

(Translated from Arabic)

Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations Office at Geneva

I. General principles

1. We wish to affirm at the outset that the State of Kuwait is a leading country in the region in terms of freedom of expression and other freedoms, and the separation and independence of powers, including the judiciary.
2. We also wish to point out that the State of Kuwait is one of the few countries in the region with an elected parliament and free media. All of this underscores the status of human rights in the State of Kuwait.
3. It should further be noted that the State of Kuwait has signed many international human rights treaties, a fact that distinguishes it in terms of accession to such treaties in the region.
4. In view of its firm belief in all kinds of freedoms, the State of Kuwait has enshrined them in its Constitution and promoted them through its legislation. Article 36 of the Constitution stipulates that: "Freedom of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed. All persons have the right to express and disseminate their opinions verbally, in writing or otherwise, in accordance with the conditions and procedures specified by law." With a view to safeguarding that right, article 137 of the Criminal Code stipulates that: "There shall be no offence if the infringement by the accused does not exceed the limits of fair criticism, issued in good faith, against a judicial ruling, whether the criticism relates to the derivation of the facts or to the manner in which the law is applied."
5. The State of Kuwait aspires to promote human rights issues and therefore engages in positive cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Mr. Michel Forst, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Mr. Fernand de Varennes, and all special procedures. In addition to providing the current clarifications and replies, the competent authorities are willing, given their dedication to human rights issues, to respond to any additional questions and comments you may wish to submit.

II. The substance

1. The State of Kuwait has a democratic system that permits the expression of divergent opinions in an open society. Ms. Ebtehal al-Khateeb is entitled to state whatever she wishes, within the bounds of the law, and that is precisely what she did in the statements mentioned in your communication. No pressure was brought to bear on her by the competent authorities. If they had done so, it would be stated explicitly and the circumstances would be clarified.
2. Others are entitled to express their opinions in accordance with the freedom of opinion guaranteed in the State of Kuwait. Ms. Al-Khateeb may or may not find these views acceptable, and if she considers that they constitute an assault or a personal attack, she can file an official complaint with the competent authorities, who will take the requisite action pursuant to the laws in force.
3. No restrictions are imposed on Ms. Al-Khateeb's lawful and peaceful freedoms, inasmuch as the right to freedom of opinion and expression is guaranteed in the legislation of the State of Kuwait.
4. As evidence of the freedom of opinion guaranteed in Kuwait, you mentioned in your communication that the Democratic Forum organized a symposium, and this is what actually occurred in an atmosphere of freedom of opinion and expression.
5. You stated in your communication that Ms. Al-Khateeb's comments were attacked on Twitter by the President of Group 80. You describe Group 80 in your communication as



an organization that was founded to oppose any amendments to the laws on nationality. We wish to state the following by way of clarification:

(a) There is no official organization, recognized by the competent authorities of the State of Kuwait, known as Group 80.

(b) If Ms. Al-Khateeb believes that the material posted on Twitter, by any person, constitutes an affront, a personal infringement or a violation of her personal information, she can file an official complaint with the competent authorities in Kuwait so that they can take the requisite action.

(c) The right to express an opinion is not confined to Ms. Al-Khateeb. All persons are entitled to express opinions and counter-opinions, within the limits imposed by the laws in force in the State of Kuwait and those imposed by relevant international instruments. Any person may file an official complaint with the competent authorities if the limits imposed by the law are transgressed.

(d) There is not and never has been a provision prohibiting Ms. Al-Khateeb from exercising her right, legitimately and peacefully, to express whatever views she deems to be appropriate, in other words to exercise her right to freedom of opinion and expression. The same applies to all other persons, in accordance with the laws in force in the State of Kuwait and the treaties that it has signed. Any person who believes that an infringement has been perpetrated against him or her personally is entitled to complain to the competent authorities.

(e) On reviewing the tweets addressed to Ms. Al-Khateeb, we found that while some tweets opposed her views, others actually praised her and expressed support for her theories. This reflects the climate of democracy in the State of Kuwait (some examples of the tweets supporting Ms. Al-Khateeb's theories are attached)!!

(f) We also reviewed all the tweets opposing Ms. Al-Khateeb, including the tweet referred to in your communication as an attack by the President of Group 80. We noted that Ms. Al-Khateeb's name is not mentioned in the tweet and that it contains no reference to her (the tweet is attached).

6. It should be understood and clarified that the democratic system of the State of Kuwait is composed of many people who hold diverse views and ideas in a single society. The Constitution and the legislation seek to strike a balance within the legal framework that governs the relations and boundaries between different opinions.

7. With a view to reconciling the freedoms enshrined in the Constitution with the limits established by law to ensure that the pretext of freedom of opinion does not infringe upon or prejudice other people and their beliefs, and with a view to ensuring that such freedoms are exercised in a correct and meaningful manner and that there is no underlying intention of targeting people with abuse, humiliation or contempt, such conduct is criminalized by the provisions of the Kuwaiti Criminal Code. The legislature established an independent and impartial judiciary, which administers justice in accordance with the law in force. Everyone is entitled to exercise the right of litigation with a view to resolving disputes between adversaries and determining whether or not infringements have been perpetrated, based on the general provisions of the Criminal Code, which determine whether the boundaries have been transgressed.

8. In light of the different cultures, affiliations and perspectives that exist in relation to the freedoms that are guaranteed by the State of Kuwait and regulated by law, all parties are entitled to exercise their right to file a complaint with the investigating authorities (the right of litigation). As this is a universally guaranteed right, Ms. Al-Khateeb is entitled to file suit against any party that allegedly violated the Kuwaiti Constitution or legislation.

9. We wish to reaffirm that the State has not adopted any legal position against Ms. Al-Khateeb. On the contrary, the law guarantees her adequate protection by deterring any party from perpetrating abuse if she files an official complaint with the competent authorities.

10. We also wish to underscore that the laws of the State of Kuwait protect Ms. Al-Khateeb's right to express her views, legitimately and peacefully, and to exercise her right to freedom of opinion and expression. No action has been taken against her by the State

during the course of her work. This corroborates the principle that Kuwait is a democratic constitutional State based on State-run institutions. It is regulated by the laws in force, which are consistent with the principles enshrined in the Constitution. Accordingly, public freedoms in all areas are subject to the rule of law, bearing in mind the public interest of the State and all classes of society.

11. We found, on consulting the database of the Public Prosecution Service, that Ms. Ebtehal al-Khateeb exercised her right in the past to submit communications to the Office of the Public Prosecutor. The following cases have been recorded:

(a) Jabriya Police Station case No. 61/2016, registered as investigation case No. 751/2016, concerning a communication from [REDACTED] and Ebtehal Abdulaziz Zaher al-Khateeb against [REDACTED] regarding use of the Internet in a manner constituting an honour offence. The case was referred to the General Directorate of Investigations of the Ministry of the Interior.

(b) Cybercrime case No. 2347/2016, registered as Media Prosecutor's Office case No. 2624/2016, concerning a communication from the victim Ebtehal Zaher al-Khateeb against the accused [REDACTED] claiming that he posted a tweet on the Internet through his Twitter account aimed at undermining the dignity of the victim.

III. Legislation that guarantees the protection of victims from harassment on the Internet

1. The legislation in force in the State of Kuwait ensures that anyone who has felt insulted, threatened or abused on the Internet can file a complaint with the Public Prosecutor's Office in order to institute the necessary proceedings, in accordance with the laws in force.

2. The State of Kuwait, in line with its determination to extend legal protection to all new patterns of behaviour that have emerged from the technical and technological developments that have spread throughout the world, especially in the area of information and communications technology, has played a proactive role in bridging the legal gap created by the emergence of the Internet and the social media. It has enacted a number of laws concerning the media, information and communications technology, printing and publications. They all include regulations that protect people's private lives and prevent any undermining of their dignity or reputation. Persons who infringe the regulations are liable to prosecution.

3. The Public Prosecution Service, in line with its legally prescribed jurisdiction, receives hundreds of reports of violations of freedom of opinion and expression. The criminal courts have handed down judgments imposing diverse penalties on persons who have breached the regulations. They are imposed only in cases where human dignity has been undermined, given that permissible criticism and the right to express an opinion that does not transgress the regulations is a fundamental human right that cannot be restricted or prosecuted by any party.

4. Act No. 63 of 2015 on combating cybercrime contains many provisions aimed at eliminating offences of defamation and libel perpetrated on the social media. Article 3 (4) stipulates that the use of the Internet or an information technology device to threaten or blackmail a natural person or legal entity, to require a person to perform or refrain from performing any act, or to threaten the commission of a felony or an act that violates human dignity or undermines a person's honour, standing or reputation, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and/or a fine of not less than 5,000 dinars (KD). A review of the Act and its articles demonstrates clearly that many provisions are designed to protect human rights and freedoms. Furthermore, it criminalizes all types of conduct that violate the privacy and confidentiality of persons who use the sites. The criminalization of such conduct is essential in order to safeguard human rights and freedoms and the right to freedom of expression and to guarantee free use of the social media. It is also consistent with the international standards enshrined in many relevant international treaties.

5. In addition, article 1 bis of Act No. 9 of 2009 concerning misuse of telephone communication devices stipulates that: "Anyone who abuses or defames another person by

using any telephone communication device shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and/or a fine of not less than KD 2,000.”

6. Mention should also be made of articles 209 and 210 of the Criminal Code of the State of Kuwait No. 16 of 1960, which guarantee the legal protection of persons who consider that they have been subjected to abuse.

7. Article 1 of Legislative Decree No. 19 of 2012 concerning the protection of national unity stipulates that: “Advocacy or incitement of hatred or contempt for any Kuwaiti social group by any of the means of expression specified in article 29 of Act No. 31 of 1970 amending various provisions of the Criminal Code is prohibited.”

8. With regard to the national policy aimed at providing protection for persons who are exposed to online campaigns in response to their views, regardless of their nature, such action breaches human rights principles by hijacking freedom of expression, which is an essential right, since the person who presents his or her opinions to the people receives support from some and opposition from others, both of which are permissible, provided that the views are consistent with the applicable legal regulations.

IV. Human Rights defenders

1. It goes without saying that the State of Kuwait was among the first States to accede to all international human rights treaties. Thus, Kuwait acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by Act No. 33 of 1968; it acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child by Decree No. 104 of 1991; it acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by Decree No. 24 of 1994; it acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by Act No. 1 of 1996; it acceded to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights by Act No. 11 of 1996; it acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by Act No. 12 of 1996; it acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography by Decree No. 78 of 2004; it acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Convention, by Act No. 5 of 2006; it acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by Act No. 35 of 2013; and it approved the Arab Charter on Human Rights by Act No. 84 of 2013.

2. With a view to consolidating these instruments and ensuring their implementation in practice, the State of Kuwait adopted guarantees aimed at promoting human rights and boosted its efforts by establishing a legislative system that provides the requisite support and prevents all forms of discrimination on grounds of gender, language or origin. It thus ensures compliance with the basic principles enshrined in the country’s Constitution, which guarantees freedom of belief, freedom of expression, freedom of scientific research, freedom of the press, printing and publication, and other freedoms that underpin the State’s statute. It thus demonstrates its commitment to relevant international charters, instruments and treaties.

3. The State of Kuwait has established in this context a large number of entities and national human rights mechanisms and has adopted a national strategy to support and promote human rights and to counter any infringements. The mechanisms include the Central Agency for Regularization of the Status of Illegal Residents and the Human Rights Committee in the National Assembly, which receives complaints of human rights violations. It also established the National Human Rights Authority by Act No. 67 of 2015, which is mandated to receive complaints, to monitor cases of human rights violations, to study and investigate the facts, and to refer them, as and when appropriate, to the competent authorities.

4. The State of Kuwait has hosted a number of international civil society organizations that address human rights issues, and has facilitated field visits to support their efforts in

that regard, in line with the principle of transparency displayed by the State towards human rights issues.

5. All components of Kuwaiti society, including human rights defenders, enjoy, in accordance with national and international law, all internationally guaranteed rights and privileges. The right to litigate and submit complaints is guaranteed for all, in accordance with the terms and regulations established by Kuwaiti law and the international treaties ratified by the State of Kuwait, which form part of its binding legal system.

6. We wish to underscore that Kuwaiti displays respect for human rights defenders not only at the national level but also at the international level. It should be noted, for example, that Human Rights Watch has consistently submitted its annual report on the region in the State of Kuwait. It does so quite freely and with extensive coverage by domestic and foreign media.

7. With a view to highlighting the role played by human rights defenders, it should be noted that the State of Kuwait has signed many human rights treaties, a fact that distinguishes it in terms of accession to such treaties in the region.

8. As a result, human dignity is clearly guaranteed for all persons in the State of Kuwait, including human rights defenders. Article 29 of the Constitution stipulates that: "All persons are equal in terms of human dignity". Article 31 stipulates that: "No one shall be arrested, detained, searched or compelled to reside in a specific location, nor shall his freedom of residence or movement be restricted, save as provided for by law, and no one shall be subjected to torture or degrading treatment." Article 34 provides additional protection for individuals. It stipulates that: "An accused person is presumed innocent until proved guilty in a legal trial in which the requisite safeguards for his exercise of the right of defence are secured." In light of the foregoing, article 184 of the Criminal Code No. 16 of 1970 stipulates that: "Anyone who arrests, imprisons or detains another person, in circumstances other than those stipulated by law or without following the legally prescribed procedures, shall be liable to a maximum term of imprisonment of three years and/or payment of a fine of not more than KD 225. If such acts are accompanied by physical torture or death threats, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years."

9. In line with the firm belief of the State of Kuwait in diverse forms of freedom and in line with the measures it has taken to support the work of human rights defenders, article 36 of the Constitution stipulates that: "Freedom of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed. All persons have the right to express and disseminate their opinions verbally, in writing or otherwise." With a view to safeguarding that right, article 137 of the Criminal Code stipulates that: "There shall be no offence if the infringement by the accused does not exceed the limits of fair criticism, issued in good faith, against a judicial ruling, whether the criticism relates to the derivation of the facts or to the manner in which the law is applied."

10. There are more than 87 public welfare associations in Kuwait, including human rights organizations, that support human rights defenders. The State is committed to encouraging all associations to participate freely, with subsidies and support, in meetings held within and outside the State. Civil society organizations play their role as social partners pursuant to Act No. 24 of 1972 concerning public welfare clubs and associations, reflecting the State's faith in their important role in promoting human rights and raising public awareness.

11. In conclusion, we wish to reaffirm that the Kuwaiti legislature has guaranteed freedom of expression of all forms, without any restrictions or prior surveillance, for everyone, not only human rights defenders, in a manner that ensures that the right is exercised without violating the rights of others.

V. Questions regarding illegal residents in the State of Kuwait

1. The term "Bedoon" is not used in the State of Kuwait. The official term is "illegal residents". It should be noted that a large proportion of them (more than 8,000) have produced evidence of their original nationality. They have adjusted their status in recent years and have become legal residents by revealing their true nationalities.

2. It should be noted at the outset that, according to the 1954 Convention, the term “stateless person” means a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. The term is not applicable to illegal residents (which is the official term and not the one mentioned in your communication), who entered the country and then concealed their original nationalities in order to acquire Kuwaiti nationality and the resulting privileges.

3. It should be borne in mind that nationality is a legal relationship between the individual and the State and clearly falls within the category of questions and actions pertaining to the State’s sovereignty and its absolute authority to determine who should hold its nationality, or impose on its nationals whatever obligations and restrictions it deems appropriate, since nationality affects the demographic structure and political and economic life of the State. Every State retains the right to freely promulgate its nationality laws, which must be respected and enforced by all. For instance, the policies of European countries differ in terms of the right of a newborn baby to acquire citizenship. Greece does not recognize the right to citizenship of a child who is born in the country. A child who is born to foreign parents on Greek territory acquires the nationality of his or her father and does not acquire the nationality of the country of birth. Similarly, the fact that a child was born in Spain is insufficient to acquire citizenship unless one of the parents is a Spanish citizen. Citizenship in Switzerland is not granted automatically but only to third-generation immigrants. Children born in Italy must wait until they reach the age of 18 years to become Italian citizens, if they have remained in the country since their birth.

4. The Kuwaiti Nationality Act promulgated in 1959 regulates the procedures for obtaining citizenship and the grounds for loss of citizenship. The Kuwaiti Nationality Act does not discriminate against people in granting citizenship on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political opinion or any other ground:

(a) Article 1 of the Kuwaiti Nationality Act stipulates that: “Original Kuwaiti nationals are persons who settled in Kuwait prior to 1920 and who maintained their normal residence there until the date of promulgation of this Act.” Thus, article 1 of the Kuwaiti Nationality Act does not specify any conditions for acquisition of Kuwaiti nationality apart from that of settlement in the State of Kuwait. Moreover, it includes all groups without discrimination on the ground of race, colour, religion or language, and these groups serve as the basis for Kuwaiti citizenship.

(b) Article 2 of the Kuwaiti Nationality Act stipulates that: “A Kuwaiti is any person who was born in Kuwait or abroad to a Kuwaiti father.” Thus, the basic rule is that Kuwaiti citizenship is acquired by blood, that is to say descent from the father rather than the region of birth. The decisive factor is the father’s nationality at the time of birth, which is acquired by the child.

(c) The child acquires the nationality of the Kuwaiti mother in cases where the father is known.

(d) Kuwaiti nationality is acquired by any person born in Kuwait whose parents are unknown. A foundling is deemed to have been born in Kuwait unless the contrary is proved. This principle is reflected in article 3 of the Kuwaiti Nationality Act, which stipulates that: “A Kuwaiti is: 1. Any person born in Kuwait or abroad to a Kuwaiti mother and whose father is unknown or whose kinship to his or her father had not been legally established; 2. Any person born in Kuwait to unknown parents, and the foundling is deemed to have been born in Kuwait unless the contrary is proved.”

(e) The wife of a Kuwaiti citizen is granted Kuwaiti nationality if she meets the required conditions, and nationality is granted regardless of her original nationality or religion.

5. As Kuwaiti citizens enjoy many benefits provided by the Government of the State of Kuwait, some people decide to discard evidence of their origin and to submit an application to the Government for Kuwaiti nationality as stateless persons. The General Directorate of Citizenship and Travel Documents receives the applications and examines them on a case-by-case basis. It refers files that meet the nationality conditions to the High Committee for

the Verification of Kuwaiti Nationality so that it may issue a decision based on the applicable nationality legislation.

6. The State of Kuwait does not accept dual nationality. If dual nationality is established and confirmed, the party in question is offered the choice between relinquishing the foreign nationality or losing his or her Kuwaiti nationality. No person is left stateless and persons are not arbitrarily deprived of their nationality in such cases.

7. Naturalization for illegal residents

About 17,685 illegal residents have been naturalized since 1992.

In 2017 and 2018, 908 illegally resident wives of Kuwaitis were naturalized.

The following services and benefits are provided to illegal residents:

(a) Free education

- A total of 13,682 students were enrolled in public education during the academic year 2018/19.
- The Charitable Fund for Education provided coverage for 15,448 students in private education, at a cost of KD 5,478,115.
- A total of 1,265 students were enrolled in Kuwait University.
- The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training admitted 588 students in the 2018/19 academic year, bringing the total number of enrolled students to 1,995.
- A total of 408 illegally resident students were admitted to private colleges and universities during the past two years, bringing the total number of enrolled students to 1,155. The number of students enrolled during the year for a master's degree or doctorate totalled 141.

(b) Free treatment

- Illegal residents are treated in the same way as Kuwaitis in terms of fees, pursuant to Ministerial Decision No. 86/2011, which requires the Government to guarantee full treatment.

(c) Issuance of all official documents

- They include birth certificates, death certificates, marriage contracts, divorce certificates, certificates of succession, attestations and endorsements.

(d) Issuance of driving licences

- Illegal residents are exempt from the conditions for granting driving licences to non-Kuwaitis. A total of 232,862 driving licences were renewed in 2018 and 1,861 new licences were issued.

(e) Employment

- A total of 739 persons were employed in cooperative societies in 2018.
- In 2018, 324 persons were appointed to posts in government agencies, bringing the total number to 2,066. In addition, 549 persons were appointed to posts in the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation and its companies.
- Children of Kuwaiti women are now permitted to enrol in the Kuwaiti army, and the number of enrolments has totalled 2,981 during the past six years.

(f) Ration services

- They are provided with subsidized foodstuffs on a monthly basis, on the same footing as Kuwaitis. A total of 101,454 illegal residents currently benefit from the scheme at a cost of US\$ 20,875,44.

(g) Treatment of persons with disabilities

- Some 1,491 persons with disabilities who are illegal residents benefit from the services of the Supreme Council for Persons with Disabilities. They are issued with disability certificates, special identity cards, special vehicle licence plates, etc.

8. Additional information on the situation and benefits of illegal residents in Kuwait is contained in the second national report of the State of Kuwait submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21. Pages 19 to 26 provide a clear overview of progress achieved in matters related to illegal residents.

9. Further clarifications may also be obtained from the attached booklet issued by the Central Agency for Regularization of the Status of Illegal Residents, which contains diverse information and documents concerning services provided to illegal residents in the State of Kuwait, the role played by the Central Agency, statistics concerning the total number of illegal residents whose status has been regularized, and examples of documents indicating the original nationalities of illegal residents.

VI. Conclusion

1. In light of all the reasoning set out above and the points made, we wish to underscore that Kuwait is a State based on institutions and the rule of law, in which opinions and counter-opinions may be expressed freely, within the limits laid down by law. Any person who seeks justice benefits from all internationally recognized legal guarantees. It should also be reiterated that the State of Kuwait is fully transparent and that its media operate freely.

2. The Public Prosecution Service in Kuwait, which believes in the humanitarian role played by human rights organizations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the special procedures system, and is committed to compliance with the provisions of the Kuwaiti Constitution and the Kuwaiti Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, investigates with due diligence all communications received. The Public Prosecution Service also endeavours to provide both defendants and victims with the legal guarantees they require to express their views and present a defence, in accordance with internationally recognized legal standards.

3. The State of Kuwait is profoundly committed to the international treaties and instruments to which it has acceded of its own free will, and is at the forefront of the States of the region in terms of accession to international human rights treaties. This reflects the State's voluntary and fervent commitment to the promotion of human rights values in the State of Kuwait.

4. Accordingly, these replies and clarifications are submitted, in full transparency, in response to your communication No. AL KWT 2/2019, dated 5 July 2019.

5. We also wish to underscore that this communication constitutes a preliminary response to the allegations contained in your joint communication. We are also prepared to submit additional replies with further details.

Dr. Ebtehal al-Khateeb, a human rights defender and an educator of minds and generations at Kuwait University, is one of the greatest and noblest women of Kuwait. She never tolerates oppression and she never seeks office, awards or recommendations. Those who see otherwise are blind and devoid of vision.

#Ebtehal al-Khateeb
#Kuwait

Yes, Dr. Ebtehal Abdulaziz Taher Mulla Juma Ahmed al-Khateeb, the pride of Kuwait.

Where is the Amir's Office when it comes to this kind of defamation?

Is this not an assault on Kuwait and its Amir??!

It is a country of humanity, notwithstanding the microphone lovers.

Love of microphones and those who beg for applause leaves some people blind. Decades have passed and sacrifices have been made in support of the title of Amir of Humanity, which was conferred by Saud, may God protect him, his country and his people. There are some who stigmatize us today, claiming that we bought the title!! This constitutes a charge against the homeland. It is what you academics state before your microphones in a bid to secure applause from hateful hands!! What are you sowing in the minds of our children who are students in the university's closed lecture halls?? Where is the Office of the Amir when such lapses occur? Where are those who aspire to protect our country's reputation? We are not engaging in incitement. We merely seek the truth in response to this shameful and painful defamation of Kuwait, its Amir and its people. Be God-fearing, people of Kuwait.

21 June 2019

Her mind is of great weight for the country and her heart extends to all. She is immune to real as well as virtual attacks. You will not undermine her or lower her voice. I speak to you of Dr. Ebtehal al-Khateeb.

I pay tribute to the virtuous Ms. Ebtehal al-Khateeb and to all who support the cause of the Bedoon and their rights in Kuwait.