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**Human Rights Council**

**Sixtieth session**

8 September–3 October 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Kuwait

 **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, H.E. Mr. Nasser Alsumait. 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]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, 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, 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 the State of Kuwait expressed its profound appreciation and pride for the support and constructive cooperation extended to the Fourth National Report of the State of Kuwait under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism. The delegation considered this support an esteemed international recognition and a testament to Kuwait’s sincere efforts to develop and strengthen its comprehensive and integrated human rights framework.

6. The delegation affirmed that the report was the outcome of an extensive consultative process involving various national entities, academic institutions, and civil society organizations. This process was conducted in accordance with the principles of transparency and inclusiveness, with the aim of reviewing progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the 2020 UPR cycle and identifying further steps required to advance the national journey.

7. The delegation affirmed that 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, with a projected reconsideration of approximately 10% of them. This process had already led to a series of legal reforms. Notably, Article 153 of the Penal Code was repealed by Decree Law No. 9 of 2025 to promote gender equality. The legal minimum age for marriage was raised to 18 years under Laws No. 10 and 11 of 2025. Moreover, the Council of Ministers 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, Law No. 14 of 2020 amended Article 30 of the Penal Code to reinforce the principle of equality and child protection within the Kuwaiti criminal system by recognizing the right of the mother to consent to medical procedures for her child, on par with the father.

9. Law No. 16 of 2020 on the protection from domestic violence represented a qualitative step forward in enhancing legal safeguards for vulnerable groups. In 2021, specialized centers were established to protect victims of domestic violence, alongside the creation of a National Office for Child Protection. Dedicated services were launched to enhance response capabilities, including a hotline for reporting domestic abuse.

10. Law No. 1 of 2021 amended the Code of Criminal Procedure, eliminating pre-trial detention in cases involving freedom of expression, as part of efforts to enhance public freedoms. In 2023, the National Committee for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security was established, along with a National Committee for the Protection from Domestic Violence and a Committee on Women and Business, aimed at promoting women’s rights and role in development.

11. The delegation confirmed Kuwait’s continued legislative reforms to strengthen human rights and safeguard dignity. Decree Law No. 114 of 2024, concerning the residence of foreigners, was issued to increase penalties for visa trafficking and related violations, thereby supporting labor protections. This law complemented Law No. 91 of 2013 on combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

12. In 2024, a specialized Public Prosecution office was created to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases, 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 Centers were launched to monitor and address cases of abuse and neglect affecting children.

13. Decree Law No. 93 of 2024 amended certain provisions of the Penal Code to redefine the crime of torture in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Committee against Torture. The State of Kuwait spared no effort in enacting Law No. 116 of 2024, granting children born to Kuwaiti mothers and non-Kuwaiti fathers — in cases where the father is deceased, imprisoned, or divorced beyond reconciliation — full rights equivalent to Kuwaiti nationals until the age of majority. This was done in support of social justice and family protection.

14. The delegation confirmed that the Government of Kuwait had concluded a strategic agreement with the global company Google to support and enable comprehensive digital transformation, aimed at promoting transparency and improving government services for citizens and residents alike. It further noted that the legislative reforms mentioned had incorporated several previously rejected UPR recommendations, which were adopted following careful study and evaluation.

15. The delegation emphasized Kuwait’s ongoing developmental and humanitarian contributions through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, which continued to provide and manage financial and technical assistance to developing countries through grants and loans. Between January 2020 and December 2023, the Fund provided approximately USD 1.102 billion in support of development projects in a number of developing nations, particularly in infrastructure, health, education, and water. Since its establishment in 1961, the Fund had supported projects in 105 countries, reflecting Kuwait’s belief 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, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Jordan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Sudan, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Eritrea, Switzerland, 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]](#footnote-5)

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 illegal residence, Kuwait provided that detailed information on this issue was made available in an official booklet that has been provided to all states prior to the review.

20. In the 2024–2025 academic year, over 33,000 students benefited from state-funded education, with nearly USD 21,000 allocated for associated costs. Illegal residents also enjoy full healthcare access, and about 4,000 have been employed in the public sector.

21. Regarding labor rights, Kuwait enforces Laws No. 6 of 2010 and No. 68 of 2015, which regulate employment in the private and domestic sectors. Over 120,000 complaints were processed, and 16,000 employers were suspended due to violations. Shelters for domestic and male expatriate workers provide legal, social, and healthcare support. Legislative reforms are underway to prevent document withholding and criminalize forced labor and discrimination.

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

23. In health, Kuwait allocated over USD 8 billion to healthcare, expanding infrastructure and promoting women’s leadership in the sector. The country continues to support global health initiatives.

24. Kuwait reaffirmed its commitment to free education, gender equality, and human dignity, furthering the objectives of Kuwait Vision 2035 and SDG 4.

25. Kuwait took significant steps to align its policies with the development strategy of Kuwait and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. A National Committee was established under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement Security Council Resolution. This committee, which included representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Media, Justice, and the Committee on the Affairs of the Family, worked on drafting policies and submitting reports to the United Nations and other international organizations. The committee also organized workshops with various entities, including UN Women and the Office of the Resident Representative 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 undertook visits to Jordan and Bahrain to review their experiences and hosted the first Gulf Women 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 labor market engagement. They accounted for 58% of the total national workforce, comprising 48% of private sector employees and 60% of government sector employees. Women also represented 48% of the legal profession. 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 equal pay to men in both the public and private sectors.

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

29. Further, Kuwait worked on enhancing the rights of persons with disabilities. A national policy on disabilities, with a 58.5% completion rate, was developed, alongside the Kuwait Code of Accessibility, which set standards for public facilities. The state cooperated with international organizations, including the WHO and UNDP, to promote inclusive education and digital access. Finally, Kuwait agreed to repeal Article 182 of the criminal 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 the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for their dedicated efforts in fostering the foundations of constructive dialogue and cooperation, consolidating a culture of voluntary self-assessment, and strengthening 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 Kuwait’s national aspirations and international obligations.

 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, 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 the1961 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 Right (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 **Reiterate its recommendation to 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 kind of crimes and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**

31.15 **Ratify the Convention 190 of the International Labour Organisation on Violence and Harassment (Mauritius);**

31.16 **Ratify the First and Second Optional Protocols to the International Convention 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 Protocols 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, judiciary, public officials, and the general public on international human rights law and its domestic application (Greece);**

31.26 **Continue implementing plans and programs 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 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 to expand it to all unmarried women (Holy See);**

31.34 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with 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 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 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 labor 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 the 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 protection of all human rights on an equal footing and promote equality and non-discrimination for all (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 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 (Netherlands (Kingdom of the)); 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 the decisions on the revocation of citizenship are subject to transparent legal procedures and judicial oversight, especially for human rights defenders (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));**

31.65 **Repeal the kafala 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 criminal code to ensure that all acts of torture are prohibited and to stipulate sanctions that are commensurate with the gravity of such offenses (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 Law, and the Press and Publications Law to protect freedom of expression, both offline and online, in line with international standards (Estonia); Amend the Cybercrime Act of 2015 and the Publishing and Publications Act of 2006 to guarantee the right to freedom of expression (Luxembourg);**

31.73 **Amend the 2015 Cybercrime Law and the 2006 Press and Publications Law to ensure freedom of expression, in alignment with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Denmark);**

31.74 **Ensure full compliance of laws concerning freedom of expression, including the 2006 Press and Publications Law and the 2015 Cybercrime Law, with the UN Covenant II (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 effects of hate speech, including online, and risks it poses to human rights and 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 practice 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 the family members and advancing the 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 **Legalise 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, 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 kafala, 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 measures to ensure strict enforcement of legislation and regulations to protect migrant workers (Ghana);**

31.110 **Extend labor law protections to domestic workers (Mali);**

31.111 **Continue incorporating human rights considerations and standards into labor 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 labor market (Bangladesh);**

31.113 **Intensify efforts to develop the social security system to ensure the provision of financial support to the weak categories 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 socio-economic 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 population (State of Palestine);**

31.120 **Continue to guarantee the right to health and the right to education without restrictions (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

31.121 **Guarantee access to education and health care, 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 health care 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 endeavors to spread a culture of human rights through education, awareness-raising, and capacity-building programs to the institutional and community levels (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

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 the educational programs to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

31.132 **Strengthen 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 the new 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 towards ensuring non-discriminatory access to quality healthcare and education for all (China);**

31.137 **Implement fully decrees No. 224, 225 of 2014 and 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 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 (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 behaviors through educational and community programs that address current climate challenges (Qatar);**

31.148 **Continue 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 an urgent action to strengthen the human rights-based approach in its Nationally Determined Contributions' targets and recommit to the 1.5 degree Celsius goal (Marshall Islands);**

31.151 **Continue aligning national development programs to 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 its 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 Law 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 a nationality to children and spouses in the same way as men can (Costa Rica);**

31.159 **Continue promoting 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 CEDAW (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 programs on gender equality (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

31.163 **Continue to intensify efforts to promote gender equality and enhance 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 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 Vision for Kuwait 2035” plan (Belarus);**

31.167 **Strengthen and institutionalise 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 (Bahamas);**

31.170 **Continue the policies and programs for the protection of women and their economic and political empowerment (Sudan);**

31.171 **Repeal all provisions in the Personal Status Law 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 Criminal 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 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 women, namely 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 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 representation of women in the 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 effort towards the implementation of the State’s Vision 2035 in order to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls with the encouragement of women to the leadership positions (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

31.185 **Advance further the Women, 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 programs that guarantee the promotion and protection of the human rights of the most vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 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 expansion of protection and other victim support services in line with Kuwait’s 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 in empowering women 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 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 honor 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 afterward (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 Domestic Violence Act to extend further its application (Ireland);**

31.215 **Enhance further measures aimed at combatting domestic violence by, among others, 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 a 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 fulfillment 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 promoting 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 the elderly in maintaining access to the essential healthcare services 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 programs 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 (Bahamas);**

31.235 **Intensify efforts for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, including 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 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 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 expanded inclusive education, ensuring all children with disabilities benefit from high-quality education irrespective of their different capacities (Maldives);**

31.241 **Continue developing services and health care 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 expanding 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 relationships 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 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 Kafala 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 kefala system and effectively enforcing existing laws (Holy See);**

31.259 **Protect the rights of migrant domestic workers and repeal the Kafala 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 labor 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 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 labor 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 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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 labor 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 International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto (Eswatini);**

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

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

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 not create 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 Law 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 adverse effects of statelessness on freedom of movement, particularly for women (Germany);**

31.289 **Undertake systematic efforts to change discriminatory practices toward 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 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; 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 emergency 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.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/49/KWT/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. See https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1g/k1g8dk6sov. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)