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**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-fifth session**  
Geneva, 20–31 January 2020

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Kuwait**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

## **Introduction**

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Kuwait was held at the 15th meeting, on 29 January 2020. The delegation of Kuwait was headed by the Minister of Finance, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, H.E. Ms. Mariam Alaqeel. At its 17th meeting, held on 31 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Kuwait.

2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kuwait: Bulgaria, Namibia and the Philippines.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Kuwait:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KUW/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KUW/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/KUW/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by PORTUGAL on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRF's, Belgium, Liechtenstein, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Slovenia and the United States of America was transmitted to Kuwait through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## **I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process**

### **A. Presentation by the State under review**

5. Her Excellency, the Minister of Finance and the Acting Minister of State for Economic Affairs Mrs. Maryam Al-Aqeel, opened Kuwait's statement by expressing gratitude for the Human Rights Council, the UN Human Rights Office and members of the troika, amongst others.

6. The delegation stated that the efforts made by the Kuwait in the field of various human rights have contributed to improving its ranking in the global prosperity index, from 80th in 2017 to 66th out of 149 countries in 2018.

7. The Minister explained that in order to respect its international obligations, Kuwait has established a permanent national committee – under the guise of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - responsible for the preparation of reports and follow up to recommendations relating to human rights. Furthermore, Kuwait has received a number of Special Procedures' mandate holders.

8. The Minister reiterated the visit the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, at the invitation of the government, in the month of February 2017.

9. The delegation highlighted the progress made by Kuwait in the field of human rights, including the development of the National Development Plan Kuwait that set targets for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women; and the establishment of a political

incubator at Kuwait University to promote women's participation. Kuwaiti women in the political field.

10. The delegation shed light on the in the issuance of Law 8 of 2010 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2013. Kuwait established the Public Authority for Persons with Disabilities, to be the governmental coordination authority on disability, which supervises the implementation of Law 8 of 2010 and the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

11. In the area of health services, the state has taken measures to guarantee priority in providing health services for persons with disabilities, and to provide rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities to health centres in residential areas.

12. In the employment domain, the government has developed an employment strategy that aims to provide training and capacity building for persons with disabilities.

13. The Kuwaiti government is working and proceeding with a clear pace of goals to solve the issue of illegal residents. The Council of Ministers adopted a plan to address the situation of illegal residents based on principles, the most important of which is justice, equality and observance of humanitarian and social aspects of what does not violate the laws and regulations in force in the country.

14. In 2011, the Council of Ministers adopted resolution No. 409/2011 that aimed to address the living conditions of illegal residents, including those not registered in the central system, by facilitating access to free education, official documents, driving licenses, and so on. Records indicate that the number of these residents prior to the invasion of 1990 amounted to 220.000, but after that, their numbers shrunk to 120.000, and had further diminished to 85.000 by the end of 2018. The decrease in numbers of illegal residents is the result of a long process of status modification implemented by a central authority purposely created in 2010.

15. In the field of contract law, Kuwait took steps to ensure compliance with 19 conventions ratified with the International Labour Organization. The Public Authority for Manpower was established to regulate the labour, which employs more than one million and six hundred thousand people from 171.

16. In 2015, Kuwait adopted Law No. 68 concerning domestic labour, which seeks to protect the rights of workers and delineate clearly the responsibilities of the domestic workers and their employers. Further, a centre was established that provides shelter for women, as well as other forms of assistance such as legal guidance, health services and free meals.

17. Kuwait is keen to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons in a manner consistent with The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. In 2013, the Government adopted Law No. 91 of 2013, which aims to combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and includes hefty penalties for the perpetrators of these crimes, as well as appropriate measures to assist and protect victims.

18. The Kuwait Institute for Judicial and Legal Studies has organize several training courses for masters of judges, prosecutors and members of the public in this area in order to strengthen the capacity of national staff in the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

19. Moreover, the Council of Ministers adopted a national strategy to prevent trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, based on a three-pronged approach: prevention, protection and international cooperation.

20. The delegation reiterated its government's efforts in providing humanitarian assistance aimed at alleviating the suffering of humanity resulting from poverty, disease, hunger, natural disasters and crises resulting from wars in different regions of the world as a

fundamental pillar of human rights as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human rights. In 2018, as many as 106 states across Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean have become beneficiaries of Kuwaiti-funded development projects in a variety of sectors including health, education, transport and communications, water and sanitation, agriculture and irrigation, manufacturing, and energy.

21. The delegation stated that Kuwait has worked in solidarity with victims of various humanitarian crises around the world, as the State of Kuwait has hosted three donor conferences to support the humanitarian situation of the displaced and refugees in Syria. Kuwait has further provided \$1.9 billion to support the situation Humanitarian in Syria and \$200 million to cover humanitarian needs in Iraq.

22. The delegation stated that its international goal is to promote and protect human rights, in compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to collaborate with the work the international community to advance human rights and strengthen the work of the Working Group and the Human Rights Council.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

23. During the interactive dialogue, 122 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Argentina valued the initiatives taken to comply with UPR recommendations, despite persisting problems.

25. Qatar welcomed the established Human Rights Office and progress in child's rights and care services for the elderly.

26. Australia commended Kuwait for efforts to resolve the legal status of the Bidoon. It noted the restrictions on public gatherings.

27. Austria encouraged Kuwait to impose a moratorium on the execution of the death penalty.

28. Azerbaijan welcomed the progress made in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review.

29. Bahamas noted efforts in the areas of children, persons with disabilities, health, education, employment and gender equality.

30. Bahrain noted progress in the protection of human rights, including those related to women, children and persons with disabilities.

31. Bangladesh noted the commitment of Kuwait to achieve the sustainable development goals.

32. Belarus noted measures to improve national legislation and strengthen institutions to protect human rights.

33. Belgium noted the progress made in the areas of human rights since the previous review.

34. Benin noted the adoption of legislation in the area of human rights and the establishment of a committee to implement the strategy on human trafficking.

35. Bhutan commended Kuwait for the numerous efforts made in improving the human rights situation, including the adoption of various laws.

36. Botswana noted the legislative and policy developments since the previous review.

37. Brazil encouraged Kuwait to take steps towards the abolition of the death penalty and criminalizing violence against women.
38. Brunei Darussalam noted the protection of the social, economic and political rights of women and their access to health care.
39. Bulgaria noted progress in the empowerment of women and in the promotion of the rights of the child.
40. Burkina Faso invited Kuwait to increase efforts to combat violence against women and children.
41. Burundi noted measures to protect the rights of the child and persons with disabilities and the adoption of development plans aligned with the sustainable development goals.
42. Cambodia commended Kuwait for efforts towards the empowerment of women.
43. Canada commended the steps taken to enhance gender equality and improving living and working conditions of migrant workers.
44. Chad welcomed the adoption of national strategies and policies to promote and protect human rights.
45. Chile highlighted progress made to protect the rights of the child, persons with disabilities and combating trafficking in persons.
46. China welcomed efforts to integrate SDGs to Kuwait's development plan and to protect the rights of women and children.
47. Comoros welcomed the adoption of legislation and the implementation of a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons.
48. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Kuwait to continue with efforts to ensure better protection of human rights.
49. Croatia welcomed the government's commitment to cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
50. Spain welcomed the progress achieved, especially the creation of the National Bureau for Human Rights.
51. Cyprus noted the integration of SDGs in Kuwait's national policies and the adoption of policies to combat trafficking.
52. Czechia welcomed the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Office and progress on child protection.
53. Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended progress in the protection of human rights through the achievement of the SDGs.
54. Kuwait intervened to inform that the Public Authority on Manpower is the authority in charge of regulating the labour market. The Authority establishes a balance between the interest of workers and employers, and works in line with the international regulations and guidelines.
55. Kuwait abides by international labour standards and ILO conventions to protect the 1.6 million workers from 171 different states. In the national legislation, there is no mention of the name "kafil" or sponsor. The relationship between employers and workers and is constantly being reviewed.
56. The delegation stated that law no. 68 of 2015 protects the rights domestic workers and was commended by the Special Rapporteur in Human Trafficking. The authority established a specialised department for domestic labour. Kuwait has some 730.000 domestic workers.

Officials in this department started considering complaints from domestic workers and have so far examined 2,485 complaints from April 2019 until present. The authority oversees labour legislation obligations, including concerning domestic work.

57. In order to reinforce efforts to combating human trafficking, Kuwait has adopted the law 91 of 2013 on human trafficking and smuggling of immigrants. This law is in line with the UN convention on combating organised crime and its protocols. In this light, the council of ministers adopted a national strategy of three main pillars: prevention, protection and partnership.

58. In the light of this measure, a Committee was established to make Kuwait free of human trafficking. The Committee has recently adopted the national referral regime in cooperation with the IOM in order for the organisation to deal with human trafficking. The law is rigorous in combating this crime and provides the General Prosecutor the powers to deal with it.

59. Concerning its law enforcement agencies and detention centres personnel, Kuwait has sought to benefit from the good practices adopted by others in compliance with international human rights conventions which preserves the dignity of inmates while committing to minimal standards of treatments of prisoners, including female prisoners. This approach includes allowing visits by various local, regional and international organisations working in the field of human rights, chief amongst which the ICRC, which has conducted between 2016 and 2019 about 214 visits to various prisons and detention centres nationwide.

60. Denmark commended Kuwait's commitment to work with UN mechanisms and noted steps to promote women's rights.

61. Djibouti expressed appreciation for the adoption of legislation on employment, persons with disabilities and the protection of the environment.

62. Dominican Republic thanked Kuwait for its presentation.

63. Ecuador recognized progress made to implement the national development plan to eradicate discrimination against women.

64. Egypt commended the adoption of legislation to protect human rights and Kuwait's respect of its international commitments.

65. Eritrea commended efforts to promote gender equality and encouraged Kuwait to provide women with the right to guardianship and custody over their children.

66. Ethiopia commended harmonisation of SDGs with the medium-term development plan and provision of free basic medical services to women.

67. Fiji commended the women's empowerment agenda and Kuwait's voluntary pledge towards a comprehensive national human rights plan.

68. France applauded progress on human rights.

69. Gabon praised Kuwait's commitment to align its National Development Plan with SDGs, encouraging continuing in that direction.

70. Georgia appreciated efforts to harmonize SDGs with the National Development Plan and its goal to eradicate women discrimination.

71. Germany commended Kuwait's completion of the Security Council membership and cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms.

72. Ghana commended the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' human rights department and the family insurance fund of the Ministry of Justice.

73. Greece welcomed the women's participation in Government and efforts on child protection and child labor eradication.
74. Guyana congratulated efforts to align SDGs with "Kuwait Vision 2035", and human rights trainings for public sector workers.
75. Honduras congratulated the adoption of the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling (2018).
76. Iceland made recommendations.
77. India appreciated steps taken to empower women, combat human trafficking and promote migrant workers' rights.
78. Indonesia welcomed the National Bureau for Human Rights and domestic legislation on migrant workers.
79. Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed ratification of human rights instruments, cooperation with UN mechanisms, and measures to combat human trafficking.
80. Iraq welcomed laws adopted on women's rights, family and participation in public life.
81. Ireland urged to establish the National Bureau for Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, and a moratorium on death penalty.
82. The delegation of Kuwait intervened to state that, since the Government officially adopted the SDGs, a decision was taken to include these goals in the Second Development Plan for 2015–2020. Numerous achievements have been made in the SDGs thus contributing to the promotion of human rights in Kuwait. For instance, the country has adopted many political pillars for comprehensive and integrated economic and social development thus leading to meeting SDGs on human rights, amongst which the reduction of poverty, total elimination of hunger, provision of grants for international cooperation, provision of free education from kindergarten to university.
83. The delegation also stated that, concerning the independence for the judiciary, the constitution has guaranteed full independence for judicial authority. The judiciary has full technical competencies including assessing evidence without interference. In addition, law no 23 of 1990 regulating the judicial authorities grants judges a number of safeguards and immunities. By constitution, Kuwait has a Supreme Judicial Council charged with administering the affairs of judges. It has full jurisdiction on appointments of judges and prosecutors. This law does not give the Supreme Council any authority to interfere in cases in the Office of the Prosecutor or the Courts. The Council is comprised of senior judges and the attorney general as well as the representative of the Ministry of Justice who may attend but not take part in decision-making.
84. Italy appreciated efforts made since last UPR cycle.
85. Japan appreciated steps concerning the rights of people with disabilities, including measures promoting employment in the private sector.
86. Jordan commended Kuwait's openness to international mechanisms and the adoption of relevant laws and policies on human rights.
87. Kenya acknowledged the adoption of legal, institutional and policy human rights measures.
88. Kyrgyzstan welcomed institutional measures related to the rights of children, persons with disabilities, women and family issues.

89. Laos welcomed measures related to women and children's rights, and to harmonise the 2030 SDGs with development plans for 2035.
90. Lebanon acknowledged Kuwait's effort to consolidate the rule of law and strengthen fundamental freedoms.
91. Lesotho applauded alignment of Kuwait's policies and strategies with the 2030 SDGs and its reporting records under treaty bodies.
92. Libya welcomed the adoption of policies and strategies to promote fundamental freedoms and polices consistent with the SDGs.
93. Malaysia appreciated efforts to integrate SDGs into Kuwait's national development plans and awareness-raising measures among the police and security services.
94. Maldives welcomed ratification of many instruments, and training and educational programmes.
95. Malta made recommendations.
96. Mauritania welcomed legislative and institutional measures to protect human rights and strengthen national human rights mechanisms.
97. Mauritius recognized Kuwait's efforts to achieve the 2030 SDGs and legislative amendments, initiatives and programmes to implement the UPR recommendations.
98. Mexico acknowledged legislation and programmes aimed at improving the rights of persons with disabilities.
99. Mongolia welcomed Act No.109 of 2014, measures taken regarding the rights of children, persons with disabilities, education and trafficking in persons.
100. Montenegro welcomed the establishment of the Supreme National Committee. It urged Kuwait to investigate child labour and punish the perpetrators.
101. Morocco welcomed national policies and strategies aimed at promoting fundamental freedoms and bringing them in line with the SDGs.
102. Mozambique welcomed allocation of 0.7 of its GNP to development aid and awareness-raising on the foreign workers' rights.
103. Myanmar commended review of legislation regarding women's rights and introduction of standard contract for migrant workers.
104. Namibia was pleased with Kuwait reporting records under treaty bodies, and efforts regarding the rights of women and children.
105. Nepal welcomed the adoption of Kuwait vision 2035, progress regarding health care and measures regarding domestic workers.
106. Netherlands welcomed the amended law of military service but remained concerned at the situation of vulnerable groups.
107. Niger welcomed progress in child's rights, the fight against corruption, anti-trafficking, and the established Human Rights Office.
108. Nigeria took positive note of efforts in support of women's empowerment and the protection of vulnerable groups.
109. North Macedonia remained concerned about gender discrimination, and reported infringements to freedom of opinion and expression.
110. Norway noted positively reforms protecting guest workers, while expressing concern about the implementation of new legislation on workers' rights.



111. Oman praised the development of strategies and programmes to meet the country's human rights targets.
112. Pakistan appreciated women's enhanced role in decision-making and the commitment to protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
113. Philippines noted with appreciation policy measures to advance the rights of children and persons with disabilities.
114. Portugal welcomed new legislation to eliminate child labour, and the establishment of the Human Rights Office.
115. Armenia noted the initiatives to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and workers.
116. Republic of Korea welcomed developments concerning the rights of migrant workers, women and persons with disabilities.
117. Romania commended progress in child protection, anti-corruption, SDGs' implementation and a human rights' integrated approach.
118. Russian Federation commended efforts made towards achieving the SDGs and combating discrimination against women.
119. Saudi Arabia took note of efforts deployed to promote and protect human rights.
120. Senegal acknowledged the adoption of legal and institutional measures in support of gender equality.
121. Serbia commended Kuwait's collaboration with UN human rights mechanisms, and legislation on the rights of working women.
122. Sierra Leone welcomed reforms regarding labour laws, including a law on domestic workers extending labour protections.
123. Singapore commended efforts to realize SDG 5 on gender equality, through collaboration with UNDP and UN Women.
124. Slovakia presented recommendations.
125. Slovenia welcomed the Private Sector Employment Act, safeguarding working women's rights and encouraged to adopt a law on equality.
126. Somalia noted that Kuwait's commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights.
127. South Sudan appreciated the Government's efforts to promote and protect human rights.
128. Cuba noted that the National report referred to various initiatives and policies to promote the rights of women.
129. Sri Lanka commended efforts to create conditions for women to obtain their rights and to grant greater protection to migrant workers.
130. State of Palestine noted the efforts to combat human trafficking and in protecting the rights to health.
131. Sudan commended efforts in cooperating with the Human Rights Council and accepting the recommendations from the previous cycle.
132. Syrian Arab Republic commended efforts to implement recommendations from the last UPR.

133. Tajikistan noted Kuwait's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, through domestic laws and international obligations.
134. Thailand welcomed efforts to empower women and improve migrant workers' rights, including through the 2015 Domestic Workers Act.
135. Timor-Leste appreciated measures to counter trafficking in persons and the adoption of the Law 68 on domestic workers.
136. Togo welcomed the progress, in particular the 2015 Law on Domestic Workers, and encouraged to continue its efforts.
137. Tunisia commended national programs on empowerment of women, development of education and enforcing the rights of persons with disabilities.
138. Turkey welcomed laws to safeguard the rights of working women and initiatives to improve the conditions of migrant workers.
139. Turkmenistan welcomed the human rights policies in line with 2030 SDGs and the project with OHCHR on human rights.
140. Ukraine commended the cooperation with the Special procedures and steps to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities.
141. United Arab Emirates thanked for the detailed report demonstrating the progress made in protecting human rights.
142. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized progress to domestic worker conditions, but was concerned with the continued use of the kafala system.
143. The United States welcomed Kuwait's steps to hold accountable security officials who committed abuses.
144. The delegation of Kuwait intervened to state that it has hosted the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at the end of 2018. The delegation stated that the Rapporteur had commended Kuwait for improving the situation of all persons with disabilities and called for stepped up efforts and improved capacities to make the interventions in that field sustainable. The government has amended the law to bolster and develop the rights of persons with disabilities. A draft amendment was presented to the "Umma" Council in order to amend the definition of persons with disabilities and bring it into line with international conventions.
145. The Government provided that the law guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities guarantees all services and benefits also to non-citizens. Disabled persons who are non-Kuwaitis can receive identity documents and medical care pursuant to Law 8 of 2010. Kuwaiti women married to non-Kuwaitis can receive housing that meets the basic conditions of wellbeing. Kuwait has also organised a number of publicity and media campaigns to promote the integration of persons with disabilities into society. The Office for Persons with Disabilities launched a manual with a view to correcting erroneous terminology concerning persons with disabilities, and published a national code on accessibility and a national framework on facilitating internet access for persons with disabilities.
146. Uruguay noted with concern that seven persons were executed in 2017, ending with four years of de facto moratorium.
147. Uzbekistan noted that Kuwait has taken a number of legislative, institutional and administrative measures to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights.
148. Venezuela commended the Kuwait's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and their programs for women's empowerment.

149. Viet Nam highlighted regards ongoing national efforts of Kuwait to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
150. Yemen welcomed the generous humanitarian and development assistance provided by Kuwait and for the sake of peace.
151. Zambia welcomes the delegation of Kuwait and commends for their national report and update provided.
152. Zimbabwe noted that Kuwait has implemented policies and strategies aimed at protecting the human rights of its citizens.
153. Afghanistan commends the enforcement of Domestic Workers Act and other reforms in line with International Labour Organization Conventions.
154. Albania commends the ratification by Kuwait of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
155. Algeria commends Kuwait for ratifying various international conventions as well as its promotion of Human Rights framework.
156. The delegation of Kuwait concluded their statements by reiterating Kuwait's commitment to the UPR, and the promotion and protection of human rights and international mechanisms. The UPR mechanism is an opportunity to help States improve and enhance their compliance under international human rights law.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

**157. The following recommendations will be examined by Kuwait, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council.**

- 157.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro); (Slovenia);**
- 157.2 Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);**
- 157.3 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);**
- 157.4 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia);**
- 157.5 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland; Portugal);**
- 157.6 Abolish the death penalty, establish a moratorium on all pending executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming to the abolition of the death penalty (Slovakia);**
- 157.7 Establish a moratorium on executions and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**
- 157.8 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);**

- 157.9 Consider abolishing the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Malta);
- 157.10 Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mongolia);
- 157.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile); (Togo); (Afghanistan); (Denmark); (Honduras);
- 157.12 Ratify the Optional Protocols to CAT and to CEDAW (Portugal);
- 157.13 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);
- 157.14 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Albania); (Ghana);
- 157.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 157.16 Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and put in place a transparent process that addresses the concerns of the Bidoon people (Ireland);
- 157.17 Ensure implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women provisions (Ukraine);
- 157.18 Further strengthen efforts to ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Indonesia);
- 157.19 Continue cooperation programs with the International Labour Organization (Ukraine);
- 157.20 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 157.21 Continue further strengthen technical cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner and other mechanisms, and support for the UN Human Rights Fund (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 157.22 Support international relief efforts and support the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Algeria);
- 157.23 Strengthen cooperation with human rights mechanisms, especially with special procedures mandate holders (Ecuador);
- 157.24 Continue its human rights policies in cooperation with the different national authorities in the State (Egypt);
- 157.25 Continue its active cooperation with human rights mechanisms (Azerbaijan);
- 157.26 Continue to provide support to the United Nations and its specialized agencies that provide humanitarian assistance, including UNHCR (Iraq);

- 157.27 Continue to support international humanitarian organizations (Libya);
- 157.28 Continue working on submitting periodic reports in accordance with the human rights conventions (Bahrain);
- 157.29 Continue ongoing review of national laws to ensure that those are in line with the international human rights instruments (Bangladesh);
- 157.30 Continue cooperation with the United Nations and its mechanisms in the area of technical training on human rights (Oman);
- 157.31 Continue with accession, ratification and implementation of the international human rights instruments in close collaboration with OHCHR and other UN bodies (Armenia);
- 157.32 Consider withdrawing interpretive declarations and reservations to several international instruments in line with the proposals by the international human rights treaty bodies (Armenia);
- 157.33 Continue the efforts to strengthen the relationship with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Somalia);
- 157.34 Continue to submit state reports related to international human rights instruments, on their scheduled dates (State of Palestine);
- 157.35 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- 157.36 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance (Niger);
- 157.37 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Namibia);
- 157.38 Take measures to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Saudi Arabia);
- 157.39 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Croatia); Honduras);
- 157.40 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo); (Burkina Faso); (Honduras); (Sri Lanka);
- 157.41 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and engage in collaboration with sending countries (Indonesia);
- 157.42 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Niger);
- 157.43 Consider ratifying the Conventions relating to the status of refugees and stateless persons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 157.44 Strengthen the independence of its national human rights institution (Timor-Leste);
- 157.45 Finalize the creation of the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);

- 157.46 Increase its undertakings towards the effectiveness of the recently created governmental human rights agencies of the State of Kuwait (Turkmenistan);
- 157.47 Strengthen independence of the National Human Rights Institution (Ukraine);
- 157.48 Strengthen the protection of human rights nationally (United Arab Emirates);
- 157.49 Amend the 1979 Public Gatherings Act, the 2015 Cybercrime Law, and the 2006 Press and Publications Law to protect the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly, and expression, and release those detained for exercising these rights (United States of America);
- 157.50 Take practical measures to increase the capacity of all national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Uzbekistan);
- 157.51 Take further steps to disseminate a culture of human rights (Uzbekistan);
- 157.52 Strengthen the normative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights (Yemen);
- 157.53 Improve the monitoring of the implementation of UPR recommendations through well-established and exhaustive mechanisms (Zimbabwe);
- 157.54 Further integrate a human-rights based approach in the various national development processes (Zimbabwe);
- 157.55 Develop a law prohibiting domestic violence (Albania);
- 157.56 Provide additional training in the field of human rights for the purpose of implementing recommendations received (Algeria);
- 157.57 Define as crimes domestic violence, sexual violence and marital rape, with penalties proportional to the seriousness of these offences (Chile);
- 157.58 Repeal criminal provisions that punish consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex, as well as demonstrations of LGBT identity (Chile);
- 157.59 Continue to support and strengthen civil society (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 157.60 Fully operationalise its national human rights institution to ensure it complies with the Paris Principles, and continue to engage meaningfully with civil society (Australia);
- 157.61 Continue efforts of legislative and institutional reforms (Egypt);
- 157.62 Fully implement the Domestic Workers Act and investigate and prosecute all abuses and violence against domestic workers (Austria);
- 157.63 Abolish the provisions set out in articles 153 and 197 of the Criminal Code, and create effective and independent complaint mechanisms for reporting sexual and domestic violence (Germany);
- 157.64 Take steps to ensure the full implementation of the Private Sector Employment Act N0. 6 of 2010 to ensure the protection of migrants and foreign workers (Ghana);

- 157.65 Strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Greece);
- 157.66 Amend the Printing and Publications Act, Cybercrime Act and Communication Law to bring them in line with international standards on the right to freedom of expression (Iceland);
- 157.67 Amend restrictive laws regulating the rights to association, peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, both online and offline, so that they are fully compliant with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly articles 19 and 21 (Ireland);
- 157.68 Intensifies the programmes, activities and training for human rights issues for Police and Military personnel (Bahamas);
- 157.69 Continue strengthening national human rights mechanisms (Malaysia);
- 157.70 Carry out awareness raising activities towards the general public to improve their knowledge of human rights (Mauritius);
- 157.71 Promote regional and international cooperation in combating terrorism with respect to Human Rights (Bahrain);
- 157.72 Strengthen the role of national mechanisms and institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country (Bangladesh);
- 157.73 Strengthen the independence of the Human Rights Office and bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 157.74 Intensify efforts to raise awareness in the area of human rights and expand human rights training programmes for public and law enforcement officials (Republic of Korea);
- 157.75 Share with other countries the national experience in support of and strengthening the institution of the family as natural and fundamental group unit of society (Belarus);
- 157.76 Strengthen women's rights by amending the Nationality Law to ensure Kuwaiti women have equal rights with men to transmit citizenship, and by beginning data collection on gender-based violence and ensuring access to justice for all victims, to include domestic workers (United States of America);
- 157.77 Reform the Kuwaiti nationality law of 1959 to grant women the right to pass their nationality on to their children (Denmark);
- 157.78 Review the Personal Status Laws and the Nationality Act to eliminate all discrimination against women, including granting Kuwaiti women equal rights as men in passing on their nationality to their children (Austria);
- 157.79 Amend the Nationality Act to enable Kuwaiti women to transfer nationality to their children and spouses on an equal basis with men (Iceland) / Amend the Nationality Act to guarantee that women can transmit their nationality, in equal basis with men, to their spouses and children (Mexico);
- 157.80 Continue adoption and implementation of legislative and judicial administrative measures to guarantee the welfare and rights of children, boys and girls (Cambodia);
- 157.81 Adopt a national work plan on the rights of children in the juvenile justice system (Chad);

- 157.82 Continue efforts to ensure gender equality (Sudan);
- 157.83 Accelerate the law reform process, by repealing or amending all discriminatory provisions relating to marriage and family relations (Timor-Leste);
- 157.84 Take further steps to repeal and abolish discriminatory laws, and guarantee to provide rights equally to all, in particular to women and children (Botswana);
- 157.85 Remove all gender-discriminatory provisions from the Nationality Law (Czechia);
- 157.86 Ensure equality between all citizens, both in law and practice, regardless of gender, gender identity or sexual orientation (Australia);
- 157.87 Continue its efforts to create appropriate conditions as well as legislative and institutional mechanisms for gender equality (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 157.88 Continue efforts deployed to promote equality between men and women (Egypt);
- 157.89 Combat discriminations against LGBTI people and repeal provisions from the Criminal Code that criminalise consensual sexual relations between same-sex adults (France);
- 157.90 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 157.91 Continue enhancing values and principles of cultural diversity and globalization, by raising awareness through action campaigns (Kenya);
- 157.92 Continue efforts to promote gender equality (Malaysia);
- 157.93 Continue to implement legislative measures for promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination (Nepal);
- 157.94 Guarantee personal autonomy and individual rights, as enshrined in the Constitution, by a prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, as well as by allowing a medical gender change to be reflected in a person's identity documents (Netherlands);
- 157.95 Continue the efforts aimed at promoting gender equality (Romania);
- 157.96 Carry out further work to ensure equality between men and women (Russian Federation);
- 157.97 Streamline on-going programmes aimed at gender equality, particularly closing the gender gap in leadership positions including the judiciary (Sierra Leone);
- 157.98 Continue to promote gender equality in the workplace and to reduce the wage gap (Sri Lanka);
- 157.99 Step up programs and projects to enhance the role of family in accordance with human rights values (Sudan);
- 157.100 Take necessary measures to ensure its humanitarian aid reach those in need in cooperation with the Governments of concerned countries (Syrian Arab Republic);



- 157.101 Continue measures to implement Kuwait Vision 2035 in order to reinforce human rights (Tunisia);
- 157.102 Continue granting humanitarian aid to least developed countries (United Arab Emirates);
- 157.103 Continue playing an active role regionally and internationally (United Arab Emirates);
- 157.104 Continue to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, promote socio-economic sustainable development in order to provide a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 157.105 Continue making contribution by providing support to developing countries in their efforts to improve the enjoyment of human rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 157.106 Strengthen its productive role championed through the Kuwait Fund for Development (Ethiopia);
- 157.107 Adopt a comprehensive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji);
- 157.108 Continue its efforts to fulfil the seven pillars included in its development plans for 2035 (Gabon);
- 157.109 Further pursue its efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development within the framework of the Kuwait Vision 2035 and other national development plans (Guyana);
- 157.110 Pursue implementation of plans to strengthen human development programmes (Jordan);
- 157.111 Continue the role of the Kuwait Fund for Development in supporting development efforts throughout the world (Jordan);
- 157.112 Maintain Kuwait's international role as a humanitarian actor (Jordan);
- 157.113 Considers the impact of climate change on human rights in national planning and decision-making (Bahamas);
- 157.114 Scale up efforts to protect the environment (Oman);
- 157.115 Continue working on the achievement of the SDGs (Russian Federation);
- 157.116 Continue the efforts to implement the development strategy to achieve the Kuwait Vision of 2035 (Somalia);
- 157.117 Re-establish the moratorium on executions (Belgium);
- 157.118 Re-establish de facto moratorium in the application of the death penalty (Spain) / Reinstate a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Germany);
- 157.119 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (France);
- 157.120 Reinstate a de facto moratorium on the death penalty and move towards complete abolition (Denmark);

- 157.120 **Abolish death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 157.121 **Enact legislation to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence (Ukraine);**
- 157.122 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and advance towards the abolition of this practice (Chile);**
- 157.123 **Adopt measures to establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Cyprus);**
- 157.124 **Adopt measures to combat domestic violence (Cyprus);**
- 157.125 **Consider positively the reinstatement of a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Fiji);**
- 157.126 **Take further measures towards elimination of domestic violence (Azerbaijan);**
- 157.127 **Consider introducing a de jure moratorium on capital executions, with a view to fully abolishing death penalty (Italy);**
- 157.128 **Launch awareness campaigns to put an end to all forms of domestic violence (Lesotho);**
- 157.129 **Incorporate in its legislation the absolute prohibition of torture in all circumstance, including regarding anti-terrorism activities, specifying that nobody can invoke a superior order to justify torture (Mexico);**
- 157.130 **Consider establishing a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (North Macedonia);**
- 157.131 **Take concrete steps towards the abolition of the death penalty (Norway);**
- 157.132 **Consider concrete and immediate legal measures to abolish the death penalty (Romania);**
- 157.133 **Take pro-active measures to prevent the use of torture by its law enforcement agents and investigate all allegations of torture without delay (Slovakia);**
- 157.134 **Adopt the necessary measures to ensure that acts of torture are criminalized as offences in criminal law and punishable by penalties proportional to the seriousness of the crime, in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Argentina);**
- 157.135 **Take all necessary measures to prevent, combat and penalize domestic and gender-based violence, including sexual violence and marital rape (Argentina);**
- 157.136 **Strengthen legal accountability for illegal fundraising activities to support terrorist organizations (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 157.137 **Share its experience in the field of strengthening the judicial system with other countries and continue the training of judges on the implementation of international conventions in its verdicts (Turkey);**
- 157.138 **Build the capacity of judges and specialists for dealing with the vulnerable (Turkey);**

- 157.139 **Implement additional measures to combat domestic violence, which make available mechanisms for protection, access to justice and effective reparation for victims of violence (Dominican Republic);**
- 157.140 **Continue to strengthen its complaints mechanisms for domestic violence victims and ensure that all allegations of domestic violence are promptly and thoroughly investigated (Fiji);**
- 157.141 **Take measures to prevent arbitrary detention and abuses of State authority in Kuwait, including by ensuring the effective guarantee of due process and the avoidance of systematic and sustained pre-trial detention (Malta);**
- 157.142 **Engage effectively with human rights advocates when they report procedural irregularities and due process concerns in respect of particular cases or classes of cases (Malta);**
- 157.143 **Ensure the implementation of decisions issued by the courts, especially the rulings related to family disputes (Malta);**
- 157.144 **Protect freedom of expression for all, including online, by repealing legislation that does not comply with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 157.145 **Guarantee the right to freedom of expression and association for all people and especially for journalists, activists and human rights defenders (Uruguay);**
- 157.146 **Guarantee fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and freedom of speech (Botswana);**
- 157.147 **Adopt measures to guarantee the unrestricted exercise of freedom of expression, particularly in social media (Spain);**
- 157.148 **Assure the compliance of relevant existing laws with international standards of freedom of expression to ensure full protection of human rights defenders, journalists and bloggers (Czechia);**
- 157.149 **Amend the relevant laws on public gatherings and NGOs to guarantee the freedoms of association and peaceful assembly, in line with international standards (Czechia);**
- 157.150 **Determine and publish clear, objectively verifiable criteria for naturalization and provide by law judicial remedies (Austria);**
- 157.151 **Amend and repeal all laws and policies restricting freedom of opinion and expression, and protect human rights defenders, journalists and bloggers from persecution and harassment (Germany);**
- 157.152 **Take further steps to guarantee freedom of expression and of the media, as well as to ensure that journalists are free to practice in a safe and enabling environment (Greece);**
- 157.153 **Ensure a safe and enabling space for civil society and human rights defenders, including by ending all forms of harassment against defenders (Iceland);**
- 157.154 **Ensure a safe and enabling space for journalists and human rights defenders and fully guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, opinion and peaceful assembly, in line with international standards (Italy);**

- 157.155 Ensure a safe and enabling environment to civil society and human rights defenders, including through the prohibition and punishment of all forms of harassment and reprisals (Mexico);
- 157.156 Continue enhancing the protection of the right to freedom of expression (Mongolia);
- 157.157 Ensure freedom of expression in all forms and take concrete steps to ensure the independence of the media, prevent censorship and promote transparency in public affairs (Norway);
- 157.158 Continue efforts to preserve the freedom of religion and belief and ensure respect for all religions in accordance with the law (Pakistan);
- 157.159 Refrain from undue restrictions on freedom of expression and harmonize its communications and media legislation with internationally recognized standards (Slovakia);
- 157.160 Reinforce measures to investigate and punish cases of trafficking in persons, especially for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and those involving girls, boy and adolescents in forced labor, and guarantee assistance to victims (Ecuador);
- 157.161 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent exploitation and abuse of migrant workers, and ensure full respect for their human rights (Ecuador);
- 157.162 Repeal the Kafala sponsorship system (Italy);
- 157.163 Continue to support the efforts of United Nations to combat trafficking in persons (Libya);
- 157.164 Take further measures to investigate all cases of human trafficking for purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation, prosecute and punish all perpetrators (Montenegro);
- 157.165 Strengthen measures to combat human trafficking and protect the rights of the victims (Nigeria);
- 157.166. Protect and assist all victims of trafficking, including victims of labour trafficking and domestic servitude, with full respect for their human rights (North Macedonia);
- 157.167 Continue to ensure the implementation of its national strategy on combating trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 157.168 Continue the positive engagement with international actors to combat human trafficking (Saudi Arabia);
- 157.169 Maintain efforts to increase international cooperation in combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as well as exchanging and taking advantage of experiences and good practices in that area (Cuba);
- 157.170 Strengthen the efforts to implement the national strategy to combat human trafficking (State of Palestine);
- 157.171 Establish a mechanism to protect the rights of domestic workers and impose sanctions against employers who violate the rights of their employees (Thailand);
- 157.172 Ensure all employers are aware of their obligations under Kuwaiti Law concerning domestic workers, including illegality of passport confiscation and debt bondage (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 157.173 Take measures that grant workers the appropriate rights including the freedom to change employers and leave the country (Afghanistan);
- 157.174 Ensure that rights afforded to migrant workers are enforced for all categories of migrant workers, including domestic workers (Canada);
- 157.175 Strengthen the enforcement of provisions for protection of foreign and domestic workers and for combating forced labour (France);
- 157.176 Take further measures to protect the rights of foreign workers, including domestic workers (Japan);
- 157.177 Continue to improve the rights of domestic workers, including mechanisms for complaints and sanctions for law violations (Norway);
- 157.178 Strengthen measures and mechanisms to monitor the employers' compliance of the Domestic Workers Law (Philippines);
- 157.179 Redouble efforts with regard to "kafala" (Spain);
- 157.180 Continue developing training programmes in the field of human rights for workers in both public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 157.181 Continue efforts to implement the provisions of the National Labour Code (Morocco);
- 157.182 Maintain the effectiveness of the pension system (Tajikistan);
- 157.183 Make more sustained efforts to promote economic development and raise the standard of living of the entire population of the country (Comoros);
- 157.184 Preserve the achievements and further promote the global social protection scheme (Ethiopia);
- 157.185 Continue the public housing policy by providing affordable housing to all families (Kyrgyzstan);
- 157.186 Strengthen and promote programs aimed at supporting social policies and increase the number of beneficiaries to these policies (Morocco);
- 157.187 Continue to increase the public access to quality medical care services (Cambodia);
- 157.188 Continue supporting the provision of healthcare, especially for the benefit of women and children (Qatar);
- 157.189 Continue consolidating measures to improve the legislation on the right to health that guarantees universal access to health care services (Dominican Republic);
- 157.190 Continue efforts to provide care for the elderly (Oman);
- 157.191 Consider establishing a mechanism to monitor the effective delivery of care services for older persons, as more people become reliant on such services (Singapore);
- 157.192 Continue to provide health care and social welfare services (State of Palestine);
- 157.193 Continue its efforts to effectively disseminate a human rights culture via a training and educational programme, capacity-building activities as the one of its Foreign Ministry (Turkmenistan);

- 157.194 Take all feasible measures to increase awareness on human rights education (Qatar);
- 157.195 Continue efforts to provide educational facilities for persons with special needs (Chad);
- 157.196 Continue efforts to enable linking of the labour market with skilled workers and those with higher education (India);
- 157.197 Continue efforts to spread the culture of human rights through education curricula and the media (Indonesia);
- 157.198 Continue to strengthen and update legislation relating to the right to the education in line with international obligations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 157.199 Redouble efforts for the total elimination of illiteracy (Lebanon);
- 157.200 Removes all barriers preventing married women and girls from gaining access to high-quality education and ensure the inclusion of boys in instruction on family life in school (Bahamas);
- 157.201 Continue to allocate funds for the development of inclusive education, including children of illegal residents (Lesotho);
- 157.202 Ensure equal access to inclusive and quality education for all (Malaysia);
- 157.203 Continue to promote inclusive education in particular in rural areas (Philippines);
- 157.204 Work on the development of the education system for persons with special needs drawing from the positive experiences of other countries (Russian Federation);
- 157.205 Continue efforts to ensure accessible education for persons with special needs (Russian Federation);
- 157.206 Strengthen action by the Government in favour of access to education (Senegal);
- 157.207 Continue to increase investment in education globally (Somalia);
- 157.208 Redouble efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 157.209 Continue efforts to empower women economically and politically (Tajikistan);
- 157.210 Address all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including by promulgating effective laws to prevent, combat and criminalize domestic and gender-based violence simultaneously with setting up a redress mechanism for the victims (Thailand);
- 157.211 Provide further support to women's rights and women's participation in all aspects of life (Tunisia);
- 157.212 Carry out the necessary legal reforms so that Kuwaiti women can transmit their nationality to their descendants on an equal footing with men (Uruguay) / Amend legislation so as to allow Kuwaiti women to pass on their nationality to their children (Cyprus);
- 157.213 Continue to strengthen its policy in favour of gender equality and the empowerment of women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 157.214 Intensify efforts in promoting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 157.215 Protect and promote the rights of women and children (Yemen);
- 157.216 Continue the efforts of adoption of various laws for the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in empowering women (Bhutan);
- 157.217 Continue promoting and implementing social, economic and occupational capacity building programmes for women in order to improve women's capabilities and foster their participation in public life (Brunei Darussalam);
- 157.218 Set up an institutional mechanism to protect women from all forms of social and domestic violence by establishing a national centre to combat domestic violence and to protect and support women (Brunei Darussalam);
- 157.219 Continue to strengthen efforts towards achievement of equality between men and women and the empowerment of women (Bulgaria);
- 157.220 Take measures to combat all forms of discrimination against women and domestic violence (Burkina Faso);
- 157.221 Take further steps for implementation of legislation and policies to protect women from all forms of violence and ensure the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence and marital rape (Canada);
- 157.222 Strengthen actions towards the elimination of discrimination against women (Canada);
- 157.223 Continue to take effective measures to better protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (China);
- 157.224 Continue its efforts to protect the rights of women, children and migrants (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 157.225 Prohibit domestic violence and sexual harassment against women and children and ensure that women have equality before the law (Croatia);
- 157.226 Continue advancing the equality between men and women and guarantee women's equality in matters of divorce and inheritance (Spain);
- 157.227 Continue taking measures to empowering women and undertaking specific actions in this regard (Cyprus);
- 157.228 Continue to promote equality between men and women by taking effective measures to increase the participation of women in political and public life (Djibouti);
- 157.229 Continue to consolidate national mechanisms that allow greater participation and equality of women, as well as promoting and protection of the rights and well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 157.230 Continue efforts towards equality between women and men and the fight against violence against women, by repealing article 182 of the Criminal Code and amending the Nationality Act in order to ensure gender equality in the transmission of nationality (France);
- 157.231 Publicly recognize the legitimate role of women human rights defenders and those working on women's rights (Austria);

- 157.232 Proceed with the steps aimed at combating domestic violence, including through establishing an institutional mechanism to protect women from all forms of social and domestic violence (Georgia);
- 157.233 Ensure that ongoing review of domestic laws guarantees gender equality and the rights of women and girls (Ghana);
- 157.234 Take further measures to enhance women's participation in political life and the judiciary (Greece);
- 157.235 Continue the ongoing measures for empowering women and promoting their rights and freedoms in all spheres (India);
- 157.236 Take further measures to ensure empowerment of women in all spheres (Azerbaijan);
- 157.237 Increase women's participation in public life, including through support to the women's associations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 157.238 Ensure full equality between men and women and criminalize domestic violence (Italy);
- 157.239 Take further measures to protect and promote the rights of women, including those to promote women's social participation (Japan);
- 157.240 Continue efforts to ensure even greater participation by women in leadership roles (Kyrgyzstan);
- 157.241 Intensify efforts to further develop effective measures in the field of human rights, including the rights for women, children and persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 157.242 Strengthen efforts for the protection of the human rights of women and children (Mauritius);
- 157.243 Continue to implement policies and programmes for combating all forms of domestic violence against women and children, including violence against domestic workers (Myanmar);
- 157.244 Amend or repeal the Personal Status Act in order to eliminate discrimination against women in areas relating to marriage and family relations (Namibia);
- 157.245 Promote empowerment of women by supporting their civil and political rights and increase accessibility of women to decision-making positions (North Macedonia);
- 157.246 Continue strengthening protective measures and legal rights for women (Norway);
- 157.247 Consider taking additional steps to further promote the participation of women in public and political life (Republic of Korea);
- 157.248 Enhance policies in favor of women and girls (Senegal);
- 157.249 Continue to implement policies and programs for combating all forms of domestic violence against women and children, including violence against domestic workers (Serbia);
- 157.250 Continue to incorporate policies to empower women in future development plans, taking into account successes and lessons learned from previous years (Singapore);



- 157.251 Continue working to increase the representation of women in leadership and in decision making positions (Cuba);
- 157.252 Strengthen efforts to ensure that the best interests of children are a primary consideration in all judicial proceedings where parents are involved, and especially when sentencing parents to death (Croatia);
- 157.253 Continue with efforts to further promote comprehensive protection of the rights of children (Georgia);
- 157.254 Strengthen efforts aimed at ensuring equal access to inclusive and quality education for all children regardless of their social and legal status (Georgia);
- 157.255 Continue its commitment to the promotion and protection of the children's rights and interests (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 157.256 Raise the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years (Italy);
- 157.257 Continue actions between institutions to address human rights of children related to children (Kenya);
- 157.258 Continue to strengthen coordination among the institutions addressing issues related to children's rights (Maldives);
- 157.259 Continue efforts relating to children's rights (Bahrain);
- 157.260 Continue promoting the rights of children and their protection (Saudi Arabia);
- 157.261 Adopt a national work plan for children's rights in juvenile justice system (South Sudan);
- 157.262 Pursue the stronger coordination among the institutions in addressing issues related to children (South Sudan);
- 157.263 Continue to take measures to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons (Bhutan);
- 157.264 Continue efforts to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities (Albania);
- 157.265 Raise awareness about the importance of the introduction of inclusive education for children with disabilities in the regular educational establishments (Bulgaria);
- 157.266 Intensify awareness-raising programs to enhance community integration for persons with disabilities (Qatar);
- 157.267 Strengthen national bodies responsible for guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and promote their full integration into society (Djibouti);
- 157.268 Intensify efforts for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, including ensuring inclusive education for the children with disabilities (India);
- 157.269 Create partnership with other countries to benefit from their experience in the area of caring for persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 157.270 Continue efforts to provide special services for persons with special needs (Lebanon);

- 157.271 Continue legislative and legal measures for the rights of persons with disabilities (Myanmar);
- 157.272 Continue to undertake measures to provide medical and social support to children with disabilities (Pakistan);
- 157.273 Continue to strengthen the country's successful measures to make the labour market accessible to people with disabilities (Belarus);
- 157.274 Continue its legislative and legal measures in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Serbia);
- 157.275 Continue its efforts to further strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);
- 157.276 Ensure effective legal protection for migrant workers, in particular with regard to working time, respect for a minimum wage and access to social and medical services in accordance with international standards (Belgium);
- 157.277 Continue with its actions and initiatives aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups, in particular refugees and asylum seekers (Benin);
- 157.278 Allocate greater resources to awareness-raising programs for foreign contract workers on their rights and duties as well as the laws and customs of Kuwait (Viet Nam);
- 157.279 Introduce a legislation to regulate asylum proceedings in accordance with international law (Afghanistan);
- 157.280 Strengthen the protection of the rights of migrant workers, particularly domestic workers, including by creating a specialized labour inspection body and criminalizing the retention of passports by employers (Brazil);
- 157.281 Continue efforts towards protection of the rights of migrant workers (India);
- 157.282 Improve the dissemination of relevant legislation on the rights and duties of foreign workers, as to mitigate incidents they are faced with (Mozambique);
- 157.283 Strengthen measures to ensure access to legal protection by migrant workers (Myanmar);
- 157.284 Continue efforts to protect the rights and welfare of migrant workers, including women domestic workers, by ensuring access to remedies and complaint mechanisms (Nepal);
- 157.285 Scale up efforts in the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants and domestic workers (Nigeria);
- 157.286 Take further steps to improve the protection of the rights of migrant workers including through effective enforcement of relevant laws and policies (Philippines);
- 157.287 Take stronger and more effective measures to improve the dire conditions of migrant workers, in particular domestic ones, and to respect and promote their human rights without discrimination (Portugal);
- 157.288 Continue strengthening measures to improve the working and living conditions of migrant workers (Republic of Korea);

157.289 Further implement the legislative framework adopted in order to ensure the protection of migrant workers (Romania);

157.290 Provide access to adequate social services and education to stateless persons, the Bidoon, and process their nationality applications in accordance with international standards (Belgium);

157.291 Provide legal documentation and basic services to all stateless persons, including the Bidoon community (United States of America);

157.292 Make every effort to solve cases of statelessness, recognizing when is necessary the right to acquire Kuwaiti's nationality, in particular for the Bidoon population (Uruguay);

157.293 Intensify efforts to eradicate statelessness, through measures to accelerate regularization of Bidoon individuals and to provide them with full access to documentation and social services (Brazil);

157.294 Ensure equal access to education, healthcare and employment for the Bidoon population is enshrined in legislation (Canada);

157.295 Finalise development of, and implement, a comprehensive solution to the legal status of the Bidoon that conforms to international law (Australia);

157.296 Continue efforts to improve conditions to obtain nationality for Bidoons (France);

157.297 Accelerate the legislative process to resolve the Bidoon issue, by granting Kuwaiti citizenship to Bidoon people, ensuring non-discriminatory access to social services, and guaranteeing that Bidoons can exercise their rights to freedom of movement, peaceful assembly, opinion and expression (Germany);

157.298 Enhance efforts to regularize legal status of persons belonging to Bidoon minority, ensuring that their human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected and preventing discrimination against them (Italy);

157.299 Address human rights issues deriving from statelessness (Japan);

157.300 Take actions to ensure that the rights of stateless individuals including Bidoon, as well as domestic migrant and foreign female workers are protected and stateless children have access to education and health care (Netherlands);

157.301 Provide full citizenship and rights for the Bidoon population (Norway).

158. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kuwait was headed by Minister of Finance, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, H.E. Ms. Mariam ALAQEEL, and composed of the following members:

- H. E. Jamal ALGHUNAIM, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations;
- Mr. Talal ALMUTAIRI, Deputy Foreign Affairs' Minister Assistant, Head of Human Rights Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kuwait;
- Major General Khaled ALDAIN, Assistant Undersecretary of Criminal Security Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Kuwait;
- Ms. Hanaa ALHAJERI, Secretary General, Kuwait Supreme Family Council;
- Dr. Bader ALMUTAIRI, Assistant Undersecretary of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Kuwait;
- Mr. Mubarak ALAZMI, Deputy General Manager, Public Authority for Manpower, Sector of Protection;
- Ms. Eman ALMUTAIRI, Under-Secretary Assistant, General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development;
- Mr. Abdulrahman ALMUHANNA, Judge, Representative of the Judicial Authority;
- Dr. Lubna ALKAZI, Head, Women's Research and Studies Center, Faculty of Social Science, University of Kuwait;
- Colonel Mohammad ALWUHAIB, Director, The Central System for the Remedy of Situations of Illegal Residents;
- Mr. Ossama ALTHUWAIKH, Manager, Public Relations, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Alkhansa ALHUSSAINI, Head, Planning and Research Department, Public Authority of the Disabled;
- Major Abdulaziz ALBARJAS, Ministry of Interior, Kuwait;
- Ms. Soulaf ALMESHAL, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee, The Central System for the Remedy of Situations of Illegal Residents;
- Mr. Saad Almehaini, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations in Geneva
- Mr. Sayed ALNASER, Manager, Office of the Minister of State for Economic Affairs;
- Ms. Abrar JERAQ, Diplomatic Attaché.