

URGENT ACTION

CITIZEN WHO PROTESTED TRAVEL BAN ARBITRARILY DETAINED

On 4 October 2020, Mohammed al-Sulaiti, a Qatari citizen, was arbitrarily detained after vocally criticizing his government on Twitter. This is the second time he has been arbitrarily detained, having spent five months in detention in 2018 with no charges. He was then put under travel ban with no legal justification. After protesting the ban on Twitter, he has again been detained without charge.

TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER

Ambassador Youssef Ali al-Khater
Embassy of the State of Qatar
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Fax No.: +44 020-7493 2661
Twitter: @QatarEmb_London

Dear Sir,

On 4 October 2020, Qatari authorities detained **Mohammed al-Sulaiti** following his posting of Tweets that criticized the government. Four vehicles with no official markings arrived at Mohammed's home in Doha and State Security officers in plain clothes with no identifying insignia took him away. Qataris close to Mohammed subsequently confirmed that there were no outstanding police reports or warrants for his arrest, and Amnesty has verified that he is being held by the State Security Bureau. He was held incommunicado for the first two weeks of his detention, and to date there are no disclosed charges against him, making this a case of arbitrary detention.

This is the second time Mohammed is arbitrarily detained by Qatari authorities. On the night of 17–18 July 2018 he was stopped while passing through the airport in Doha on a trip to Turkey. He was then held in detention with no charges for a total of five months, before being released with no criminal case ever having been raised against him. Throughout this period, Mohammed was held by the State Security Bureau, a secretive executive agency that operates under an expansive legal mandate with extraordinary powers of detention.

When he was finally released from administrative detention on 22 December 2018, al-Sulaiti was placed under travel ban, with no legal justification, and held in the country indefinitely. Qatar offers no effective means for individuals to challenge travel bans, which can be imposed by the State Security Bureau and the Office of Public Prosecution at their pure discretion. Al-Sulaiti was vocally critical of his travel ban on social media, especially Twitter. In August this year, Amnesty International published a [statement](#) on al-Sulaiti and three other Qatari citizens held under arbitrary travel bans. Over the next few weeks al-Sulaiti was very active in reproducing and circulating the piece on Twitter and in protesting Qatari policy, running a poll on his Twitter account asking citizens to come forward and record their own experience with travel bans.

I urge you to immediately end the arbitrary detention of Mohammed al-Sulaiti. If there is credible evidence that he has committed a crime recognized under international law, he should be charged and given the opportunity to contest his detention and the charges in court with no delay; otherwise he must be released. Pending his release, it is imperative that he be granted access to a lawyer, allowed to communicate with his family, and be protected from torture and other ill-treatment.

Yours sincerely,

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At the time of his first detention in July 2018, Mohammed al-Sulaiti, a Qatari citizen, had been living in the U.S. since 2015. He held a valid 10-year visa and lived in the greater Detroit area, where he co-owned and managed a grocery store in Detroit and a restaurant in Ann Arbor. His family resided with him and his children attended school there. In summer 2018 he booked a flight for a vacation with his family to Turkey. En route, however, during a layover at Hamad International Airport in Doha on the night of 17–18 July 2018, Mohammed was detained. For the next five months he was held in the custody of the State Security Bureau, a powerful executive agency subordinate only to the Emir (under [Article 1 of its constitutive law](#)). No charges were ever raised against Mohammed and he was denied effective access to a legal defence.

According to Mohammed and sources close to him, his detention in 2018 traced back to a dispute with the family of his ex-wife, who acted through a relative in the Office of Public Prosecution to raise accusations of political opposition against him. Mohammed and those close to him told Amnesty International that he had no interest in politics, and his only criticisms of the government arose because of his arbitrary detention and his ban from travel after he was released from jail on 22 December 2018. Regardless of the reasons for a detention, the burden is on the state to justify depriving an individual of his or her liberty. Procedural protections to ensure that the right not to be arbitrarily detained is not violated are included in Articles 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Qatar acceded in 2018. The UN Human Rights Committee, the body that interprets and monitors compliance with the Covenant, [notes](#) that the right to fair trial enshrined in these articles “requires that the accused is granted prompt access to counsel” and can “meet ... in private” with their attorney, and that the right to prepare a legal defence “must include access to ... all materials that the prosecution plans to offer in court against the accused.”

Throughout his first detention, Mohammed was given no documentation whatsoever relating to accusations, potential charges, investigations, or any evidence against him. He was unable to prepare an effective legal defence with his lawyer, with whom he only had a single opportunity to confer, in the second half of September. Aside from this one meeting, Mohammed saw his lawyer only in court; in some sessions they were not even seated together. After an initial period of detention of up to 30 days by order of State Security – acting under [Article 7](#) of the State Security Bureau Law – responsibility for a detainee’s continued jailing shifts to the Office of Public Prosecution, which under [Article 33.2](#) of the Code of Criminal Procedure must then make a case for continued detention before a court once every 30 days. In Mohammed’s case these court dates were treated purely as a technicality and he was granted no substantive right to contest his continued detention, as the refusal to let him meet with a lawyer shows. Mohammed was held for the initial four months of detention by the State Security Bureau, at a site within a large compound which also houses a major Ministry of Interior building (just to the east of the neighborhood known as Fereej bin Omran). In November he was transferred to another detention facility, located next to the Industrial Area bridge on Salwa road leading out of Doha. Information independently gathered by Amnesty International indicates that this is the main pre-trial detention facility in Qatar, though it does not appear in online maps. Mohammed was held there for the final month of his detention.

After his release he was held in Qatar under travel ban, preventing him from returning to his businesses and livelihood in the U.S. Mohammed was increasingly vocal about the travel ban, and in August 2020 Amnesty International published a [statement](#) identifying his ban as one of several arbitrary administrative punishments imposed on Qatari citizens. Over the next six weeks Mohammed cited the piece repeatedly on his Twitter account, @mohdalsulait74i. On 4 October he was detained from his home, seemingly without a warrant, and his Twitter account abruptly disappeared, though many examples of its content – such as his [call for an online poll](#) to tally of the number of Qataris under travel ban – [remain preserved](#) through the Internet Archive project. After his detention Amnesty wrote to Qatar’s National Human Rights Committee (NHRC), Office of Public Prosecution, and Government Communications Office, in an effort to clarify his fate. On 19 October NHRC replied stating that Mohammed is being detained by State Security for investigation of unspecified “State Security Crimes”. Mohammed was held incommunicado for nearly two weeks after his detention, and to date has been granted only one phone call with his family. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted in its recently published [report](#) on Qatar that during its official visit to Doha in 2019 it was not permitted to visit the State Security detention center, that the law governing this agency’s power of detention grants it an exceptional and highly problematic level of discretionary power, and that “the Working Group was informed that in practice, such detention leads to very long periods of deprivation of liberty, in violation of international human rights norms.”

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: Arabic or English

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 21 December 2020

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PRONOUN: Mohammed al-Sulaiti (he/him)