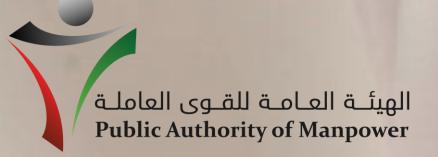
In the event of the death of the domestic worker, the employer is obligated to transfer the worker's body to his country, with payment of the wages for the month in which he died

in accordance with Article 22
Paragraph 5 of the Domestic Labour
Law No. 68 of 2015

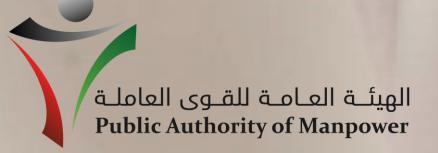






The domestic worker has the right to own and use the phone outside working hours, taking into account confidentiality and privacy in the workplace and in a manner that does not contradict public morals

Article 23 of the executive regulations of Law No. 68 of 2015 regarding domestic workers

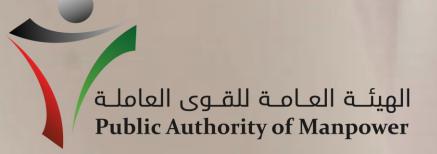






The domestic worker should not be assigned to work outside the State of Kuwait, and if this is proven without his consent, the domestic worker will be returned to his country at the expense of the employer

in accordance with Clause V of the Model Work Contract - Paragraph 9 of the Employer's Obligations





In the event of delay in paying the wages on the agreed dates, the domestic worker is entitled to 10 dinars for each month of delay for not receiving the wages on time

in accordance with Article 27 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015

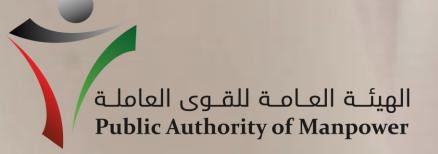






The domestic worker may not be employed for more than 12 hours per day, provided that the working hours do not exceed five hours per day, followed by a rest period of not less than one hour, and the domestic worker is entitled to a night break for at least 8 continuous hours

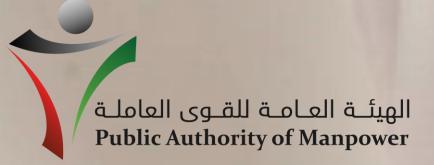
according to paragraph 2 of Article 22 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015, and Paragraph No. 3 of Clause Seven of the Model Employment Contract - General Provisions





The domestic worker is entitled to a paid weekly rest

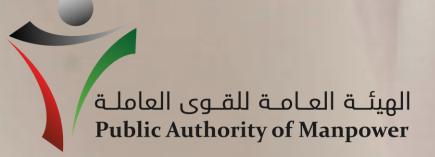
according to the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015





The domestic worker is entitled to an annual paid vacation

in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Article 22 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015

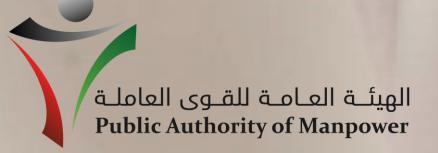






The domestic worker's passport is a personal document that he is entitled to keep. The employer may not seize the domestic worker's passport and prevent him from keeping it except upon his personal consent

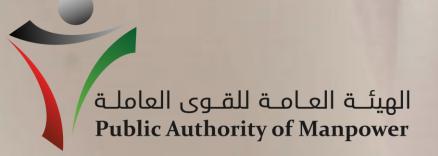
> in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015





The domestic worker is entitled to an end-of-service gratuity after completing the contract term for a period equivalent to one month's wages for each year

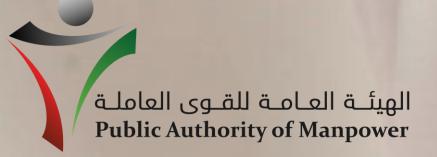
according to Article 23 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015





The employer is obligated to pay the travel ticket when he travels after the expiry of the contract period or any renewed period, in the economy class, to his country of origin

in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 7 of the standard employment contract - general provisions





# Dear employer and domestic worker

the disputes that arise between the parties are within the jurisdiction of the Department for Regulating the Recruitment of Domestic Workers to settle disputes

in accordance with the procedures indicated by the regulations issued in this regard. No. 68 of 2015



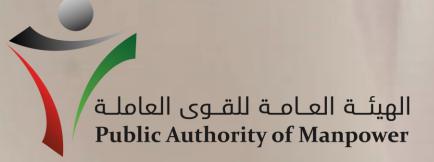




The model employment contract prepared by the Public Authority of Manpower is an official document that ensure legal protection for you and your domestic worker.

Article **15** of the executive regulations of Law No. **68** of **2015** regarding domestic workers



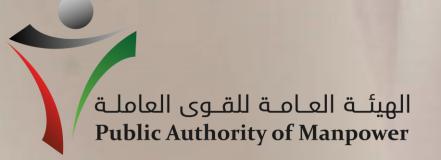






It is not permissible to recruit domestic worker to work except under a bilateral or tripartite recruitment contract, according to the circumstances, issued by the Department of Regulating the Recruitment of Domestic Workers at the Public Authority of Manpower, written in both English and Arabic

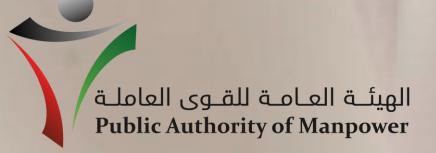
in accordance with Article 18 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 for the year 2015





You are entitled to a refund of the amount collected by the domestic labour recruitment office/ company within six months of receiving the worker from the office/ company in the following cases

Article 17 of the Domestic Labor Law No. 68 of 2015



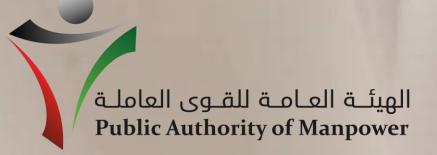


- In case of is any legal obstacle that prevents the domestic worker from doing his work, and the employer has no control over it
   (paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015)
- In case of domestic worker suffers from a communicable disease or any physical, health or psychological disabilities that prevent him from continuing to work

(paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015)

Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of Domestic Labour Law No. 6

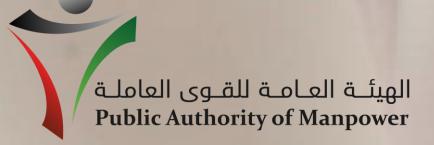
Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015





- In case of is a legal requirement imposed by the public interest that prevents the issuance of a residence permit for the domestic worker (paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015)
- If the administrative deportation of the domestic worker for the requirements of the public interest (paragraph 4 of Article 17 of the Domestic Labor Law No. 68 of 2015)

Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015





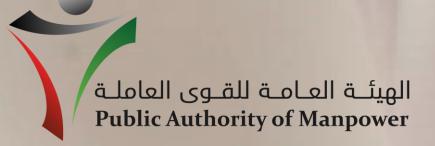
 If a domestic labour recruitment office or company provides you with incorrect data or information about the domestic worker

(paragraph 5 of Article 17 of the Domestic Labor Law No. 68 of 2015)

• If the domestic worker refuses to continue working or leaves it to an unknown party

( paragraph 6 of Article 17 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015 )

Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015





It is your duty to provide adequate housing equipped with adequate means of living for the domestic worker

Article 11 of Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015

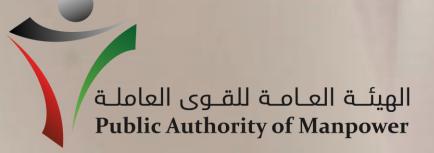






It is your duty prove food clothe for the domestic worker in a way that guarantees him a suitable level of life, and to abide by his treatment, nursing and registration in the health insurance system stipulated in Law No. 1 of 1999

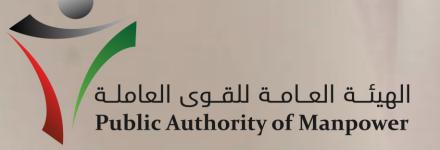
> in accordance with Article 9 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015, and the fifth item Paragraph No. 2 of the Model Employment Contract (Obligations of the Employer)





The wages of the domestic worker is due paid from the first day of work for you at the end of each Gregorian month, provided that it is not less than the minimum wage stipulated in the ministerial decision according to a receipt signed by the domestic worker, and the transfer receipt for his salary is considered as a proof of receiving the wages

in accordance with Article 7 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015, and the fifth clause of the model employment contract - Paragraph 3 of the employer's obligations

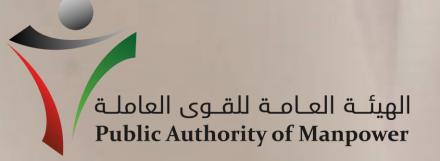






The domestic worker must be compensated for work injuries whenever they occur during the performance of work or due to work in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Kuwaiti Civil Code

Article 22, Paragraph 1 of Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015, and Clause Five of the Model Work Contract Paragraph No. 4
Obligations of the Employer





Payment of the monthly salary to the domestic worker shall be from the actual date of his receipt of work for you, and it is not permissible in any way to deduct any part of the salary

in accordance with Article 8 of the Domestic Labour Law No. 68 of 2015

