

Mission permanente  
de l'État du Qatar  
auprès de l'Office  
des Nations-Unies à Genève



الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر  
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة  
جنيف



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FAX

Ref:

الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر / جنيف

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and with reference to the request to submit responses to the questionnaire of the Advisory Committee, on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, pursuant to the HRC resolution A/HRC/RES/23/9.

The permanent Mission of the State of Qatar is pleased to attach herewith the Above mentioned requested information as received from the competent authorities in the State of Qatar.

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the assurance of its high consideration.

Geneva, December 6<sup>th</sup> 2013

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## THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

### QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of the consultations undertaken by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee with States, with a view to preparing a research-based report on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, and to making recommendations on how the Council and its subsidiary bodies should consider this issue, pursuant to Council resolution 23/9.

#### Background

In its resolution 23/9, the Human Rights Council took note of the summary report of the Human Rights Council panel discussion on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights held during the 22<sup>nd</sup> session of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/23/26). In the same resolution, the Council requested the Advisory Committee to submit to it a research-based report on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights and to make recommendations on how the Council and its subsidiary bodies should consider this issue.

At its eleventh session in August 2013, the Advisory Committee constituted a drafting group and prepared questionnaires for dissemination to Member States, relevant international and regional organizations dealing with the issue of corruption, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Anti-Corruption Academy and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as national human rights institutions, civil society and relevant academic institutions. The drafting group of the Advisory Committee is tasked with drafting a preliminary research-based report for the twelfth session of the Advisory Committee (February 2014).

1. How do you deal with corruption in your country? Do you have a policy to combat corruption (specific fields and specific categories)?

*Corruption is a criminal offence in the State of Qatar. Law enforcement and judiciary are in charge of prosecuting and penalizing perpetrators.*

*Qatar has signed and ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Efforts are being made to ensure compliance with this treaty and to meet the highest international standards of anti-corruption activities.*

2. a) Is there an anti-corruption agency in your country? If so, does it address the negative impacts of corruption on human rights in its work? Can you cite some examples to this effect?

*Yes, there is an anti-corruption agency: the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority (ACTA). As per its mandate, ACTA is tasked with preventing and investigating corruption and related offenses. It does not address human rights as an explicit issue in its work.*

**b) Are there national human rights institutions in your country? If so, are they mandated to deal with corruption?**

*Yes, the National Human Rights Committee (NHRC).*

*We recommend forwarding the second part of this question to the NHRC.*

**c) Do your anti-corruption agency and national human rights institutions cooperate in tackling corruption? If so, what mechanisms exist to promote cooperation between the respective institutions?**

*No, at this point there is no direct cooperation.*

- 3. Which measures have been adopted in your country that take into account the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights? What are the best practices and what are the challenges in this respect?**

*We recommend forwarding this question to the NHRC.*

- 4. In your country, which are the human rights that are most affected by corruption? What specific negative impact can corruption have on the enjoyment of human rights by vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and others?**

*We recommend forwarding this question to the NHRC.*

- 5. What measures can be taken by the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies or by States to combat corruption with specific consideration regarding the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights?**

*We recommend forwarding this question to the NHRC.*

- 6. How can the United Nations human rights mechanisms be utilized for anti-corruption efforts? What other institutional mechanisms could be used to integrate a human rights-based approach in combating corruption or vice-versa at both, the international and national level?**

*We recommend forwarding this question to the NHRC.*

- 7. Are there any other observations or suggestions you wish to provide regarding the topic?**

*No.*