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Universal periodic review

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic
Review***

Kuwait

* 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 forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Kuwait was held at the 15th meeting, on 7 May 2025. The delegation of Kuwait was headed by the Minister of Justice, Nasser Al-Sumait. At its 17th meeting, held on 9 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Kuwait.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Kuwait: Benin, Czechia and Thailand.

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);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, on behalf of members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama (also on behalf of members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone)), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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. The delegation of Kuwait expressed its profound appreciation and pride for the support and constructive cooperation extended to the country in connection with its fourth national report under the universal periodic review mechanism. The delegation considered that that support reflected international recognition of and was a testament to the sincere efforts of Kuwait to develop and strengthen its comprehensive and integrated human rights framework.

6. The report was the outcome of an extensive consultative process involving various national entities, academic institutions and civil society organizations. That process had been conducted in accordance with the principles of transparency and inclusiveness, with the aim of reviewing progress achieved in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle of the universal periodic review and identifying further steps required to advance the national journey.

7. The Government of Kuwait had continued to advance the promotion of human rights through tangible steps at the legislative, institutional and operational levels. A comprehensive legislative review had been initiated, encompassing all 983 laws in force, and it was projected that approximately 10 per cent of them would be amended. That process had already led to a series of legal reforms. For example, article 153 of the Penal Code had been repealed by

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/3](#).

Decree-Law No. 9 of 2025, to promote gender equality. The legal minimum age for marriage had been raised to 18 years under Decree-Laws No. 10 and No. 11 of 2025. Moreover, the Council of Ministers had approved the repeal of article 182 of the Penal Code, which had exempted perpetrators of kidnapping from punishment if they married the victim.

8. In 2020, Act No. 14 of 2020 had amended article 30 of the Penal Code to reinforce the principle of equality and child protection within the Kuwaiti criminal system, recognizing the right of the mother to consent to medical procedures for her child on an equal footing with the father.

9. Act No. 16 of 2020 on protection from domestic violence represented a qualitative step forward in enhancing legal safeguards for vulnerable groups. In 2021, specialized centres had been established to protect victims of domestic violence, alongside the creation of a national office for child protection. Dedicated services had been launched to enhance response capabilities, including a hotline for reporting domestic abuse.

10. Act No. 1 of 2021 had amended the Code of Criminal Procedure, eliminating pretrial detention in cases involving freedom of expression, as part of efforts to enhance public freedoms. In 2023, a national committee for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security had been established, along with a national committee for protection from domestic violence, and a committee on women and business, aimed at promoting women's rights and role in development.

11. Kuwait had continued to undertake legislative reforms to strengthen human rights and safeguard dignity. Decree-Law No. 114 of 2024, concerning the residence of foreigners, had been issued to increase penalties for trafficking and related violations, thereby supporting labour protections. That decree-law complemented Act No. 91 of 2013 on combating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

12. In 2024, a specialized public prosecution office had been created to address cases of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, followed by the establishment of an independent prosecution office for international cooperation and human rights, thus enhancing judicial coordination in addressing rights-related crimes. In July 2024, child protection centres had been launched to monitor and address cases of abuse and neglect affecting children.

13. Decree-Law No. 93 of 2024 had amended certain provisions of the Penal Code to redefine the crime of torture in line with the recommendations of the Committee against Torture. Kuwait had spared no effort in that regard by enacting Decree-Law No. 116 of 2024, granting children born to Kuwaiti mothers and non-Kuwaiti fathers – in cases where the father was deceased or imprisoned or where the parents had divorced and the divorce had become final – full rights equivalent to those of Kuwaiti nationals until the age of majority. That had been done in support of social justice and family protection.

14. The Government of Kuwait had concluded a strategic agreement with a major global technology company to support and enable comprehensive digital transformation, aimed at promoting transparency and improving government services for citizens and residents alike. The legislative reforms undertaken had incorporated several previously rejected universal periodic review recommendations, which had been accepted following careful study and evaluation.

15. Kuwait had made ongoing developmental and humanitarian contributions through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which had continued to provide and manage financial and technical assistance to developing countries through grants and loans. Between January 2020 and December 2023, the Fund had provided approximately \$1.102 billion in support of development projects in a number of developing nations, in particular in the areas of infrastructure, health, education and water. Since its establishment in 1961, the Fund had supported projects in 105 countries, reflecting the belief of Kuwait in the importance of social responsibility towards brotherly and friendly nations.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

16. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Jordan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, the Sudan, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, the Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Eritrea, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo and Maldives made recommendations. Mauritania made a statement. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.⁴

18. The delegation of Kuwait, represented by various ministries, presented its ongoing efforts to promote and protect human rights in line with international norms.

19. On the issue of irregular residence, Kuwait noted that detailed information on that issue had been made available in an official booklet provided to all States prior to the review.

20. In the 2024/25 academic year, over 33,000 students with an irregular residence status had benefited from State-funded education, with nearly \$21,000 allocated for associated costs. Persons with an irregular residence status also enjoyed full healthcare access, and about 4,000 had been employed in the public sector.

21. Regarding labour rights, Kuwait enforced Acts No. 6 of 2010 and No. 68 of 2015, which regulated employment in the private and domestic sectors. Over 120,000 complaints had been processed, and 16,000 employers had had their licences suspended due to violations. Shelters for expatriate workers provided legal, social and healthcare support. Legislative reforms were under way to prevent the withholding of documents and criminalize forced labour and discrimination.

22. On freedom of expression, prior censorship had been abolished under Act No. 17 of 2020, facilitating participation in cultural events and contributing to Kuwait City being named the Arab Capital of Culture and Media for 2025. Digital media was regulated under Act No. 8 of 2016, with additional reforms in progress.

23. In health, Kuwait had allocated over \$8 billion to healthcare, expanding infrastructure and promoting women's leadership in the sector. The country continued to support global health initiatives.

24. Kuwait remained committed to free education, gender equality and human dignity, furthering the objectives of the New Kuwait Vision 2035 and Sustainable Development Goal 4.

25. Kuwait had taken significant steps to align its policies with its development strategy and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The national committee established under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) included representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Media, and Justice, and of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs, and worked on drafting policies and submitting reports to the United Nations and other international organizations. The committee also organized

⁴ See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1g/k1g8dk6sov>.

workshops with various entities, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Kuwait, and held meetings with stakeholders and civil society to encourage women's participation in various sectors, such as law enforcement, the judiciary, sports and academia.

26. To enhance regional cooperation, the committee had undertaken visits to Bahrain and Jordan to review their experiences and had hosted the first Gulf women's police workshop in February of that year.

27. The delegation also underscored the pivotal role of women in the development and prosperity of the State. Kuwaiti women had made notable progress in economic participation and labour market engagement. They accounted for 58 per cent of the total national workforce, comprising 48 per cent of private sector employees and 60 per cent of public sector employees. Women also represented 48 per cent of legal professionals. Three women held prominent ministerial positions in the current Government, four women served as municipal council members, and the military had opened volunteer enlistment to women. As a result, all career fields had become accessible to Kuwaiti women, with pay equal to that of men in both the public and the private sectors.

28. The judiciary employed 123 women as judges and prosecutors, affirming the commitment of Kuwait to enhancing women's participation in the sector. Furthermore, 144 female diplomats served under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, constituting 28 per cent of the diplomatic corps. In the police force, 900 women served with honour.

29. Further, Kuwait worked to enhance the rights of persons with disabilities. A national policy on disabilities, with a 58.5 per cent completion rate, had been developed, alongside the Kuwait Accessibility Code, which set standards for public facilities. The State cooperated with international actors, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to promote inclusive education and digital access. Lastly, Kuwait was committed to repealing article 182 of the Penal Code.

30. In conclusion, the delegation of Kuwait expressed its sincere appreciation to the Chair of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and to OHCHR for their dedicated efforts in fostering the foundations of constructive dialogue and cooperation, consolidating a culture of voluntary self-assessment, and strengthening the collective commitment to the principles of human rights. The delegation affirmed that the recommendations received would serve as a further incentive to intensify efforts and achieve additional progress in line with the national aspirations and international obligations of Kuwait.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

31. The following recommendations will be examined by Kuwait, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixtieth session of the Human Rights Council:

31.1 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Côte d'Ivoire) (Ghana) (South Sudan);

31.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

31.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Ghana);

31.4 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia) (Iceland) (Slovakia);

31.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Croatia) (Liechtenstein);

- 31.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Côte d'Ivoire) (Malta);**
- 31.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi) (Namibia);**
- 31.8 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ireland); Accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and, in particular, consider the delicate situation of the Bidoon community (Croatia); Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);**
- 31.9 **Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Luxembourg); Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and ensure non-discriminatory procedures for the revocation of nationality (France);**
- 31.10 **Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**
- 31.11 **Work towards the abolition of the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Costa Rica);**
- 31.12 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 31.13 **Establish a moratorium on executions and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 31.14 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty for all kinds of crimes and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**
- 31.15 **Ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization (Mauritius);**
- 31.16 **Ratify the first and second Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Malta);**
- 31.17 **Ratify the remaining core human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia);**
- 31.18 **Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (Panama);**
- 31.19 **Align its national laws and policies more closely with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 31.20 **Continue to improve the conditions of expatriated workers and consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**
- 31.21 **Continue to advance the rights of women, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);**

- 31.22 Strengthen the human rights framework to protect women by acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Costa Rica);
- 31.23 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Republic of Korea);
- 31.24 Take steps to ratify international treaties to complement ongoing human rights initiatives and address existing institutional and systemic implementation gaps (Fiji);
- 31.25 Continue training and awareness-raising for law enforcement, the judiciary, public officials and the general public on international human rights law and its domestic application (Greece);
- 31.26 Continue implementing plans and programmes aimed at spreading a culture of human rights and raising awareness (Libya);
- 31.27 Continue efforts to cooperate with United Nations bodies and national, regional and international institutions, coordinating and communicating with national institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with the protection of human rights (Guyana);
- 31.28 Continue engagement with regional and international organizations in implementation of human rights and freedoms (Türkiye);
- 31.29 Continue pursuing capacity-building efforts and exchanging best practices with potential partners to address human rights issues (Malaysia);
- 31.30 Implement policies to ensure that “article 8” women whose Kuwaiti nationality has been revoked continue to receive access, without discrimination, to employment, justice, and social services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.31 Continue efforts aimed at reviewing and revising national legislation to ensure greater alignment with international human rights standards (Kazakhstan);
- 31.32 Continue to review and update national legislation in line with international human rights obligations, and to enhance legal protection for all segments of society (Bahrain);
- 31.33 Implement fully its legislative framework in relation to domestic violence and expand it to all unmarried women (Holy See);
- 31.34 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Ukraine);
- 31.35 Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and allocate sufficient financial and human resources to it (Djibouti);
- 31.36 Strengthen the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 31.37 Strengthen the independence of the national human rights institution and ensure its ability to operate freely and effectively (Armenia);
- 31.38 Continue efforts to strengthen the national human rights institutions as established (Eswatini);
- 31.39 Continue capacity-building of national human rights task forces, including by engaging with civil society and non-State actors for holistic implementation (Fiji);
- 31.40 Enhance consultations with civil society organizations and involve them in the preparation of national reports and development plans (Egypt);

- 31.41 Enhance efforts to promote gender equality and achieve gender parity (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 31.42 Ensure gender equality in all aspects of family-related matters and in the labour market (Italy);
- 31.43 Intensify efforts to eliminate gender-based inequality and discrimination by adopting measures that promote greater participation of women in public life (Honduras);
- 31.44 Ensure that ongoing reforms adequately contribute to gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, by preventing and criminalizing domestic and gender-based violence, and setting up redress mechanisms for the victims (Romania);
- 31.45 Remove all gender-based discrimination provisions from the nationality law (Czechia);
- 31.46 Consider amending article 29 of the Constitution to apply the provision of equality and non-discrimination to citizens and non-citizens alike (Malta);
- 31.47 Ensure that private sector employment law prohibits both direct and indirect discrimination based on gender or any other grounds (Togo);
- 31.48 Ensure equality in dignity and public rights for all citizens, respecting freedom of expression and judicial independence, and preventing arbitrary detention and discrimination (Australia);
- 31.49 Move forward with its stated intention to resolve the situation of the Bidoon, and ensure that this community has equal access to services (Canada);
- 31.50 Redouble efforts to combat intolerance, prejudice, and discrimination against persons in vulnerable situations, particularly foreigners (Ecuador);
- 31.51 Continue efforts to ensure the protection of all human rights on an equal footing and promote equality and non-discrimination for all (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 31.52 Combat hate speech, intolerance, and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including migrant workers and other foreigners (Togo);
- 31.53 Abolish the death penalty (Cabo Verde) (Cyprus) (Iceland) (Slovakia);
- 31.54 Abolish the death penalty and seek alternative outcomes for those already sentenced to capital punishment (Australia);
- 31.55 Return to a position of non-application of the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.56 Establish a moratorium on all pending executions (Slovakia);
- 31.57 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Czechia); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its definitive abolition (France); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and take steps towards abolition (Ireland); Establish immediately a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty, and commute all death sentences (Belgium); Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Luxembourg); Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Liechtenstein); Reinstate an official moratorium on the application of the death penalty, in line with the international trend towards abolition and international human rights recommendations (Spain); Introduce a de facto moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 31.58 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and move towards its abolition (Chile);

- 31.59 Adopt a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition (Holy See);
- 31.60 Consider establishing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Lithuania); Take steps towards the establishment of a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Kingdom of the Netherlands); Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Marshall Islands);
- 31.61 Respect the right to life by abolishing the death penalty and, as a first step, establishing an official moratorium (Austria);
- 31.62 Revise the Penal Code to limit the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes, in accordance with international law (Switzerland);
- 31.63 Conduct prompt, effective and impartial investigations into allegations of acts of torture and ill-treatment of persons in detention by law enforcement personnel and ensure that perpetrators are adequately prosecuted and punished (Belgium);
- 31.64 Ensure that decisions on the revocation of citizenship are subject to transparent legal procedures and judicial oversight, especially for human rights defenders (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 31.65 Repeal the *kafalah* sponsorship system and replace it with residence permits for domestic workers (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 31.66 Take all necessary measures to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary from the executive and strengthen guarantees required for a fair trial (Ukraine);
- 31.67 Guarantee individuals affected by the recent legislative measures on citizenship the right to a fair trial, including through an individual review before a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal (Switzerland);
- 31.68 Take all measures to ensure respect for fair trial rights and due process for all suspects (Malawi);
- 31.69 Enact amendments to the national Penal Code to ensure that all acts of torture are prohibited and to stipulate sanctions that are commensurate with the gravity of such offences (Liechtenstein);
- 31.70 Continue human rights capacity-building programmes for law enforcement, military and judicial officers (Pakistan);
- 31.71 In accordance with article 75 of the Kuwaiti Constitution, consider amnesty for foreign nationals on humanitarian grounds (Colombia);
- 31.72 Amend the Cybercrime Act and the Printing and Publications Act to protect freedom of expression, both offline and online, in line with international standards (Estonia); Amend the Cybercrime Act of 2015 and the Printing and Publications Act of 2006 to guarantee the right to freedom of expression (Luxembourg);
- 31.73 Amend the 2015 Cybercrime Act and the 2006 Printing and Publications Act to ensure freedom of expression, in alignment with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);
- 31.74 Ensure the full compliance of laws concerning freedom of expression, including the 2006 Printing and Publications Act and the 2015 Cybercrime Act, with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);
- 31.75 Consider reviewing current legislation on the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information, harmonizing it with universal human rights standards (Chile);

- 31.76 Facilitate favourable conditions for journalists, media workers, writers and social activists to freely exercise their rights to freedom of opinion and expression, association and peaceful assembly in accordance with international human rights law (Lithuania);
- 31.77 Amend relevant laws on public gatherings and NGOs to guarantee freedom of association and peaceful assembly in line with international standards (Czechia);
- 31.78 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including by eliminating laws and policies that unjustifiably restrict the rights to freedom of association and expression (Mexico);
- 31.79 Protect freedom of expression for all, including online, by ensuring the compliance of relevant legislation with international standards (Cyprus);
- 31.80 Ensure that freedoms of opinion and expression are protected in line with Kuwaiti law (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.81 Continue its efforts to ensure the rights to freedom of expression, opinion and peaceful assembly, in line with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 31.82 Strengthen measures to guarantee freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in accordance with national laws (Algeria);
- 31.83 Take further measures to guarantee freedom of expression and association, and to protect the rights of journalists and media workers, while safeguarding them against threats and harassment (Greece);
- 31.84 Take further steps towards ensuring that all cases of hate crime and hate speech, including online hate speech, are effectively investigated, and that perpetrators are held accountable (Greece);
- 31.85 Consider additional measures to address cyberbullying, hate speech and other acts of violence in the digital space (Lithuania);
- 31.86 Develop and conduct a comprehensive national educational and awareness-raising campaign on the effects of hate speech, including online, and the risks it poses to human rights and the development of a safe and inclusive society (Montenegro);
- 31.87 Protect fully and promote religious freedom, including for the followers of non-Abrahamic religions, so that people of all faiths can freely and openly practise their religion without fear of discrimination (Holy See);
- 31.88 Call parliamentary elections as soon as possible (Colombia);
- 31.89 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation with regard to respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 31.90 Continue to take measures to strengthen the role of the family in society, given its fundamental role (Brunei Darussalam);
- 31.91 Continue promoting the rights of family members and advancing family values through public awareness and media outreach (Indonesia);
- 31.92 Continue providing comprehensive support for the institution of the family (Russian Federation);
- 31.93 Set the minimum age for marriage at 18 (Colombia);
- 31.94 Adopt measures, including national legislation, to eradicate child marriages (Romania);
- 31.95 Legalize abortion in cases of rape and incest (Denmark);
- 31.96 Continue implementing policies that combat all forms of trafficking in persons (Zimbabwe);

- 31.97 Continue measures aimed at addressing trafficking in persons, including through the implementation of the relevant legislative framework (Georgia);
- 31.98 Continue measures aimed at combating human trafficking, including improving the legal framework, strengthening the capacity of national institutions and developing international cooperation in this area (Belarus);
- 31.99 Continue implementing capacity-building initiatives for judges, prosecutors, border police, healthcare providers and other first responders to ensure early identification of victims of trafficking and their referral to appropriate protection and support services (Maldives);
- 31.100 Adopt effective measures, including legislative reforms, aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in persons and at ensuring the protection of and adequate assistance and effective reparation for victims (Honduras);
- 31.101 Strengthen measures to combat the crime of trafficking in persons, prosecute perpetrators, ensure the rights of victims, and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);
- 31.102 Ensure that all forms of trafficking are explicitly criminalized and that perpetrators are prosecuted and sentenced (Italy);
- 31.103 Take effective measures to combat human trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 31.104 Strengthen anti-trafficking efforts by ensuring protection and support for victims (Thailand);
- 31.105 Adopt measures to strengthen the rights of foreign workers, particularly domestic workers, and create the conditions for better protection against abusive situations (France);
- 31.106 Provide labour rights and social protection for migrant domestic workers, including women migrant domestic workers (Germany);
- 31.107 Take further steps to improve the protection of the rights of migrant workers, including their working conditions (Republic of Korea);
- 31.108 Consider the complete abolition of all elements of the *kafalah* system, thereby ensuring that all migrant workers enjoy comprehensive labour protection and freedom of movement in accordance with international human rights standards (Sierra Leone);
- 31.109 Put in place measures to ensure strict enforcement of legislation and regulations to protect migrant workers (Ghana);
- 31.110 Extend labour law protections to domestic workers (Mali);
- 31.111 Continue incorporating human rights considerations and standards into labour policies (Sudan);
- 31.112 Strengthen national efforts in the field of vocational and technical education for youth, contributing to supporting economic development and opening new horizons for the labour market (Bangladesh);
- 31.113 Intensify efforts to develop the social security system to ensure the provision of financial support to vulnerable groups in society and combat poverty (Iraq);
- 31.114 Continue efforts to promote comprehensive development and social protection for all segments of society (Lebanon);
- 31.115 Continue efforts to promote the right to adequate housing for all citizens within the framework of the New Kuwait Vision 2035 (Tunisia);
- 31.116 Continue to invest in the housing sector and provide decent housing for all to improve quality of life (Brunei Darussalam);

- 31.117 Continue to advance a system for socioeconomic development to improve people's living standards and their well-being (China);
- 31.118 Continue to improve access to quality healthcare services for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 31.119 Continue to implement national initiatives to improve health services and improve care for the population (State of Palestine);
- 31.120 Continue to guarantee the right to health and the right to education without restrictions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.121 Guarantee access to education and healthcare, regardless of nationality (Italy);
- 31.122 Continue efforts to expand equitable access to quality education and healthcare services, with particular attention to reducing disparities and ensuring inclusive service delivery across the population (Cambodia);
- 31.123 Continue efforts to strengthen maternal and child healthcare and provide reproductive health services for all women (Tunisia);
- 31.124 Continue national efforts to provide high-quality health services while focusing on justice and equality in providing care (United Arab Emirates);
- 31.125 Enhance the quality and complementarity of health and social services and ensure easy access to them for all members of society, with a focus on groups with special needs and low-income groups (Jordan);
- 31.126 Promote inclusive and equitable access to quality education for all, including persons with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 31.127 Continue to implement the national policies on educational opportunities for all, including persons with disabilities without discrimination (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 31.128 Strengthen national endeavours to spread a culture of human rights through education, awareness-raising, and capacity-building programmes to the institutional and community levels (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 31.129 Adopt a national strategy on inclusive education (Montenegro);
- 31.130 Develop a comprehensive national education strategy aimed at expanding inclusive education, ensuring that all children with disabilities benefit from a high-quality and inclusive education regardless of their individual needs (Ukraine);
- 31.131 Strengthen educational programmes to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 31.132 Strengthen the commitment to developing inclusive policies aimed at advancing the right to education for all segments of society (Azerbaijan);
- 31.133 Continue promoting initiatives aimed at ensuring inclusive and high-quality education for all while expanding education opportunities and developing skills (United Arab Emirates);
- 31.134 Continue the expansion of educational infrastructure and ensure inclusive education, particularly in remote areas (Bhutan);
- 31.135 Strengthen efforts to guarantee the right to education to all without discrimination (Sri Lanka);
- 31.136 Continue to strengthen social security, aiming for further progress in creating a high-standard living environment while ensuring non-discriminatory access to quality healthcare and education for all (China);

- 31.137 **Implement fully decrees No. 224 and No. 225 of 2014 and No. 116 of 2016 to guarantee free primary and secondary education for all children, including the Bidoon and other minorities (Gambia);**
- 31.138 **Consider creating appropriate conditions for at least one year of free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Bulgaria);**
- 31.139 **Introduce legislative initiatives to make preschool education free and compulsory for at least one year, and legally guarantee the right to education for pregnant girls and teenage mothers (Panama);**
- 31.140 **Continue efforts to ensure compulsory education for all children (Algeria);**
- 31.141 **Continue building teachers' capacities for digital education to address the challenges of new technologies and provide quality education (Cuba);**
- 31.142 **Enhance investment in technological infrastructure to advance the education system (Oman);**
- 31.143 **Strengthen the shared management of education by involving teachers, parents and community members more at all levels of the sector planning process (Mali);**
- 31.144 **Continue improving the outcomes of the education system and developing skills to contribute to meeting the requirements of sustainable development (Qatar);**
- 31.145 **Advance the 2050 Carbon Reduction Strategy by improving transparency, data tracking, and public access (The Bahamas);**
- 31.146 **Establish a national action plan on the national environment strategy and the carbon reduction strategy (Fiji);**
- 31.147 **Continue national efforts to enhance environmental awareness and encourage sustainable behaviours through educational and community programmes that address current climate challenges (Qatar);**
- 31.148 **Continue the implementation of national environmental plans, with a focus on integrated waste management and climate resilience (Eritrea);**
- 31.149 **Continue efforts to achieve zero carbon emissions in the oil and gas sector by 2050, and in other industries by 2060 (Kazakhstan);**
- 31.150 **Take urgent action to strengthen the human rights-based approach in its nationally determined contributions targets and recommit to the 1.5 degrees Celsius goal (Marshall Islands);**
- 31.151 **Continue aligning national development programmes with the Sustainable Development Goals, ensuring a balance between economic development and the promotion of human rights in all sectors (Morocco);**
- 31.152 **Continue efforts to promote sustainable development that balances economic progress with the protection of human rights (State of Palestine);**
- 31.153 **Continue building on the progress achieved in supporting economic and social development, as well as health and education services (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 31.154 **Continue adopting national plans to enhance alignment with the international human rights conventions ratified by the State of Kuwait, particularly in the areas of social justice and sustainable development (Saudi Arabia);**
- 31.155 **Continue efforts to support areas affected by conflict (Oman);**
- 31.156 **Continue international cooperation in the humanitarian and developmental fields regionally and internationally, from a human rights perspective (Egypt);**

- 31.157 Amend the Nationality Act to ensure that all women can transmit their nationality to their spouses and children on an equal basis with men (Mexico);
- 31.158 Amend the Nationality Act to ensure that Kuwaiti women can pass on their nationality to children and spouses in the same way as men can (Costa Rica);
- 31.159 Continue promoting the full, equal and effective participation of women in all sectors and providing a supportive environment for the empowerment of women (United Arab Emirates);
- 31.160 Continuously strengthen efforts to ensure gender equality, including the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria);
- 31.161 Progressively work towards fully implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Malawi);
- 31.162 Continue and strengthen training and awareness-raising programmes on gender equality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.163 Continue to intensify efforts to promote gender equality and enhance the participation of women in political, economic and social activities (Viet Nam);
- 31.164 Continue developing national policies that support women's economic and social empowerment and ensure their active participation in all sectors (Jordan);
- 31.165 Continue to strengthen policies that ensure the social, economic and political rights of women, as well as equality between its citizens (Zimbabwe);
- 31.166 Continue to implement measures aimed at expanding women's rights and participation in all spheres of life, including within the framework of the implementation of the New Kuwait Vision 2035 (Belarus);
- 31.167 Strengthen and institutionalize legal aid and public defence systems that are responsive to the needs of women (Botswana);
- 31.168 Intensify efforts for the full emancipation and empowerment of women and girls, in particular through the elimination of discriminatory provisions in labour laws in the private sector (Cabo Verde);
- 31.169 Continue advancing women's participation in political and public life by implementing targeted strategies to increase female representation in elected bodies (The Bahamas);
- 31.170 Continue the policies and programmes for the protection of women and their economic and political empowerment (Sudan);
- 31.171 Repeal all provisions in the Personal Status Act that discriminate against women and girls, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);
- 31.172 Decriminalize and legalize abortion (Iceland);
- 31.173 Amend article 186 of the Penal Code to align the definition of rape with international standards (Iceland);
- 31.174 Continue to promote women's participation in national and international decision-making through the implementation of inclusive, sustainable policies and strategies (Cuba);
- 31.175 Review and enact legislation to abolish provisions that violate women's rights and that discriminate against women in regard to the guardianship of children, access to inheritance, and their right to transmit their nationality to non-Kuwaiti spouses and children (Portugal);
- 31.176 Redouble efforts to combat early marriage of young girls (Burundi);

- 31.177 Continue and strengthen efforts to promote the active participation of women in leadership, including through the integration of women's rights into the national development plan (Ethiopia);
- 31.178 Continue efforts to empower women and enable them to assume leadership positions at the national and international levels (Egypt);
- 31.179 Continue to promote equality between men and women, expand women's participation in public and economic life, and continue efforts to protect them from all forms of violence (Lebanon);
- 31.180 Continue efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 31.181 Continue to implement programmes to promote and protect women's rights, and encourage women's representation in leadership positions (Singapore);
- 31.182 Continue its work towards the empowerment of women (Russian Federation);
- 31.183 Continue efforts to empower women and achieve gender equality in all areas, particularly by encouraging the appointment of women to positions of responsibility (Morocco);
- 31.184 Continue efforts towards the implementation of the New Kuwait Vision 2035 in order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls with the encouragement of women to leadership positions (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 31.185 Advance further the women and peace and security agenda (Thailand);
- 31.186 Strengthen women's participation in leadership and decision-making roles (Malaysia);
- 31.187 Continue its efforts to develop strategies to support women and girls adversely impacted by climate change (Mauritius);
- 31.188 Continue to empower women in all sectors and provide a safe environment for them to carry out their legal and societal responsibilities (Maldives);
- 31.189 Continue advancing initiatives that empower women and promote their rights and freedoms across all areas of society (India);
- 31.190 Continue implementing and promoting social programmes that guarantee the promotion and protection of the human rights of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 31.191 Continue to build on its achievements and further strengthen women's rights and participation in all aspects of society (Sierra Leone);
- 31.192 Remove obstacles for women to bequeath their real estate assets to their children, including non-nationals (Sri Lanka);
- 31.193 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and girls and fully implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);
- 31.194 Strengthen measures taken to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the New Kuwait Vision 2035 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 31.195 Recognize the right of Kuwaiti women to transmit their nationality to their children on equal terms with Kuwaiti men (Slovenia);

- 31.196 Continue to allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary to ensure full access to inclusive education for women and girls with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 31.197 Adopt a national strategy and action plan for women's rights to achieve gender equality (Luxembourg);
- 31.198 Strengthen national institutions and mechanisms to ensure the protection of women and children against domestic violence (Zimbabwe);
- 31.199 Strengthen ongoing efforts to prevent all forms of violence against women and children through the expansion of protection and other victim support services in line with the New Kuwait Vision 2035 (Bhutan);
- 31.200 Further strengthen measures to protect and support women and children who are victims of domestic violence (Viet Nam);
- 31.201 Continue efforts to provide women with protection from domestic violence (Sri Lanka);
- 31.202 Continue efforts to empower women in the political, social and economic spheres, promoting gender equality and ensuring protection from domestic violence, including child protection (Azerbaijan);
- 31.203 Advance measures to address violence against women and children, including by ensuring support and means of protection, particularly in cases of domestic violence (Japan);
- 31.204 Step up measures to fight domestic violence, including by increasing the number of shelters for victims, ensuring they are adequately staffed with skilled professionals to handle cases of domestic violence (Brazil);
- 31.205 Take further steps to protect women from all forms of violence and ensure the prosecution of perpetrators of domestic violence and marital rape (Cyprus);
- 31.206 Continue efforts to combat violence against women, in particular by criminalizing domestic violence, including marital rape (France);
- 31.207 Strengthen legislation against domestic violence to extend its application to violence perpetrated by persons outside the family (Ecuador);
- 31.208 Effectively implement the new regulations on combating domestic violence and ensure effective prosecution (Germany);
- 31.209 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence (Spain);
- 31.210 Ensure that all forms of gender-based violence against women are criminalized and that survivors have access to justice and support services (Gambia);
- 31.211 Work to strengthen national legislation and harmonize it with international instruments to more effectively combat violence against women, and take effective measures to increase women's participation in political and public life (Djibouti);
- 31.212 Reform the Penal Code to eliminate criminal exemptions for reasons of honour or marriage to the victim, and promote awareness campaigns and access to reporting channels to combat forced marriage and gender-based violence (Chile);
- 31.213 Repeal article 182 of the Penal Code, which exempts rapists and kidnappers from criminal responsibility if they marry their victims afterwards (Spain);
- 31.214 Ensure that article 182 of the Criminal Code is repealed to remove the criminal liability exemption for rapists and bride kidnappers who marry their

victims and amend the Anti-Domestic Violence Act to extend further its application (Ireland);

31.215 Enhance further measures aimed at combating domestic violence by, inter alia, aligning the definition of rape in domestic legislation with international standards and undertaking human rights education on women's rights and children's rights (Philippines);

31.216 Repeal article 153 of the Penal Code, raise awareness among the general public, religious leaders, community leaders, and justice and health professionals about the criminal nature of acts of gender-based violence against women and girls committed in the name of so-called honour and ensure that this concept cannot be invoked to justify or condone such acts (Panama);

31.217 Provide accessible complaint channels for women and girls seeking protection from forced marriage and align the definition of rape with international standards, basing it on lack of free consent (Colombia);

31.218 Close gaps in the domestic violence law, and ensure that all cases are investigated and perpetrators held accountable (Canada);

31.219 Guarantee that any child, boy or girl, born in the territory of Kuwait can register their birth, regardless of their nationality or legal status, and that all children in the territory have access to basic rights and services, such as healthcare, education, and a nationality (Uruguay);

31.220 Ensure the protection of the rights of stateless children, including by giving them access to birth registration, free education and acquiring nationality (Costa Rica);

31.221 Adopt child-friendly complaint mechanisms, which entail confidential reporting of all forms of violence and abuse, and expansion of protection and assistance of services to children (Botswana);

31.222 Explicitly prohibit in law corporal punishment of children in all settings and amend all relevant legal provisions (Estonia);

31.223 Ensure that relevant legal and policy frameworks to protect children also prohibit violence against them as well as their sexual exploitation (Eswatini);

31.224 Accelerate steps to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights of children, particularly by addressing all forms of violence against them (Georgia);

31.225 Continue national efforts to protect children from all forms of abuse and exploitation, and promote a safe and supportive environment for their physical and psychological development (Bahrain);

31.226 Continue strengthening the capacity of the system for protecting children from all forms of violence (Morocco);

31.227 Continue efforts to protect children and promote inclusive access to quality education (Senegal);

31.228 Continue and further strengthen programmes and services for older persons, with particular emphasis on medical, social and psychological support, including the expansion of mobile services and in-home care (Uzbekistan);

31.229 Continue targeted support for older persons in maintaining access to the essential healthcare services that they need (Syrian Arab Republic);

31.230 Maintain and strengthen the "Care for Prosperity" campaign, which plays a vital role in supporting children with disabilities (Uzbekistan);

31.231 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Libya);

- 31.232 Continue promoting the rights of persons with disabilities by developing social inclusion programmes that facilitate access to basic services in line with international obligations (Saudi Arabia);
- 31.233 Continue efforts to introduce and implement policies to empower persons with disabilities, including to facilitate their inclusion in social life (Singapore);
- 31.234 Expand inclusive education for children with disabilities through better services and school accessibility (The Bahamas);
- 31.235 Intensify efforts for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring inclusive education for children with disabilities (Cyprus);
- 31.236 Consider developing a national education strategy that expands inclusive education so that all children and adolescents with disabilities can benefit from a quality and inclusive education system (Ecuador);
- 31.237 Intensify efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring access to health and education for children with disabilities (India);
- 31.238 Maintain educational and rehabilitation support for persons with disabilities to ensure that they receive quality education (Pakistan);
- 31.239 Allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary to provide full access to inclusive education for women and girls with disabilities (South Sudan);
- 31.240 Develop a comprehensive national education strategy that expands inclusive education, ensuring that all children with disabilities benefit from high-quality education irrespective of their different capacities (Maldives);
- 31.241 Continue developing services and healthcare programmes for persons with disabilities, with a focus on improving their educational and employment opportunities (Bangladesh);
- 31.242 Continue efforts to fully integrate persons with disabilities into society, ensuring their access to education, employment and quality health services (Cameroon);
- 31.243 Continue to improve services for persons with disabilities, and facilitate their integration into society (Bahrain);
- 31.244 Continue efforts to strengthen the legal arsenal by adopting legislation and measures aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 31.245 Strengthen the capacity-building of national committees specialized in diagnosing disabilities, and expand their scope of work across various governorates (Kazakhstan);
- 31.246 Promote initiatives aimed at further improving access to healthcare for persons with disabilities (Japan);
- 31.247 Further enhance the accessibility of public infrastructure in accordance with its national disability code (Eritrea);
- 31.248 Continue to reform its laws and policies to protect the rights of religious minorities (Armenia);
- 31.249 End all forms of discrimination, including against foreign workers and the Bidoon minority, and ensure equal access to education, housing and healthcare (Austria);
- 31.250 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Mexico);

- 31.251 Decriminalize and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 31.252 Decriminalize same-sex relations and fight discrimination against LGBT+ people (France);
- 31.253 Strengthen protections for migrant workers (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 31.254 Strengthen measures for the protection of the rights of all migrant workers (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 31.255 Step up measures to protect the rights of migrant workers and ensure decent jobs for all (Nepal);
- 31.256 Continue to intensify efforts in strengthening initiatives that raise awareness among migrant workers about their rights, guaranteeing their full protection and well-being (Ethiopia);
- 31.257 Abolish the *kafalah* system and replace it with residence permits for migrant workers, allowing them to change jobs and leave the country without the employer's permission and without risk or penalty (Belgium);
- 31.258 Take steps to better protect the rights of migrant workers, in particular by abolishing the *kafalah* system and effectively enforcing existing laws (Holy See);
- 31.259 Protect the rights of migrant domestic workers and repeal the *kafalah* sponsorship system (Italy);
- 31.260 Repeal the *kafalah* system, including by replacing it with residence permits, and take more effective measures to ensure labour rights and improve the work conditions of migrant workers (Portugal);
- 31.261 Step up efforts in upholding the human rights and dignity of migrant workers, including household service workers, through reforms of the sponsorship system and enhanced protection and accountability mechanisms (Philippines);
- 31.262 Continue to further enhance protection for migrant workers, including by ensuring effective access to complaint and redress mechanisms, as well as reviewing the sponsorship system (Thailand);
- 31.263 Continue the national efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers by improving complaint mechanisms, ensuring fair working conditions, and enhancing access to legal aid and support services (Cambodia);
- 31.264 Protect migrant workers, including domestic workers, from practices such as the withholding of passports by employers (Colombia);
- 31.265 Strengthen mechanisms to protect migrant workers against trafficking and exploitation, including by strengthening labour inspections and ensuring effective enforcement of existing laws (Cameroon);
- 31.266 Ensure that the rights of domestic and migrant workers are enshrined in law and enforced, while strengthening efforts to combat human trafficking (Canada);
- 31.267 Intensify labour inspections to ensure migrant workers' rights, including their freedom of movement and protection from unlawful passport confiscation by their employers (Indonesia);
- 31.268 Continue efforts to strengthen the implementation of relevant legislation and measures to protect the rights of migrants, including domestic workers (Japan);
- 31.269 Intensify efforts to ensure the strict enforcement of legislation and regulations protecting migrant workers, including domestic workers, from the

practice of passport retention by employers and other abuse; and increase the frequency of labour inspections (Namibia);

31.270 Continue taking steps to ensure mobility, and decent living conditions for all migrant workers, including in domestic labour (India);

31.271 Strengthen actions to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech, intolerance and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including migrant workers, domestic workers and other foreign nationals, by protecting them against all forms of abuse, particularly the retention of passports, and by increasing the frequency of labour inspections (Cabo Verde);

31.272 Promote measures to prevent and combat hate speech, intolerance, prejudice and discrimination against vulnerable groups, particularly migrant workers and other foreigners (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

31.273 Prevent, publicly condemn and combat hate speech, intolerance, prejudice and discrimination against vulnerable groups, including migrant workers and other foreigners (South Sudan);

31.274 Continue with policies and initiatives to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, foreign workers and other groups of concern (China);

31.275 Strengthen the enforcement of labour laws and regulations protecting migrant workers, including domestic workers, against abuses such as passport confiscation (Switzerland);

31.276 Continue promoting the protection of foreign workers' fundamental rights (Senegal);

31.277 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto (Eswatini);

31.278 Maintain efforts to decrease and eliminate statelessness (Türkiye);

31.279 Strengthen effective access to public services and legislation to prevent statelessness (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

31.280 Adopt the necessary legal measures to ensure that women and men have the same rights to transmit nationality to their children and to guarantee other necessary safeguards to prevent statelessness, in line with international standards (Uruguay);

31.281 Fully implement obligations under international law to prevent statelessness, with reference to the revocation of Kuwaiti nationality, and resolving the ongoing legal status of the Bidoon (Australia);

31.282 Improve the status of the stateless population (so-called Bidoons) and refrain from creating new stateless persons as part of the wave of citizenship revocations (Czechia);

31.283 Take steps to address the issue of statelessness, particularly in relation to the Bidoon, and to ensure that all people have access to essential services such as health, education and formal employment (Holy See);

31.284 Improve access for Bidoon individuals to the public services they are entitled to, including by simplifying the procedures for issuing identity documents and accessing documentation (Brazil);

31.285 Review the Nationality Act in compliance with international law, including international human rights law, in light of the recent massive revocation of Kuwaiti citizenship, and ensure that no person is rendered stateless (Austria);

31.286 Take concrete measures to address the situation of individuals without legal status, particularly by facilitating their access to essential services, birth registration, and legal protection (Thailand);

31.287 Consider implementing a clear and transparent legal framework for the deprivation of nationality in Kuwait, ensuring that individuals facing such actions are afforded fair due process in accordance with international human rights standards (Vanuatu);

31.288 Create a more transparent process through which stateless people can appeal against loss of citizenship, and mitigate the adverse effects of statelessness on freedom of movement, particularly for women (Germany);

31.289 Undertake systematic efforts to change discriminatory practices towards children who do not possess Kuwaiti nationality and those who are stateless (Slovenia);

31.290 Ensure legal security and safeguard the rights of those who may have been harmed by the withdrawal of nationality, in line with current international conventions (Spain).

32. 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.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

33. Kuwait has pledged a voluntary contribution of \$500,000 to OHCHR; a voluntary contribution of \$10,000 to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; and a voluntary contribution of \$1 million to the Central Emergency Response Fund.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Kuwait was headed by the Minister of Justice, H.E. Counselor Nasser AL-SUMAIT and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ambassador, Nasser Al-Hayen, Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- H.E. Ambassador Sheikha, Jawaher Al-Sabah Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for Human Rights Affairs;
- Nasser Al-Ramzi, Counselor, Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Dr. Fawaz Al-Qahtani, Counselor, Human Rights Department;
- Mohammad Abduljalil, First Secretary, Human Rights Department;
- Abdulrahman Alhashim, Diplomatic Attaché , Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Jana Al-Dhafeeri, Diplomatic Attaché, Human Rights Department;
- Suleiman Al-Fawzan, Counselor , Technical Office of the Minister of Justice;
- Abdulrahman Al-Muhanna, Counselor, Technical Office of the Minister of Justice;
- Musaad Al-Shammari, Counselor, Technical Office of the Minister of Justice;
- Mr. Dhawi Al-Mutairi, Technical Office of the Minister of Justice;
- Ms. Ria Al-Rasheedi, Acting Undersecretary for Legal Affairs;
- Ms. Haneen Al-Rifai, Senior Legal Specialist;
- Hadeel Bin Obeid, Legal Colonel;
- Hussein Albaghli, Legal Lieutenant Colonel;
- Mr. Barak Kankouni, Public Prosecutor;
- Sheikha Sabeka Al-Sabah, Public Prosecutor;
- Mr. Lafi Al-Subaie, Assistant Undersecretary for Press, Publication, and Printing;
- Ms. Badriya Mohammad, Head of Media Activities and Publications Section;
- Ms. Hadeel Jassem Al-Fadli, Senior Media Researcher;
- Ms. Shatha Al-Marri, Department of Social and Psychological Services;
- Dr. Hisham Kallander, Assistant Undersecretary for External Health Services;
- Dr. Fatima Bin Dhafari, Assistant Undersecretary for External Health Services;
- Dr. Jassim AlKandari, Acting Assistant Undersecretary for Social Care;
- Ms. Aisha Bouhamad, Section Head;
- Ms. Wijdan Al-Hajri, Legal Researcher;
- Dr. Fahad Al-Murad, Acting Deputy Director General for Public Workforce Protection;
- Ms. Latifa Al-Dhafeeri, International Relations Department;
- Ms. Nadia Al-Hamlan, Assistant Secretary General for Planning and Monitoring Sector;
- Ms. Dalal Al-Zamel, Head of Monitoring and Coordination Section;
- Ms. Soulaf Al-Mishal, Director of Public Relations and Media Department;
- Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Burjas, Office of the Chairman.