United Nations CERD/C/KWT/CO/25-26

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

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Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Concluding observations on the combined twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth periodic reports of Kuwait*

1. The Committee considered the combined twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth periodic reports of Kuwait,[1] submitted in one document, at its 3227th and 3228th meetings,[2] held on 10 and 11 August 2026. At its 3240th meeting, held on 19 August 2026, it adopted the present concluding observations.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the combined twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth periodic reports of the State Party. The Committee also welcomes the constructive dialogue with the delegation of the State Party and wishes to thank the delegation for the information provided during the Committee's consideration of the report and after the dialogue.

B. Positive aspects

3. The Committee welcomes the following legislative, institutional and policy measures taken by the State Party:

(a) Decree-Law No. 75 of 2026 on the reform of the National Diwan for Human Rights, which has been renamed the National Human Rights Authority;

(b) The national development vision known as Kuwait Vision 2035, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals;

(c) Ministerial Decision No. 22 of 2022 setting out the regulations for the implementation of Law No. 68 of 2015 on domestic workers, which sets out the rights and duties of domestic workers and employers, the wages, working hours and annual leave of such workers and procedures for transferring a worker from one employer to another;

(d) The national strategy to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (2025–2028) and the establishment of a national standing committee to deal with those issues;

(e) Law No. 70 of 2020 on the practice of medicine and allied health professions, patients' rights and healthcare facilities;

(f) Administrative Decisions No. 529 of 2020 and No. 142 of 2021 of the Public Authority for Manpower, which facilitate the transfer of residency and employment for

* Adopted by the Committee at its 118th session (10–25 August 2026).

[1] CERD/C/KWT/25-26.

[2] See CERD/C/SR.3227 and CERD/C/SR.3228.

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certain categories of migrant workers and ease restrictions on the transfer of migrant workers between employers and sectors.

4. The Committee notes with appreciation the State Party's continued cooperation and engagement with the Committee and other United Nations human rights mechanisms.

C. Concerns and recommendations

Statistics

5. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State Party on the composition of its population, which distinguishes only between nationals and non-nationals. The Committee regrets that, notwithstanding its previous recommendations, the State Party has not provided adequate information on the ethnic composition of the population or socioeconomic indicators disaggregated by colour, descent and national or ethnic origin.

6. **Recalling its previous recommendations[3] and general recommendations No. 4 (1973) concerning reporting by States Parties under article 1 of the Convention, No. 8 (1990) concerning the interpretation and application of article 1 (1) and (4) of the Convention and No. 24 (1999) concerning article 1 of the Convention, the Committee urges the State Party to:**

(a) **Establish a comprehensive national framework to ensure the regular collection, analysis and publication of disaggregated data and statistics, including through national censuses and socioeconomic surveys;**

(b) **Include in its next periodic report reliable, updated and comprehensive statistics on the demographic composition of the population, based on the principle of self-identification, including on ethnic groups and non-citizens, such as documented and undocumented migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, disaggregated by sex, age, religion and disability status;**

(c) **Produce disaggregated statistics on the socioeconomic situation of ethnic groups and non-citizens and their access to employment, social security, housing, healthcare and education, with a view to creating an empirical basis for assessing the equal enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Convention.**

Domestic application of the Convention

7. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State Party that ratified treaties are part of the national legal framework and domestic legal order. The Committee also notes that all State bodies and institutions and individuals are required to abide by their provisions, and that it is the responsibility of the judiciary to ensure that such treaties are respected. However, the Committee regrets the lack of information on judicial decisions in which the Convention has been invoked or applied by domestic courts and administrative bodies, which limits its ability to assess the practical implementation of the Convention in the State Party (art. 2).

8. **The Committee recommends that the State Party carry out systematic training programmes and awareness-raising campaigns, in particular for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law enforcement officials, including immigration officials, to ensure that, when relevant, the provisions of the Convention are invoked by and before domestic courts. It requests that the State Party include in its next periodic report specific examples of the application of the Convention by domestic courts.**

Definition of racial discrimination

9. While taking note of the information provided by the State Party regarding its national plan to modernize the legislative framework, the Committee is concerned that the State Party has not yet adopted comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation. In particular, it notes that the existing legal framework neither contains a definition and prohibition of racial

[3] CERD/C/KWT/CO/21-24, para. 8.

discrimination that encompass all grounds prohibited under article 1 of the Convention nor explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres. The Committee notes with concern that the suspension of the National Assembly since May 2024 could impede progress in the adoption of the legislative measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the Convention. The Committee also notes with concern that article 29 of the Constitution does not include all grounds of racial discrimination recognized under article 1 of the Convention (arts. 1 and 2).

10. **The Committee stresses the crucial role of the National Assembly in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention and recommends that the State Party ensure that the National Assembly functions normally so that the necessary amendments can be made to strengthen the legal framework for combating racial discrimination and ensure its full conformity with the Convention. In particular, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Review its legal framework, in particular article 29 of the Constitution, with a view to bringing it into line with article 1 of the Convention;**

(b) **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation containing an explicit definition of and prohibiting racial discrimination, including direct, indirect and intersecting forms of discrimination, in both the public and private spheres, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention.**

National Human Rights Authority

11. The Committee takes note of the information provided by the State Party regarding the adoption of Decree-Law No. 75 of 2026, which provides for the reorganization of the National Diwan for Human Rights and its renaming as the National Human Rights Authority. However, the Committee notes with concern the lack of sufficient information provided on the assurances of the Authority's independence and pluralism and on its activities and the work related to combating racial discrimination that it has undertaken since the reorganization (art. 2).

12. **Recalling its previous recommendations[4] and its general recommendation No. 17 (1993) on the establishment of national institutions to facilitate the implementation of the Convention, the Committee urges the State Party to step up its efforts to ensure the full independence, effectiveness and pluralism of the National Human Rights Authority, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The Committee also encourages the State Party to seek the Authority's accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and to, in its next periodic report, provide information on the measures taken to strengthen the Authority's independence and pluralism and on its activities to combat racial discrimination.**

Hate speech

13. While taking note of information indicating that Legislative Decree No. 19 of 2012 on the protection of national unity prohibits and criminalizes incitement to hatred and the dissemination of ideas based on the superiority of any race, group, colour, origin, religious group, sex or descent, in addition to incitement to violence on such grounds, the Committee remains concerned about the lack of sufficient information on the practical implementation of the Decree, including in cases involving racist hate speech, the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and incitement to racially motivated violence. The Committee also notes with concern that the State Party's legislation does not appear to prohibit all acts covered under article 4 (b) of the Convention, including participation in and support for organizations that promote and incite racial discrimination. Furthermore, the Committee is gravely concerned about reports of the proliferation of racist hate speech, xenophobic discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence against migrants, including on social media and by public figures, and about reports of violent attacks, including killings, targeting migrant workers (arts. 1 and 4).

[4] Ibid., para. 12.

14. **Referring to its general recommendation No. 35 (2013) on combating racist hate speech and to its previous recommendations,[5] and recalling that efforts to combat hate speech should not unduly restrict freedom of expression or legitimate expressions of protest and dissent, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Adopt effective measures to prevent and combat hate speech, including by ensuring the effective application of the State Party's legislation against hate speech and incitement to racial discrimination in order to prevent, punish and deter any manifestation of racism, including in the media and on the Internet;**

(b) **Take the necessary legislative measures to give full effect to article 4 (b) of the Convention by declaring illegal and prohibiting organizations that promote and incite racial discrimination and prohibiting participation therein, and ensure that the implementation of such measures does not unduly interfere with freedom of association or the legitimate work of civil society actors;**

(c) **Ensure that all racially motivated crimes, including verbal and physical violence, are investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished and that motives based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin are considered an aggravating circumstance when imposing punishments for a crime;**

(d) **Adopt comprehensive measures to monitor and address hate speech in traditional media, on the Internet and on social media platforms, including by establishing effective mechanisms for reporting and removing racist content online;**

(e) **Collect and publish disaggregated data and statistics on hate speech and hate crimes, including the number of complaints, investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and provide this information in its next periodic report;**

(f) **Provide training for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges on identifying, investigating and prosecuting hate speech and hate crimes, and ensure that victims have access to effective remedies;**

(g) **Carry out public awareness campaigns promoting tolerance and diversity, and ensure that public and political discourse does not amount to incitement of racial hatred or discrimination.**

Situation of migrants

15. While noting the measures taken by the State Party to strengthen the protection of migrant workers, the Committee remains concerned about persistent discrimination against such workers, in particular migrant domestic workers, who continue to be exposed to a heightened risk of exploitation, abuse and other human rights violations under the *kafalah* (sponsorship) system. In particular, the Committee is gravely concerned about:

(a) Reports that migrant workers, particularly domestic workers, continue to be subjected to serious labour and human rights abuses, including physical, psychological and sexual violence, non-payment or delayed payment of wages and excessive working hours;

(b) The reintroduction of requirements for migrant workers to obtain their employer's approval before leaving the country, and about continued reports of the confiscation of their identity and travel documents by employers, which may unduly restrict migrant workers' freedom of movement;

(c) The absence of an effective labour inspection system covering all sectors employing migrant workers, particularly domestic workers;

(d) Reports that migrant workers employed in sectors such as construction and sanitation and other outdoor occupations continue to be exposed to hazardous and precarious working conditions, including excessive working hours, inadequate occupational health and safety protections and extreme heat (arts. 2 and 5).

[5] Ibid., para. 14.

16. **Recalling its previous recommendations,[6] the Committee urges the State Party to:**

(a) **Abolish the *kafalah* system that currently governs the employment of migrant workers and replace it with a residency and work permit system that is overseen by the Government and effectively protects migrant workers from discrimination, exploitation and abuse;**

(b) **Review its migration and labour laws, policies and practices with a view to strengthening the protection of migrant workers, including by ensuring that migrant workers can change employers and terminate employment relationships without jeopardizing their residence status and by removing undue restrictions on their freedom of movement, including requirements to obtain their employer's authorization to leave the country;**

(c) **Strengthen labour inspection, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, including in sectors in which there is a heightened risk of exploitation and occupational hazards, such as domestic work, construction, sanitation and the service sector;**

(d) **Ensure that all allegations of abuse, violence and exploitation are promptly, thoroughly, effectively and impartially investigated, that perpetrators are prosecuted and adequately punished and that victims have access to effective remedies;**

(e) **Prevent, investigate and effectively punish the confiscation of identity and travel documents by employers, ensure the timely and full payment of wages and strengthen oversight of the working and living conditions of migrant workers, including domestic workers employed in private households;**

(f) **Increase awareness among migrant workers of their rights and available remedies through accessible information and targeted outreach campaigns in the relevant languages.**

Deportation of migrants

17. The Committee is concerned that article 20 of Decree-Law No. 114/2024 on the residence of foreign nationals grants the Ministry of the Interior broad discretionary powers to deport migrants on the basis of vaguely defined grounds relating to public interest, security or morality, without adequate judicial oversight or effective guarantees of the right to appeal. The Committee is also concerned by reports that large numbers of migrants continue to be detained and deported without judicial review or access to an effective remedy (arts. 2 and 5).

18. **Referring to joint general recommendations No. 38 and No. 39 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination/general comments No. 7 and No. 8 of the Committee on Migrant Workers on guidelines for eradicating xenophobia and its impacts on migrants and others perceived as such, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Review and amend article 20 of Decree-Law No. 114/2024 to ensure that deportation decisions are based on clearly defined and objective grounds following an individual assessment and are consistent with the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination;**

(b) **Establish effective safeguards to ensure that all deportation decisions are subject to judicial review and that all persons concerned enjoy due process guarantees, including access to legal assistance, the right to appeal before an independent and impartial authority and access to an effective remedy;**

(c) **Ensure that laws, policies and practices relating to migration and the protection of the rights of migrants do not directly or indirectly discriminate on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;**

[6] Ibid., paras. 22 and 24 (a), (b) and (d).

(d) **Take all measures necessary to progressively abolish migration-related detention policies and practices.**

Asylum-seekers and refugees

19. The Committee is concerned about the absence of a legal framework regulating asylum and refugee status determination. It is also concerned that, in the absence of such a framework, asylum-seekers and refugees may face legal uncertainty and difficulties in accessing protection and the rights to which they are entitled under international human rights standards (art. 5).

20. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Develop and adopt a legal framework in accordance with international standards that provides adequate protection for migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and is aligned with the object and purpose of the Convention;**

(b) **Establish an asylum procedure for the identification, registration and protection of asylum-seekers and refugees in accordance with internationally recognized standards;**

(c) **Ensure that all persons in need of international protection enjoy access to effective safeguards, including protection against refoulement, and can access their rights without discrimination.**

Bidoon

21. The Committee remains seriously concerned that Bidoon – a group of stateless persons – continue to be classified as illegal residents and are subjected to discrimination in law and in practice, including:

(a) Significant obstacles in obtaining essential civil documentation, including identity documents, birth and marriage certificates and travel documents;

(b) Persistent barriers to accessing employment, social protection, adequate housing, healthcare and education, resulting in the inadequate protection of their human rights;

(c) The reported falsification or alteration of official documentation relating to Bidoon, and the retention of their travel documents by State authorities;

(d) Reports that some Bidoon have been forced to relinquish or deny their claims to Kuwaiti nationality in order to obtain the documentation they need to access fundamental rights and basic services (arts. 2 and 5).

22. **The Committee recommends that the State Party take effective measures to end the discrimination experienced by Bidoon and ensure the equal enjoyment of their rights without discrimination, including by:**

(a) **Taking concrete measures to resolve the long-standing situation of Bidoon, including by ending their classification as illegal residents and ensuring that their status is addressed in accordance with international human rights standards and with the principles of equality and non-discrimination;**

(b) **Ensuring prompt and non-discriminatory access to essential civil documentation, including identity documents, birth and marriage certificates and travel documents;**

(c) **Removing barriers to access to employment, social protection, adequate housing, healthcare and education and guaranteeing equal access to those rights in law and in practice;**

(d) **Investigating reports of the falsification or alteration of official documentation relating to Bidoon and of the retention of their travel documents, and by holding those responsible accountable;**

(e) **Ensuring that no person is required to renounce, deny or relinquish claims to Kuwaiti nationality in order to obtain civil documentation or access basic rights;**

(f) **Preventing and eliminating discrimination based on descent, national origin or statelessness in all laws, policies and practices affecting Bidoon.**

Revocation and withdrawal of nationality

23. The Committee is concerned about reports that the recent amendments to the Nationality Law introduced through Decree-Law No. 116 of 2024 and Decree-Law No. 52 of 2026 have resulted in the revocation of Kuwaiti nationality from a significant number of individuals without adequate transparency and due process guarantees or procedural safeguards, placing them at serious risk of statelessness and deportation and adversely affecting their enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to work and to social security, housing, health and education. The Committee is also concerned that the revocation of nationality has affected the descendants of those concerned, with a disproportionate impact on women and children and potentially significant intergenerational consequences for the enjoyment of their rights. Furthermore, the Committee is especially concerned about the lack of access to effective judicial review in cases involving nationality revocation decisions (arts. 2 and 5).

24. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Review the recent amendments to the Nationality Law and bring them into full conformity with international human rights standards, including safeguards against arbitrary deprivation of nationality;**

(b) **Ensure that all decisions concerning the revocation of nationality are based on clear and objective grounds, follow an individual assessment, are accompanied by adequate transparency and due process guarantees and procedural safeguards and do not result in statelessness;**

(c) **Guarantee that all persons affected by nationality revocation decisions have access to effective judicial review and legal assistance;**

(d) **Ensure that nationality laws, policies and practices, including decisions on the acquisition, retention or revocation of nationality, do not directly or indirectly discriminate on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, and that they are implemented in a transparent, objective and non-discriminatory manner.**

Nationality Law

25. The Committee remains concerned that, under the State Party's legislation, women do not enjoy equal rights with men with regard to the transmission and acquisition of nationality. It is particularly concerned that a child born to a Kuwaiti mother may acquire Kuwaiti nationality only where the father is unknown or the legitimate father's affiliation cannot be established and that foreign husbands of Kuwaiti women are not entitled to acquire Kuwaiti nationality on the basis of marriage, unlike foreign wives of Kuwaiti men (arts. 2 and 5).

26. Reiterating its previous recommendations,[7] the Committee urges the State Party to revise its nationality legislation to eliminate discriminatory provisions affecting the ability of Kuwaiti women to transmit their nationality to their children and foreign spouses, and to ensure that all nationality-related laws and practices are consistent with the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Right to health

27. The Committee is concerned about barriers faced by migrant workers and Bidoon and other stateless persons in accessing healthcare, including mental health services, in particular:

[7] Ibid., para. 32

(a) The impact on migrants' access to healthcare of Decision No. 306/2025 of 21 December 2025 implementing Law No. 1 of 1999 on health insurance for foreigners, which increased the annual health insurance fee for foreign nationals;

(b) The obstacles faced by migrant workers, in particular women and persons of Asian descent, in accessing healthcare services, including reports of denial of treatment, restrictions on freedom of movement imposed by employers and the confiscation of identity or travel documents, which may prevent them from seeking healthcare;

(c) The significant barriers encountered by Bidoon and other stateless persons, particularly women, in obtaining the health cards they require to access healthcare services;

(d) Reports that Bidoon and other stateless women have been subjected to demands for sexual favours in exchange for the issuance of health cards or access to healthcare services (arts. 2 and 5).

28. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 37 (2024) on equality and freedom from racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health, the Committee recommends that the State Party take effective measures to ensure equal and affordable access to physical and mental healthcare services for all persons under its jurisdiction, without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, including by:**

(a) **Reviewing the impact of Decision No. 306/2025 and ensuring that health insurance fees and related requirements do not create disproportionate barriers to access to healthcare for migrant workers;**

(b) **Eliminating obstacles that prevent migrant workers, particularly women and persons of Asian descent, from accessing healthcare services, including by addressing reports of denial of treatment, restrictions on freedom of movement and the confiscation of identity or travel documents;**

(c) **Ensuring that Bidoon and other stateless persons can obtain health cards through accessible, transparent and non-discriminatory procedures and enjoy effective access to healthcare services in law and in practice;**

(d) **Promptly investigating allegations that Bidoon and other stateless women have been subjected to demands for sexual favours in exchange for health cards or access to healthcare services, and by holding those responsible accountable and providing effective protection and remedies to victims;**

(e) **Collecting and analysing disaggregated data on access to healthcare for migrant workers, Bidoon and other stateless persons and members of other ethnic or national groups, with a view to identifying and eliminating direct and indirect racial discrimination in the health sector.**

Right to education

29. While noting the information provided by the State Party regarding the resources allocated and measures implemented to support the education of Bidoon children, the Committee remains concerned that such children do not enjoy access to public education on an equal footing with Kuwaiti children. The Committee is also concerned about the administrative requirements imposed on Bidoon children seeking admission to public schools, including the requirement to hold a valid review card (issued by the Central Agency for Remedying Illegal Residents' Status), which reportedly prevents many children from enrolling. Furthermore, the Committee notes with concern reports indicating that Bidoon children must rely on private schools, which may not offer the same quality of education as that available in public schools (arts. 2 and 5).

30. **The Committee recommends that the State Party guarantee the right of all Bidoon children to education without discrimination and ensure their access to public education on an equal footing with Kuwaiti children. The Committee recommends that the State Party remove all administrative barriers that hinder their enrolment in public**

schools and ensure that no child is denied access to education. The Committee further recommends that the State Party take adequate measures to ensure that all Bidoon children have access to free, inclusive and quality education.

Intersectional discrimination

31. The Committee is concerned about the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination experienced by migrant women, Bidoon women and women whose nationality has been revoked and by their children. It is also concerned that these women are disproportionately exposed to violence, including sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, and encounter obstacles in accessing their rights and obtaining effective protection and remedies (arts. 2 and 5).

32. **In line with its general recommendation No. 25 (2000) on gender-related dimensions of racial discrimination, the Committee recommends that the State Party identify and address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination experienced by migrant women, Bidoon women and women whose nationality has been revoked, including through targeted legislative, policy and administrative measures. It urges the State Party to take effective measures to protect such women from violence, abuse and exploitation, ensure their equal access to rights, services and protection mechanisms and guarantee their access to effective remedies.**

Ethno-religious groups

33. The Committee is concerned about the discrimination affecting members of ethno-religious groups, including Shia Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Druze, Bohra Muslims and Baha'is. It remains concerned about restrictions affecting the enjoyment of their cultural and religious rights, including difficulties in obtaining licences for the construction of places of worship, limitations on certain religious practices and ceremonies and restrictions affecting access to religious education (arts. 2 and 5).

34. **The Committee recommends that the State Party take effective measures to ensure that members of ethno-religious minority groups can enjoy their right to freedom of religion or belief without discrimination. It also recommends that the State Party review and remove any legal, policy and administrative barriers that disproportionately affect the exercise of their cultural and religious rights, including in relation to places of worship, religious practices and ceremonies and access to religious education.**

Human rights defenders

35. The Committee is concerned by allegations that civil society actors, in particular leaders of civil society organizations, activists, journalists, artists and human rights defenders advocating for the rights of migrants and Bidoon, are subjected to increasing pressure and intimidation, including harassment, arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and the risk of arbitrary deprivation of nationality (arts. 5 and 6).

36. **The Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Take effective and timely measures to prevent, investigate and punish acts of harassment, intimidation, threats, assaults, movement restrictions, arbitrary detention and criminalization directed against human rights defenders, in particular those advocating for the rights of Bidoon;**

(b) **Take the necessary measures to protect human rights defenders and their work, including through the adoption of legislation and the establishment of effective protection mechanisms in line with international human rights standards;**

(c) **Ensure that human rights defenders, in particular leaders of civil society organizations and those working to combat racial discrimination and promote the rights of migrant workers and Bidoon, are not subjected to arbitrary deprivation of nationality;**

(d) **Ensure an open and safe civic space that enables human rights defenders, activists, journalists and artists, including those critical of the Government, to carry out their legitimate activities freely and safely, without fear of intimidation, threats, attacks, harassment, criminalization or reprisals, and raise public awareness of the important role they play in society.**

Access to justice

37. The Committee regrets the lack of information on complaints, prosecutions, convictions and remedies in cases of racial discrimination, including racist hate speech and racially motivated crimes. The Committee remains concerned about obstacles faced by victims of racial discrimination in accessing justice and effective remedies. In particular, it is concerned about:

(a) The obstacles faced by migrant workers in accessing justice and complaint mechanisms owing to restrictions imposed by employers, fear of intimidation and language barriers;

(b) The difficulties encountered by Bidoon in accessing justice and effective remedies owing to their lack of identity documents and the discrimination and stigmatization they continue to face (art. 6).

38. **Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2005) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system, the Committee reminds the State Party that the absence or small number of complaints or legal proceedings brought by victims of racial discrimination may reveal a lack of relevant legislation, inadequate awareness of rights among victims, fear of intimidation or reprisals, a lack of trust in the police and judicial authorities or insufficient awareness among the authorities of offences involving racial discrimination. In this regard, the Committee recommends that the State Party:**

(a) **Ensure that the legal framework for combating racial discrimination contains appropriate provisions, facilitate the reporting of acts of racial discrimination and guarantee access for all victims to effective and impartial judicial and non-judicial remedies and adequate reparation;**

(b) **Remove barriers that hinder migrant workers' access to justice and complaint mechanisms in practice, including those arising from restrictions imposed by employers, and ensure the availability of interpretation and translation services where necessary;**

(c) **Take effective measures to ensure that Bidoon can access justice and effective remedies without discrimination, including by addressing obstacles related to their lack of identity documents and stigmatization;**

(d) **Raise awareness among members of groups most vulnerable to racial discrimination of their rights and the remedies available under the Convention and strengthen the capacity of judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials and other public officials to effectively identify, investigate and address cases of racial discrimination, including by assessing possible underreporting.**

Combating prejudice and intolerance

39. While the Committee takes note of the measures to promote a culture of tolerance and cultural diversity, it notes with concern the reported incidents of discrimination and xenophobia affecting Bidoon and migrants, in particular those of Asian descent (art. 7).

40. **The Committee recommends that the State Party intensify its efforts to prevent and combat racial stereotypes, prejudice and intolerance, including by strengthening awareness-raising initiatives and reviewing educational curricula with a view to promoting intercultural dialogue, respect for ethnic and cultural diversity and appreciation of the cultural and historical heritage of different ethnic groups. The Committee also recommends that the State Party adopt awareness-raising measures**

targeted at law enforcement officials, media professionals and the general public to promote inclusive public discourse and prevent the perpetuation of racial stereotypes and xenophobic attitudes.

D. Other recommendations

Ratification of other treaties

41. **Bearing in mind the indivisibility of all human rights, the Committee encourages the State Party to consider ratifying those international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified, in particular treaties with provisions that have direct relevance to communities that may be subjected to racial discrimination, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization. The Committee encourages the State Party to accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.**

Amendment to article 8 of the Convention

42. **The Committee recommends that the State Party accept the amendment to article 8 (6) of the Convention adopted on 15 January 1992 at the fourteenth meeting of States Parties to the Convention and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/111.**

Declaration under article 14 of the Convention

43. **The Committee encourages the State Party to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention recognizing the competence of the Committee to receive and consider individual communications.**

Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

44. **In the light of its general recommendation No. 33 (2009) on follow-up to the Durban Review Conference, the Committee recommends that, when implementing the Convention in its domestic legal order, the State Party give effect to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, taking into account the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva in April 2009. The Committee requests that the State Party include in its next periodic report specific information on action plans and other measures taken to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national level.**

International Decade for People of African Descent

45. **In its resolution 79/193, the General Assembly proclaimed 2025–2034 the Second International Decade for People of African Descent. Also in that resolution, the Assembly decided to extend the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent adopted in its resolution 69/16, with a view to ensuring continuing efforts in promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of people of African descent. In the light of this development, the Committee recommends that the State Party implement the programme of activities in collaboration with people of African descent and include in its next periodic report information on the measures adopted in that framework, taking into account the Committee's general recommendation No. 34 (2011) on racial discrimination against people of African descent.**

Consultations with civil society

46. **The Committee recommends that the State Party continue consulting and increasing its dialogue with civil society organizations working in the area of human rights protection, in particular those working to combat racial discrimination, in connection with the preparation of the next periodic report and in follow-up to the present concluding observations.**

Dissemination of information

47. **The Committee recommends that the State Party's reports be made readily available and accessible to the public at the time of their submission and that the concluding observations of the Committee with respect to those reports be similarly made available to all government bodies entrusted with the implementation of the Convention, and publicized on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the official and other commonly used languages, as appropriate.**

Common core document

48. **The Committee encourages the State Party to update its common core document, which dates to 20 December 2019, in accordance with the harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, in particular those on the common core document, as adopted at the fifth inter-committee meeting of the human rights treaty bodies, held in June 2006.** [8] **In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 42,400 words for such documents.**

Paragraphs of particular importance

49. **The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the State Party to the particular importance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 22 (Bidoon), 26 (Nationality Law) and 30 (right to education) above and requests the State Party to provide detailed information in its next periodic report on the concrete measures taken to implement those recommendations.**

Follow-up to concluding observations

50. **In accordance with article 9 (1) of the Convention and rule 74 of its rules of procedure, the Committee requests the State Party to provide, within two years of the adoption of the present concluding observations, information on its implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 12 (National Human Rights Authority), 16 (c) (situation of migrants) and 24 (c) (revocation and withdrawal of nationality) above.**

Preparation of the next periodic report

51. **The Committee recommends that the State Party submit its combined twenty-seventh to thirty-first periodic reports, as a single document, by 4 January 2030, taking into account the reporting guidelines adopted by the Committee during its seventy-first session**[9] **and addressing all the points raised in the present concluding observations. In the light of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee urges the State Party to observe the limit of 21,200 words for periodic reports.**

[8] HRI/GEN/2/Rev.6, chap. I.
[9] CERD/C/2007/1.