

A **Human Trafficking Combatting Section** was established within the **Criminal Investigation Department** at the Ministry of Interior and established a hotline to receive reports and complaints related to human trafficking.

A **specialised prosecution office** was created within the **Residency Affairs Prosecution** to handle human trafficking cases.

A **specialised judicial entity (court)** was formed within the **Supreme Judicial Council** to consider human trafficking cases.

In 2022, **Decision No. (37)** was issued by the **President of the Court of First Instance**, allocating specialised criminal court divisions to handle human trafficking crimes.

Established by **Cabinet Decision No. (15) of 2017**, the **National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking** serves as the national coordinator for monitoring, preventing, and combating human trafficking in coordination with relevant authorities. The committee's responsibilities include:

Developing a national plan to combat human trafficking and preparing programmes and mechanisms for implementation in coordination with relevant agencies.

Identifying trafficking-related databases that consist of international studies and relevant reports.

3 Reviewing national legislation to ensure its compatibility with **international agreements and conventions** ratified by the State of Qatar.

4 **Publishing an annual report** on the State's efforts to prevent, monitor, and combat human trafficking.

5 Studying **regional and international reports** on trafficking and taking necessary measures accordingly.

6 Coordinating with competent authorities to **provide protection and support to victims**, including rehabilitation programmes that assist victims in social reintegration.

7 Promoting **awareness of trafficking-related risks** through conferences, seminars, bulletins, training programmes, and other activities aligned with the committee's objectives.

8 **Exchanging information and expertise** with national, regional, Arab, and international organisations and committees concerned with combating human trafficking.

9 Participating in **international conferences and forums** related to anti-human trafficking.

10 Carrying out any tasks assigned to the Committee in the field of combating human trafficking, as the Committee was established by decision to serve as the National Coordinator for monitoring, preventing, and combating human trafficking

through coordination with the relevant entities, which are represented in the Committee's membership as follows:

- **Ministry of Labour (Chair)**
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vice-Chair)**
- **Ministry of Interior**
- **Ministry of Justice**
- **Ministry of Public Health**
- **Public Prosecution**
- **Government Communications Office**
- **National Human Rights Committee**
- **Qatar Foundation for Social Work (Social Protection and Rehabilitation Center)**

Department Working Hours

Sunday – Thursday
6:00 – 13:00

تواصل معنا Contact us



WEBSITE

☎ 2343555

☎ 2348543

✉ hrd@moi.gov.qa

With best regards,
Human Rights Department



Rights Awareness Series

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Awareness is Protection



Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- ◆ “Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.”

Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

- ◆ “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law.”

This brochure on Combating Human Trafficking comes within the framework of the core mandates of the Human Rights Department, established under Decision No. (26) of 2005, which include:

- ◆ Raising awareness among law enforcement personnel about the Anti-Human Trafficking Law and its penalties, based on the national legal framework.



Following up on the implementation of commitments made under human rights treaties ratified by the State of Qatar, which relate to the work of the Ministry of Interior.

As a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, the State of Qatar is bound by several key obligations in the field of combating human trafficking.

These obligations include:

- ◆ Adopting and amending domestic laws to combat human trafficking and provide suitable penalties for related crimes.
- ◆ Providing protection and support to victims, including medical, psychological, and legal assistance.
- ◆ Cooperating with other countries and civil society organizations to enhance collaboration in combating trafficking and exchanging information.
- ◆ Conducting awareness campaigns to educate the community about the dangers of human trafficking and how to prevent it.

Definition of Human Trafficking According to Qatari Law

Law No. (15) of 2011 on Combating Human Trafficking provides a clear and explicit definition of this crime. Article (2) defines it as follows:

“Whoever deals in a coercive or transactional way with a natural person, including the use, transport, delivery, harbouring, reception or receipt, whether within the state territory or across its national borders; by means of force, violence, or threat thereof; or through abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or exploitation of a position of vulnerability or need; or through a promise to give or receive payments or benefits in exchange for obtaining the consent of a person to traffic another person; if the purpose of the

transactions was exploitation in whatever form, including; exploitation in acts of prostitution and all forms of sexual exploitation, exploitation of children in such acts and in pornography, begging, forced labor or the forced rendering of services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of human organs, tissues or body parts; shall be committing the crime of human trafficking.”

Qatar’s Legal Framework for Combating Human Trafficking

Firstly At International Level

Qatar has demonstrated a firm commitment to combating human trafficking by acceding to a number of **international conventions**, including:

- ◆ The **Convention on the Rights of the Child**, ratified under **Decree No. (54) of 1995**.
- ◆ The **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)**, ratified under **Decree No. (10) of 2009**, and its **Palermo Protocol concerning the prevention, suppression, and punishment of trafficking in persons**, especially women and children.
- ◆ The **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography**, ratified under **Decree No. (36) of 2010**.
- ◆ The **Arab Convention on Combating Organized Crime across National Borders**, ratified under **Decree No. (36) of 2012**.

Secondly At the National Level

The State of Qatar has demonstrated a clear and firm commitment to combating human trafficking by issuing a set of laws and procedures aimed at protecting victims and enhancing public awareness. Among the most notable are:

Law No. (15) of 2011 on Combating Human Trafficking

This law represents the **primary legal framework** for combating human trafficking in the State of Qatar. It criminalises all forms of trafficking in persons and sets forth **appropriate penalties** for those involved in such crimes. It also offers a **precise definition of trafficking**, including the various forms of exploitation associated with it.

Labour Law No. (14) of 2004

This law contains **specific provisions to protect workers**, especially migrant workers. It has been amended multiple times to enhance workers’ rights and **minimise the risks of exploitation**.

Law No. (21) of 2015 on the Regulation of the Entry and Exit of Expatriates

This law aims to regulate the entry and exit of expatriate workers and ensure their rights are protected. It contributes to **reducing the risks of human trafficking**, particularly among migrant workers.