

Kuwait

Mid-term

Implementation

Assessment



*Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review*
<http://www.upr-info.org>



Introduction

1. Purpose of the follow-up programme

The second and subsequent cycles of the review should focus on, inter alia, the implementation of the accepted recommendations and the development of the human rights situation in the State under review.

A/HRC/RES/16/21, 12 April 2011 (Annex I C § 6)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process takes place every four and half years; however, some recommendations can be implemented immediately. In order to reduce this interval, we have created an update process to evaluate the human rights situation two years after the examination at the UPR.

Broadly speaking, *UPR Info* seeks to ensure the respect of commitments made in the UPR, but also, more specifically, to give stakeholders the opportunity to share their opinion on the commitments. To this end, about two years after the review, *UPR Info* invites States, NGOs, and National Institutions for Human Rights (NHRI) to share their comments on the implementation (or lack thereof) of recommendations adopted at the Human Rights Council (HRC) plenary session.

For this purpose, *UPR Info* publishes a Mid-term Implementation Assessment (MIA) including responses from each stakeholder. The MIA is meant to show how all stakeholders are disposed to follow through on, and implement their commitments. States should implement the recommendations that they have accepted, and civil society should monitor that implementation.

While the follow-up's importance has been highlighted by the HRC, no precise directives regarding the follow-up procedure have been set until now. Therefore, *UPR Info* is willing to share good practices as soon as possible, and to strengthen the collaboration pattern between States and stakeholders. Unless the UPR's follow-up is seriously considered, the UPR mechanism as a whole could be adversely affected.

The methodology used by UPR Info to collect data and to calculate index is described at the end of this document.

Geneva, 13 February 2013

Follow-up Outcomes

1. Sources and results

All data are available at the following address:

<http://followup.upr-info.org/index/country/kuwait>

We invite the reader to consult that webpage since all recommendations, all stakeholders' reports, as well as the unedited comments can be found at the same internet address.

10 stakeholders' reports were submitted for the UPR. 4 NGOs were contacted. No UN agency was contacted. The Permanent Mission to the UN was contacted. No domestic NHRI does exist.

4 NGOs responded to our enquiry. The State under Review did not respond to our enquiry.

IRI: 27 recommendations are not implemented, 19 recommendations are partially implemented, and 1 recommendations are fully implemented. No answer was received for 114 out of 168 recommendations and voluntary pledges.

2. Index

Hereby the issues which the MIA deals with:

rec. n°	Issue	page	IRI
1	Migrants	page 7	not impl.
2	General	page 13	not impl.
4	NHRI	page 13	not impl.
10	Women's rights, International instruments,	page 10	not impl.
14	Right to education, Migrants,	page 7	not impl.
15	Women's rights	page 11	-
17	Disabilities	page 8	fully impl.
20	Women's rights	page 11	partially impl.
27	Right to education, Development,	page 6	partially impl.
28	Treaty bodies, Special procedures,	page 14	-
29	Freedom of religion and belief	page 5	not impl.



34 Migrants, Labour,	page 8	-
35 Women's rights	page 12	partially impl.
43 Women's rights, International instruments,	page 11	partially impl.
51 International instruments	page 10	not impl.
54 NHRI, Civil society,	page 14	not impl.
57 General	page 14	partially impl.
63 Rights of the Child, NHRI,	page 14	not impl.
67 Freedom of religion and belief	page 5	not impl.
69 Women's rights	page 11	partially impl.
70 International instruments, Disabilities,	page 10	not impl.
71 ESC rights - general	page 6	-
72 NHRI	page 14	not impl.
73 Women's rights, Rights of the Child,	page 12	-
74 Minorities	page 8	not impl.
79 Freedom of religion and belief	page 5	not impl.
84 Women's rights	page 11	partially impl.
85 Human rights education and training	page 6	partially impl.
87 International instruments	page 10	not impl.
89 International instruments, Disabilities,	page 8	partially impl.
92 Women's rights	page 11	partially impl.
93 Migrants	page 8	not impl.
94 Women's rights	page 11	partially impl.
95 Human rights education and training	page 6	partially impl.
98 Freedom of religion and belief	page 5	-
99 Human rights education and training	page 6	partially impl.
106 Women's rights	page 12	not impl.
109 General	page 14	not impl.
116 International instruments	page 10	not impl.
122 NHRI	page 14	not impl.
125 Rights of the Child, Disabilities,	page 9	partially impl.
126 General	page 15	-
128 Human rights education and training	page 6	partially impl.
129 NHRI	page 14	not impl.
135 Other	page 12	partially impl.
138 Torture and other CID treatment, Rights of the Child,	page 12	not impl.
140 Migrants	page 9	not impl.
151 International instruments, Asylum-seekers - refugees,	page 10	not impl.
156 Women's rights	page 11	partially impl.
159 Women's rights, Rights of the Child,	page 12	partially impl.
162 Disabilities	page 8	partially impl.
164 Migrants	page 9	not impl.
166 Rights of the Child, International instruments,	page 13	not impl.
168 NHRI	page 14	not impl.

3. Feedbacks on recommendations

CP Rights

Recommendation n°29: *Continue its efforts to preserve freedom of religion and belief and to ensure respect for all religions under the umbrella of law* (Recommended by Bhutan)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°67: *Continue its efforts to preserve freedom of religion and ensure respect for all religions under the umbrella of the law* (Recommended by Iran)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°98: *Continue to support its policy to promote dialogue among religions and civilizations through strengthening the role of the World Centre for Mediation and reinforcing the culture of tolerance and coexistence in the world* (Recommended by Morocco)

IRI: -

Tandem Project (TP) response:

The constitution states that Islam is the state religion and that Sharia (Islamic law) is a main source of legislation. The constitution calls for “absolute freedom” of belief and for freedom of religious practice in accordance with established customs, provided that it does not conflict with public order or morals. Other laws and policies restrict the free practice of religion and the government enforced those restrictions intermittently. Religious minorities experienced some discrimination as a result of government policies. The government did not demonstrate a trend toward either improvement or deterioration in respect for and protection of the right to religious freedom. – US State Dept. 2011 IRFR

Recommendation n°79: *Adopt further measures, including in the field of education, to reinforce the protection and promotion of religious freedom, particularly in order to ensure the effective freedom of worship of religious minorities* (Recommended by Italy)

IRI: *not implemented*

TP response:

The government requires Islamic religious instruction in public schools for all students. The government also requires Islamic religious instruction in private schools that have one or more Muslim students (regardless of whether the student is a citizen or resident). In practice, non-Muslim students are not required to attend these classes.



High school Islamic education textbooks are based largely on the Sunni interpretation of Islam. Some content in the text books from the ninth-grade Islamic studies curriculum declares some Shia religious beliefs and practices heretical.

The law prohibits organized religious education for faiths other than Islam. Informal religious instruction occurred inside private homes and on church compounds without government interference. – US State Dept. 2011 IRFR

ESC Rights

Recommendation n°27: *Carry on its efforts in strengthening the links between higher education and the labour market* (Recommended by *Bhutan*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

International Observatory on Statelessness (IOS) response:

It is reported that there is a lot of talk concerning this subject, but little implementation.

Recommendation n°71: *Take further measures for the fulfilment of social, economic and cultural rights for all* (Recommended by *Iran*)

IRI: -

IOS response:

It is suggested that this recommendation is broad and difficult to respond to.

Recommendation n°85: *Strengthen human rights education* (Recommended by *Jordan*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n°95: *Launch an intensive national programme for human rights awareness-raising and education in order to protect and enhance human rights* (Recommended by *Libya*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n°99: *Continue to support the programmes aimed at enhancing human rights education and training, and consider integrating this subject into primary education* (Recommended by *Morocco*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

IOS response:

A school curricula has been introduced, but at least one source says it needs improvement.

Recommendation n°128: *Continue to enhance its efforts to disseminate a culture of human rights at all levels, in particular in the educational institutions* (Recommended by *Saudi Arabia*)

IRI: *partially implemented*

IOS response:

There has been little progress in this area.

Indigenous & Minorities

Recommendation n°1: *Continue its efforts to ensure the necessary protection of the rights of foreign workers and find the appropriate solutions to the illegal residents (Recommended by Algeria)*

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

No solution has been found for stateless people in Kuwait. And related promises remain unfulfilled. It has been reported that a possible path would include dividing the group into categories. An individual who questioned this UPR recommendation asked, “What is considered an appropriate solution?” He went on to say, “The government may divide the group into multiple categories, and for a few will be a solution eventually, but not for the larger number who will remain status quo for generations. Another person suggested that the process for a very small number of ‘qualified’ individuals seems to be underway, but excruciatingly slowly, so slowly that it would take decades to begin to offer a positive response to this recommendation.

Refugees International (RI) response:

Kuwait is still refusing to address the situation of stateless populations (illegal residents) in the State. While the government has made a variety of statements suggesting that the government would adjudicate applications for nationality, it has not done so. The government's recent announcement that it would confer citizenship on 4000 individuals is encouraging, and if this happens it should be considered a first step in resolving the situation of statelessness in the State.

Recommendation n°14: *Take measures to improve the legal and social situation of the illegal residents, in particular by granting them residency, issuing them personal documents, and enabling them access to the public health and education system (Recommended by Austria)*

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

Honouring civil rights is a welcome step (when/if) it happens, but it does not constitute a compliance with UNDR Article 15. As it is right now, no one seems to know what social benefits are legally available to the Bidoon. One person suggested some progress took place

RI response:

Kuwait continues to deny stateless individuals any identity documents, denies children access to state education, and denies them access to medical services. The results are dire. Children who are in need of life-saving care are forced to wait while Kuwait considers whether to permit the family necessary travel documents. In the interim children have died. Even when a family can financially the education of a



child, there is a cap on the utility of their education as the student will not be able to attend college nor take up employment.

Recommendation n^o17: *Continue efforts made to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities* (Recommended by Bahrain)

IRI: *fully implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o89: *Continue its effective policy to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities through instruments that are in line with international treaties, as well as the development and implementation of programmes at the national level* (Recommended by Kyrgyzstan)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o162: *A study will be conducted of a draft law on the welfare of persons with disabilities to guarantee these persons greater rights in respect of rehabilitation, training, employment, housing, health care, education, social welfare, etc. The State will do what it can to preserve the human dignity of these persons, integrate them into society and involve them in all areas of life as productive members of Kuwait society.* (Voluntary pledge by Kuwait)

IRI: *partially implemented*

IOS response:

It is reported that there have been improvements in this area, including a law guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities.

Recommendation n^o34: *Develop appropriate legal frameworks for the enjoyment of the right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work to all migrant workers, especially domestic workers* (Recommended by Brazil)

IRI: -

RI response:

Kuwait continues to prohibit stateless individuals from participating in the workforce except in narrow situations.

Recommendation n^o74: *End all de jure and de facto discrimination against Beduns by affording en masse all Beduns equal protection under law, and in particular by conferring Kuwaiti nationality on a non-discriminatory basis and allowing for the use of social services to such persons* (Recommended by Israel)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

There has been very little progress on this. Kuwaiti Bidoons do not believe that the Kuwaiti state will offer equal protection, especially for Bidoon. They sometimes cite, as an example, the act intended to naturalize Bidoon, but it was widely reported that in reality the act was used to naturalize non-Bidoon.

Recommendation n^o93: *Continue its efforts to find humane solutions for the illegal residents, including granting nationality to those who fulfil the applicable conditions and criteria* (Recommended by Lebanon)

IRI: *not implemented*

+



Recommendation n°140: *Search for appropriate solutions to the problem of illegal residents on the basis of the legal framework and in line with Kuwait's admirable respect for human dignity (Recommended by Somalia)*

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

There has been no significant change in the status of Bidoon. One individual who is very familiar with their situation says, “We don’t hear or experience anything that is actually DONE, COMPLETE, IMPLEMENTED.” Looking ahead, another individual says that it is critical that the determination of conditions and criteria are fully transparent, without that there is no human right solution because without it Bidoon feel “excluded.”

RI response:

Kuwait is still refusing to address the situation of stateless populations (illegal residents) in the State. While the government has made a variety of statements suggesting that the government would adjudicate applications for nationality, it has not done so. The government's recent announcement that it would confer citizenship on 4'000 individuals is encouraging, and if this happens it should be considered a first step in resolving the situation of statelessness in the State.

Recommendation n°125: *Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, and in particular, in materializing the planned draft legislation regarding children and persons with disabilities (Recommended by Russian Federation)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

IOS response:

There has been limited progress. Please also see reference to this topic [on recommendation n° 17].

RI response:

Stateless individuals with disabilities are missing from draft legislation, and if included, an oversight commission should be inserted to ensure the equal application of legislation to all qualifying beneficiaries.

Recommendation n°164: *Efforts will be continued to find appropriate solutions for persons who are illegal residents and to grant Kuwaiti nationality to those entitled to it. (Voluntary pledge by Kuwait)*

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

Kuwait does not offer citizenship to people who are long-term residents. In addition, it categorizes the situation as a matter of security. The people affected see Kuwait as their homeland and that they have a right to belong to it. This difference of opinion makes it imperative that the stateless persons in the country should be included in a meaningful way in the process of determining the solution and implementing it.



International Instruments

Recommendation n°51: *Accede to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons* (Recommended by *France*)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

Kuwait has not yet acceded to the 1954 Convention on the status of Stateless Persons.

Recommendation n°70: *Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (Recommended by *Iran*)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

There has been some movement in this regard.

Recommendation n°87: *Continue its efforts to harmonize national laws with international treaties* (Recommended by *Kazakhstan*)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°116: *Look into the possibility of acceding to those conventions to which it is not yet party* (Recommended by *Oman*)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

There has been no measurable progress.

Recommendation n°151: *Improve the situation of the Beduns by considering the possibility of acceding to the Convention on refugees and its protocol, as well as to the conventions dealing with statelessness* (Recommended by *Switzerland*)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

Kuwait has not acceded to the Conventions.

RI response:

Kuwait has made no effort toward acceding to the conventions on statelessness. In December 2011, the UNHCR held a ministerial level meeting specifically so that states could make pledges to accede to conventions. Kuwait made no such pledge.

Women & Children

Recommendation n°10: *Ensure the full compliance of Kuwaiti legislation with CEDAW and the effective implementation of the rights enshrined in the Convention* (Recommended by *Austria*)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

One individual there has been 'some progress' but again the recommendation is too broad to provide a comprehensive response.

RI response:

Kuwait continues to discriminate against women in its nationality law. Specifically, if a Kuwaiti woman marries a foreign or stateless man, she is not permitted to pass her nationality on to her spouse or children. This prohibition heightens the risk of statelessness for children and could result in the separation of families.

Recommendation n^o15: *Develop and adopt a plan of action for the promotion of gender equality* (Recommended by Azerbaijan)

IRI: -

IOS response:

According to one person, the process of upholding women's political rights in 2005 has helped move some issues, like housing.

Recommendation n^o20: *Continue to promote the participation of women in policy making and improve the status of women in the society* (Recommended by Bangladesh)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o43: *Continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of women and improve the social status of women in accordance with relevant international treaties* (Recommended by China)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o69: *Promote women's rights and their role in the family institution and society in line with its national and cultural particularities as well as its international obligations* (Recommended by Iran)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o84: *Continue with its efforts to improve the status of women and empower them* (Recommended by Jordan)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o92: *Continue in the positive policy of granting Kuwaiti women more rights, in particular the right to participate in political life, which contribute to getting more women in leading positions in society* (Recommended by Lebanon)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o94: *Enact domestic legislation to ensure equality in rights and equal opportunities between men and women* (Recommended by Libya)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n^o156: *Continue its efficient role in promoting women's rights and ensuring that women enjoy all fundamental freedoms* (Recommended by Tunisia)

IRI: *partially implemented*



+

Recommendation n°159: *Continue its remarkable efforts to promote the rights of the child and to ensure adequate protection to women, children and victims of human rights violations* (Recommended by *United Arab Emirates*)

IRI: *partially implemented*IOS response:

There has been some progress.

Recommendation n°35: *Further strengthen policies and measures to combat discrimination and violence against women, in particular by considering specific legislation on domestic violence* (Recommended by *Brazil*)

IRI: *partially implemented*IOS response:

One respondent commented that there has been some awareness raising but no progress in terms of legal reform.

Recommendation n°73: *Abrogate de jure and de facto discrimination against women, by amending or repealing national legislation that discriminates against women, such as the Nationality Act, the Personal Status Act, the Civil Code and the Private Sector Employment Act, and implement measures to penalize violence against women and girls in all forms, including domestic violence and marital rape* (Recommended by *Israel*)

IRI: -

IOS response:

It is reported there has been some progress when it comes to responding to violence against women, but there have not been any improvements regarding Kuwaiti women married to Bidoon.

Recommendation n°106: *Review and amend its laws to ensure gender equality in all its legislation, amongst others, in the Nationality Law, and guarantee that all Kuwaiti women are able to transfer nationality to their children and ensure to all Kuwaiti women equal access to their social and economic rights* (Recommended by *Netherlands*)

IRI: *not implemented*IOS response:

This has not happened.

Recommendation n°135: *Recognize the right to Kuwaiti nationality of those persons who have been left stateless due to the nationality law in 1959, and provide for the same enjoyment of their human rights as to other citizens* (Recommended by *Slovakia*)

IRI: *partially implemented*IOS response:

There has been extremely little movement in this regard.

Recommendation n°138: *Take appropriate measures and introduce legislation which would prohibit corporal punishment of children* (Recommended by *Slovenia*)

IRI: *not implemented*



Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) response:

Although the Government accepted this recommendation, its report to the Human Rights Committee in 2011 indicated that existing legislation - specifically the Criminal Code - offers sufficient legal protection against corporal punishment (17 August 2011, CCPR/C/KWT/Q/2/Add.1, Written replies to list of issues, para. 99). However, the Criminal Code does not explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children; on the contrary, article 29 provides for the right of parents to discipline their children, enshrining a legal defence for the use of corporal punishment in childrearing. The Government also reported to the Committee that corporal punishment is prohibited in schools (ibid. para. 101); no legal references were given and we have been unable to examine the full texts of the Compulsory Education Act 1965 and the General Education Act 1987 in order to establish whether or not they include prohibition.

To our knowledge, there has been no change in the legality of corporal punishment of children in Kuwait since 2010.

Recommendation n°166: *Efforts will be made, in conjunction with the legislature and the executive authority, to create special legislation to harmonize the domestic laws on children's rights in keeping with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the two Optional Protocols thereto and the other conventions which deal with the subject of children. (Voluntary pledge by Kuwait)*

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

There has been no progress toward fulfilling this recommendation.

Other

Recommendation n°2: *Continue the efforts to further enhance human rights according to the universal human rights standards as well as to the social and religious specificities of the Kuwaiti society (Recommended by Algeria)*

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

It is suggested that this recommendation is too broad to respond to.

RI response:

Since 2011, Kuwait's government has used a heavy hand to crack down on peaceful demonstrations by stateless individuals and Kuwaiti nationals. In 2012, local and international organizations documented the mistreatment of demonstrators by government officers. Many demonstrators were arbitrarily arrested and held without charge for weeks at a time.

Recommendation n°4: *Proceed with the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission (Recommended by Algeria)*

IRI: *not implemented*

+



Recommendation n°54: *Establish promptly a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, which presumes that it is independent and open to civil society* (Recommended by France)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°63: *Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles to deal with all human rights matters, including the rights of the child* (Recommended by Hungary)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°72: *Establish a national human rights institution to complete and complement the excellent national efforts made so far* (Recommended by Iraq)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°122: *Continue its efforts to look into the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles* (Recommended by Qatar)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°129: *Complete the process of establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles* (Recommended by Senegal)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°168: *The State will establish a national body to deal with all human rights matters.* (Voluntary pledge by Kuwait)

IRI: *not implemented*

IOS response:

There has been limited or no progress in this area.

Recommendation n°28: *Consider sharing its experience and best practices in its efforts to strengthen the human rights values in the society through relevant United Nations mechanisms* (Recommended by Bhutan)

IRI: -

IOS response:

Recommendation too broad to respond to.

Recommendation n°57: *Adopt and establish all the necessary legal and institutional framework to protect and shelter victims of all forms of exploitation and harassment* (Recommended by Greece)

IRI: *partially implemented*

IOS response:

One source reports that a shelter has been established but that this is insufficient action to address this problem.

Recommendation n°109: *Consider modifying or repealing discriminatory legislation, including discriminatory provisions in the Personal Status Law and the Nationality Law* (Recommended by Norway)

IRI: *not implemented*



IOS response:

This has not happened.

Recommendation n°126: *Continue the successful policy on the development of human potential (Recommended by Russian Federation)*

IRI: -

IOS response:

Recommendation is too broad to comment on.



Methodology

A. First contact

Although the methodology has to consider the specificities of each country, we applied the same procedure for data collection about all States:

1. We contacted the Permanent Mission to the UN either in Geneva (when it does exist) or New York;
2. We contacted all NGOs which took part in the process. Whenever NGOs were part of coalitions, each NGO was individually contacted;
3. The National Institution for Human Rights was contacted whenever one existed.
4. UN Agencies which sent information for the UPR were contacted.

We posted our requests to the States and NHRI, and sent emails to NGOs and UN Agencies.

The purpose of the UPR is to discuss issues and share concrete suggestions to improve human rights on the ground. Therefore, stakeholders whose objective is not to improve the human rights situation were not contacted, and those stakeholders' submissions were not taken into account.

However, since the UPR is meant to be a process which aims at sharing best practices among States and stakeholders, we take into account positive feedbacks from the latter.

B. Processing the recommendations

The persons we contact are encouraged to use an Excel sheet we provide which includes all recommendations received by the State reviewed.

Each submission is processed, whether the stakeholder has or has not used the Excel sheet. In the latter case, the submission is split up among recommendations we think it belongs to. Since such a task is more prone to misinterpretation, we strongly encourage stakeholders to use the Excel sheet.

If the stakeholder does not clearly mention neither that the recommendation was “fully implemented” nor that it was “not implemented”, UPR Info usually considers the recommendation as “partially implemented”, unless the implementation level is obvious.



UPR Info retains the right to edit comments that are considered not to directly address the recommendation in question, when comments are too lengthy or when comments are defamatory or inappropriate. While we do not mention the recommendations which were not addressed, they can be accessed unedited on the follow-up webpage.

C. Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)

UPR Info developed an index showing the implementation level achieved by the State for the recommendations received at the UPR.

The **Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)** is an individual recommendation index. Its purpose is to show an average of stakeholders' responses.

The *IRI* is meant to take into account stakeholders disputing the implementation of a recommendation. Whenever a stakeholder claims nothing has been implemented at all, the index score is 0. At the opposite, whenever a stakeholder claims a recommendation has been fully implemented, the *IRI* score is 1.

An average is calculated to fully reflect the many sources of information. If the State under Review claims that the recommendation has been fully implemented, and a stakeholder says it has been partially implemented, the score is 0.75.

Then the score is transformed into an implementation level, according to the table below:

Percentage:	Implementation level:
0 – 0.32	Not implemented
0.33 – 0.65	Partially implemented
0.66 – 1	Fully implemented

Example: On one side, a stakeholder comments on a recommendation requesting the establishment of a National Human Rights Institute (NHRI). On the other side, the State under review claims having partially set up the NHRI. As a result of this, the recommendation will be given an *IRI* score of 0.25, and thus the recommendation is considered as “not implemented”.

Disclaimer

The comments made by the authors (stakeholders) are theirs alone, and do not necessarily reflect the views, and opinions at UPR Info. Every attempt has been made to ensure that information provided on this page is accurate and not abusive. UPR Info cannot be held responsible for information provided in this document.

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