

# **THE ONGOING FAILURE TO REPORT: YALE UNIVERSITY, QATAR AND UNDISCLOSED FOREIGN FUNDING**

**2023**

**ISGAP**

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF  
GLOBAL ANTISEMITISM & POLICY

**The Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP) is committed to fighting antisemitism on the battlefield of ideas.**

ISGAP is dedicated to scholarly research into the origins, processes, and manifestations of global antisemitism and of other forms of prejudice, including various forms of racism, as they relate to policy in an age of globalization.

On the basis of this examination of antisemitism and policy, ISGAP disseminates analytical and scholarly materials to help combat hatred and promote understanding.

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## **Background**

In July 2019 at the Department of Justice (DOJ), in Washington, D.C., Dr. Charles Asher Small, The Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP) Director, presented the findings of an ISGAP research project which began in 2012, entitled “Follow the Money”. The ongoing research project examines the illicit funding of United States (U.S.) universities by foreign governments, foundations and corporations that adhere to and promote anti-democratic and antisemitic ideologies, with connections to terrorism and terror financing.<sup>1</sup>

The project revealed, for the first time, the existence of substantial Middle Eastern funding (primarily from Qatar) to U.S. universities, which had not been reported to the Department of Education (DoED), as required by law. In fact, ISGAP’s research uncovered billions of dollars of unreported funds, which, in turn, led to the launch of a federal government investigation in 2019.

ISGAP has uncovered and established that foreign donations from Qatar, especially, have had a substantial impact on growing levels of antisemitic discourse, as well as growing support for anti-democratic values within institutions of higher education. With the explosion of campus antisemitism in recent weeks, there additionally remain security concerns which hold potential domestic and global implications.

This report will highlight Qatar’s relationship with Yale University. Importantly, not all of the specific grants that Qatar donates to the university are being reported.

For decades, Qatar has strategically positioned itself as an international funder of education, finance, science, health, sports, arts and culture, communications and development. As part of this positioning, since 9/11, Qatar has become the largest foreign donor to U.S. universities.<sup>2</sup>

Despite its close ties to the United States and other western countries, Qatar has also built an extensive network of Islamist partners dedicated to expanding its influence.<sup>3</sup> Qatar is home to numerous Islamist inspired proscribed terrorist entities. For example, for decades it has continued to host, support and represent the Muslim Brotherhood (MB); maintains ties with Iran; hosts the Taliban; supports

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<sup>1</sup> “VOLUME II Examining Undocumented Foreign Funding of American Universities: Implications for Education and Rising Antisemitism,” ISGAP (2020). <https://isgap.org/post/2020/09/volume-ii-examining-undocumented-foreign-funding-of-american-universities-implications-for-education-and-rising-antisemitism/>

<sup>2</sup> Sophie Shulman, “Tuition of terror: Qatari money flowed into U.S. universities - and now it's fuelling violence,” CTECH (2023). <https://www.calcalistech.com/ctechnews/article/jwhsqhrt>

<sup>3</sup> Here we refer to Islamism the Political Ideology and not the religion of Islam as practiced peacefully by Muslims worldwide.

John Jenkins, Dr Martyn Frampton and Tom Wilson, “Understanding Islamism,” *Policy Exchange* (2020). <https://policyexchange.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Understanding-Islamism.pdf>

and maintains an office for Hamas and its exiled leadership; and has backed militias in Syria and Libya.<sup>4</sup>

On October 7, 2023, Hamas, funded extensively by Qatar,<sup>5</sup> carried out a pogrom, murdering 1,400 Israelis and kidnapping more than 230 people. The pogrom also included the torture and rape of many of its victims. This was the largest massacre of Jewish people since the Holocaust. It is also the latest attack committed by Qatari-funded terrorists. Indeed, it comes after Qatar had funded, protected and disseminated Islamist extremist ideology and organizations around the globe.<sup>6</sup>

Qatar also hosts other radical spiritual Islamist leaders—including the late Yusuf al-Qaradawi, the spiritual leader of the Muslim Brotherhood. Qaradawi was banned from entry into the United States,<sup>7</sup> France,<sup>8</sup> the United Kingdom,<sup>9</sup> the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Tunisia (and others), yet gained refuge in Qatar.<sup>10</sup>

## **Executive Summary**

ISGAP has collated concrete evidence of Qatari monies financing Higher Education in the U.S. (including Yale University), some of which were not reported, as required by federal law.<sup>11</sup>

After ISGAP initially exposed (2019) that universities were not declaring funds received by Qatar and other Middle Eastern sources, the Department of Education opened a federal investigation whereby each offending university was reprimanded,

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<sup>4</sup> David B. Roberts, “Reflecting on Qatar’s ‘Islamist’ Soft Power,” *Policy Brief* (2019): 1.

[https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/FP\\_20190408\\_qatar\\_roberts.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/FP_20190408_qatar_roberts.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Doron Peskin, “Cash flow: 16 years of Qatari money to Hamas has created a monster,” *CTECH* (2023).

<https://www.calcalistech.com/ctechnews/article/!retnzx9!#:~:text=The%20Qatari%20government%20began%20financing.and%20through%20real%20estate%20companies>

<sup>6</sup> “Written evidence submitted by Steven Merley” (2018).

<https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/87421/pdf/>

<sup>7</sup> *Counter Extremism Project*. <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/yusuf-al-qaradawi>

<sup>8</sup> “The ‘global mufti’ Sarkozy barred from entering France,” *France 24* (2012).

<https://www.france24.com/en/20120328-sarkozy-bars-global-mufti-entering-france-sheikh-yusuf-qaradawi-toulouse-shooting>

<sup>9</sup> “Muslim cleric not allowed into UK,” *BBC News* (2008).

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7232398.stm>

<sup>10</sup> *Counter Extremism Project*. <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/yusuf-al-qaradawi>

<sup>11</sup> “US investigates Harvard and Yale over foreign funding,” *BBC News* (2020). <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-51481396>

warned and instructed that they must declare their funding sources or face consequences.<sup>12</sup>

Our research found that Yale University still has only declared one grant from Qatar during the period between 2010-2022, for only \$284,668 USD, yet has received much more than that.

Our investigation has found that following this warning, many institutions (including Yale University) remain in breach of this directive and engage in illegal activities. If the law were to be enforced, these universities could face serious consequences.

The findings reveal that some universities:

- Are defrauding the US Department of Education (DOE) by not fully disclosing the financial support received from Qatar.
- Are in breach of federal law, particularly after prior warnings and compliance orders.
- Are evading the disclosure of funding from Qatar, and potentially from other sources.
- Are potentially engaged in laundering funds through unreported payments in kind or “indirect funding”.

Our research spotlights financial activities which could be classified as criminal and form the basis of potential litigation against US universities, including Yale University.

We believe that this warrants federal intervention.

These findings - in combination with ISGAP’s mapping of the Muslim Brotherhood (Islamist)/Qatar network in US universities, the documentation of changing discourse in higher education pertaining to Jewish people, Israel and Zionism, and its connection to funds - all point to a context that is increasingly hostile to Jewish students and faculty. This report argues that these factors play a significant role in the current explosion of antisemitism.

As we previously disclosed in our report, ‘Hijacking Higher Education: Qatar, The Muslim Brotherhood and Texas A&M’ (which can be viewed [here](#)), ISGAP uncovered additional grants from the Qatar National Research Fund (NPRF) of more than

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<sup>12</sup> Alexander Pease, “After years of warnings, U.S. finally investigating secret foreign funding of American universities,” *The College Fix* (2019). <https://www.thecollegefix.com/after-years-of-warnings-u-s-finally-investigating-secret-foreign-funding-of-american-universities/>

\$1,000,000,000 USD which were awarded to U.S. universities within The Education City in Qatar, in addition to researchers at U.S. universities in the United States from 2010 to 2022.<sup>13</sup>

### **Qatar and the Muslim Brotherhood (MB)**

It is important to note that when Hamas was created, it designated itself as “one of the wings of Moslem Brotherhood in Palestine.”<sup>14</sup> Qatar has provided a safe haven for Hamas’ political leadership since 2012. In January 2015, then-Qatari Foreign Minister referred to then-Hamas politburo chief Khaled Meshaal as the country’s “dear guest.”<sup>15</sup>

Qatar is home to a relatively small population (2.6 million), only 11.6 percent of which is Qatari. However, it is a wealthy emirate country, with a GNP of 229.007 USD bn in December 2022, in the Gulf that gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1971.<sup>16</sup> It has two key neighbouring countries, Saudi Arabia and Iran, with which it shares the largest natural gas field in the world.<sup>17</sup>

Qatar positions itself as a critical mediator in regional disputes between various Arab and Muslim countries and aligns with the US as a key Gulf partner in several defence pacts and agreements.<sup>18</sup> Perhaps most significantly, Qatar hosts thousands of US forces as well as the regional headquarters for the US Central Command (CENTCOM) in Doha and at various other military facilities.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> [https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/The-Corruption-of-the-American-Mind\\_DKFormat2.pdf](https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/The-Corruption-of-the-American-Mind_DKFormat2.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Yale Law School, “Hamas Covenant 1988,” *The Avalon Project*.  
[https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/hamas.asp](https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/hamas.asp)

<sup>15</sup> *Counter Extremism Project*. <https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/hamas/report>

<sup>16</sup> *The World Factbook* <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/qatar/>

“Qatar Gross National Product (GNP),” *CEIC*. <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/qatar/gross-national-product>  
“A Guide to the United States’ History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776: Qatar,” *Office of the Historian*.

<https://history.state.gov/countries/qatar#:~:text=Qatar%20had%20previously%20been%20a,of%20treaties%20with%20Great%20Britain.>

<sup>17</sup> “Factbox: Qatar, Iran share world’s biggest gas field,” *Reuters* (2010). <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northfield-qatar-idUSTRE66P1VV20100726>

<sup>18</sup> Bernd Kaussler, “Tracing Qatar’s Foreign Policy Trajectory and its Impact on Regional Security,” *Arab Center for Research & Policy Studies* (2015): 4. <https://www.dohainstitute.org/en/lists/ACRPS-PDFDocumentLibrary/Kaussler-on-the-Development-of-Qatari-Foreign-Policy.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> “CENTCOM Commander Visit to Qatar Highlights Focus on “People, Partners, and Innovation,” *U.S. Central Command* (2023). <https://www.centcom.mil/MEDIA/PRESS-RELEASES/Press-Release-View/Article/3293580/centcom-commander-visit-to-qatar-highlights-focus-on-people-partners-and-innova/>

Qatar is ruled by the Al Thani Royal Family, who have embraced and promoted Islamist thinking and activism worldwide for many years.<sup>20</sup>

The Qatari establishment's commitment to Islamism runs deep. Their political, cultural, and social establishment has been profoundly influenced by MB activists who fled Egypt in the 1950s.<sup>21</sup> These activists played an essential part in founding Qatar's Ministry of Education and helped establish Islamism in the emirate between the 1960s and 1980s.<sup>22</sup>

At this time, Qatar was an emerging state with a population of only approximately 25,000 and little governmental structure. They made use of *Salafi* imams, judges and bureaucrats with Saudi training and began to promote a fusion of *Salafi* and MB thinking in periodicals such as *Majallat al Umma*.<sup>23</sup> Oil and natural gas gradually replaced its traditional industries like pearling and fishing, which increased the profits of the ruling family. The combination of this newfound wealth, along with an influx of educated members of the MB, allowed Qatar to develop the Ministry of Education and an education system where MB members were essential on all levels.<sup>24</sup>

Islamism mainly developed in Qatar between the 1960s and 1980s, but it was influenced by the writings of significant MB scholars/ideologues such as Sayyid Qutb.<sup>25</sup> A group of Muslim Brotherhood members gradually re-developed strategies, learning from the Egyptian experience, and started thinking in terms of 'human rights' and 'civil society' for its proselytizing [*da'wah*] system.<sup>26</sup>

In 1999, the Qatari branch of the MB was officially disbanded by a vote amongst its members. The primary explanation provided was that the Muslim Brotherhood's formal structure in places like Qatar became "an irrelevant matter," as the group

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<sup>20</sup> Roberts, "Reflecting on Qatar's 'Islamist' Soft Power," *Policy Brief* (2019): 3. [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/FP\\_20190408\\_qatar\\_roberts.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/FP_20190408_qatar_roberts.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> David Roberts, "Qatar and the Muslim Brotherhood: Pragmatism or Preference?" *Middle East Policy*, 21 (2014): 88. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12084>

<sup>22</sup> Abdullah Al-Nafisi, "The Islamic situation in Qatar," *Islam Today* (2007). [www.islamtoday.net/bohooth/artshow-19-8828.htm](http://www.islamtoday.net/bohooth/artshow-19-8828.htm)

<sup>23</sup> Andrew Hammond, "Qatar's leadership transition: like father like son, European Council on Foreign Relations," (2014). [https://ecfr.eu/archive/page/-/ECFR95\\_QATAR\\_BRIEF\\_AW.pdf](https://ecfr.eu/archive/page/-/ECFR95_QATAR_BRIEF_AW.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> Andrew Lipp, "The Muslim Brotherhood: Exploring divergent views in Saudi Arabia and Qatar," *Iowa State University* (2019): 24. <https://dr.lib.iastate.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/9c2921ba-f681-4be3-a4dc-680a9daf3706/content>

<sup>25</sup> David Roberts, "Qatar and the Muslim Brotherhood: Pragmatism or Preference?" *Middle East Policy* 21 no. 3 (2014): 88. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12084>

<sup>26</sup> Al-Nafisi, "The Islamic situation in Qatar," *Islam Today* (2007). [www.islamtoday.net/bohooth/artshow-19-8828.htm](http://www.islamtoday.net/bohooth/artshow-19-8828.htm)



can easily offer the same services without any defined structure.<sup>27</sup> Despite this, the Muslim Brotherhoods' ideology, network and influence remain prominent in Qatar today, having developed a mutually beneficial relationship with the royal family.<sup>28</sup>

Over the decades, Qatar has become a 'safe haven' for Islamist/antisemitic scholars such as the (late) Yusuf al-Qaradawi.<sup>29</sup>

Qaradawi was banned from entry into the United States,<sup>30</sup> France,<sup>31</sup> the United Kingdom,<sup>32</sup> the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Tunisia (and others), but gained refuge in Qatar.<sup>33</sup>

Some of the views held by Qaradawi's are the following:

- "I will shoot Allah's enemies, the Jews, and they will throw a bomb at me, and thus I will seal my life with martyrdom."<sup>34</sup>
- Qaradawi lashed out at Jews, even calling on God to "kill them, down to the very last one."<sup>35</sup>
- Qaradawi declined to participate in the 8th annual conference organized by the Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue because of the participation of two Jews. In a statement released by Qaradawi's office, he reportedly said, "How can we conduct a dialogue in a time when they seize lands, shed blood, burn farms and demolish houses? Palestine's conundrum has to be resolved first before we sit together at the same table."<sup>36</sup>
- In 2013, Qaradawi repeated his call to boycott the 10th annual Doha interfaith conference held in Qatar for including Jews. He addressed the issue in his April 26 Friday sermon at the Omar Bin al-Khattab Mosque in Doha. "No way I will put

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<sup>27</sup> Courtney Freer, Rentier Islamism in the absence of elections: the political role of Muslim Brotherhood affiliates in Qatar and the United Arab Emirates," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 49 (2017): 487–488.

<sup>28</sup> David Roberts, "Qatar and the Muslim Brotherhood: Pragmatism or Preference?," *Middle East Policy Council*. <https://mepc.org/journal/qatar-and-muslim-brotherhood-pragmatism-or-preference>

<sup>29</sup> "Yusuf al-Qaradawi: A controversial voice for moderation in the Muslim World," *The New Arab* (2022). <https://www.newarab.com/news/yusuf-al-qaradawi-controversial-voice-moderation>

<sup>30</sup> *Counter Extremism Project*. <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/yusuf-al-qaradawi>

<sup>31</sup> "The 'global mufti' Sarkozy barred from entering France," *France 24* (2012). <https://www.france24.com/en/20120328-sarkozy-bars-global-mufti-entering-france-sheikh-yusuf-qaradawi-toulouse-shooting>

<sup>32</sup> "Muslim cleric not allowed into UK," *BBC News* (2008). <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7232398.stm>

<sup>33</sup> *Counter Extremism Project*. <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/yusuf-al-qaradawi>

<sup>34</sup> During a sermon that aired on the Arabic satellite channel Al-Jazeera TV on January 28, 2009.

<sup>35</sup> During a sermon that aired on the Arabic satellite channel Al-Jazeera TV on January 9, 2009.

<sup>36</sup> "Sheik Yusuf al-Qaradawi: Theologian of Terror," *Anti-Defamation League* (2013). <https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/documents/assets/pdf/anti-semitism/arab-world/Sheik-Yusuf-al-Qaradawi-2013-5-3-v1.pdf>

my hand in their hands,” Qaradawi said. He added “Their hands are soiled with blood. Their hands are the hands of killing, the hands of tyranny and the hands of injustice. I cannot contaminate my hands by putting it in their hands.”<sup>37</sup>

- Qaradawi often repeated his “teaching” that “the last punishment [upon the Jews was] carried out by Hitler...the next time will be at the hand of the believers.”<sup>38</sup>

Global support for groups affiliated with the MB became important as part Qatar’s major foreign policy shift, beginning in 1995 with the coup that brought Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa to power. Sheikh Hamad's goal was to overcome Qatar's small size and small population to make the emirate not only a regional player but also a global actor, utilizing its significant resources.<sup>39</sup>

The emirate developed its ‘soft power capabilities,’ which included the advancement of its Al Jazeera network’s broadcasting reach across the Middle East (in addition to extending this reach to include English-speaking audiences), as well as the IslamOnline portal.<sup>40</sup> Furthermore, Qatar made broad investments in Western countries and affiliated with civil society bodies through semi-official agencies and foundations controlled by the royal family.<sup>41</sup> Finally, Qatar supported the activist, political and ‘civilian’ structures of Arab and Islamist non-state actors— especially those affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood,<sup>42</sup> some of which were designated terrorists by the US for their ties to Hamas and other terror groups around the world.<sup>43</sup>

Although Qatari support for the MB antagonized its Gulf neighbors through the 1990s and the first decade of the 2000s, Qatar was “able to stay in good graces in the GCC by carefully balancing its foreign policy, all the while remaining a staunch ally of the Muslim Brotherhood.”<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> “Sheik Yousuf Al-Qaradhawi: Allah Imposed Hitler upon the Jews to Punish Them - "Allah Willing, the Next Time Will Be at the Hand of the Believers," *Memri TV* (2009). <https://www.memri.org/tv/sheik-yousuf-al-qaradhawi-allah-imposed-hitler-upon-jews-punish-them-allah-willing-next-time-will>

<sup>39</sup> David Roberts, “Qatar and the Muslim Brotherhood: Pragmatism or Preference?” *Middle East Policy* 21, no. 3 (2014): 92. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12084>

<sup>40</sup> Uriya Shavit, “The Postmodern Reconstitution of an Islamic Memory: Theory and Practice in the Case of Yusuf al-Qaradawi’s Virtual *Umma*,” in *Islamic Myths and Memories: Mediators of Globalization*, ed. Itzhak Weismann, Mark Sedgwick, and Ulrika Martensson (Surrey: Ashgate, 2014), 175. ISBN 9781472411518

<sup>41</sup> “Qatar Investment Authority (QIA),” *SWFI*. <https://www.swfinstitute.org/profile/598cdaa60124e9fd2d05bc5a>

<sup>42</sup> “How is Qatar supporting the Muslim Brotherhood global network? Follow the money,” *Alarbiya News* (2018). <https://english.alarabiya.net/features/2019/08/07/Qatar-s-history-using-banks-to-aid-Brotherhood-terror-groups-in-other-countries>

<sup>43</sup> “Written evidence submitted by Steven Merley,” (2018).

<https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/87421/pdf/>

<sup>44</sup> “Follow the Money: Examining Undocumented Foreign Funding of American Universities: Implications for Education and Rising Antisemitism,” *ISGAP* (2019). <https://isgap.org/book/follow-the-money-examining->

## Findings

### Yale University

a) ISGAP has uncovered that Yale University continues to receive financial support directly and indirectly from Qatar through the following activities, which remain *unreported* to the DOE:

- Qatari-funded joint projects involving Yale employees.
- Financing projects by subsidiaries.
- Placement of graduates.
- Seminars, conferences, and debates.
- Fellowships.
- The use of United Nations (UN) agencies.
- Publishing Islamic culture books distributed by the Qatar Foundation.
- In-kind gifts.

Qatari money awarded to the Yale University schools are the following:

- Yale School of Medicine.
- Yale Jackson School of Global Affairs.
- The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale.

b) The Qatari entities, operating under the Government of Qatar, responsible for financial transactions and serving as intermediaries for fund transfers include:

- Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development (QF).
- Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD).
- Qatar Investment Authority (QIA).
- Qatar Charity (QC).

The QF, QC and QFFD are financed and controlled solely by the Government of Qatar and therefore may be seen as representatives of the State of Qatar. However, the Qatari government classifies these entities as non-governmental organizations.

In addition to Yale, Qatar is supporting joint research projects with other leading U. S. universities, such as Harvard University and MIT.

c) Qatari-funded joint projects involving Yale University or Yale employees/scholars.

- Section 117 of the Higher Education Act (HEA) 1965 requires institutions of higher education that receive Federal financial assistance to disclose semi-annually to the U.S. Department of Education any gifts received from and contracts with a foreign source that, alone or combined, are valued at \$250,000 or more in a calendar year. The statute also requires institutions to report information when owned or controlled by a foreign source (<https://sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/>).<sup>45</sup>

Based on our investigation, Yale University only declared one grant from Qatar during the period between 2010 and 2022, and this was only for \$284,668 USD.

The following 11 examples describe a few of the grants that were awarded by Qatar National Research Fund (NPRP) to projects involving Yale University researchers and scholars, and have not been declared by Yale:

1. NPRP 6-459-5-050: Granted in 2011 - The Rule of Law in Qatar and the Arab Gulf (estimated award \$1,016,808.47 USD)<sup>46</sup>

This was granted to Professor David M. Mednicoff. In November 2011, Mednicoff delivered a presentation at Yale University entitled, “The Rule of Law in Arab Politics”<sup>47</sup> following the popular uprisings and protests that erupted in Egypt and Tunisia in January 2011, which marked the beginning of the wider 'Arab Spring' pro-democracy protests.

The presentation was part of the Council for Middle Eastern Studies Colloquium Series at Yale University and offered an analysis of the rule of law in Arab politics following January 2011. It examined the relationship between legal frameworks and political transitions in the Arab world, providing valuable insights into the political landscape of the Arab region during a time of significant change.

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<sup>45</sup> “Foreign Gifts” <https://studentaid.gov/sites/default/files/fsawg/datacenter/library/ForeignGifts.xls>

<sup>46</sup> David Mednicoff, “Contested Meanings of the Rule of Law in Qatar and the Arab Gulf,” *Middle East Insights* 149 (2016); David Mednicoff, “The Rule of Law and Arab Political Liberalization: Three Models for Change,” *Harvard Journal of Middle Eastern Politics and Policy* (2012).

<sup>47</sup> David M. Mednicoff, Curriculum Vitae (November 2018).

2. NPRP 6-1383-3-335: Granted in 2013 - Medical Risk Factors for Perinatal Depression (estimated award \$1,048,156.26 USD).<sup>48</sup>

This grant was awarded to Professor Margaret Altemus, Associate Professor of Psychiatry in Integrative Medicine,<sup>49</sup> Weill Cornell Medical College (2004 – 2015).<sup>50</sup> As an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Yale School of Medicine from 2015 to the present, received funding from Qatari sources as a result of participation in a research project conducted by Weill Cornell Medicine – Qatar.

3. NPRP 6-028-5-006: Granted in 2015<sup>51</sup> - Secular Autocracy vs. Sectarian Democracy? Weighing Reasons for Christian Support for Regime Transition in Syria and Egypt (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 USD).

Dr. Salma Mousa received this grant. Mousa is currently Assistant Professor at the Jackson School of Global Affairs at Yale University.<sup>52</sup> Here, she actively participated in the Refugee Seminar Series hosted by the Macmillan Center in September 2020.<sup>53</sup>

Between 2008 and 2012, Mousa conducted research at Georgetown University in Qatar around the reasoning for Christian Support for regime transition in Syria and Egypt.<sup>54</sup> Her research at Georgetown University in Qatar found that footballer Mo Salah played a role in reducing anti-Muslim hate crimes by 16 percent.<sup>55</sup> The research was conducted at the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Qatar.

In 2012, Mousa worked with Silatech and Aljazeera Center for Studies, based in Qatar. At Silatech,<sup>56</sup> she had a role in designing a virtual employment program for

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<sup>48</sup> Madeeha Nasir et al, “Impact of TPO Antibodies and Thyroid Hormone Levels on Depression During Pregnancy,” *Weill Cornell Medical – Qatar* (2016); “Annual Report 2013,” *Weill Cornell Medical College Qatar*, Member of Qatar Foundation.

<sup>49</sup> *Weill Cornell Medical College*. <https://vivo.weill.cornell.edu/display/org-u371>

<sup>50</sup> *Weill Cornell Medical College*.

<https://vivo.weill.cornell.edu/individual?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fvivo.med.cornell.edu%2Findividual%2Forg-568>

<sup>51</sup> Mark Farha and Salma Mousa, “Secular Autocracy vs. Sectarian Democracy? Weighing Reasons for Christian Support for Regime Transition in Syria and Egypt,” *Mediterranean Politics* 20:2 (2015)

<sup>52</sup> “Salma Mousa.” <https://www.salmamousa.com/>

<sup>53</sup> “PRFDHR Seminar: Creating Coexistence: Intergroup Contact and Soccer in Post-ISIS Iraq,” *Yale Macmillan Center*. <https://refugee.macmillan.yale.edu/event/prfdhr-seminar-creating-coexistence-intergroup-contact-and-soccer-post-isis-iraq>

<sup>54</sup> “Salma Mousa.”

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59a360bacd0f681b1cb27caa/t/5a9ef7560852293780ff5e4c/1520367446930/SalmaMousa2018.pdf>

<sup>55</sup> Mark Farha and Salma Mousa, “Secular Autocracy vs. Sectarian Democracy? Weighing Reasons for Christian Support for Regime Transition in Syria and Egypt,” *Mediterranean Politics* 20:2 (2015)

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13629395.2015.1033903>

<sup>56</sup> “Salma Mousa.”

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59a360bacd0f681b1cb27caa/t/5a9ef7560852293780ff5e4c/1520367446930/SalmaMousa2018.pdf>

youth in Gaza. Mousa additionally appeared on *Aljazeera English* to analyze topics, such as regime transition and United States aid in Egypt.

4. NPRP 12S-0305-190231:<sup>57</sup> Granted in 2020 - PPGSynth: An Innovative Toolbox for Synthesizing Regular and Irregular Photoplethysmography Waveforms.
5. NPRP 12S-0305-190231:<sup>58</sup> Granted in 2020 - Assessment of Hypertension Using Clinical Electrocardiogram Features: A First-Ever Review (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 USD).

(This research was also supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) grant RGPIN-2014-04462 and Canada Research Chairs program).<sup>59</sup> The connection between the Qatar grant and NSERC-funded research suggests the need for transparency about foreign funding sources. This is necessary to maintain research integrity and prevent foreign influence in work sponsored by the Canadian government.

Granted to Dr. Aymen Alian. Alian is Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, Division Chief, Obstetric and Gynecological Anesthesiology, Yale School of Medicine.<sup>60</sup> His research focuses on cardiopulmonary and autonomic physiology, including pulse oximetry and cerebral oximetry waveforms. Alian is a nationally recognized educator and has received several Faculty Awards of Excellence in education and mentorship.<sup>61</sup> His clinical research is dedicated to the investigation of cardiopulmonary and autonomic physiology using non-invasive monitors. His ongoing studies focus on pulse oximetry and cerebral oximetry waveforms as sensitive biomarkers of central hypovolemia during anesthesia-surgery.<sup>62</sup>

6. QNRF 1<sup>st</sup> NPRP 29-6-7-30: Granted between January 2008 – December 2009 - CO2 Injection in Oil Reservoirs and Saline Aquifers in Qatar for Carbonate Sequestration and Improved Oil Recovery (estimated award \$1,029,978 USD)<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Qunfeng Tang et al, “PPGSynth: An innovative toolbox for synthesizing regular and irregular photoplethysmography waveforms,” *Frontiers in Medicine* 7 (2020).

<sup>58</sup> Kathleen Bird et al., “Assessment of Hypertension Using Clinical Electrocardiogram Features: A First-Ever Review,” *Frontiers in Medicine* 7 (2020).

<sup>59</sup> Qunfeng Tang et al., “PPG2ECGps: An End-to-End Subject-Specific Deep Neural Network Model for Electrocardiogram Reconstruction from Photoplethysmography Signals without Pulse Arrival Time Adjustments,” *Bioengineering* (2023) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10295332/>

<sup>60</sup> “Aymen Alian, MBChB,” *Yale School of Medicine*. <https://medicine.yale.edu/profile/aymen-alian/>

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> “Annual Report 2007 – 2008,” *Texas A&M University at Qatar*.

[https://oaktrust.library.tamu.edu/bitstream/handle/1969.1/177912/TAMUQ\\_AnnRep\\_07-08.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://oaktrust.library.tamu.edu/bitstream/handle/1969.1/177912/TAMUQ_AnnRep_07-08.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

7. QNRF 3<sup>rd</sup> NPRP cycle: Granted between December 2010 – November 2013 - Theoretical and experimental study of asphaltene deposition during CO<sub>2</sub> injection in Qatar’s oil reservoirs (estimated award \$413,000 USD).<sup>64</sup>

Granted to Professor Abbas Firoozabadi - Yale University Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering.

8. NPRP 10-1231-160069: Granted between 2018 – 2021 - Sustainable Reuse of Hypersaline Oil Produced Water for Green Energy Production (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 USD).<sup>65</sup>

Financed by QNRF (NPRP grant), the grant was for a project which was conducted in collaboration with Texas A&M at Qatar and Professor Menachem Elimelech, Sterling Professor of Chemical and Environmental Engineering in School of Engineering & Applied Science, Yale University.<sup>66</sup>

9. NPRP 6-1463-3-351: Granted in 2017 - Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex-E2 Deficiency Causes Paroxysmal Exercise-Induced Dyskinesia (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 USD).<sup>67</sup>

A study by Yale Center for Mendelian Disorders, supported by the Broad Institute (UM1HG008900 to D. MacArthur), the Yale Center for Mendelian Disorders (U54HG006504 to R. Lifton and M. Gunel), NIH grants P01HD070494, 1R01NS098004, R01NS048453 and R01NS052455, the Simons Foundation Autism Research Initiative, Howard Hughes Medical Institute.<sup>68</sup>

10. NPRP 7-665-1-125 and NPRP 8-425-1-087: Granted between 2015 - 2018 - Interactions Responsible for Amyloid Formation in Various Diseases, Insight into Interactions of Amyloid Beta Sheets with Graphene Flakes: Scrutinizing the Role of Aromatic Residues in Amyloids Interacting with Graphene (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 each USD).<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> Hadi Nasrabadi, Joachim Moortgat and Abbas Firoozabadi, “New Three-Phase Multicomponent Compositional Model for Asphaltene Precipitation during CO<sub>2</sub> Injection Using CPA-EOS,” *Energy & Fuels* (2016).

<sup>65</sup> “Sustainable Reuse of Hypersaline Oil-Produced Water for Green Energy Production,” *Scholars @ TAMU*.

<sup>66</sup> Menachem Elimelech, *Yale School of Engineering & Applied Science*. <https://seas.yale.edu/faculty-research/faculty-directory/menachem-elimelech>

<sup>67</sup> Jennifer Friedman et al, “Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex-E2 deficiency causes paroxysmal exercise-induced dyskinesia,” *Neurology* (2017).

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> “NPRP from the Qatar National Research Fund,” APP.

[https://cherry.chem.bg.ac.rs/APP/faces/project.xhtml?project\\_id=NPRP+from+the+Qatar+National+Research+Fund+%28a+member+of+The+Qatar+Foundation%29+%5BNPRP7-665-1-125%2C+NPRP8-425-1-087%5D](https://cherry.chem.bg.ac.rs/APP/faces/project.xhtml?project_id=NPRP+from+the+Qatar+National+Research+Fund+%28a+member+of+The+Qatar+Foundation%29+%5BNPRP7-665-1-125%2C+NPRP8-425-1-087%5D)

“Predrag Petrovic, Ph.D.,” *Center for Green Chemistry & Green Engineering at Yale*  
<https://greenchemistry.yale.edu/people/predrag-petrovic>

Granted to Predrag Petrović, postdoctoral student - Yale School of the Environment<sup>70</sup> – Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering at Yale. The study also acknowledges support from the Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 USD).

11. NPRP 6-359-3-095: Granted between 2016 - 2017 - A Chromosomal Microdeletion of 15q in a Female Patient with Epilepsy, ID, and autism spectrum disorder: A Case Report (estimated award in excess of \$1,000,000 USD).<sup>71</sup>

Granted to Professor Marios Kambouris, Yale University School of Medicine.<sup>72</sup>

d) Additional Financial collaboration between Qatar and Yale University.

- Announcement of the establishment of the Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering at Yale University on July 9, 2013:<sup>73</sup>

“The Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering at Yale has announced the establishment of a research collaboration in Qatar made possible by QAFCO who sponsored the first Green Chemistry and Engineering Chair at TAMQ. Prof. Anastas said, “I look forward to this exciting collaboration that will result in exchanges and mutual visits. It shows leadership in Green Chemistry and Green Engineering in the Middle East by TAMQ and QAFCO.”<sup>74</sup>

- Published on June 10, 2013:<sup>75</sup>

“Texas A&M University at Qatar and Qatar Fertilizer Company (QAFCO) have announced a collaboration to bring a world-recognized environmental expert to Qatar. U.S. environmental policy and green chemistry expert, Dr. Paul Anastas, has been recognized as the first holder of the QAFCO Chair in Green Chemistry and Green Engineering at Texas A&M University at Qatar... It is expected Anastas will also initiate research projects with funding from the Qatar National Research Fund and local Qatar industry.”

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<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Dina F. Ahram et al., “A chromosomal microdeletion of 15q in a female patient with epilepsy, ID, and autism spectrum disorder: a case report,” *National Library of Medicine* (2017) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5457985/>

<sup>72</sup> Leon Watson, “Creating the perfect team? Top football club DNA tested its players to find out who is more injury-prone,” *Daily Mail* (2011). <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2049783/Scientist-claims-football-club-DNA-tested-players-injury-prone.html>

<sup>73</sup> *Center for Green Chemistry & Green Engineering at Yale*. <https://greenchemistry.yale.edu/>

<sup>74</sup> “Paul Anastas Establishes Research Collaboration with Qatar,” *Center for Green Chemistry & Green Engineering at Yale* (2013). <https://greenchemistry.yale.edu/news/paul-anastas-establishes-research-collaboration-qatar>

<sup>75</sup> “Anastas appointed QAFCO Chair in green chemistry and green engineering,” *Texas A&M University at Qatar* (2013) <https://www.qatar.tamu.edu/news-and-events/news/en-Anastas-appointed-QAFCO-Chair-in-Green-Chemistry-and-Green-Engineering->



Professor Paul T. Anastas is the Teresa and H. John Heinz III Professor in the Practice of Chemistry for the Environment at Yale University. He has appointments in the School of the Environment, the Department of Chemistry and the Department of Chemical Engineering. In addition, Anastas serves as the Director of the Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering at Yale. Anastas took public service leave from Yale to serve as Assistant Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and was an Agency Science Advisor from 2009 to 2012.<sup>76</sup>

- Yale Jackson School of Global Affairs is working in close collaboration with the Qatar Foundation in the following:<sup>77</sup>
- World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE).
  - The program is supported by QF and Banco Santander, specifically as a partner through its Universities Global Division.
- An Associated Press investigation found that former CIA officer Kevin Chalker aided the Qatari government in securing the rights to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup, prior to teaching two graduate seminar courses at the Yale Jackson School of Global Affairs.<sup>78</sup>
- The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies, Yale University, works in close collaboration with the Qatar Foundation in the following:
  - Wise Learner's Voice Program.<sup>79</sup>
  - The Yale Council on Middle East Studies (CMES).<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> “Director, Paul T. Anastas, Ph.D.,” *Center for Green Chemistry & Green Engineering at Yale*

<https://greenchemistry.yale.edu/people/paul-anastas#:~:text=Anastas%20serves%20as%20the%20Director,Science%20Advisor%20from%202009%2D2012.>

<sup>77</sup> “Wise event brings together world fellows and young learners,” *Yale Jackson School of Global Affairs* (2017)

<https://worldfellows.yale.edu/wise-event-brings-together-world-fellows-and-young-learners/>

<sup>78</sup> Philip Mousavizadeh, “Jackson affiliate spied for Qatari government before teaching at Yale,” *Yale News* (2021)

<https://yaledailynews.com/blog/2021/12/01/jackson-affiliate-spied-for-qatari-government-before-teaching-at-yale/>

<sup>79</sup> “The 2014-15 WISE Learners’ Voice Program Concludes its First Residential Session,” Qatar Foundation (2015)

<https://www.press.qf.org.qa/the-2014-15-wise-learners-voice-program-concludes-its-first-residential-session/>

<sup>80</sup> “Application for grants under the National Resource Centers and Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships,” *U.S. Department of Education* (2018)

[https://iris.ed.gov/downloads/applications/P015A180117/P015A180117\\_GrantApplication.pdf](https://iris.ed.gov/downloads/applications/P015A180117/P015A180117_GrantApplication.pdf)

- Yale Fellowship Program (WFP) – which strives for the creation of an international platform which promotes the education of young leaders.<sup>81</sup>

## **Yale University Employees and Connections with Qatar**

The World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE) is an initiative of the Qatar Foundation aimed at transforming education through innovation. WISE was established by the Qatar Foundation in 2009.<sup>82</sup>

With a biennial summit held in Doha,<sup>83</sup> along with a range of annum-encompassing initiatives, WISE aims to promote novel approaches to education, and investigate fresh ways to address urgent global education needs.

Importantly, WISE - and hence Qatar - maintains relationships with staff and scholars of Yale University.

### **Linda Koch Lorimer**

Linda Koch Lorimer '77JD, Yale's longest-serving officer, retired as a university Vice President in April 2015.<sup>84</sup> She remained a part-time special counsellor to the President until 2016.<sup>85</sup> At her time of retirement, she was Vice President for Global and Strategic Initiatives at Yale University.<sup>86</sup>

Since 1993, Linda Koch Lorimer has served as the Senior Counsellor to the President and the leader of major strategic initiatives for Yale University. Lorimer was responsible for Yale's efforts to help revitalize the city of New Haven, developed an ambitious strategy and numerous programs designed to internationalize Yale. She additionally guided Yale's use of digital technology in order to extensively disseminate their intellectual treasury both across the United States and globally. Furthermore, Lorimer assumed oversight of Yale's 2009 sustainability initiative,

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<sup>81</sup> The Maurice R. Greenberg World Fellows Program, *Yale Jackson School of Global Affairs*  
<https://worldfellows.yale.edu/>

<sup>82</sup> 'About Wise,' *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/about/#:~:text=WISE%20is%20a%20response%20to,fruitful%20dialogue%20and%20productive%20partnerships>.

<sup>83</sup> Fazeena Saleem, "WISE to engage youth leading to 2023 summit," *The Peninsula* (2023).  
<https://thepeninsulaqatar.com/article/08/02/2023/wise-to-engage-youth-leading-to-2023-summit#:~:text=WISE%2C%20the%20global%20education%20initiative,future%20of%20education%20through%20collaboration>.

<sup>84</sup> Bruce Fellman, "A 29-year career making changes at Yale," *Yale Alumni Magazine* (2015).  
<https://yalealumnimagazine.org/articles/4096-linda-koch-lorimer>

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> Michael Morand, "Lorimer to retire as Yale vice president in the spring," *Yale News* (2014).  
<https://news.yale.edu/2014/12/03/lorimer-retire-yale-vice-president-spring>

which was seemingly part of the institutional effort to become a global model for higher education.<sup>87</sup> Crucially, she served as a Vice President of Yale University for 23 years.<sup>88</sup>

Lorimer had connections with WISE during her employment at Yale, at the same time that the university underreported funds from Qatar. For example, she served on the awards jury for the WISE World Innovation Summit for Education in 2011, where the victors were awarded a gold medal and a cash prize of \$500,000.<sup>89</sup>

Lorimer is featured on the WISE website.<sup>90</sup>

Additionally, other faculty and staff from Yale University have featured on the WISE website. Below are a few examples, taken from an extensive list:

- Dr. Marc Brackett, Founding Director of the Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence; Professor in the Child Study Center, Yale School of Medicine at Yale University (WISE)<sup>91</sup>
- Ms Charlotte Evans, Program Manager of Leadership and Global Citizenship at the Center for International and Professional Experience, Yale-NUS College, Singapore<sup>92</sup>
- Nicholas Christakis, Sterling Professor of Social and Natural Sciences, Yale University<sup>93</sup>
- Dr. Michael Cappello, Director of Yale World Fellows<sup>94</sup>
- Professor Muhammad Waqar Azeem,<sup>95</sup> Associate Clinical Professor, Yale Child Study Center <sup>96</sup>

Whilst it is not illegal for Yale University staff to have connections with Qatari institutions, there is a problematic lack of transparency around the financial relationships between these institutions and both the university and its employees.

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<sup>87</sup> “Ms Linda Koch Lorimer,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/linda-koch-lorimer/>

<sup>88</sup> “Linda Lorimer,” *Unreasonable*. <https://unreasonablegroup.com/people/linda-lorimer>

<sup>89</sup> “World Innovation Summit for Education in Doha next November,” *I Love Qatar* (2011).

<https://www.iloveqatar.net/news/general/world-innovation-summit-for-education-in-doha-next-november>

<sup>90</sup> “Ms Linda Koch Lorimer,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/linda-koch-lorimer/>

<sup>91</sup> “Marc Brackett,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/marc-brackett/>

<sup>92</sup> “Ms Charlotte Evans,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/charlotte-evans/>

<sup>93</sup> “Nicholas Christakis,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/nicholas-christakis/>

<sup>94</sup> “Dr. Michael Cappello,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/michael-cappello/>

<sup>95</sup> “Muhammad Waqar Azeem, MD,” *Yale School of Medicine*. <https://medicine.yale.edu/profile/mazeem/>

<sup>96</sup> “Prof. Muhammad Waqar Azeem,” *Qatar Foundation*. <https://www.wise-qatar.org/biography/muhammad-waqar-azeem/>

### **Policy Recommendations:**

To counter Qatar's detrimental influence on U.S. higher education and national security, the following measures should be implemented:

1. Prohibit any further direct Qatari Government funding to U.S. universities operating in Qatar or in the United States. Require full disclosure under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of any Qatar-linked funds already received by U.S. universities.
2. Open a federal government investigation into non-reporting of foreign donations to U.S. universities. Take criminal action against systematic underreporting by U.S. universities and individuals of financial donations received directly or indirectly from Qatar. The investigation should explore the impact of Qatari funding on the increase of antisemitism in higher education.
3. Enforce the law on indirect funds that circumvent reporting requirements.
4. Add a provision to Section 117 of the Higher Education Act 1965 which mandates the disclosure of grantees who maintain any significant connection to Qatar directly or indirectly.
5. Investigate and prosecute any undisclosed Qatari funding of U.S. university programs or personnel as illegal, unregistered foreign lobbying. Shut down programs funded through such illicit means.
6. Establish ethics review boards at U.S. universities to monitor foreign funding sources and block unacceptable donations or partnerships compromising academic integrity.
7. Enact further transparency laws requiring full public disclosure of any foreign contracts, grants or donations received by U.S. universities, including itemized reporting on collaborative projects, travel sponsorship, endowed faculty chairs and other benefits.
8. Ensure, by legislation, transparency of financial statements and internal audit reports of U.S. universities.