



United Nations

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

**Thirty-ninth session
(2–13 December 2024)**

**Fortieth session
(7–17 April 2025)**

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Note

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I. Decisions adopted by the Committee

Decision 39/1

1. On 9 December 2024, at its thirty-ninth session and following a joint plenary meeting with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the two Committees established a joint task force for their draft joint general recommendations No. 38 and No. 39 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and general comments No. 7 and No. 8 of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, composed of eight members, with Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, Vice-Chair, as Rapporteur and Edgar Corzo Sosa, Committee member, Fatimata Diallo, Chair, and Sabrina Gahar, Committee member, as members from the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and Ibrahima Guissé, Committee member, as Rapporteur and Bakari Sidiki Diaby, Committee member, Régine Esseneme, Vice-Chair, and Verene Albertha Shepherd, Vice-Chair, as members from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The two Committees also adopted a joint workplan with tentative timelines for the finalization of this process in 2025.

Decision 39/2

2. On 12 December 2024, at its thirty-ninth session and following its private meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, the Committee decided to establish a follow-up working group led by Osman Can Ünver, Committee member and coordinator of the Committee's ratification campaign, with the objective of developing an advocacy action plan for ratification targeted at all States that have not yet ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, including the signatories to the Convention and the 43 out of 46 member States of the Council of Europe that are not yet States Parties.

Decision 39/3

3. On 13 December 2024, at its thirty-ninth session, the Committee decided to nominate Ms. Gahar, Committee member and expert of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as its focal point for its engagement with United Nations agencies and other human rights mechanisms with a mandate on children's rights, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as well as relevant national human rights institutions and civil society organizations.

Decision 39/4

4. On 13 December 2024, at its thirty-ninth session, the Committee decided to nominate Mr. Corzo Sosa, Committee member, as its focal point for its engagement with those human rights mechanisms that have a mandate on promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of migration. The Committee also mandated Mr. Corzo Sosa to approach the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities about the two Committees issuing a joint statement on International Migrants Day, which would have the benefit of enhancing their joint collaboration, and exploring the possibility of elaborating a joint general comment with the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the future.

Decision 39/5

5. On 13 December 2024, at its thirty-ninth session, following a proposal from the Chair, Ms. Diallo, the Committee decided to approach the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to discuss the possibility of developing, in the future, a joint general comment of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the promotion and protection of the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants.

Decision 40/1

6. On 10 April 2025, at its fortieth session, following a dialogue with Gladys Cisneros, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Committee and ILO decided to further enhance their collaboration by adopting a draft road map of collaboration and preparing training materials on labour migration standards, in application of the relevant ILO conventions and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, for the use of employers, workers, trade unions and other stakeholders.

Decision 40/2

7. On 17 April 2025, at its fortieth session, the Committee decided to provide a mandate to Ms. Gahar, the Committee's focal point on migrant children's rights, to engage in consultations with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, on the possibility of signing a memorandum of understanding with the objective of formalizing their cooperation on the promotion and protection of children's rights in the context of migration.

II. Organizational and other matters

A. States Parties to the Convention

8. On 23 June 2025, there were 60 States Parties to the Convention. The Committee welcomes as a positive development the depositing by Zimbabwe of its instrument of accession as the sixtieth State Party to the Convention, on 5 November 2024. The Convention entered into force for Zimbabwe on 1 March 2025, in conformity with the provisions of article 87 (2) of the Convention. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003, in accordance with the provisions of its article 87 (1).

9. A list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention is contained in annex I to the present report. The updated status of the Convention, together with the texts of declarations and reservations and other relevant information, may be found in the United Nations Treaty Collection online at <http://treaties.un.org>, maintained by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs, which discharges the depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

10. The Committee continued to promote its ratification campaign, by means of awareness-raising in collaboration with States Parties, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and civil society organizations, and through dissemination of its general comments worldwide. While 60 ratifications constitute a milestone, the Convention remains the least ratified of the core international human rights treaties. In comparison, the two most recent core human rights instruments, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on Enforced Disappearances, both adopted in 2006, have already surpassed the ratification rate of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. By contrast, the Convention on the Rights of the Child has 196 States Parties. States have accepted most of the standards enshrined in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families already through the ratification of other human rights treaties, whose provisions in turn cover the core rights codified in the Convention.

B. Meetings and sessions

11. The Committee held its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, in person, from 2 to 13 December 2024 and from 7 to 17 April 2025 respectively, with the Committee members present at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The thirty-ninth session consisted of

20 plenary meetings.¹ The provisional agenda² for the thirty-ninth session was adopted by the Committee at its 571st meeting, held on 2 December 2024. The fortieth session consisted of 18 plenary meetings.³ The provisional agenda⁴ for the fortieth session was adopted by the Committee at its 591st meeting, held on 7 April 2025.

12. On 12 December 2024, the Committee held its first-ever private meeting with Mr. Türk, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. It was an opportunity to brief the High Commissioner on the status of ratification of the Convention, and the status of the Committee's general comment No. 6 (2024) on the convergent protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families through the Convention and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The Committee also updated the High Commissioner on the progress achieved towards the elaboration of a joint general recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and general comment of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on comprehensive public policies aimed at eradicating xenophobia, on the contribution of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to the process of strengthening the treaty bodies and harmonizing working methods, on the need to reinforce multilingualism across the treaty bodies and on the challenges that the Committee's secretariat is facing in terms of human resources, among other matters.

13. The High Commissioner appreciated this interactive dialogue, in view of his professional background as a former Assistant High Commissioner for Protection in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and as a specialist in the complex issues relating to human mobility and refugee law. He stressed the obvious link between migration and refugee issues, and the need to organize a public dialogue on the question of ratification of the Convention, and, above all, recommended the preparation of a joint action plan with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), ILO and UNHCR aimed at raising awareness among all States that have not ratified the Convention, in particular migrant-receiving States, focusing on the benefits that they can derive from ratifying the Convention. The High Commissioner reassured the Committee members that he stood ready to liaise to that end with United Nations principals, including of IOM and ILO. He conveyed a strong message, saying that the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was the convention of the future.

14. The Committee stresses that efforts to save lives and protect the human rights of migrants must be rapidly scaled up. Current safe and regular migration pathways have failed to respond to migration trends, often pushing migrants towards hazardous and irregular routes, leaving them vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse and even death. Alarming, at least 8,938 people died on migration routes worldwide in 2024, making it the deadliest year on record, according to IOM figures. Adverse drivers of migration and development challenges continue to compel people to move within and across borders. Migration issues cut across the humanitarian and development spectrum and must be considered in relevant instruments and forums, including the Global Compact on Refugees, the Global Refugee Forum and the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in processes related to the Sustainable Development Goals.⁵

¹ For the minutes of the public meetings, see [CMW/C/SR.571](#), [572](#), [573](#), [574](#), [575](#), [576](#), [577](#), [578](#), [579](#) and [590](#).

² [CMW/C/39/1](#).

³ For the minutes of the public meetings, see [CMW/C/SR.591](#), [592](#), [593](#), [594](#), [595](#), [596](#), [597](#) and [608](#).

⁴ [CMW/C/40/1](#).

⁵ Marie McAuliffe and Linda Adhiambo Ouchou, eds., *World Migration Report 2024* (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2024); and Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, "A decade of documenting migrant deaths: data analysis and reflection on deaths during migration documented by IOM's Missing Migrants Project, 2014–2023" (International Organization for Migration, 2024).

C. Membership and attendance

15. All members of the Committee attended its thirty-ninth session, with the exception of Raymond Gbetoho Zounmatoun.

16. All members of the Committee attended its fortieth session, with the exception of Mr. Zounmatoun who attended the session only during the second week, while Ms. Gahar was absent for the first two days.

17. The list of the members of the Committee as of 23 June 2025, together with the duration of their terms of office, is contained in annex II to the present report.

D. Future meetings of the Committee

18. The Committee will hold its forty-first session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 1 to 12 December 2025.

E. Participation in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh meetings of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies

19. Ms. Diallo participated, in her capacity as Chair of the Committee, in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh annual meetings of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, which were held respectively in New York from 24 to 28 June 2024 and in Geneva from 2 to 6 June 2025. The treaty body system has been affected by chronic resource constraints, in addition to the current liquidity crisis of the United Nations. This limits the protection of human rights, including the rights of migrant workers and members of their families, and prevents the Committees from fully implementing their mandated activities effectively and efficiently. The resources of the treaty bodies must be strengthened to reflect the increase in the numbers of ratifications, States Parties' reports, individual communications, State-to-State complaints, requests for urgent actions by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and other mandated activities of the treaty bodies, which are not covered by the resource formula of General Assembly resolution 68/268. Despite these constraints, the process of strengthening the treaty body system has achieved significant results, following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 68/268.

20. On a more positive note, the Chairs dedicated their thirty-seventh annual meeting to the liquidity crisis, which is affecting the very existence of treaty bodies, if they can no longer fulfil their mandates, and to discussing what exceptional measures they can take in these circumstances. The biennial resolution on the treaty body system adopted by the General Assembly in 2024 invites the treaty bodies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to continue to work on coordination and predictability in the reporting process, with the aim of achieving a regularized schedule for reporting, and to increase their efforts to make further use of digital technologies. However, the biennial resolution did not endorse certain detailed proposals made by the Chairs or the provision of corresponding resources to implement them, such as the proposal for an eight-year predictable schedule of reviews. OHCHR will continue to work alongside the Chairs and all the treaty body experts to strengthen the system, using all the opportunities at its disposal to advance this essential work despite the current setback.

21. The global funding crisis is affecting the work of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the work of all Committees directly. For those Committees with three sessions per year, which is not the case for the Committee on Migrant Workers, OHCHR will not be able to secure the funding to hold the third sessions. In addition, as OHCHR received only 73 per cent of its approved budget in 2025, and 87 per cent in 2024, there is a United Nations Secretariat-wide hiring freeze until August 2025. This affects regular budget posts approved to support the treaty body system in 2024, which cannot be filled at the moment. The hiring freeze, together with the slowing down of State Party reviews, and of the registration and consideration of individual communications for those Committees that have them, leads to increased backlogs and delays, and increases the lack of predictability as to what can be planned by OHCHR,

and with what resources, including staff. Similarly, a lack of regular budget resources directly affects OHCHR capacity-building activities, and makes OHCHR unable to provide support to States for their reporting to, and interaction with, treaty bodies.

F. General comments and days of general discussion

22. On 6 December 2024, during its thirty-ninth session, the Committee formally adopted its general comment No. 6 (2024) on the convergent protection of migrant workers and members of their families through the Convention and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. On the margins of the meeting at which the general comment was adopted, the Committee reiterated that it could not achieve the goal of “leaving no one behind” without upholding and protecting the human rights of all migrants and their families, irrespective of their status. Dehumanizing and divisive narratives on migrants and migration have featured in many recent elections, with migrants cast as scapegoats for broader societal problems and fears. The Global Compact for Migration offers a powerful counter-narrative through which migrants are recognized as rights holders and their significant and diverse contributions to our communities are emphasized. The Global Compact for Migration serves to promote balanced, evidence-based dialogue and decision-making and to advocate for rights-based and people-centred approaches to migration governance as the most effective means of delivering the best outcomes for all.

23. The Committee considers that the Global Compact for Migration provides an excellent opportunity for a comprehensive, human rights-based response. The Global Compact for Migration urges States to ensure that their laws, policies and practices effectively address the root causes of rising migration flows. The Committee remains concerned that the discourse on irregular migration focuses on a security approach that aims to curb such migration, often through strict border control measures. It notes with concern that repressive measures taken against irregular migrants and people who cross or attempt to cross borders go beyond the scope of migration governance and contribute to the rise of intolerance and xenophobia.

24. Draft joint general recommendations No. 38 and No. 39 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and general comments No. 7 and No. 8 of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, on eradicating xenophobia towards migrants and others perceived as such and on thematic guidelines for eradicating xenophobia towards migrants and others perceived as such, was shared, in early June 2024, with the eight experts of a joint task force of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The draft was discussed by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families at its thirty-eighth session, in June 2024, and by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its 113th session, in August 2024. From September to November 2024, the second phase of expert consultations took place at the global, regional and thematic levels in Geneva; Bangkok; Panama City; Toronto, Canada; Austin, Texas; Brussels; and Dakar – as well as online. In December 2024, during the thirty-ninth session of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the 114th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the two Committees held separate and joint plenary sessions to establish and clarify the responsibilities of the joint task force, to adopt a revised workplan and to discuss some of the foundational paragraphs of draft joint general recommendation No. 38 and general comment No. 7.

25. On 19 September 2024, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in partnership with the OHCHR Migration Unit, the Geneva Human Rights Platform of the Geneva Academy and the Graduate Institute’s Global Migration Centre, co-organized a global expert consultation, held at the Graduate Institute, on the draft joint general recommendations and general comments. Constructive suggestions were provided on the draft joint general recommendations and general comments through six thematic working groups, which included perspectives on terminology, framing, intersectionality, and

pressing guidance needed for States. Participants highlighted the importance of taking this opportunity to develop comprehensive guidelines for States, while encouraging the adoption of the general recommendations and general comments in two separate documents.

26. On 19 September 2024, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in partnership with the OHCHR Migration Unit, the Geneva Human Rights Platform of the Geneva Academy, the Graduate Institute's Global Migration Centre and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, held a side event at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, co-sponsored by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Permanent Missions of Australia, Colombia and Mexico, on the margins of the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council. The event was chaired by the President of the Human Rights Council and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Omar Zniber. The President of the Human Rights Council commended the two Committees, noting that xenophobia undermined fundamental principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, normalized discrimination and hateful narratives, and caused rifts in societies which had detrimental and intergenerational impacts. The representative of the Committee on the Rights of the Child highlighted the positive impact of joint treaty body initiatives, based on best practices from the collaboration on joint general comments, in 2017, between the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Representatives of UN-Women and a civil society organization recommended expanding options for regular migration pathways, and empowering migrant women through training and education as well as improving their access to justice, among other things.

27. On 23 September 2024, the Asia-Pacific expert consultation took place in Bangkok. It was co-organized by the OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in collaboration with ILO, IOM and UN-Women, and with support from Migration for Development and Equality and from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. Following a presentation on understanding and addressing xenophobia in the Asia-Pacific region, the experts discussed trends, developments and challenges in the region, noting pertinent issues in the regional context. Experts also discussed specific segments of the draft joint general recommendations and general comments, in particular legal and institutional frameworks addressing xenophobia, border governance measures and public narratives, from diverse angles.

28. On 3 and 4 October 2024, the Latin America expert consultation was held in Panama City. It was co-organized by the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America and the Dominican Republic, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in partnership with IOM and with support from the OHCHR Regional Office for South America. Experts noted the need for States to work on structural changes, to develop a rights-based narrative on migration, to address hate speech and violence against migrants and to foster social cohesion, while raising concepts such as aporophobia in its intersectional relationship with migration. Experts highlighted the important role that the draft joint general recommendations and general comments could play in raising awareness among officials and encouraged regional action to bolster the strength of these documents as a tool to be utilized in the different States.

29. On 17 and 18 October 2024, the North America and Caribbean expert consultation took place in Toronto, Canada. It was co-organized by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in partnership with the Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration and Integration of Toronto Metropolitan University and the Immigration Clinic of the University of Texas at Austin, United States of America, and with support from IOM. Experts provided inputs on the need to further explore the framing and scope of the draft joint general recommendations and general comments, and the terminology used therein, and to consider sensitivity in relation to local contexts, including on matters linked to criminal law and the federal-state divide, use of technology, and particular

narratives strategically deployed to fuel xenophobia. They strongly underlined the importance of this timely guidance given contemporary issues, appreciated the joint efforts by the two Committees, and uniformly supported the development of two draft joint general recommendations and general comments on the topic, for comprehensive coverage.

30. On 22 October 2024, the thematic expert consultation on border control took place, in Austin, Texas, United States. It was co-organized by the Immigration Clinic of the University of Texas at Austin, the Bernard and Audre Rapoport Center for Human Rights and Justice, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The participants discussed border policy, detention and deportation practices, and entry and access restrictions, noting a multitude of problematic practices grounded in xenophobia and the urgent need to address them. They noted that a lack of transparency in the tools and processes employed for immigration matters ended up hiding xenophobic discrimination, which manifested itself in practice but was difficult to prove.

31. On 30 and 31 October 2024, the Europe expert consultation took place in Brussels. It was co-organized by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the OHCHR Regional Office for Europe, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, the European Network Against Racism, the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Experts provided inputs highlighting regional contexts, such as the work of the equality bodies in Europe, noted the adverse impact of the aggravation of racism and the continued use of residence status as a legally sanctioned ground for discrimination and deprivation of liberty, requested further elaboration on areas not yet fully covered by the draft joint general recommendations and general comments, such as xenophobia in the context of return processes, and indicated the need to further define concepts such as vulnerability. They warmly welcomed the topic of the general recommendations and general comments as a critical issue faced by the region and expressed support for their expeditious adoption.

32. On 5 and 6 November 2024, the Africa expert consultation was held in Dakar. It was co-organized by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the OHCHR Regional Office for West Africa, IOM, UN-Women and the Centre de recherche et d'action sur les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels. The experts underlined the complexity of the multifaceted dynamics of human mobility in Africa, while striving to deepen the intrinsic links between xenophobia, racial discrimination and related intolerance. The fight against jihadism and counter-terrorism measures in West Africa, particularly in the Sahel region, was mentioned as a source of major security concerns that triggered stigmatization and xenophobia against specific communities that were perceived as associated with the phenomenon. The spread of "Afroxenophobia" against African migrants in African States who were treated as scapegoats was also a troubling new phenomenon that the African Union should address urgently. The experts welcomed the fact that the guidelines proposed in the draft joint general recommendations and general comments would be instrumental in providing States with inclusive and human rights-based public policies and programmes at the national and international levels to eradicate xenophobia and foster tolerant and peaceful societies.

33. On 15 April 2025, during its fortieth session, the Committee launched, in a well-attended public side event, its general comment No. 6 (2024) on the convergent protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families by the Convention and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In her key message, the Chief of the ILO Migration Branch stressed that ILO estimated that migrant workers were three times more likely than national workers to be in situations of forced labour. Exploitation of migrants generated \$37 billion in illicit profits each year. Other ILO research had found that migrant workers earned nearly 13 per cent less than national workers in high-income countries, and when comparing women migrant workers with men national workers, the pay gap even widened, to about 19 per cent. The representative of UNICEF stated that general comment No. 6 (2024) emphasized the need for the protection of children

of migrant workers from statelessness, by ensuring that all births were registered, regardless of their parents' migration status.

34. At their fortieth and 115th sessions, held from 7 to 17 April and 22 April to 9 May 2025 respectively, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination completed the reading, amendment and provisional adoption of their draft joint general recommendations No. 38 and 39 and general comments No. 7 and No. 8 on eradicating xenophobia towards migrants and others perceived as such and on thematic guidelines for eradicating xenophobia towards migrants and others perceived as such. A joint task force is currently working in the intersessional period to further revise the drafts in line with the guidance by the Committees, with the aim of presenting revised versions for review and final adoption by the Committees, during their overlapping forty-first and 116th sessions, in December 2025.

G. Promotion of the Convention

35. Members of the Committee and its Secretariat continued to promote the Convention and the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families, including through the following activities.

36. On 27 September 2024, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Committee co-organized an online thematic information session for parliamentarians, with the objective of sharing experiences, best practices and lessons learned in tackling the rise of xenophobia against migrants. Parliamentarians and experts discussed national public policies and national action plans to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia. They emphasized the need for municipalities to promote a multisectoral approach to ensure that migrants and members of their families were protected from discrimination and could access education, healthcare, nationality and justice. The Chair of the Committee recommended, at the end of the meeting, the establishment of a group of friends from the Committee and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to support the Committee on its ratification campaign.

37. On 21 October 2024, the Chair, Ms. Diallo, presented the Committee's annual report⁶ to the Third Committee of the General Assembly. The report covers the period around the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions of the Committee, which were held from 27 November to 8 December 2023 and from 3 to 14 June 2024 respectively.

38. The Chair stressed that on 10 December 2023, the international community had commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. She emphasized that the ratification of treaties could have a transformative effect. While regretting that the Convention was the least ratified among the nine core human rights treaties, she welcomed the fact that the Human Rights 75 initiative had a ratification component. She said that the broad scope of treaties, even individual treaties, could have a more significant impact than more focused actions such as legislative revisions or the adoption of sectoral policies. She added that Governments had used treaty provisions and treaty body recommendations to advance complex societal changes that had faced resistance at the national level, such as the adoption of comprehensive non-discrimination legislation.

39. She took the opportunity to express regrets that none of the 27 member States of the European Union had signed or ratified the Convention. It was important that European Union member States consider ratifying the Convention, not only because the European Union was an important destination for migrants, but also because ratification by those States would send a strong message of support for this fundamental human rights instrument. She expressed the hope that the partnership between the Committee and the Champion countries in the process of implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration would lead to a significant increase in the number of States Parties to the Convention. Turning to the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on the human rights of migrants, she pointed out that while migrant workers were often placed in an increased position of precarity and vulnerability to human rights violations, the enjoyment of their

⁶ A/79/48.

rights, especially of those who were in an irregular situation, was affected disproportionately by the adverse effects of climate change.

40. Addressing the Committee's general comments, the Chair informed Member States that during its thirty-eighth session, the Committee had completed the process of drafting its general comment No. 6 (2024). Furthermore, she stressed that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families were engaged in a joint initiative in the drafting process for their joint general recommendations and general comments and that this was at a very advanced stage.

41. In the ensuing interactive dialogue, 24 States took the floor. Pakistan stressed that migrants were facing many challenges in countries of transit and destination and encouraged States to address the root causes of migration. It stated that around 9 million Pakistani migrants lived abroad and contributed significantly to the national economy. It asked what the Chair could recommend to address toxic narratives and decisions, including xenophobia. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela condemned the dehumanization, securitization and politicization of migration and referenced the embargo by the United States against it. The only durable solution to migration challenges was to enhance international cooperation and avoid pursuing a political agenda. Bangladesh commended the contribution of migrants to the economies of the countries of residence and origin. It regretted that thousands of children were deprived of a regular migration status, which was an obstacle to their access to education, healthcare and other social services. Bangladesh referenced the draft joint general recommendations and general comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and asked how to address misinformation and disinformation, as well as vulnerabilities of migrants. It also asked about the Committee's plan to address the low rate of ratification of the Convention. Malaysia noted that more than 2 million migrants were living in the country. As a nation affected by labour migration, Malaysia had ratified the ILO conventions and protocols on forced labour and had adopted a 2021–2025 labour plan strategy. Malaysia asked whether the Chair of the Committee could share examples of success stories of international cooperation in protecting migrants against forced labour and other human rights violations. Egypt mentioned that it hosted 9 million migrants and refugees and that it was committed to combating irregular migration and human trafficking in adherence to the migration governance under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Cameroon, noting that family reunification was key to protecting children, stressed that children had "the right to be treated as children". It asked the Chair to elaborate about the Committee's activities in terms of awareness-raising, noting that none of the European Union member States was a party to the Convention. Morocco reiterated its commitment to protecting the rights of migrants and encouraged States to take bold measures to strengthen the rights of climate refugees. Referring to the Committee's general comment No. 6 (2024), Morocco asked how to reinforce the convergence between the Global Compact for Migration and the Convention. Mexico referenced the Committee's general comment No. 6 (2024) and recommended the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and the Convention in synergy. It gave details of the innovative Mexican migration strategy, which was based on regularization, empowerment of migrants, care for migrants and coordinated management of migration influxes. In that regard, Mexico noted that it had signed two Memorandums of Understanding, with the United States and Guatemala. Cuba referred to an increased number of Cuban citizens trying to migrate to the United States. It raised concern that the United States was providing a selective and differentiated treatment to Cuban migrants, while many others were exposed to all kinds of risks of trafficking in persons. The Islamic Republic of Iran stated that it was hosting a huge number of Afghan migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, who were settled in many cities of the country. Even though many of those individuals did not have a legal status, children were afforded free access to social services.

42. In her response to the questions and comments, the Chair commended the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants for his report. She stressed that the Committee fully adhered to the principles enshrined in that report, including the best interests of the child, the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, freedom of expression, and access to justice, among others. All of those principles had been proclaimed by the

Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in their two joint general comments of 2017 (No. 22 and No. 23, and No. 3 and No. 4, respectively) on the human rights of children in the context of international migration, as well in article 7 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families on non-discrimination. Responding to questions about the convergence of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Convention, the Chair of the Committee stated that the process of elaborating general comment No. 6 (2024) had been completed and that it would be made public in April 2025, during the fortieth session of the Committee. She said that the Committee considered that the Global Compact for Migration offered an excellent opportunity to provide a global response based on human rights. The Committee urged States to ensure that their laws, policies, programmes and practices were aimed at effectively addressing the root causes of rising migration flows. As regards success stories on cooperation for an effective protection of migrants, she said that providing regular pathways for migration was the best durable solution to prevent vulnerabilities. In that regard, she gave the example of, and encouraged States to take inspiration from, the huge regularization operation undertaken by Morocco in 2017, which had led to the regularization of around 70,000 irregular migrants. She also insisted on the fact that regularization was the most durable solution for addressing vulnerabilities and trafficking in persons.

43. On 18 December 2024 – International Migrants Day – the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities issued a joint statement and called for action to address the intersecting and compounded hardship endured by migrants with disabilities. Migrants with disabilities had mostly been ignored, making it difficult for them to cope with adverse circumstances associated with migration. Some migrants had acquired an impairment in their place of origin and yet had decided to take the risk in search of better living conditions. Others may develop an impairment during their journey, such as being injured while crossing jungle and desert areas, being chased, being detained by law enforcement authorities or falling off cargo trains they were travelling in. Those who arrived at their destination as migrants continued to face risks of further injuries, as they often worked in high-risk sectors, such as construction, mining, agriculture or cleaning, among others, and were therefore more likely to suffer work-related accidents. In that context, the experts urged States to ensure the visibility of migrants with disabilities by collecting and analysing relevant data to accurately formulate public policies, social programmes or other governmental measures that facilitated access to basic services, reduced marginalization and discrimination and achieved full social inclusion. They recommended that those entities join forces and strengthen their collaboration and coordination to address the situation of intersectional and compound vulnerability more effectively.

44. On the same day, the Committee, together with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances issued a joint statement inviting States to protect migrants from going missing and becoming victims of disappearance. They stressed that the phenomenon of migrants going missing was a tragedy that was largely underestimated and often neglected as a human rights issue. They noted that the failure to investigate all cases of migrant deaths and disappearances, to identify gaps in humanitarian actions and to hold perpetrators accountable, particularly when government officials were involved, had led to impunity for crimes against migrants and contributed to the continuously growing figures of migrant deaths and disappearances.

45. On 22 December 2024, Ms. Gahar, in partnership with the National Council for Human Rights of Algeria, held a national day in Algiers on the theme “Migration: realities and prospects”. It was also an opportunity to raise awareness about the Convention. From 3 to 5 September 2024, she took part in a forum on the rights of persons with disabilities, held in Nairobi, in preparation for the international summit on disability to be held in 2025 in Berlin, Germany, entitled “People with disabilities in the post-pandemic world – redefining inclusive development and the African humanitarian agenda”. On 5 September 2024, she spoke at a meeting of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, in preparation for a session of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of

the Child. She also provided inputs for a chapter of a collective book on the feminization of migration, entitled *Violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants et parcours migratoire: Illustration d'un cas clinique suivi en thérapie cognitivo-comportementale*, edited by Fatima Moussa-Babaci and expected to be published in December 2025 in France.

H. Adoption of the report

46. The present annual report to the General Assembly was adopted by the Committee during its fortieth session. It covers the period around the thirty-ninth session and the fortieth session, starting from 25 July 2024, as well as the intersessional period ending on 23 June 2025.

III. Methods of work

47. The Committee will continue to discuss at its future sessions its methods of work, the harmonization of treaty body working methods and other issues arising from General Assembly resolution 68/268 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system and from subsequent General Assembly resolutions on the human rights treaty body system.

48. The Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, at their thirty-sixth meeting, held in New York from 24 to 28 June 2024, acknowledged the importance of independence and impartiality in the fulfilment of their mandates. Considering their discussions on the status of observance, within the respective Committees, of the guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies (the Addis Ababa guidelines), and in implementation of operative paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Chairs have begun reviewing these guidelines, based on the lessons learned from their implementation by their respective treaty bodies. At the same time, Committees call upon States to review the process of nominations and elections of members of treaty bodies, to ensure that all candidates fulfil the conditions set out in the respective treaties.

IV. Cooperation with bodies concerned

49. The Committee values its collaboration with the regional and international human rights mechanisms as well as with United Nations entities and the specialized agencies. The Committee has decided to institutionalize its working relationship with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and ILO, among others, through the adoption of a joint action plan and a road map. The latter initiative is in line with the recommendation of the High Commissioner, who launched a strategic engagement dialogue with the Director General of ILO in August 2023. During the dialogue, the cooperation between the human rights mechanisms, in particular the treaty bodies and ILO, was identified as an important follow-up point.

50. It is important to note that ILO is the only international organization specifically mentioned in the Convention. The Committee regularly benefits from the expertise of ILO through the confidential contribution to and participation in the Committee's sessions and during the reviews of States Parties' reports, including regarding the conclusions and recommendations of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations on the implementation of relevant ILO conventions for migrant workers. Meanwhile, the Committee continues to recommend to the States Parties under review that have not yet ratified the relevant ILO conventions, protocols and recommendations to do so.

51. On 14 April 2025, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families held its first joint meeting with the Committee against Torture. The Committees discussed collaboration on sharing key documents, advocating for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, ensuring non-refoulement and safe

transfers for migrants, and upholding the prohibition of torture and degrading treatment in detention and border control contexts.

52. On 21 April 2025, at the invitation of Amina Bouayech, the Chair of the National Human Rights Council of Morocco, the Chair and five other Committee members attended a round table in Rabat, Morocco, on the dissemination of the Committee's general comment No. 6 (2024). Furthermore, Ms. Diallo, Chair, and Joseph Whittal, Chairperson of the African Network of National Human Rights Institutions, signed a memorandum of understanding for collaboration between the two human rights mechanisms.

V. Reports of States Parties under article 73 of the Convention

53. The Committee noted that, as at 23 June 2025 – the date of submission of the present report – two initial reports, one overdue combined initial and periodic report and four overdue periodic reports, that is, a total of seven overdue reports, had not yet been submitted by States Parties under article 73 of the Convention. Annex III to the present report contains a table showing the due dates of the reports of States Parties.

VI. Consideration of reports submitted by States Parties in accordance with article 74 of the Convention

A. Adoption of lists of issues and lists of issues prior to reporting

54. As part of its simplified reporting procedure and in accordance with rule 33 (2) of its rules of procedure,⁷ the Committee, as decided during its thirty-third session, at its meeting of 5 October 2021, considered at its thirty-ninth session lists of issues prior to reporting for the second periodic report of Indonesia, the third periodic report of Mali and the second periodic report of Timor-Leste, under the simplified procedure, concerning the implementation of the Convention. The Committee also adopted a list of issues concerning the second periodic report of Mauritania, under the traditional procedure.

55. At its fortieth session, the Committee considered and adopted a list of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Tajikistan under the traditional procedure as well as lists of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure for the initial report of Fiji, the second periodic report of Guinea and the fourth periodic report of Ecuador with respect to the implementation of the Convention.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report (overdue since)</i>	<i>Symbol of list of issues or list of issues prior to reporting</i>
Ecuador	Fourth periodic report (1 October 2022)	CMW/C/ECU/QPR/4
Fiji	Initial report (1 December 2020)	CMW/C/FJI/QPR/1
Guinea	Second periodic report (9 September 2020)	CMW/C/GIN/QPR/2
Indonesia	Second periodic report (1 October 2022)	CMW/C/IDN/QPR/2
Mali	Third periodic report (1 May 2019)	CMW/C/MLI/QPR/3
Mauritania	Second periodic report	CMW/C/MRT/Q/2
Tajikistan	Third periodic report	CMW/C/TJK/Q/3
Timor-Leste	Second periodic report (9 September 2020)	CMW/C/TLS/QPR/2

⁷ [CMW/C/2](#).

B. Adoption of concluding observations and follow-up letters

56. At its thirty-ninth session, the Committee reviewed and adopted the concluding observations with respect to the initial report of Benin, the combined second to fourth periodic reports of Egypt, the second periodic report of Peru and the second periodic report of Seychelles, in relation to the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 74 of the Convention.⁸

57. At its fortieth session, the Committee reviewed and adopted the concluding observations with respect to the combined initial and second periodic reports of Jamaica, the fourth periodic report of Mexico and the second periodic report of Niger, in relation to the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 74 of the Convention.⁹

58. The Committee also assessed the follow-up report of Azerbaijan concerning the priority recommendations of the Committee's concluding observations on its third periodic report and adopted the evaluation report thereon for the State Party.

59. The concluding observations adopted by the Committee at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, as well as all documents issued in connection with sessions of the Committee, can be found on the web page of the Committee.¹⁰ Webcasts of the Committee's public meetings can be accessed at <http://webtv.un.org/>.

⁸ [CMW/C/BEN/CO/1](#), [CMW/C/EGY/CO/2-4](#), [CMW/C/PER/CO/2](#) and [CMW/C/SYC/CO/2](#).

⁹ [CMW/C/JAM/CO/1-2](#), [CMW/C/MEX/CO/4](#) and [CMW/C/NER/CO/2](#).

¹⁰ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cmw>.

Annex I

**States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the
International Convention on the Protection of the
Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of
Their Families as at 23 June 2025**

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature or succession to signature</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Albania	-	5 June 2007 ^a
Algeria	-	21 April 2005 ^a
Argentina	10 August 2004	23 February 2007
Armenia	26 September 2013	-
Azerbaijan	-	11 January 1999 ^a
Bangladesh	7 October 1998	24 August 2011
Belize	-	14 November 2001 ^a
Benin	15 September 2005	6 July 2018
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	-	16 October 2000 ^a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	13 December 1996 ^a
Burkina Faso	16 November 2001	26 November 2003
Cabo Verde	-	16 September 1997 ^a
Cambodia	27 September 2004	-
Cameroon	15 December 2009	-
Chad	26 September 2012	22 February 2022
Chile	24 September 1993	21 March 2005
Colombia	-	24 May 1995 ^a
Comoros	22 September 2000	-
Congo	29 September 2008	31 March 2017
Côte d'Ivoire		26 September 2023 ^a
Ecuador	-	5 February 2002 ^{a, b}
Egypt	-	19 February 1993 ^a
El Salvador	13 September 2002	14 March 2003 ^c
Fiji	-	19 August 2019 ^a
Gabon	15 December 2004	-
Gambia	20 September 2017	28 September 2018
Ghana	7 September 2000	7 September 2000
Guatemala	7 September 2000	14 March 2003 ^d
Guinea	-	7 September 2000 ^a
Guinea-Bissau	12 September 2000	22 October 2018 ^e

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature or succession to signature</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Guyana	15 September 2005	7 July 2010
Haiti	5 December 2013	-
Honduras	-	9 August 2005 ^a
Indonesia	22 September 2004	31 May 2012
Jamaica	25 September 2008	25 September 2008
Kyrgyzstan	-	29 September 2003 ^a
Lesotho	24 September 2004	16 September 2005
Liberia	22 September 2004	-
Libya	-	18 June 2004 ^a
Madagascar	24 September 2014	13 May 2015
Malawi	23 September 2022	23 September 2022
Mali	-	5 June 2003 ^a
Mauritania	-	22 January 2007 ^a
Mexico	22 May 1991	8 March 1999 ^f
Montenegro	23 October 2006 ^g	-
Morocco	15 August 1991	21 June 1993
Mozambique	15 March 2012	19 August 2013
Nicaragua	-	26 October 2005 ^a
Niger	-	18 March 2009 ^a
Nigeria	-	27 July 2009 ^a
Palau	20 September 2011	-
Paraguay	13 September 2000	23 September 2008
Peru	22 September 2004	14 September 2005
Philippines	15 November 1993	5 July 1995
Rwanda	-	15 December 2008 ^a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	29 October 2010 ^a
Sao Tome and Principe	6 September 2000	10 January 2017
Senegal	-	9 June 1999 ^a
Serbia	11 November 2004	-
Seychelles	-	15 December 1994 ^a
Sierra Leone	15 September 2000	-
Sri Lanka	-	11 March 1996 ^a
Syrian Arab Republic	-	2 June 2005 ^a
Tajikistan	7 September 2000	8 January 2002
Timor-Leste	-	30 January 2004 ^a

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature or succession to signature</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Togo	15 November 2001	16 December 2020
Türkiye	13 January 1999	27 September 2004
Uganda	-	14 November 1995 ^a
Uruguay	-	15 February 200 ^{a, h}
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 October 2011	25 October 2016
Zimbabwe		5 November 2024

^a Accession.

^b On 12 January 2018, Ecuador made a declaration recognizing the Committee's competence under articles 76 and 77 of the Convention to receive and consider inter-State and individual communications.

^c On 23 January 2015, El Salvador made a declaration recognizing the Committee's competence under articles 76 and 77 of the Convention to receive and consider inter-State and individual communications.

^d On 11 September 2007, Guatemala made a declaration recognizing the Committee's competence under articles 76 and 77 of the Convention to receive and consider inter-State and individual communications.

^e On 22 October 2018, Guinea-Bissau made a declaration recognizing the Committee's competence under article 76 (1) of the Convention to receive and consider inter-State communications.

^f On 15 September 2008, Mexico made a declaration recognizing the Committee's competence under article 77 of the Convention to receive individual communications.

^g Succession to signature.

^h On 13 April 2012, Uruguay made a declaration recognizing the Committee's competence under article 77 of the Convention to receive individual communications.

Annex II

Membership of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as at 23 June 2025

<i>Name of member</i>	<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Khaled Cheikhna Babacar	Mauritania	2027
Pablo Ceriani Cernadas	Argentina	2025
Mohammed Charef	Morocco	2027
Edgar Corzo Sosa	Mexico	2027
Fatimata Diallo	Senegal	2025
Jasminka Dzumhur	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2025
Ermal Frasheri	Albania	2025
Sabrina Gahar	Algeria	2027
Prasad Kariyawasam	Sri Lanka	2027
Mamane Oumaria	Niger	2025
Myriam Poussi	Burkina Faso	2027
Azad Taghi-Zada	Azerbaijan	2025
Osman Can Ünver	Türkiye	2027
Raymond Gbetoho Zounmatoun	Benin	2025

<i>Chair:</i>	Fatimata Diallo
<i>Vice-Chairs:</i>	Pablo Ceriani Cernadas
	Jasminka Dzumhur
	Azad Taghi-Zada
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Khaled Cheikhna Babacar

Annex III

Submission of reports under article 73 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as at 23 June 2025

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
Albania	Initial	1 October 2008	-	6 October 2009	Thirteenth (2010)
	Second	1 November 2015 ^a	-	19 December 2016	Thirtieth (2019)
	Third	1 May 2024	-	-	-
Algeria ^b	Initial	1 August 2006	-	3 June 2008	Twelfth (2010)
	Second	1 May 2012	-	7 December 2015	Twenty-eighth (2018)
	Third	1 May 2023	-	-	-
Argentina	Initial	1 June 2008	-	2 February 2010	Fifteenth (2011)
	Second	1 October 2016	Twenty-eighth (2018): 1 May 2019	26 July 2019	Thirty-first (2019)
	Third	1 October 2024	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	Initial	1 July 2004	-	22 June 2007	Tenth (2009)
	Second	1 May 2011	-	26 October 2011	Eighteenth (2013)
	Third	1 May 2018	Twenty-ninth (2018): 1 March 2020	4 February 2020	Thirty-third (2021)
	Fourth	1 November 2026	-	-	-
Bangladesh ^b	Initial	1 December 2012	-	28 December 2015	Twenty-sixth (2017)
	Second	1 May 2022	-	-	-
Belize	Initial	1 July 2004	Eighteenth (2013): 1 January 2014	-	Twenty-first (2014), in the absence of a report and of a delegation
	Combined initial to third	5 September 2016	Thirty-first (2019): 1 November 2020	-	-
Benin	Initial	1 November 2019	-	9 September 2022	Thirty-ninth (2024)
	Second	1 January 2030	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Initial	1 July 2004	-	22 January 2007	Eighth (2008)
	Second	1 July 2009	-	18 October 2011	Eighteenth (2013)
	Third	1 July 2018	-	29 November 2018	Thirty-fifth (2022)
	Fourth	1 October 2027	-	-	-

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Initial	1 July 2004	-	2 August 2007	Tenth (2009)
	Second	1 May 2011	-	12 August 2011	Seventeenth (2012)
	Third	1 October 2017	-	1 November 2017	Thirty-first (2019)
	Fourth	1 October 2024	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	Initial	1 March 2005	-	6 November 2012	Nineteenth (2013)
	Second	13 September 2018	Thirty-first (2019): 1 May 2020	22 March 2022	Thirty-fourth (2022)
	Third	1 May 2027	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	Initial	1 July 2004	Twentieth (2014): 1 April 2015	-	Twenty-third (2015), in the absence of a report and of a delegation
	Combined initial to third	9 September 2016	-	2 August 2018	Thirty-fourth (2022)
	Fourth	1 May 2027	-	-	-
Chad	Initial	1 June 2023	-	1 April 2025	-
Chile	Initial	1 July 2006	-	9 February 2010	Fifteenth (2011)
	Second	1 October 2016	Twenty-eighth (2018): 1 May 2019	15 May 2019	Thirty-second (2021)
	Third	1 May 2026	-	-	-
Colombia	Initial	1 July 2004	-	25 January 2008	Tenth (2010)
	Second	1 May 2011	-	18 October 2011	Eighteenth (2013)
	Third	1 May 2018	-	2 May 2018	Thirty-first (2019)
	Fourth	1 October 2024	-	9 October 2024	-
Congo	Initial	1 July 2018	Intersessional period (2020): 1 March 2022	27 March 2024	Thirty-eighth (2024)
	Second	2 July 2029			
Côte d'Ivoire	Initial	1 January 2025			
Ecuador	Initial	1 July 2004	-	27 October 2006	Seventh (2007)
	Second	1 July 2009	-	23 November 2009	Thirteenth (2010)
	Third	1 July 2015	Twenty-fifth (2016): 1 May 2017	3 May 2017	Twenty-seventh (2017)
	Fourth	1 October 2022	Fortieth (2025): 28 November 2025	-	-
Egypt ^b	Initial	1 July 2004	-	6 April 2006	Sixth (2007)
	Second	1 July 2009	Twenty-sixth (2017): 1 May 2018	-	-

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
	Combined second to fourth	1 July 2009	-	15 January 2024	Thirty-ninth (2024)
	Fifth	1 January 2030	-	-	-
El Salvador	Initial	1 July 2004	-	19 February 2007	Ninth (2008)
	Second	1 December 2010	Sixteenth (2012): 6 May 2013	19 February 2014	Twentieth (2014)
	Third	1 May 2019	Intersessional period (2020): 1 October 2022	3 October 2022	Thirty-sixth (2023)
	Fourth	1 May 2028	-	-	-
Fiji	Initial	1 December 2020	Fortieth (2025): 12 January 2026	-	-
Gambia	Initial	1 January 2020	Thirty-seventh (2023): 19 August 2024	-	-
Ghana	Initial	1 July 2004	Eighteenth (2013): 1 January 2014	31 August 2014	Twenty-first (2014)
	Second	5 September 2019	Thirty-eighth (2024): 3 March 2025	-	-
Guatemala	Initial	1 July 2004	-	8 March 2010	Fifteenth (2011)
	Second	1 October 2016	Twenty-seventh (2017): 1 November 2018	1 November 2018	Thirtieth (2019)
	Third	1 May 2024	-	-	-
Guinea	Initial	1 July 2004	Twentieth (2014): 1 April 2015	22 July 2015	Twenty-third (2015)
	Second	9 September 2020	Fortieth (2025): 12 January 2026	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	Initial	1 February 2020	-	-	-
Guyana	Initial	1 November 2011	Twenty-fourth (2016): 1 October 2017	9 April 2018	Twenty-eighth (2018)
	Second	1 May 2023	-	-	-
Honduras	Initial	1 December 2006	Twenty-second (2015): 1 March 2016	28 April 2016	Twenty-fifth (2016)
	Second	1 October 2021	-	28 January 2022	-
Indonesia	Initial	1 September 2013	Twenty-fourth (2016): 1 May 2017	28 April 2017	Twenty-seventh (2017)
	Second	1 October 2022	Thirty-ninth (2024): 31 July 2025	-	-

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
Jamaica	Initial	1 January 2010	Twenty-third (2015): 15 January 2017	-	Twenty-sixth (2017), in the absence of a report
	Combined initial and second	1 May 2019	Intersessional period (2020): 1 March 2022	28 April 2025	Fortieth (2025)
	Third	1 May 2030	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	Initial	1 January 2005	Nineteenth (2013): 1 June 2014	10 June 2014	Twenty-second (2015)
	Second	24 April 2020	Thirty-fourth (2022): 30 December 2022	6 April 2023	Thirty-seventh (2023)
	Third	2 January 2029	-	-	-
Lesotho	Initial	1 January 2007	Twenty-first (2014): 5 September 2015	1 December 2015	Twenty-fourth (2016)
	Second	1 May 2021	-	19 February 2025	-
Libya	Initial	1 October 2005	Twenty-seventh (2017): 1 November 2018	27 March 2019	Thirtieth (2019)
	Second	1 May 2024	-	-	-
Madagascar	Initial	1 September 2016	Twenty-sixth (2017): 1 May 2018	8 August 2018	Twenty-ninth (2018)
	Second	1 October 2023	-	-	-
Malawi	Initial	1 January 2024	-	-	-
Mali	Initial	1 October 2004	-	29 July 2005	Fourth (2006)
	Second	1 October 2009	Sixteenth (2012): 6 May 2013	1 October 2013	Twentieth (2014)
	Third	1 May 2019	Thirty-ninth (2024): 31 July 2025	-	-
Mauritania	Initial	1 May 2008	Twenty-first (2014): 5 September 2015	13 October 2015	Twenty-fourth (2016)
	Second	1 May 2021	-	26 May 2023	-
Mexico	Initial	1 July 2004	-	14 November 2005	Fifth (2006)
	Second	1 July 2009	-	9 December 2009	Fourteenth (2011)
	Third	1 April 2016	Twenty-fifth (2016): 1 May 2017	19 May 2017	Twenty-seventh (2017)
	Fourth	1 October 2022	Thirty-seventh (2023): 19 August 2024	13 September 2024	Fortieth (2025)
	Fifth	1 May 2030	-	-	-

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
Morocco	Initial	1 July 2004	-	12 July 2012	Nineteenth (2013)
	Second	13 September 2018	Intersessional period (2020): 1 October 2022	18 November 2022	Thirty-sixth (2023)
	Third	1 May 2028	-	-	-
Mozambique	Initial	1 December 2014	Twenty-sixth (2017): 1 May 2018	14 August 2018	Twenty-ninth (2018)
	Second	1 October 2023	-	-	-
Nicaragua	Initial	1 February 2007	Twenty-second (2015): 1 March 2016	31 August 2016	Twenty-fifth (2016)
	Second	1 October 2021	-	-	-
Niger	Initial	1 July 2010	Twenty-second (2015): 1 March 2016	25 July 2016	Twenty-fifth (2016)
	Second	1 October 2021	Thirty-sixth (2023): 29 December 2023	20 March 2025	Fortieth (2025)
	Third	1 May 2030	-	-	-
Nigeria	Initial	1 November 2010	Twenty-third (2015): 15 January 2017	-	Twenty-sixth (2017), in the absence of a report and of a delegation
	Combined initial and second	1 May 2018	Intersessional period (2020): 1 October 2021	18 October 2022	Thirty-sixth (2023)
	Third	1 May 2028	-	-	-
Paraguay	Initial	1 January 2010	-	10 January 2011	Sixteenth (2012)
	Second	1 May 2017	Twenty-eighth (2018): 1 May 2019	13 November 2019	Thirty-fourth (2022)
	Third	1 May 2027	-	-	-
Peru	Initial	1 January 2007	-	14 August 2013	Twenty-second (2015)
	Second	24 April 2020	Thirty-fourth (2022): 28 April 2023	1 July 2024	Thirty-ninth (2024)
	Third	1 January 2030	-	-	-
Philippines	Initial	1 July 2004	-	7 March 2008	Tenth (2009)
	Second	1 May 2011	Sixteenth (2012): 6 May 2013	13 March 2014	Twentieth (2014)
	Third	1 May 2019	Intersessional period (2020): 1 October 2022	3 February 2023	Thirty-sixth (2023)
	Fourth	1 May 2028	-	-	-

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
Rwanda	Initial	1 April 2010	-	21 October 2011	Seventeenth (2012)
	Second	1 October 2017	Twenty-eighth (2018): 1 May 2019	16 January 2020	Thirty-third (2021)
	Third	1 November 2026	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Initial	1 February 2012	Twenty-fourth (2016): 1 May 2017	-	Twenty-eighth (2018), in the absence of a report and of a delegation
	Initial and second	1 May 2019	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	Initial	1 May 2018	Thirtieth (2019): 1 March 2020	21 November 2023	Thirty-seventh (2023)
	Second	2 January 2029	-	-	-
Senegal	Initial	1 July 2004	-	1 December 2009	Thirteenth (2010)
	Combined second and third	1 November 2014	Twenty-second (2015): 1 January 2016	25 February 2016	Twenty-fourth (2016)
	Fourth	1 May 2021	Thirty-fifth (2022): 16 June 2023	19 July 2023	Thirty-eighth (2024)
	Fifth	2 July 2029	-	-	-
Seychelles	Initial	1 July 2004	Twentieth (2014): 1 April 2015	21 August 2015	Twenty-third (2015)
	Second	9 September 2020	Thirty-sixth (2023): 29 December 2023	31 January 2024	Thirty-ninth (2024)
	Third	1 January 2030	-	-	-
Sri Lanka ^b	Initial	1 July 2004	-	23 April 2008	Eleventh (2009)
	Second	1 November 2011	Eighteenth (2013): 1 July 2014	3 May 2016	Twenty-fifth (2016)
	Third	1 October 2021	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic ^b	Initial	1 October 2006	-	21 December 2006	Eighth (2008)
	Second	1 October 2011	-	-	-
	Third	1 October 2016	-	23 December 2019 ^c	Thirty-fifth (2022)
	Fourth	1 October 2027	-	-	-
Tajikistan	Initial	1 July 2004	-	3 December 2010	Sixteenth (2012)
	Second	1 May 2017	-	2 May 2017	Thirtieth (2019)
	Third	1 May 2024	-	6 May 2024	-

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Type of report</i>	<i>Date due</i>	<i>Session at which list of issues prior to reporting under the simplified reporting procedure was adopted: due date of replies thereto</i>	<i>Date report received</i>	<i>Session at which report (will be) examined</i>
Timor-Leste	Initial	1 May 2005	Twentieth (2014): 1 April 2015	1 September 2015	Twenty-third (2015)
	Second	9 September 2020	Thirty-ninth (2024): 31 July 2025	-	-
Togo	Initial	1 April 2022	-	-	-
Türkiye	Initial	1 January 2006	Twentieth (2014): 1 April 2015	8 April 2016	Twenty-fourth (2016)
	Second	1 May 2021	Thirty-fifth (2022): 16 June 2023	26 June 2023	Thirty-eighth (2024)
	Third	2 July 2029	-	-	-
Uganda	Initial	1 July 2004	Eighteenth (2013): 1 July 2014	31 March 2015	Twenty-second (2015)
	Second	24 April 2020	-	-	-
Uruguay	Initial	1 July 2004	-	30 January 2013	Twentieth (2014)
	Second	1 May 2019	-	1 November 2019	Thirty-seventh (2023)
	Third	2 January 2029	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Initial	1 February 2018	Twenty-ninth (2018): 1 March 2020	9 March 2020	Thirty-fifth (2022)
	Second	1 October 2027			
Zimbabwe	Initial	1 March 2026	-	-	-
			-	-	-

^a Extension requested until 1 February 2016.

^b States Parties that have opted out of the simplified reporting procedure.

^c Combined second and third periodic reports.