of the state authority for over two decades and after a long overdue waiting process for a proper shura council, the candidates are preselected from the previous government employees, most notable of them all is Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, the former attorney general who has been exposed for his corruptive acts in Qatar and around the world

ARTICLE 62

Executive authority shall be vested in the Emir, and he shall be assisted by the Council of Ministers as specified in this Constitution.

Violation of this article as the Executive authorities have been constrained in the hands of Selective individuals in Power, as defined by international media and governmental statement worldwide, Selective individuals in Power is in control of the previous and current Emir, placing themselves as the central power

ARTICLE 63

Judicial Authority shall be vested in the courts of law as prescribed in this Constitution; and judgments of the court shall be pronounced in the name of the Emir.

Violation of this article as the Judicial authorities have been under the control of the Attorney General, enforcing preset judgements and violating the basis of human rights. United Nations reports are self-clarified in this part

CHAPTER II: THE EMIR

ARTICLE 64

The Emir is the head of state. His person shall be inviolable, and he must be respected by all.

Violation of this article, as the previous Emirs have not complied to this specific article, whereby Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani deposed his cousin Emir Sheikh Ahmed Bin Ali Al Thani, and Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani deposed his own father and followed by Sheikh Tamim overtaking the Emirship as per order of Selective individuals in Power. Hence the statement in this article as to the Emir as person as being inviolable and he must be respected by all is not reflected in the last 3 generations of Emirs

ARTICLE 65

The Emir is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He shall supervise the same with the assistance of the Defence Council under his direct authority. The said Council shall be constituted by an Emiri Resolution, which will also determine the functions thereof.

Violation of this article, as the Emir has subcontracted such forces to the United States and Turkey, rendering the local armed forces depleted by the expenses being directed to these external foreign forces, taking advantage of the state's wealth and resources, not to protect the state, but to protect their position of enforcement over the state and its citizens.

ARTICLE 66

The Emir shall represent the State internally and externally, and in all international relations.

Violation of this article as the Emir did not always represent the state internally and externally, whereby selective individuals in Power portrayed themselves as an authority of the state, meeting international delegations internally and externally, posing themselves as one of the decision makers over the affairs of the State. An individual that has no authority and no justification to represent the state in any affairs.

ARTICLE 67

The Emir shall discharge the following functions:-

1. Drawing up the general policy of the State with the assistance of the Council of Ministers.
2. Ratification and promulgation of laws; no law may be issued unless ratified by the Emir.
3. Summoning the Council of Ministers to convene at any time deemed necessary in the public interest; the Emir shall preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers, which he attends.
4. Appointment of civil servants and military personnel and termination of their service in accordance with the Law.
5. Accreditation of diplomatic and consular missions.
6. Granting pardons or commuting penalties in accordance with the Law.
7. Conferring civilian and military orders and badges of honour in accordance with the Law.
8. Establishment and regulation of ministries and other government bodies and setting their functions.
9. Establishment and regulation of such consultative bodies as are required to assist him in conducting State affairs.
10. Any other functions vested in him by this Constitution or the Law.

Violation of this article as Selective individuals in Power have taken charge in appointing several parts of the government sectors, enforcing their close relatives to take charge and control part of the national security, as well as preventing any contacts with the Amiri Diwan to be processed only through their channel. Imposing their decisions on the appointment of ministers, placing their relatives in top position within the state as to maintain a tight control on the process

ARTICLE 68

The Emir shall conclude treaties and agreements by decree and refer them to the Shura Council, accompanied by appropriate explanatory memos. The treaty or agreement shall have the power of law after ratification and publication in the Official Gazette. However, reconciliation treaties and those that pertain to the territory of the State, relate to the right of sovereignty or to the public or private rights of the citizen, or involve an amendment to the laws of the State, shall come into force when the same are issued as a law.

All treaty terms shall be expressed on their face and no terms shall be implied.

Violation of this article as any treaties and agreements that were ever decreed were not referred to the Shura Council, until recently when the Shura Council has been established to be a third directly appointed by the Emir and the remaining two third were imposed as former government employees who were resigned from their posts and placed in front of the public as the only favourable choice to move forward with, resulting in a Shura Council which is 100% employed by the Emir of the State, a council that has no relative force to object or alter any treaties or agreements that may pose negative effect to the citizens, hence the process of transparency and democracy has been altered.

ARTICLE 69

The Emir may issue a decree declaring martial law in the country in exceptional cases specified by the Law, and in such cases the Emir may take all urgent requisite measures to counter any threat that undermines the safety of the State, the integrity of its territories or the security of its people and interests, or that prevents the organs of the State from performing their duties. However, the decree must specify the nature of such exceptional cases where martial law can be declared and specify measures which should be taken to return to the Rule of Law. The Shura Council shall be notified of this decree within the fifteen days following its issue, and in the event that the Council is not in session for any reason whatsoever, the Council shall be notified of the decree at its first meeting. Martial law shall be declared for a limited period and the same shall not be extended unless approved by the Shura Council.

Violation of this article as defined in the precedent article, the Shura Council is not an independent party from the State, it cannot alter or modify any of the Emir's decisions, it has no control or measures to mitigate any decisions that are taken, be it of positive or negative impact to the state and its citizens.

ARTICLE 70

In cases of extreme urgency, or force majeure that require measures of utmost urgency by issuing special decree-laws, and in such cases when the Shura Council is not in session, the Emir may issue pertinent decrees that have the power of law. Such decree-laws shall be submitted to the Shura Council at its first meeting, and the Council may, within a maximum of forty days from the date of

submission and with a two-thirds majority of its members, reject any of these decree-laws, or request amendment thereof to be effected within a specified period of time. Such decree-laws shall cease to have the power of law from the date of their rejection by the Council or when the period for effecting the amendments has expired.

Violation of this article as in practice and as per the Shura Council legislative laws, the council has no effect or authority to be able to reject any decree issued by the Emir, either in cases of extreme urgency or others, as the Emir can issue any decree anytime throughout the year, with or without the Shura Council's acknowledgement, the inherent powers of the council has been limited as the control over its candidate has been exercised

ARTICLE 71

Defensive war shall be declared by an Emiri Decree and aggressive war is prohibited.

Violation of this article as aggressive war was issued against state citizens when previous Emir overthrew his father, engaging in hostile attacks against state citizens to enforce judgements. Current regime is employing and engaging foreign military forces and mercenaries to be prepared against such aggressive war against the citizens of the State

ARTICLE 72

The Emir shall appoint the Prime Minister, accept his resignation and remove the Prime Minister from office by an Emiri Order, and the resignation of the Prime Minister or his removal from office shall include all other ministers. In the event of acceptance of resignation or removal from office, the outgoing Council shall continue to conduct urgent business on a temporary emergency basis until such time as a new Council is appointed.

Violation of this article as the appointment and removal of Prime Minister is not based on the criteria of performance, loyalty or execution of its responsibilities, rather it is based on the acceptance level of the Prime Minister to follow orders as directed by Selective individuals in Power, signing off any of these directives, even if they have detrimental effect on the state and its citizens, the main criterion of the Prime Minister is limited to accepting any order without objection

ARTICLE 73

The Emir shall appoint ministers by an Emiri Order on nomination by the Prime Minister, and he shall accept resignations of ministers and relieve them from office in the same way. Where the resignation of a minister has been accepted, the minister may be entrusted to continue the conduct of urgent business in his role as former minister until his successor is appointed.

Violation of this article as the Emir bypassed the duties of the Prime Minister, whereby he chooses to appoint or remove any minister from his post, with or without the Prime Minister consent, rendering the Prime Minister role of supervisory and not Ministerial responsibilities

ARTICLE 74

The Emir shall, in a special session convened by the Shura Council prior to the discharge of his functions, take the following solemn oath: I,....., do solemnly swear by Almighty Allah to respect Shari'a Law, the Constitution and the Law, protect the independence of the State, safeguard its territorial integrity, and defend the freedom and interests of its people.

Violation of this article as the oath taken before the Shura Council has not complied to any of the Shari'a law, constitution and the law. Failure to protect the independence of the State, failure to safeguard its territorial integrity, most and foremost, failure to defend the freedom and interests of its people.

ARTICLE 75

The Emir shall seek public opinion on important issues pertaining to the interests of the State in a referendum. The question to be decided by such a referendum shall be deemed to be accepted if approved by the majority of voters, and the result of the referendum shall be binding and effective from the date of its announcement. The results shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Violation of this article, as the any decision issued by the Emir, did not seek public opinion on any issues pertaining to the interests of the state. Democratic votes were never practiced in any of these decisions, nor were citizens required to provide any input, whereby this specific article was exploited and constrained in votes of selective individuals that are prechosen before any session and the conclusive votes were preplanned as the article calls for the “majority of voters” and does not stipulate as to the “number of voters”. A simple loophole in the law that was exploited to impose any decisions

CHAPTER III: THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 76

The Shura Council shall assume legislative authority, approve the general policy of the government and the budget, and shall exercise control over the executive authority as specified in this Constitution.

Violation of this article as the Shura Council is not an independent body from the Emir, all candidates are prechosen and their decisions are preset, hence the authorities of the Shura Council is limited to the script that has been set for them, any decision passed by the Shura Council is a direct extension of the Emir's decisions

ARTICLE 77

The Shura Council shall consist of forty-five members, thirty of whom shall be elected by direct, general secret ballot, and the Emir shall appoint the remaining fifteen members from amongst the ministers or any other persons.

The term of office of the appointed members of the Shura Council shall expire when these members resign their seats or are relieved of their posts.

Violation of this article as all forty-five members have been preselected, fifteen of which are directly appointed by the Emir, thirty of whom have been preselected from former government employees and shortlisted them as the only available candidates. Providing these selected candidates with a financial budget to assure their attainment of votes from the citizens, a scheme to control all the number of candidates within the council.

Additionally introducing within the council an individual who has been in control of the public prosecution, Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, who also happens to be an individual of several controversies all around the world, investigated for corruption, embezzlement, and terrorists financing, yet this individual was implanted in the Shura Council to impose further control on the candidates that have been preselected.

ARTICLE 78

The election system shall be determined by legislation in which the conditions and procedures of nomination and election are specified.

Violation of this article as any election system cannot be determined by legislation that has been preset and predesigned to yield a definite result in favour of the same person. Hence this article has no realistic effect or impact on any decision imposed

ARTICLE 79

The electoral constituencies into which the State is divided shall be determined by a decree.

Violation of this article as electoral constituencies have not been determined or established, and in the event, it has been realized, it would not yield any independent effect as it is issued, decreed, processed, introduced and imposed over the state and its citizens, by one party

ARTICLE 80

The members of the Advisory Council (Shura) must fulfil the following conditions:

The members of the Advisory Council (Shura) must fulfil the following conditions:

1. be Qatari nationals;
2. be not less than thirty calendar years of age at the close nominations;
3. be fluent in the reading and writing of Arabic;
4. must not have been convicted by a competent court of law for an offence involving immoral behaviour or dishonesty, unless rehabilitated in accordance with the Law; and
5. be eligible to vote as determined by electoral law.

Violation of this article, as several members of the Advisory Council or Shura Council are known to have several convictions against them. Same members that are referred to in hundreds of references worldwide for their corruption and embezzlement, individuals who are been questioned for their immoral behaviour, dishonesty and treachery.

ARTICLE 81

The term of office of the Shura Council shall be four calendar years commencing from the date of the first meeting, and the election of a new Council shall be conducted during the last ninety days of the aforementioned term. Any member whose term of office expires may be re-elected, and where the election is not held at the expiry of the Councils term of office or is delayed for any reason whatsoever, the term of office shall continue until a new Council is elected. The legislative term shall not be extended save by necessity and by decree provided that the said extension shall not exceed the period of one legislative term.

Violation of this article as the term of the office of the Shura Council is set by the Emir, as the Council has not been in place only until 2021, over 26 years from the establishment of this constitutional law, which has been placed to favour the acts of the current ruling

ARTICLE 82

The competent Judicial Authority to decide on the validity of members' election to the Shura Council shall be determined by the Law.

Violation of this article as the competent Judicial Authority is employed by the Emir, and there is no regulatory laws governing the roles and responsibilities of such Judicial Authority, its independence and its competence

ARTICLE 83

Where for any reason the seat of one of the elected members of the Shura Council falls vacant at least six months before expiry of the Council's term of office, a successor shall be elected within two months from the date of notification of such vacancy. Where, on the other hand, the seat of an appointed member falls vacant, a new member shall be appointed to fill the vacancy. In both cases, the new member shall complete the term of his predecessor.

Violation of this article, as it is a clear indication on how feeble the Shura Council system is, and how a member can be easily replaced by another candidate on or before the expiry of the Council's term of office. Any seat vacant can be filled and the new member can complete the term of his predecessor. Indicating that any member that can be replaceable for any reason whatsoever.

ARTICLE 84

The annual term of session of the Council shall be at least eight months, and the Council may not adjourn the session until the budget of the State is approved.

Violation of this article as the Annual term of session of the council has not been adjourned over the past 26 years, and the current council is limited to the preset script provided to them as to when to adjourn or what decision to be considered by them

ARTICLE 85

The Shura Council shall commence its annual ordinary session upon convocation by the Emir in the month of October every year.

Violation of this article as the Shura Council has not completed an “annual ordinary session” in the past 26 years

ARTICLE 86

Notwithstanding the preceding two Articles, the Emir shall summon the Council within one month of the conclusion of a general election for its first meeting following the election.

Where the convening of the Council is delayed during this term from the date prescribed by the preceding Article, the duration of the term of the Council shall be reduced by the length of time of that delay.

Violation of this article as the term of the council has been delay extensively by the Emir of the State, restricting the process of the Shura Council for over 26 years, finally concluding the process with a preset showcasing of preselected former government employees redirected to take seats as members of the long-awaited Shura Council

ARTICLE 87

The Emir or his nominated representative shall open the annual term of the session of the Shura Council and give a comprehensive speech in which he addresses the affairs of the State.

Violation of this article as the Shura Council is not effectively by law an independent council, as its members are preselected, their agenda is preset, and their decisions are previously decided. Hence any opening of annual term is not legally effective

ARTICLE 88

In case of necessity, the Emir, by a decree or at the request of a majority of the members of the Council, shall call an extraordinary meeting of the Shura Council. In the case of an extraordinary session, the Council shall not look into any matters other than those for which it has been convened.

Violation of this article, as the Emir has control over all the members of the council, hence any extraordinary meeting of the Shura Council is a direct reflection of the Emir's request and has no effective response from the Shura Council's members, who are by default following direct orders from the Emir

ARTICLE 89

Summoning and adjourning ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Council shall be by decree.

Violation of this article, as the Shura Council as an independent body should have been able to adjourn ordinary or extraordinary sessions of the council. If such members cannot adjourn any session without a decree, then the council has no effective role in any process of the law.

ARTICLE 90

The Emir may, by a decree, postpone a meeting of the Shura Council for a period not exceeding one month, but the postponement of such meeting shall not be repeated during any one term, save with the approval of the Council and for a single period of one month, and such a period shall not be deemed part of the term of the session.

Violation of this article, as the Emir can by decree postpone meeting, restrict the council from adjourning, choose the council's members, appoint or remove any of its members, hence the effect of this article has no relative enforcement on any of the process.

ARTICLE 91

The Council shall hold its meetings at its official seat in Doha City. However, the Emir may convene the Council in any other place.

Violation of this article, as referred to in previous articles, that the Shura Council has no effective role in deciding any parts of their process, from their appointment to the location of their sessions

ARTICLE 92

In an open session and prior to the discharge of their duties with the Shura Council, the members shall take the following solemn oath:- I,....., do solemnly swear by the Almighty Allah to be loyal to the country and to the Emir, respect Shari'a Law, the Constitution and the Law, safeguard the interests of the people and perform my duties with honesty and integrity.

Violation of this article, as the members of the Shura Council that took a solemn oath were well aware that they have been preselected to act as independent members whereby they are well aware that they do not represent the citizens and that they are directed by orders from the Emir, and that their oath of being loyal to the country and to the Emir is limited to the level of what the Emir desires for the country and if the Emir is to be removed similarly as Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa has done, then this oath is not of relevant effect.

ARTICLE 93

The Council at its first meeting shall elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker from among the members for the duration of its term of office. In the event of either position becoming vacant, the Council

shall elect a replacement to serve for the remainder of the Councils term. The election shall be by secret ballot and by absolute majority of the votes of attending members; should such majority not be obtained on the first vote, a second vote shall be held between the two members with the highest numbers of votes. Where there is a tie between the second of the two who obtained the most votes and another candidate, this third candidate shall run in the second vote and in such an eventuality the election shall be determined by relative majority. In the event that more than one candidate obtains equal votes, the choice will be made by allotment. The session shall be chaired by the most senior member until the Speaker is elected.

Violation of this article as the election of the Speaker and deputy speaker are already decided by the Emir and the votes of the members are absolute

ARTICLE 94

Within two weeks of the commencement of its annual session, the Council shall form such committees from among the members as may be necessary for the performance of its functions. Such committees may discharge their functions during the recess of the Council in preparation for submission to the Council, at the beginning of the following session, of the results of their work.

Violation of this article as committees were not formed from among the members

ARTICLE 95

The Council shall have a bureau consisting of the Speaker, his deputy and chairs of committees and it shall have a general secretariat to assist the Council in the discharge of its functions.

Violation of this article, as Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, who has mentioned is an individual with internationally recognized corruptions, is the individual that has been chosen to instruct the council on what to do, direct instructions obtained from Selective individuals in Power

ARTICLE 96

Maintaining order in the Council shall be the function of the Speaker.

Violation of this article, as the order of the council is not the function of the speaker, it has been directed by Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri

ARTICLE 97

The Shura Council shall make regulations governing its internal order and conduct of business, the work of committees, the organization of sessions, procedural and voting rules and all functions stipulated in this Constitution. The regulations shall determine disciplinary penalties for any members violating orders, or failing to attend sessions of the Council or committees without acceptable reason; and the aforementioned regulations shall be issued by law.

Violation of this article as all the directives of governing its internal order and how it should conduct its business, work of committees and organization of its sessions, are all provided by Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri with direct orders from Selective individuals in Power and not the Shura Council and its members

ARTICLE 98

Sittings of the Council shall be public, but they may also be held in camera at the request of one-third of the members of the Council or at the request of the Council of Ministers.

Violation of this article as none of the sittings of the council were made public, only limited photos are taken for publicity purposes, but the discussions during these sittings are not made available to the public

ARTICLE 99

For the sessions of the Council to be a quorum, the majority of the members must be present and the Speaker or his Deputy must also be present. In the event that a quorum is not attained, the session shall be adjourned to the next sitting.

Violation of this article, as the entire members of the council inclusive of their speaker and his deputy are all employed by the Emir, instructed when to attend and when not to, and such article is only indicated in the constitution to provide reason for not adjourning a meeting for the council, as the Emir controls the quorum of the entire shura council

ARTICLE 100

The resolutions of the Council shall be passed by absolute majority of the attending members save in cases that require a special majority, and in the event that the votes are equal, the Speaker shall have the casting vote.

Violation of this article as the votes of the entire members of the council are under one control, hence making any resolution passed by the council not democratic and does not reflect the true opinions of the citizens, who are supposedly represented by members in the council, who alternatively were supposed to express and extend the opinions of the citizens they represent and not the party that paid them to be placed in such position

ARTICLE 101

Membership of the Council ceases by reason of:

1. Death or serious incapacity,
2. Expiry of term of membership,
3. Resignation,
4. Removal from office,
5. Dissolution of the Council.

Violation of this article as most of the members presiding over the council have several controversies against them which calls for the prompt removal from office. This article does not emphasize on the fact when such member has embezzled or violated any laws and that they should be investigated for such. Furthermore, the dissolution of

the council has been in control by the Emir, hence if the same person who established the council, employed all its members and is the same person that can promptly dissolve such council, how can these members act as independent representatives of the citizens of the state

ARTICLE 102

The resignation of a member shall be made in writing to the Speaker. The Speaker shall submit the resignation to the Council to determine its acceptance or refusal. The rules pertaining to this matter shall be specified by internal regulations.

Violation of this article as the members' resignations is based on the selection of one party, resignations that are submitted to the speaker are pre-arranged and enforced on members who object to the instructions that are given to them, whereas the selection of these members, their directives, their performance and their persistence in the council is dependable on one party.

ARTICLE 103

No member may be removed from the Council unless he loses its confidence and esteem, or becomes disqualified through lack of one of the conditions of membership on the basis of which he was elected, or unless he is in breach of the duties of membership. A resolution for removal from the Council shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council.

Violation of this article as most members are technically disqualified as they have breached the duties of the membership, and they do not comply to local or international standard requirements of being member to any council. Individuals who are currently persecuted

internationally for their corrupted acts and remaining members who are former government employees who have not properly vested or investigated as to how they have attained their assets during their tenure in the government

ARTICLE 104

The Emir may dissolve the Council by a decree in which the reasons for the dissolution shall be stated. However, the Council shall not be dissolved twice for the same reason. Where the Council is dissolved, the election of a new Council shall take place within a period not exceeding six months from the date of dissolution. Until a new Council is elected, the Emir, with the assistance of the Council of Ministers, shall assume the power of legislation.

Violation of this article as it prevents the member of the councils in being objective in their approach, it renders them complicit to the requirement of the Emir of the State, not providing them with the basis of the law protecting their right to express their objection or to argue any matter that may affect the citizens they supposedly represent through the council.

A Shura Council that can be dissolved promptly by decree without specific guidelines or process, and provide the Emir with up to 6 months of dissolved council, whereby he can also assume power of legislation, then such article makes the entire Shura Council absolute

ARTICLE 105

1. Every member of the Council shall have the right to propose legislative bills, and every proposal shall be referred to the relevant committee of the Council for scrutiny. This committee will in turn submit recommendations to the Council. If the Council agrees to the amendments, the same shall be referred in draft form to the government for study and opinion. Such draft shall be returned to the Council during the same or the following session.
2. Any legislative bill rejected by the Council may not be re-introduced during the same session.

Violation of this article as the precedent articles assures that the members of the council do not have the freedom to proposes or refer any proposed legislative bills, unless such bills have been approved prior their proposal, rendering these members of the council as pieces filling up a chess board, ready to be removed, replaced, and expelled by their master.

ARTICLE 106

1. Any draft law passed by the Council shall be referred to the Emir for ratification.
2. If the Emir declines to approve the draft law, he shall return it, together with the reasons for such rejection, to the Council within three months of the date of referral.
3. In the event that a draft law is returned to the Council within the period specified in the preceding paragraph and the Council passes the same again with a two-thirds majority of all its members, the Emir shall ratify and promulgate it. The Emir may, in exceptional circumstances,

order the suspension of such Law for the period that he deems necessary to serve the higher interests of the country. If, however, the draft law is not passed by a two-thirds majority, it shall not be reconsidered within the same session.

Violation of this article to the international norm of democracy of any council, placing the entire legislatures of such council to be ineffective. If the members of the council can be appointed, instructed, removed and expelled by the Emir, and if their proposals can be overwritten by the Emir in the cause that he deems necessary to serve the higher interests of the country, then what is the role of these council members who are supposedly representing all the state's citizens, and if the majority of these members deem a proposal to be in the interest of the state and its citizen, then how can the Emir supersede their proposal under the same reason that is based on these members' representations, and if the Emir can deem necessary to revoke any proposal in the interests of the country, then these members and their representations are useless.

ARTICLE 107

The general draft budget shall be submitted to the Shura Council at least two months from the start of the fiscal year, and the draft budget shall not come into force except by Council approval.

The Shura Council may, with the approval of the government, make amendments to the draft budget, and in the event that the draft budget is not passed before the start of the fiscal year, the previous budget continues to be effective until the new budget is passed.

The Law shall define the method of preparing the budget and shall specify the fiscal year.

Violation of this article is based directly on the effect of the precedent articles that restrains the power of the council's members, if any proposal can be overwritten and if the members are absolute, then their review of the general draft budget is not effective

ARTICLE 108

The Shura Council shall have the right to forward proposals relative to public matters to the government. If the government is unable to comply with such aspirations, it must give its reasons to the Council. The Council may comment only once on the governments statement.

Violation of this article as it limits the Shura council authority in proposing any matter relative to public to the government as such article is not providing clear guidelines as to how and why would the government reject their proposal, whereby limiting the council's response to such objections only once? Preventing the notion of debating any decisions made by governmental officials, as they will not be able to defend their decisions at all times, hence removing the process of objections

ARTICLE 109

Every member of the Shura Council may address a point of clarification to the Prime Minister and to any of the ministers pertaining to matters within their jurisdiction; only the person who raised the question has the right to comment once on the response.

Violation of this article, restricting the members process of communicating any matters pertaining to their jurisdiction and limiting their contact with the ministerial authorities to one response, makes it an impossible mission to any member to tackle, hence rendering each member succumb to any decisions imposed on them.

ARTICLE 110

Every member of the Shura Council may address an interpellation to ministers on matters within their jurisdiction. An interpellation may not be made unless it is agreed on by one-third of the members of the Council. Such an interpellation may not be discussed until at least ten days from the date of submission, save in urgent circumstances and provided the minister agrees to the reduction of this period.

Violation of this article, as it creates impossible hurdles that requires each member to overcome in order to be able to interpolate any decisions. Assuring that each member is faced with several administrative restrictions and most articles coincide with one directive of preventing these members from being able to exercise any acts that may object on the directives that are being imposed on them

ARTICLE 111

Every minister is responsible to the Shura Council for the performance of his ministry, and a minister may not be subjected to a vote of confidence save after an interpellation addressed to him. The vote of confidence shall be discussed if the minister so desires, or upon a request signed by fifteen members. The Council may not issue a resolution in this respect until at least ten days from the date of the submission of the request or expression of desire and a motion of no confidence in the minister shall be passed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council. The minister shall be deemed to have relinquished his office as of the date of the no-confidence resolution.

Violation of this article as it is placing the vote of confidence is a directive in control by fifteen members, which are the same number of members directly chosen by the Emir, placing the entire council process as a tool to control the performance of all members of the council and the ministers, restricted yet again the process of decision to the Emir

ARTICLE 112

A Minister of the Council shall in no circumstances be held blamable for opinions or statements he makes in respect of matters within the jurisdiction of the Council.

Violation of this article as it provides these members, as direct employees of the government unaccountable for their acts as they are following direct instructions by their employer, providing them with an access way to escape accountability

ARTICLE 113

1.Except when a member of the Shura Council is found in flagrante delicto, a member shall not be arrested, detained, searched or subjected to investigation without the prior permission of the Council. Where the Council has not issued a resolution on the request for such permission within one month from the receipt of the said request, permission shall be deemed to have been given. The permission shall be issued by the Speaker of the Council when the latter is not in session.

2. In a case of in flagrante delicto, the Council must be notified of the measures taken against the offending member, and where the Council is not in session, such notification should be made at the first subsequent session.

Violation of this article, as most members are already in flagrante delicto, and the council's members have not taken the necessary actions to investigate or officially notify the offender

ARTICLE 114

Members of the Council shall not be permitted to assume roles within public office save in exceptional cases where permissible under the Constitution.

Violation of this article as the most members are former governmental employees, instructed to resign their posts and join in the council as members supposedly representing citizens of the jurisdiction they represent. Most of these members who are still assuming roles within the public office and as foreign representatives. Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, who assumed role as member of the council, is still the chairman of ROLACC and IAACA which are fictitious organizations supposedly fighting corruption, and expensed state funds to attain title as advocate at the UN, all in the directive to penetrate several countries to finance terrorism

ARTICLE 115

The members of the Shura Council shall aim to conduct themselves in such a way as to serve the interests of the country and shall not in any way use their official positions to further their own interests or those of their acquaintances. The Law shall determine any proscribed activities for members of the Shura Council.

Violation of this article, as there is ample evidence that every member of the council, as companies engaged in several projects financed by the government, companies owned directly by council members, their families or close relatives.

Members who have attained assets that is 100 times higher than their combined salaries over the course of their tenure as former government employees and as members of the council

ARTICLE 116

The Speaker of the Council, his Deputy and the members shall be remunerated as determined by law. Such remuneration shall be due as of the date of taking the oath before the Council.

Violation of this article as the members of the council are not subjected to financial review and scrutiny is not applied to the source of their wealth as to how and where have they attained such wealth. Furthermore, the remuneration of the speaker and his deputy is left to the sole decision by the Emir, subjecting these individuals to process any directives imposed on them

CHAPTER IV: THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

ARTICLE 117

No one save a person of original Qatari nationality shall assume a ministerial post.

Violation of this article as the state authorities have nationalized foreign individuals as Qatari nationals in the past 25 years, such foreign nationals that do not represent the interests of the state or its citizens, rather they represent the interests of the authorities who have nationalized them. Individuals who have track record of being extremists and terrorists in other countries have been embedded into the communities of the State, imposing them into positions of

the government as to impose further control over the state and their citizens, all in the directive of advancing a personal agenda enticed by the current state authorities

ARTICLE 118

The formation of the Council of Ministers shall be by Emiri Order at the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Emir may entrust the Prime Minister or any other minister with responsibility for one or more ministries, and the Law shall specify the powers of ministers.

Violation of this article as the law does not specify the powers of ministers, such law has been superseded by the direct instructions imposed by the individual in control over the state

ARTICLE 119

Prior to assuming office, the Prime Minister and the ministers shall take the following oath before the Emir:-

I,....., do solemnly swear by Almighty Allah to be loyal to the country and to the Emir , respect Shari'a Law, the Constitution and the Law, fully safeguard the interests of the people, perform my duties faithfully, conscientiously, and with honor, and fully safeguard the territorial integrity and safety of the State.

Violation of this article as the Prime Minister and the ministers have all violated the oath taken before the Emir and the State. Ministers have violated their duties and responsibilities

ARTICLE 120

The Council of Ministers shall assist the Emir in discharging his functions and exercising his powers in accordance with this Constitution and the provisions of the Law.

Violation of this article as the ministers have no authorities in assisting or commenting on any functions of the Emir's powers and such is not concluded with the constitution and the provision of the law

ARTICLE 121

As determined in this Constitution and in the provisions of the Law, the Council of Ministers, in its capacity as the highest executive organ, shall administer all the internal and external affairs falling within its jurisdiction. The Council of Ministers shall specifically perform the following functions:

1. Drafting of laws and decrees and submission of the same to the Shura Council for debate. Should such draft laws be approved by the Advisory Council, they shall be referred to the Emir for ratification and promulgation in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
2. Approval of the regulations and decisions prepared by ministries and other government organs related to their respective jurisdiction, for the implementation of the Law in accordance with their provisions.
3. Supervision of the implementation of laws, decrees, regulations and resolutions.

4. Establishment and regulation of government departments, public authorities and corporate bodies in accordance with the Law.
5. Supreme control of the financial and administrative systems of the government.
6. Appointment and dismissal of civil servants in cases where such appointments and dismissals do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Emir or the power of the ministers as specified by the Law.
7. Drafting general regulations that adequately ensure the maintenance of internal security and public order in all parts of the State in accordance with the Law.
8. Administration of the finances of the State and preparation of its draft budget as determined by this Constitution and the provisions of the Law.
9. Approval of economic projects and methods of their implementation.
10. Preserving the interests of the State abroad and maintenance of its international relations and foreign affairs.
11. Preparation of a report at the beginning of every fiscal year to include to include a detailed statement of home and international policies. The report shall be accompanied by a plan proposing the most advantageous ways of achieving comprehensive development of the State, providing the necessary conditions for its development and prosperity, and consolidating its security and stability in accordance with the basic guiding principles of the policy of the State as stated in this Constitution. The said report shall be submitted to the Emir for approval.
12. Any other functions vested in it by this Constitution or the Law.

Violation of this article as the Council of Ministers, in its capacity as the highest executive organ did not effectively administer all the internal and external affairs falling within its jurisdiction. Such affairs were intruded by Selective individuals in Power, imposing directives in the ministries to serve the purpose of advancing their personal benefits.

The drafting of laws and decrees and submission of the same to the Shura Council were initiated and processed not for the purpose of debating, but for the purpose of promptly acknowledging these laws and decrees with minimal interference from any objecting parties, whereas the Shura council and all its members are enticed to follow instructions.

The Council of Ministers also failed extensively in imposing Supreme control of the financial and administrative systems of the government, as it has been noted over the past decades, several embezzlement within the government ministries and in specific the Ministry of Finance, whereby the finance minister was detained for embezzling funds from the state, and all these individuals were not public prosecuted and the citizens were not provided with justifications as to where and how much of the state funds have been stolen

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers failed to preserve the interests of the State abroad and maintenance of its international relations and foreign affairs, as it is evident in several references that the state authorities have created an international crisis and prompted all neighbouring state to cut their relations with the state as proven their acts of financing terrorism and interfering in the affairs of other countries

ARTICLE 122

The ministers shall implement general government policy, each within the limits of their own jurisdiction.

The Emir may request the Prime Minister and the ministers to submit reports on any State matter that falls within their remit.

Violation of this article as the ministers have not provided any reports to the state or its citizens, indicating the progress that falls within their own jurisdiction, the ministries were treated like personal wallets distributed by the Emir to specific individuals, these wallets providing financial remuneration with limited authorities given to these ministries. Basically, any ministries were tasked with following an agenda that is set by the Amiri Diwan, which is alternatively set by the office of the Emir that is control and managed by Selective individuals in Power

ARTICLE 123

The Prime Minister and the ministers are collectively responsible to the Emir for the implementation of general government policy, and each one of them is individually responsible to the Emir for the manner in which he carries out his duties and exercises his functions.

Violation of this article as the Prime Ministers that have been appointed throughout the few decades have resigned from their posts as they are unable to make any decisions that may serve the interests of the citizens, hence making every decision passed through the Prime Minister during their tenure is instructions given to them directly from the Amiri Diwan, which alternatively makes such decisions the responsibility of the Emir. Contradictorily, if any

decision that is imposed on the prime minister caused losses to the state, the Prime Minister is forced to resign and the individual that imposed such decision is not held accountable

ARTICLE 124

The Law shall determine the remuneration of the Prime Minister and the ministers, and all provisions pertaining to ministers shall apply to the Prime Minister unless otherwise stipulated.

Violation of this article as the law does not determine the remuneration of the Prime Minister, as there has not been a clear law indicating how much should a prime minister be remunerated for his services.

ARTICLE 125

The Prime Minister shall preside over the sessions of the Council of Ministers, organize its proceedings and supervise coordination of work among the various ministries in order to achieve unity and harmony among the governmental organs of the State. The Prime Minister shall sign, in the name and on behalf of the Council of Ministers, decisions made by the Council. He shall also submit to the Emir the decisions of the Council on matters requiring an Emiri Resolution for approval and promulgation in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Violation of this article as the Prime Minister did not preside over most sessions and was not provide with the authority to achieve unity and harmony within the governmental organs.

Prime Minister was tasked to follow on the administrative directives that were passed on from the Amiri Diwan to these ministries. Prompting most of the decisions to favour the control of Selective individuals in Power on several governmental entities and ministries, providing them with an open budget and allowing most of their close relatives to control most of the governmental projects.

ARTICLE 126

The meetings of the Council of Ministers shall be quorum if a majority of its members are present, provided that the Prime Minister or his deputy is present. The discussions of the Council shall be in camera, and its decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present. In cases where votes are equal, the Prime Minister shall have the casting vote. The minority shall abide by the opinion of the majority.

Violation of this article as most meetings of the Council of Ministers were not recorded by camera and not made public, all votes were not declared and the decisions at all times obtained highest majority of votes. Clearly indicating a failed system that is managed by one party

ARTICLE 127

The Council of Ministers shall establish its own internal regulations and it shall have a general secretariat to assist in the discharge of its functions.

Violation of this article as the Council of Ministers did not establish their own internal regulations and such were provided to them as instructions by the Emiri Diwan

ARTICLE 128

On taking up their positions, ministers shall aim to serve the interests of the country and shall not in any way misuse their official positions to further their own interests or those of their acquaintances. The Law shall determine activities that are restricted for ministers and actions committed during their term of office for which they are accountable, and the said Law shall specify the manner of accountability.

Violation of this article as the ministers have not served the interests of the country and they have mostly misused their official position to advance their personal interests and for their acquaintances. Most of the ministers have attained a wealth that is hundred times more than their combined remuneration during their entire tenure at the ministries, and upon their discharge there were not investigated or held accountable

Chapter V: The Judicial Authority

ARTICLE 129

The supremacy of the Law is the foundation of governance in the State. The honour of the judiciary, its integrity and the impartiality of judges safeguard the rights and liberties of the people.

Violation of this article as the supremacy of the law has been violated throughout its foundation, threatening its integrity and the impartiality of judges, which alternatively placed the rights and liberties of the people in the hand of the violators.

United Nations reports indicated how such article has been violated and that over 33 judges resigned from their post as they are unable to conclude their works with interference from the attorney general, Ali Bin Fetais Al Marri, who conclusively replaced all the judges with foreign judges on payroll and sponsorship and other local judges that are willing to apply preset judgements

ARTICLE 130

The judiciary shall be independent and it shall be vested in courts of different jurisdictions. The courts shall pass their judgments according to the Law.

Violation of this article as the judiciary has never been independent and several cases that have been presented to the courts indicates the control that is being imposed by the authorities on the judiciary system in the state

ARTICLE 131

The independence of the Judiciary shall be safeguarded and no interference whatsoever shall be permitted with court proceedings and the course of justice.

Violation of this article as there has been several interferences in the process of the Independence of the Judiciary, and several court proceedings have been altered to serve the benefits of the higher authorities as mentioned in the UN report

ARTICLE 132

The Law shall regulate the levels and divisions of courts and define their jurisdiction and powers. The jurisdiction of military tribunals is restricted, except when martial law is in force, to military crimes committed by staff of the armed and the security forces within the limitations specified by the Law.

Violation of this article as the law is not set to independently allow the judiciary system to regulate the levels and divisions of courts

ARTICLE 133

Court sessions shall be public except when a court decides, in the interests of public order or morality, to hold them in camera. In all cases, judgments shall be pronounced in an open session.

Violation of this article as all court sessions without exceptions are not hold in front of a camera, and the sessions are not opened to public. Furthermore, the sessions records are recorded manually of which they are changed before they are process in the final judgements

ARTICLE 134

Judges cannot be removed from office save in cases specified by the Law. The said Law shall also specify the rules and disciplinary procedures applicable to judges.

Violation of this article, as there are no effective disciplinary procedures applied on judges that have violated the laws, and such judges were never removed from their posts.

Upon submission of any complaint to the Judges Disciplinary committee, the public or complainant are not allowed to be informed of any process or even the decisions that may have been taken during such disciplinary procedure, if it was applied in the first instance

ARTICLE 135

Access to justice shall be guaranteed to all people. The Law shall specify the procedures and manner of exercising this right.

Violation of this article as access to justice is limited to the relation with the public prosecution, several complaints never make it beyond the public prosecution as the attorney general filters the cases that are more beneficial to his agenda, and other civil cases are not processed through the courts if it may pose threat or disturbance to all authorities in the state or their close acquaintances

ARTICLE 136

The Public prosecutor shall conduct public prosecutions in the name of the people, supervise law enforcement, and ensure the application of criminal laws. The law shall regulate the functions of this body and shall set out details pertaining to the tenure/conditions of employment/functions/roles/responsibilities of staff in the office of the Public Prosecutor.

Violation of this article is through multiple fronts that have been practiced and witnessed for over two decades, as the attorney general/public prosecutor has not conducted his responsibilities in the name of the people, rather to advance his personal agenda and the agenda of the person who placed him in such position for over 26 years, Selective individuals in Power,who collectively violated several laws of the State to enforce unlawful judgements on many individuals as to impose pressure on citizens.

ARTICLE 137

The judiciary shall have a Supreme Council to supervise the proper functioning of courts of law and their auxiliary organs. The Law shall determine the composition, powers and functions of the said Council.

Violation of this article as the judiciary's supreme council has also been tarnished with several intrusion within their process, whereby Judges impartiality has been compromised

ARTICLE 138

The Law shall determine the competent body entrusted with the settlement of administrative disputes and define its structure and manner of discharging its functions.

Violation of this article as the law cannot determine the competent body, such is a directive passed on from the Amiri Diwan on selective basis of case by case and what it entails

ARTICLE 139

The Law shall regulate the method of settling conflicts of jurisdiction or judgment among the judicial bodies.

Violation of this article as the law does not regulate the method of settling conflicts of jurisdiction or judgment, such is concluded by the Amiri Diwan on case-by-case basis

ARTICLE 140

The Law shall specify the competent judicial body for the settling of disputes pertaining to the constitutionality of laws and regulations and shall define its powers, appeals systems and the procedures to be followed before the said body. It shall also specify the consequences of a judgment.

Violation of this article as judges' impartiality has been compromised, judges are employed on salary basis, most judges are foreigners on sponsorship, and the Minister of Justice is in control of the lawyer's association, rendering the entire judicial system from the public prosecution, the lawyers representing the citizen to the judges passing on the judgments in control of the Amiri Diwan, a process of control from one point

PART 5

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 141

The Emir shall promulgate this Constitution, and it shall come into force the day immediately following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Violation of this article as the promulgation of this constitution is not as per internationally recognized laws, such constitution was passed on by imposing articles that serves the interests of single party without the consent of the public

ARTICLE 142

Laws shall be published in the official Gazette after ratification and promulgation within two weeks of their issue, and unless otherwise stated in the laws, such laws shall come into force a month after the date of their publication.

Violation of this article as these laws are not considered as fair and just laws, as they restrict the performance of all governmental organizations, council of ministers, shura council, judiciary system and supreme councils, and all established in one directive of restricting the freedom of the citizens to express otherwise

ARTICLE 143

All provisions embodied in laws and regulations in force at the time this Constitution takes effect shall continue to be valid and effective unless where amended thereby. The enforcement of this Constitution shall not affect the provisions of the treaties and international agreements to which the State of Qatar is a party.

Violation of this article as it does not comply with provision of treaties and international agreements that have been signed by the State of Qatar and other parties. All articles indicated in the constitution are a direct violation of the citizens' rights

ARTICLE 144

The Emir, or one-third of the members of the Shura Council, shall each have the prerogative to apply for the amendment of one or more of the Articles of this Constitution.

If the majority of members of the Council accept the amendment in principle, the Council shall proceed to scrutinize it Article by Article. The amendment shall be passed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council. The said amendment shall not come into force without the approval of the Emir and its publication in the official Gazette. On the other hand, should the amendment proposal be rejected in principle or in substance, it may not be re-introduced within one year of the date of its rejection.

Violation of this article as it does not protect or safeguard the interests of the citizens, as the Emir can change any article by himself or one-third of the members of the Shura Council, which he appoints, and such change can be considered approved by two-thirds majority of the council, which as well is former employees of the state and are obtaining substantial remuneration from the Emir directly

ARTICLE 145

Provisions pertaining to the rule of the State and the rule of succession thereto may not be subject to application for amendment.

Violation of this article as this “permanent constitution” has amended the Rule of the State and the Rule of Succession that was previously stipulated in the previous constitutions and as it has been for over a century, making this constitution a clear violation of this article

ARTICLE 146

Provisions pertaining to rights and public liberties may not be subject to amendment except for the purpose of granting more rights and guarantees in the interest of the citizen.

Violation of this article, as article introduced in this constitution is a clear restriction of rights and guarantees towards the interest of the citizen.

ARTICLE 147

The functions of the Emir set out in this Constitution may not be subject to an application for amendment during any period when someone is deputizing for him.

Violation of this article, as the crown prince prior of introducing this constitution as overthrown his father the Emir Khalifa Bin Hamad and amended the laws to remove him from his post and amended the laws to impose further control

ARTICLE 148

No Article of this Constitution may be proposed for amendment within a period of ten years from the date of its coming into force.

Violation of this article as the introduced articles have not provided any governmental body or citizens with the rights to object or amend any part of these articles, preventing the citizens access to change or amend any of these unjust laws introduced to serve the interests of one party and not the state

ARTICLE 149

No provision of this Constitution may be suspended, except when martial law is in force and within the limits specified by the Law. However, the convening of a session of the Shura Council may not be suspended, nor may the immunity of its members be violated during this period.



Violation of this article has imposed a martial law that can overturn all these articles is just other methods of assuring that the citizens have not available legal remedies to rectify any matter that may pose threat to their existence, such laws that has been induced to serve the interests of on party

ARTICLE 150

The Amended Provisional Constitution issued on 19th April 1972, which is in force in the State, shall be repealed. The provisions pertaining to the current Shura Council shall remain in force until a new Council is elected.

Violation of this article as the Elective Shura Council did not materialize until 2021, confirming that all the laws indicated in the articles of this constitution have not paved a way for a democratic state that enables its citizens to express their concerns and to safeguard their liberty, which has been clearly restricted with these laws.





X.

Conclusion



In conclusion, the Qatari Constitution serves as a pivotal legal document that establishes the framework for governance and the protection of individual rights within the nation. It articulates the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, aiming to balance state authority with individual liberties to foster social harmony and political stability. However, the practical implementation of these constitutional guarantees often falls short due to systemic restrictions and legal challenges that inhibit free expression, press freedom, and civic engagement. These limitations highlight a critical need for reforms that align actual practices with the constitutional ideals, ensuring a more vibrant public discourse and a robust democratic process.

Furthermore, the Constitution's commitment to education as a fundamental right reflects Qatar's dedication to empowering its citizens by equipping them with the skills necessary to participate actively in governance and societal development. Yet, the realization of this right is challenged by socio-economic and infrastructural barriers that need to be addressed through comprehensive policy reforms and community engagement. Similarly, constitutional provisions regarding political participation are hindered by restrictions that limit ministerial roles to those with original Qatari nationality, raising questions about inclusivity and diversity within the government. Overcoming these challenges is crucial for fostering a more dynamic and representative governance structure that can fully leverage the talents of its diverse population.

The discrepancies between constitutional promises and their implementation, particularly in areas such as due process and international treaty commitments, underscore the broader challenges facing Qatar's governance. These systemic issues not only undermine individual rights but also affect the state's integrity and its global reputation. Addressing these concerns requires a concerted effort to harmonize domestic policies with international human rights standards, thereby strengthening the legal framework for citizen engagement. By reinforcing the checks and balances envisioned by the Constitution and ensuring that governmental actions are transparent and accountable, Qatar can progress towards a governance model that truly embodies the aspirations of its citizens, paving the way for a more just and equitable society.

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