



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fifth session
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Compilation on Kuwait

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice noted that Kuwait had ratified many core human rights instruments and that the Government had demonstrated a strong commitment to cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms.³

3. In 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the adherence of Kuwait to the nine major international human rights instruments would enhance the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects of life. The Committee therefore encouraged the State to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to which it was not yet a party.⁴

4. In 2019, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Kuwait ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and, bearing in mind the indivisibility of all human rights, the Committee encouraged the State to consider acceding to other international human rights treaties, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁵

5. In 2016, the Human Rights Committee called on Kuwait to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty⁶ and to consider the possibility of acceding to the Convention



relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.⁷ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities also recommended the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant.⁸

III. National human rights framework⁹

6. In 2016, the Committee against Torture expressed concern at the continued absence in the Criminal Code of a distinct crime of torture based on the definition in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including its mental and psychological aspects.¹⁰

7. It also expressed concern that torture was still considered as a misdemeanour, offence or common assault in domestic penal legislation and that the current maximum penalty for torture was only five years and was therefore not commensurate with the gravity of the crime.¹¹

8. The same Committee recommended revising the national legislation to make acts of torture offences under criminal law that are punishable by penalties commensurate with the gravity of the crime, as promised by the delegation during the consideration of the previous report of Kuwait in 2011.¹²

9. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Kuwait review its legislation, including the Constitution and Act No. 8/2010 on the rights of persons with disabilities, in order to prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability, including multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination, and that it ensure that its legislation recognized and sanctioned the denial of reasonable accommodation as constituting discrimination on the basis of disability; that it ensure that equality and non-discrimination provisions applied to all persons with disabilities within its territory, including non-Kuwaiti nationals and stateless persons (Bidoon), and review its legislation, including Act No. 8/2010 and the Nationality Act accordingly; that it ensure the availability of effective legal remedies for persons with disabilities to claim their rights, including in case of disability-based discrimination; and that it remove any derogatory language against persons with disabilities from all legislation, including the Civil Code, the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure.¹³

10. In 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called on Kuwait to accelerate the law reform process by repealing or amending all discriminatory provisions relating to marriage and family relations, in particular those in the Personal Status Act concerning marriage, divorce, child custody and guardianship, polygamy and child marriage; and to bring the uncodified Ja'fari interpretation of personal status matters and the Civil Code into line with the State party's obligations under articles 2, 5 (a) and 15 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, initiate a public debate on moving towards a unified Personal Status Act, and build on best practices of neighbouring countries with similar cultural and religious backgrounds.¹⁴

11. The Human Rights Committee expressed regret over the lack of progress in repealing discriminatory provisions against women such as those contained in the Personal Status Law and the Nationality Law, including on polygamy, the minimum age of marriage, the ability of women to conclude a marriage contract, divorce, parental authority, inheritance, the value of women's testimony before the courts compared to that of men and the ability of Kuwaiti women to pass on their nationality to their children and foreign spouses on an equal footing with Kuwaiti men.¹⁵

12. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Kuwait amend Law No. 67 (2015) to strengthen the independence of its national human rights institution and bring it into conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and that it move forthwith to operationalize that institution.¹⁶

13. The Human Rights Committee, while noting that the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were directly applicable in the domestic legal and judicial system of Kuwait, expressed concern about the primacy of sharia law over

conflicting or contradictory provisions of the Covenant.¹⁷ It recommended that Kuwait give full legal effect to the Covenant in its domestic legal order and ensure that domestic laws, including those based on sharia law, were interpreted and applied in ways compatible with its obligations under the Covenant. It further called on the Government to raise awareness about the Covenant among judges and judicial officers.¹⁸

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹⁹

14. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, while noting the reference to equality in article 29 of the State party's Constitution, nevertheless expressed concern that national legislation did not contain a definition of racial discrimination in full conformity with article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and did not expressly prohibit both direct and indirect forms of racial discrimination.²⁰

15. The same Committee urged Kuwait to amend its legislation to include a definition and a prohibition of racial discrimination in full conformity with article 1 of the Convention.²¹

16. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women called on the State to ensure that Shia women enjoyed equal protection through codified law, including for personal status matters, and to remove barriers that prevent refugee, migrant and Bidoon women and girls from gaining access to employment and basic social services, education, housing and health care, including sexual and reproductive health services.²²

17. The same Committee recommended that Kuwait accelerate the law reform process, by repealing or amending all discriminatory provisions relating to marriage and family relations, in particular those in the Personal Status Act concerning marriage, divorce, child custody and guardianship, polygamy and child marriage; and to bring the uncodified Ja'fari interpretation of personal status matters and the Civil Code into line with the State's obligations under the Convention, initiate a public debate on moving towards a unified Personal Status Act, and build on best practices of neighbouring countries with similar cultural and religious backgrounds.²³

2. Human rights and counter-terrorism

18. The Committee against Torture was concerned at the absence of information about measures to guarantee, in Kuwait, the absolute prohibition of torture in all its legal and other provisions against terrorism, including the new draft law on terrorism offences, in conformity with the Convention against Torture.²⁴ It recommended that the Government include in its legal and other provisions against terrorism a clear statement that torture was absolutely prohibited in all circumstances and could not be invoked as a justification of a superior order.²⁵

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person

19. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the fact that Kuwait had carried out several executions in 2013, ending the de facto moratorium on executions that had been in force since 2007, and about the large and increasing number of offences for which the death penalty could be imposed, including vague offences relating to internal and external security, and the fact that the legislation maintained the death penalty for offences that did

not meet the threshold of the “most serious crimes” within the meaning of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, such as offences relating to drug-related crimes.²⁶

20. The same Committee called on Kuwait to give due consideration to abolishing the death penalty.²⁷ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities urged the State party to abolish the death penalty and immediately halt all executions of persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities, in accordance with the limits regarding the death penalty and the execution of persons with disabilities established under international law.²⁸

21. The Committee against Torture was concerned at consistent reports of torture and ill-treatment, in particular during prolonged detention of persons by the police and security forces, in response to terrorist activities, as well as in relation to peaceful protests by human rights defenders and members of minorities. The Committee was further concerned that such practices were often not sufficiently investigated or sanctioned by relevant authorities.²⁹

22. The same Committee called on Kuwait to publicly condemn the use of torture and ill-treatment with the clear message by the highest State authority that it would not be tolerated and that those responsible would be held to account; to carry out prompt, impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, including the excessive use of force, by police and security officers, ensure that those suspected of committing such acts were immediately suspended from their duties for the duration of the investigation and, if charged and found guilty, were criminally prosecuted; and to ensure that peaceful demonstrations were not repressed by unnecessary excessive use of force and even detention.³⁰

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law³¹

23. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the insufficient independence of the judiciary from the executive branch in such matters as the appointment, promotion and disciplining of judges. It was also concerned that non-citizen judges lacked security of tenure since their judicial appointment must be renewed every two years.³² The Committee called on the Government to guarantee the independence, autonomy and impartiality of the judiciary by reforming the system for the appointment, promotion and disciplining of judges and the security of tenure of foreign judges.³³

24. The Committee against Torture invited the Government to annul or abrogate without further delay any mitigating and exculpatory provisions in the Criminal Code concerning so-called “honour” crimes and promptly take measures to end impunity for such crimes.³⁴

25. The same Committee was concerned at consistent reports of a widespread practice by police officers of extracting confessions under both physical and psychological torture, as well as ill-treatment in police stations and investigation centres, including the General Department of Criminal Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the State Security Agency, in violation of article 159 of the Criminal Code. It was further concerned that coerced confessions had been accepted by courts even after medical examinations had confirmed signs of torture and that courts had refused in practice requests for independent medical examinations from the alleged victims.³⁵

26. The same Committee called on the Government to guarantee that coerced confessions were inadmissible in any proceedings, except when invoked against a person accused of torture; review cases of convictions based solely on confessions, since many of them may have been based on statements obtained through torture or ill-treatment; and, as appropriate, conduct prompt and impartial investigations and take appropriate remedial measures.³⁶

27. The same Committee recommended that Kuwait ensure that persons convicted on the basis of coerced confessions resulting from torture and ill-treatment were afforded a new and fair trial and adequate redress; and that it ensure that law enforcement officials, investigators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, doctors and any other staff who worked with detainees received training on how to detect and investigate cases in which confessions were obtained under torture in accordance with the Manual on the Effective Investigation

and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Protocol).³⁷

28. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the absence of legal stipulations on the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations to persons with disabilities in all legal proceedings; the lack of information regarding the accessibility of the justice system, including police premises, and the shortage of sign language interpreters; and the absence of accessible information about the rights of persons with disabilities.³⁸

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life³⁹

29. The Committee against Torture was concerned that detained persons did not enjoy, in practice, all the fundamental legal safeguards from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty, in particular after being arrested by the police. It was also concerned at reports that contacting a lawyer and contacting a family member may be mutually exclusive.

30. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports of arbitrary arrest, detention, trial, withdrawal of citizenship and deportation of persons who exercised their freedom of opinion and expression.⁴⁰

31. The same Committee was particularly concerned about the adoption of new legislation to further curb the right to freedom of expression and opinion and extend State control and restrictions on Internet-based expressions under Law No. 37 (2014) on communications and Law No. 63 (2015) on cybercrime. It was further concerned at the criminalization of defamation and blasphemy and the application of restrictive, vague and broadly worded provisions to prosecute activists, journalists, bloggers and other individuals for expressing critical views or views deemed to “insult” the Emir or undermine his authority, defame religion or threaten the national security of Kuwait or the country’s relations with other States; and the amendments made in June 2016 to the electoral law barring persons convicted of defamation or blasphemy from standing for election.⁴¹

32. The same Committee was concerned about article 12 of Law No. 65 (1979) on public gatherings, as it barred non-Kuwaitis from participating in public gatherings, and about the overly broad prohibition on public gatherings without the prior authorization of the Ministry of the Interior. In addition, it remained concerned at reports that the State unduly restricted freedom of peaceful assembly and that security forces had dispersed peaceful demonstrations with excessive and disproportionate uses of force.⁴²

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁴³

33. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children called on the Government to protect and assist all victims of trafficking, including victims of labour trafficking and domestic servitude, with full respect for their human rights.⁴⁴

34. The Special Rapporteur advised the State to establish a shelter for male victims of trafficking, with adequate funding and provision of appropriate assistance, and make provision for unconditional and appropriate assistance, including social, psychological, medical and legal support, as well as translation assistance and interpretation services in shelters, in accordance with article 6 (3) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Special Rapporteur called on the Government to ensure that victims living in shelters had freedom of movement, access to employment and the right to residence in the country.⁴⁵

35. The Special Rapporteur also called for the provision of special residence and work permits to victims of trafficking who did not wish to return to their countries owing to fear of retribution, hardship or re-trafficking and for the establishment of tools with clear procedures and safeguards to avoid revictimization during the process of repatriation, reintegration and reinsertion of trafficked persons in Kuwait, the source country or a third country.⁴⁶

36. The Special Rapporteur recommended that free 24-hour trafficking hotlines be made accessible in the languages spoken by potential victims and that the Government maintain

close cooperation with regional and international organizations, particularly the International Organization for Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as diplomatic missions, for the safe return of trafficked victims to their country of origin, having due regard to the need, if any, for international protection of the victims and the application of the principle of non-refoulement.⁴⁷

37. In 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination welcomed the adoption of Law No. 91 (2013) on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and the establishment of a national strategy to combat trafficking, but remained concerned by the lack of detailed information on the concrete measures that had been taken to implement the Law.⁴⁸

38. The Committee against Torture also welcomed the adoption of Law No. 91 and decision No. 1454 of the Council of Ministers to establish a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons. Nonetheless, it expressed concern that the State remained a destination for human trafficking for purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. The Committee was also concerned at the low number of sentences sanctioning perpetrators of acts of human trafficking.⁴⁹

39. The same Committee recommended that Kuwait, among others, vigorously implement international and domestic anti-trafficking legislation, including by allocating sufficient funds and developing a national strategy to combat trafficking; prevent and eradicate human trafficking, including by conducting national prevention campaigns about the criminal nature of such acts, and provide specialized training to public officials on identifying victims and on investigating, prosecuting and sanctioning perpetrators; and promptly, effectively and impartially investigate the crime of trafficking in persons and related practices, and prosecute and punish perpetrators in accordance with the gravity of the crime.⁵⁰

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the legal and institutional measures taken by the Government to counter trafficking in persons, including efforts to investigate cases and prosecute perpetrators. However, it remained concerned about the low number of prosecutions, convictions and sentences imposed under Law No. 91.⁵¹

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination expressed deep concern by the continued application of the sponsorship (*kafalah*) system for foreign workers. It considered that the system placed many foreign workers in a highly dependent relationship with their employers, rendering them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The Committee was also concerned that foreign workers did not appear to enjoy the right to family reunification in the country.⁵²

42. The Committee reiterated its recommendation that the State abolish the sponsorship system for the employment of migrant workers and replace it with a system of residency permits for such workers, issued and overseen by the Government, to prevent exploitation and abuse. The Committee also recommended guaranteeing foreign workers the right to family reunification.⁵³

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁵⁴

43. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the Government take advantage of the strategy to employ persons with disabilities developed by the Public Authority for Disability Affairs to increase and develop employment opportunities in the open labour market, that it increase the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including by implementing the 4 per cent quota, by providing individualized support and by prohibiting the denial of reasonable accommodation at all levels of employment, including recruitment, promotion and vocational training for all persons with disabilities, including non-Kuwaitis with disabilities, and that it impose sanctions on employers in case of non-compliance.⁵⁵

44. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that the Government ensure that the Private Sector Labour Act prohibited direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds set forth in the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), of the International Labour Organization with respect to all aspects relating to employment, including on the basis of sex; that it remove de facto barriers that prevent women from gaining access to employment in the public sector, including in the military, the national guard, the police, the fire service directorate, the Environment Public Authority and the Institute for Scientific Research; and that it ensure that women are provided with equal access to non-traditional career paths.⁵⁶

45. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned that Law No. 15 (1979) concerning the civil service had not been amended to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, origin, language and religion by officials in all the administrative bodies of the State among applicants for posts in the public administration.⁵⁷ It reiterated its recommendation that the Law be amended to prohibit discrimination in employment in the public administration on the grounds of sex, origin, language and religion.⁵⁸

2. Right to health⁵⁹

46. The Working group on discrimination against women noted that the life expectancy for women and men had increased by four years over the period 2000–2012, reaching 78 years. It welcomed the efforts deployed by the Ministry of Health to ensure access to quality health care to Kuwaiti women. According to information received, there was good geographic coverage for health care and the majority of doctors providing primary care in polyclinics were women.⁶⁰

47. The Working Group observed that, while the State provided its citizens with free health care, other documented residents had to pay a symbolic fee of 1 Kuwaiti dinar (about 3 United States dollars) to benefit from a consultation in a public health centre. Subsequent care and medicines were free of charge, including lab analyses. Preventive care for women, such as mammograms and pap smears, were free for Kuwaiti women but not for other residents.⁶¹

3. Right to education⁶²

48. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Kuwait strengthen and update legislation relating to the right to education in line with its international obligation to provide free and compulsory primary education for all, without discrimination, under article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and as a party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁶³ UNESCO also recommended that Kuwait consider extending the period of compulsory education to encompass secondary education, thereby coming a step closer to achieving target 4.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, and that it progressively introduce at least one year of compulsory and free pre-primary education, in accordance with the Education 2030 Framework for Action and target 4.2 of the Goals.⁶⁴

49. UNESCO further recommended that Kuwait ensure equal access to inclusive, quality education for all, including for vulnerable groups such as Bidoon and other stateless children, regardless of social and legal status.⁶⁵

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Kuwait refer to its previous recommendation in relation to reducing school dropout rates among women and girls, including by repealing without delay all provisions that prevent married women and girls from gaining access to high-quality education and from attending regular schools; that it take measures to employ an equal number of women and men as educational and administrative staff in public schools; that it ensure the inclusion of boys in instruction on family life; that it remove the de facto barriers that exclude women and girls from professional training in mechanics, construction and architecture; and that it

collect, analyse and disseminate data on girls' access to and retention in education, including progression rates and courses pursued.⁶⁶

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁶⁷

51. The Committee against Torture was concerned that domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape, did not constitute a specific crime in the Criminal Code. It was also concerned that, despite numerous and consistent reports of violence against women, the number of cases reported through existing mechanisms to the relevant authorities remained very low. The Committee was also concerned about the mitigating circumstances and exculpatory provisions set out in article 197 of the Criminal Code regarding so-called "honour" crimes voluntarily carried out by a husband against his wife who had committed adultery and about the fact that such mitigating circumstances and exculpatory provisions were extended to other male members of her family but not to women.⁶⁸

52. The same Committee reiterated its recommendation that Kuwait enact, as a matter of urgency, legislation to prevent, combat and criminalize domestic and gender-based violence, including sexual violence and marital rape, as specific offences in its Criminal Code, with appropriate sanctions. It also recommended that the State establish an effective and independent complaints mechanism for victims of domestic violence and that it ensure that all allegations of domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape, are registered by the police and are promptly, impartially, effectively and thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and punished.⁶⁹

2. Children⁷⁰

53. In 2017, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking stated that the children of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons were liable to domestic servitude and to being lured into selling goods on the street in dangerous conditions and may be subject to the worst forms of child labour, including through trafficking by those preying on their need for financial security.⁷¹

54. The Special Rapporteur noted that the labour framework in Kuwait prohibited the recruitment of children under the age of 15 years and provided safeguards when children over 15 years were hired. It also provided guarantees of wage protection, working hours, paid leave and overtime pay.⁷²

55. The Special Rapporteur added that there was a critical need to raise awareness about trafficking in children and trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.⁷³

3. Persons with disabilities⁷⁴

56. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the lack of effective implementation of the accessibility regulations for buildings and transport under Act No. 8/2010 and the fact that the code of universal design had not yet been enacted. It also expressed concern about the lack of accessibility of public transport and public and private infrastructure and services provided or open to the public, including for deaf or blind persons and persons with intellectual disabilities.⁷⁵

57. The same Committee recommended that the State ensure that the accessibility regulations for buildings and transport are effectively implemented, including in poor areas, that it enact the code of universal design without undue delay and that it establish and enforce monitoring mechanisms and sanctions for non-compliance with the accessibility regulations. It also recommended that Kuwait ensure that public transport and public and private infrastructure and services provided or open to the public, particularly those relating to education, health, employment, banking, leisure, cultural and mainstream sporting activities, are fully accessible to all persons with disabilities, including by adopting an adequately resourced accessibility action plan, with time frames, monitoring and evaluation criteria. It further recommended that Kuwait remove all barriers to accessing information

and communications technologies for persons with disabilities, including by enacting the national framework for web accessibility, expanding the use of alternative and augmentative technologies for persons with disabilities and promoting low-cost communications methods for persons with disabilities.⁷⁶

4. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers⁷⁷

58. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about the lack of information on appropriate support and individualized accommodations available to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities in immigration proceedings and recommended that Kuwait strengthen the availability of such support and individualized accommodations.⁷⁸

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination welcomed the adoption of Law No. 68 (2015) regarding domestic workers, and noted the State's statement that the Law exempted domestic labour-related cases from legal fees. It also welcomed the mandate of the Department of Domestic Labour to, inter alia, receive and investigate complaints concerning violations by employers. While noting the delegation's statement that many complaints had been submitted through that mechanism, the Committee remained alarmed by reports that some foreign domestic workers faced serious physical, verbal and sexual abuse by employers.⁷⁹

60. The Human Rights Committee expressed concern at the absence of a legal framework regulating asylum proceedings and defining a refugee, which lead to the arbitrary implementation of the prohibition of non-refoulement.⁸⁰

5. Stateless persons⁸¹

61. The Human Rights Committee noted the steps taken to regularize the status of stateless Bidoon individuals, who were currently viewed as a category of "illegal residents", including by granting Kuwaiti nationality to some, registering others and providing access to social services for many. Nonetheless, the Committee expressed concern: that the process of granting Kuwaiti citizenship to Bidoon people was slow; at the situation of stateless Bidoon who remained unregistered and were not able to obtain civil documentation and access to adequate social services; that Bidoon people faced restrictions to their rights to freedom of movement, peaceful assembly, opinion and expression; and that the State was considering offering them the "economic citizenship" of another country in exchange for a permanent residence permit in Kuwait.⁸²

62. The same Committee recommended that Kuwait: speed up the process of granting Kuwaiti citizenship to Bidoon people, where appropriate; guarantee the right of every child to acquire a nationality; register and provide non-discriminatory access to social services to all Bidoon people residing in Kuwait; and ensure that Bidoon individuals enjoy their right to freedom of movement, peaceful assembly, opinion and expression.⁸³

Notes

¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Kuwait will be available at <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/KWIndex.aspx>.

² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/WG.6/21/KWT/2, paras. 116.1–116.3, 116.26, 116.62, 117.1–117.2, 117.5 and 119.1–119.2.

³ A/HRC/35/29/Add.2, para. 9.

⁴ CEDAW/C/KWT/CO/5, para. 53.

⁵ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, para. 5.

⁶ CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 23.

⁷ Ibid., para. 37.

⁸ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, para. 21.

⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.15, 157.35–157.38, 157.43–157.52, 157.56–157.71, 157.98, 157.111 and 157.220.

¹⁰ CAT/C/KWT/CO/3, CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.1 and CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.2, para. 7.

- ¹¹ Ibid., para. 7.
- ¹² Ibid., para. 9.
- ¹³ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, para. 11.
- ¹⁴ CEDAW/C/KWT/CO/5, para. 47.
- ¹⁵ CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 14.
- ¹⁶ CERD/C/KWT/CO/21-24, para. 12.
- ¹⁷ CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 6.
- ¹⁸ Ibid., para. 7.
- ¹⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.89 and 157.167–157.168.
- ²⁰ CERD/C/KWT/CO/21-24, para. 9.
- ²¹ Ibid., para. 10.
- ²² CEDAW/C/KWT/CO/5, para. 45.
- ²³ Ibid., para. 47.
- ²⁴ CAT/C/KWT/CO/3, CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.1 and CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.2, para. 10.
- ²⁵ Ibid., para. 12.
- ²⁶ CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 22.
- ²⁷ Ibid., para. 23.
- ²⁸ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, paras. 20–21.
- ²⁹ CAT/C/KWT/CO/3, CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.1 and CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.2, para. 13.
- ³⁰ Ibid., para. 14.
- ³¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.157–157.163.
- ³² CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 30.
- ³³ Ibid., para. 31.
- ³⁴ CAT/C/KWT/CO/3, CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.1 and CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.2, para. 29.
- ³⁵ Ibid., para. 20.
- ³⁶ Ibid., para. 21.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, para. 26.
- ³⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.173–157.175, 157.177 and 157.179–157.183.
- ⁴⁰ CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 40.
- ⁴¹ Ibid., para. 40.
- ⁴² Ibid., para. 42.
- ⁴³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.151–157.156.
- ⁴⁴ A/HRC/35/37/Add.1, para. 89 (a).
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., para. 89 (b) and (c).
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 89 (e) and (f).
- ⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 89 (g) and (h).
- ⁴⁸ CERD/C/KWT/CO/21-24, para. 15.
- ⁴⁹ CAT/C/KWT/CO/3, CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.1 and CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.2, para. 32.
- ⁵⁰ Ibid., para. 33 (a)–(c).
- ⁵¹ CEDAW/C/KWT/CO/5, para. 28.
- ⁵² CERD/C/KWT/CO/21-24, para. 21.
- ⁵³ Ibid., para. 22.
- ⁵⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.188–157.190, 157.193, 157.237 and 157.239.
- ⁵⁵ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, para. 53.
- ⁵⁶ CEDAW/C/KWT/CO/5, para. 37 (b)–(c).
- ⁵⁷ CERD/C/KWT/CO/21-24, para. 17.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid., para. 18.
- ⁵⁹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.198 and 157.199.
- ⁶⁰ A/HRC/35/29/Add.2, para. 80.
- ⁶¹ Ibid., para. 81.
- ⁶² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.200 and 157.202–157.204.
- ⁶³ UNESCO submission, para. 11.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶⁶ CEDAW/C/KWT/CO/5, para. 35.
- ⁶⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.184–157.187, 157.91–157.95, 157.98, 157.99, 157.100–157.106 and 157.141–157.145.
- ⁶⁸ CAT/C/KWT/CO/3, CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.1 and CAT/C/KWT/CO/3/Corr.2, para. 28.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid., para. 29 (a)–(c).
- ⁷⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.72, 157.146–157.150, 157.166

and 157.205–157.206.

⁷¹ A/HRC/35/37/Add.1, para. 20.

⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 32.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 74.

⁷⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.207–157.219.

⁷⁵ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, para. 18 (a)–(b).

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 19.

⁷⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1, paras. 157.222–157.228 and 157.230–157.235.

⁷⁸ CRPD/C/KWT/CO/1, paras. 36–37.

⁷⁹ CERD/C/KWT/CO/21–24, para. 23.

⁸⁰ CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 36.

⁸¹ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/29/17/Add.1.

⁸² CCPR/C/KWT/CO/3, para. 10.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, para. 11.
