



United Nations

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

**Thirty-seventh session
(27 November–8 December 2023)**

**Thirty-eighth session
(3–14 June 2024)**

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[7 August 2024]

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Decisions adopted by the Committee	1
II. Organizational and other matters	2
A. States parties to the Convention.....	2
B. Meetings and sessions.....	2
C. Membership and attendance	3
D. Solemn declaration	3
E. Election of officers	4
F. Future meetings of the Committee.....	4
G. Participation in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth meetings of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies.....	4
H. General comments and days of general discussion.....	4
I. Promotion of the Convention.....	6
J. Adoption of the report	11
III. Methods of work	11
IV. Cooperation with bodies concerned	11
V. Reports of States parties under article 73 of the Convention	12
VI. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article 74 of the Convention	12
A. Adoption of lists of issues and lists of issues prior to reporting	12
B. Adoption of concluding observations and follow-up letters	13
 Annexes	
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 24 July 2024.....	14
II. Membership of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as at 24 July 2024.....	17
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 24 July 2024.....	18

I. Decisions adopted by the Committee

Decision 37/1

1. Following a proposal from Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, the Committee decided, on 4 December 2023, to harmonize its working methods with other Committees with regard to publication of the assessment of the priority recommendations in relation to the concluding observations for the follow-up reports. The newly adopted practice of the Committee will consist in making public the whole report with a United Nations document symbol on behalf of all Committee members, instead of the Chair of the Committee submitting an evaluation follow-up letter to the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the State party to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Decision 37/2

2. On 6 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session, and based on a decision taken following a briefing provided by Michelle Leighton, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch of the International Labour Organization (ILO) during the Committee's thirty-sixth session held from 27 March to 6 April 2022, the Committee adopted a road map of collaboration with ILO, presented by Khaled Cheikhna Babacar, the Committee's focal point for its engagement with ILO.

Decision 37/3

3. On 7 December 2023, at the Committee's thirty-seventh session, in the context of the process being undertaken by 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, aimed at developing a joint general comment/general recommendation on the obligations of States parties regarding public policies for addressing and eradicating xenophobia and its impact on the rights of migrants, their families and other non-citizens affected by racial discrimination, the Committee decided to establish a working group thereon with Pablo Ceriani Cernadas as coordinator and Fatimata Diallo, Jasminka Dzumhur, Sabrina Gahar, Osman Can Ünver and Mohammed Charef as members.

Decision 37/4

4. On 8 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session, the Committee adopted a road map of collaboration with the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, presented by Mamane Oumaria, the Committee's focal point for its engagement with the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions.

Decision 37/5

5. On 8 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/268 of 9 April 2024 on strengthening the treaty bodies' functioning, including the effectiveness of its working methods, the Committee adopted its revised guidelines on the harmonization of its working methods, presented by Myriam Poussi, coordinator of the Committee's Working Group on Working Methods.

Decision 37/6

6. On 8 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session, Edgar Corzo Sosa, the Chair of the Committee, and Younous Arbaoui, Assistant Professor at the Amsterdam Centre for Migration and Refugee Law, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, signed a memorandum of understanding, with the objective of raising awareness and increasing knowledge about the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Decision 37/7

7. On 8 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session, the Committee decided to postpone the adoption of its general comment No. 6 on the convergence of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and has tasked its working group thereon with fine-tuning, enriching and shortening the document to make it ready for adoption during the Committee's thirty-eighth session, which is scheduled to take place from 3 to 14 June 2024.

II. Organizational and other matters**A. States parties to the Convention**

8. On 24 July 2024, there were 59 States parties to the Convention. During the period covered by the present report, one additional State, Côte d'Ivoire, ratified the Convention, on 26 September 2023. The Convention entered into force for Côte d'Ivoire on 1 January 2024, 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.

B. Meetings and sessions

10. The Committee held its thirty-seventh session in a hybrid format from 27 November to 8 December 2023, with the Committee members present at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The session consisted of 20 plenary meetings.¹ The provisional agenda² was adopted by the Committee at its 531st meeting, held on 27 November 2023.

11. At its thirty-seventh session, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, being commemorated on 10 December 2023, was an excellent opportunity to renew the groundbreaking commitment made by States when they adopted this milestone declaration in 1948. One of the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is universality – upholding the diversity, strengths and achievements of the many communities striving to address today's global challenges. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has inspired the many standards that are now embodied in the core human rights treaties and their optional protocols. These instruments are aimed at realizing the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with legally binding obligations.

12. Ratifying these instruments is an essential means of translating the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration into reality on the ground, while conveying a message of commitment to the international community. Aspiring to universality requires looking back to successes and challenges that States have encountered in the ratification process and in meeting their treaty obligations. With near-alignment of human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, the implementation of human rights treaties has also become critical to achieving the Goals and ensuring that no one is left behind. The ratification of treaties can have a transformative effect. The Committee values the fact that the Human Rights 75 initiative has a ratification component. This could further encourage the ratification of the nine core human rights treaties and their optional protocols. It would be important for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to give more

¹ For the minutes of the public meetings, see [CMW/C/SR.531–534](#), [536–540](#) and [550](#).

² [CMW/C/37/1](#).

visibility to the ratification component. The broad scope of treaties, even individual treaties, can have a more significant impact than more focused actions such as legislative revisions or adopting sectoral policies. Governments have used treaty provisions and treaty body recommendations to advance complex societal changes that face resistance at the national level, such as adopting comprehensive non-discrimination legislation.

13. The Committee reiterates its deep concern about the increased impact of climate change and environmental degradation on the human rights of migrants. While migrant workers are often placed in an increased position of precarity and vulnerability to human rights violations, the enjoyment of their rights, especially of those who are in an irregular situation, is disproportionately affected by the negative implications of climate change. Climate change could force 216 million people across six world regions to move within their countries by 2050, as highlighted by the World Bank's Groundswell report. Millions of people face displacement due to sudden-onset disasters, while slow-onset environmental change and degradation affects their livelihoods and forces people to leave their homes. Sudden-onset and slow-onset processes pose significant challenges to sustainable development, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and migration governance. Climate change-related migration is multicausal and complex, and influenced by various factors that determine the choice to move and the degree to which that decision is voluntary. Furthermore, the adverse effects of climate change increase the vulnerability of migrants. Migrants who are compelled to move have limited choices and often find themselves migrating in conditions that disregard their human dignity and integrity.³ Migration should serve as an important adaptation strategy to climate change and a means to build resilience, while reducing exposure and vulnerability to hazards. Throughout history, migration has been a common strategy for populations facing environmental shifts, and if managed properly, it can aid in addressing climate change. Effectively governed migration becomes a secure option and a means for people to adapt to environmental and climate change pressures.

14. The Committee held its thirty-eighth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 3 to 14 June 2024. The session consisted of 20 plenary meetings.⁴ The provisional agenda⁵ was adopted by the Committee at its 551st meeting, on 3 June 2024.

C. Membership and attendance

15. At the eleventh meeting of the States parties, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27 June 2023, seven members of the Committee were elected or re-elected for a new term to replace those whose terms were due to expire on 31 December 2023, in accordance with article 72 (1)–(5) of the Convention. A former member of the Committee was elected: Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka). Six members of the Committee were re-elected: Khaled Cheikhna Babacar (Mauritania), Mohammed Charef (Morocco), Edgar Corzo Sosa (Mexico), Sabrina Gahar (Algeria), Myriam Poussi (Burkina Faso) and Osman Can Ünver (Türkiye).

16. All members of the Committee attended its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions.

17. The list of the members of the Committee as at 24 July 2024, together with the duration of their terms of office, is contained in annex II to the present report.

D. Solemn declaration

18. In accordance with article 72 (5) (a) of the Convention, and rule 11 of the Committee's rules of procedure in written form, Mr. Kariyawasam, the newly elected member, submitted on 17 April 2024 a written declaration to the secretariat of the Committee, which was made public and posted on the Committee's web page. At the opening of the 551st meeting at the thirty-eighth session, on 3 June 2024, he also publicly repeated the solemn declaration orally.

³ A/77/189, para. 15.

⁴ For the minutes of the public meetings, see [CMW/C/SR.551–557](#) and [CMW/C/SR.570](#).

⁵ [CMW/C/38/1](#).

E. Election of officers

19. The Committee, during the 551st meeting, on 4 June 2024, elected Ms. Diallo as its Chair; Mr. Ceriani Cernadas, Ms. Dzumhur and Mr. Taghi-Zada as Vice-Chairs; and Mr. Babacar as Rapporteur, in accordance with article 75 (2) of the Convention and rules 13 and 14 of its rules of procedure.

F. Future meetings of the Committee

20. The Committee will hold its thirty-ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 2 to 13 December 2024.

G. Participation in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth meetings of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies

21. Mr. Corzo Sosa participated, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee, in the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, which was held in New York from 29 May to 2 June 2023. The discussions during the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Chairs focused on the follow-up to the conclusions of the thirty-fourth meeting of the Chairs on the working paper that OHCHR prepared at their request on the harmonization of working methods, including options and guiding questions for the development of an implementation plan for the conclusions thereof. The harmonization of working methods was unanimously agreed by the Chairs and has been strongly and repeatedly requested by the General Assembly since its landmark resolution 68/268. The generalization of the simplified reporting procedure, with the help of digital tools, will shorten the currently long gap between reviews, as it will assist States parties to prepare and submit more focused reports. The list of issues prior to reporting, transmitted to States parties prior to the submission of their reports, will guide the preparation and content of their periodic report, facilitate and strengthen States parties' capacity to fulfil their reporting obligation.

22. Ms. Diallo, the newly elected Chair of the Committee, attended the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, held in New York from 24 to 28 June 2024. The Chairs welcomed their meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during their thirty-sixth meeting and his support for the treaty bodies, particularly in relation to the human rights treaty body strengthening process, with a view to the adoption of the next biennial General Assembly resolution on the human rights treaty body system in December 2024 and to limitation of the impact of the liquidity crisis affecting the United Nations Secretariat to ensure the continued implementation of the international human rights obligations of States.

H. General comments and days of general discussion

23. The Committee, under the coordination of its Chair, Mr. Corzo Sosa, and with the support of its working group, continued to work on and enrich the draft of general comment No. 6 on the convergence of the Convention and the Global Compact for Migration. Accordingly, on 7 and 8 November 2023, the Committee held, in Dakar, in-person regional consultations for member States of the Economic Community of West African States and other stakeholders. The consultations were held in partnership with the PROMIS Project team of the OHCHR West Africa Regional Office, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and an NGO, the Centre de recherche et d'action sur les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels. The PROMIS Project is a joint initiative with UNODC that seeks to strengthen the capacities of West African States to develop a human rights-based response to the smuggling of migrants and to respond effectively to human rights violations related to irregular migration. Furthermore, in collaboration with the OHCHR Regional Office for South America, in Santiago, and the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America and the Dominican Republic, in Panama City, the Committee held online regional consultations on 14 and 15 November 2023, with the participation of States, civil society organizations and

national human rights institutions, with the objective of receiving inputs and comments on draft general comment No. 6.

24. The Committee considers the Global Compact for Migration as a unique opportunity to ensure a comprehensive human rights-based response, and urged States to ensure that laws, policies and practices were aimed at effectively tackling the root causes of increasing migration movements of people. The Committee also called for addressing the particular vulnerabilities of migrants in transit and destination countries, including women and children, in accordance with the human rights framework, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Committee remains concerned that the discourse on irregular migration is dominated by a security paradigm that seeks to address irregular migration, often through harsh border control measures, and that criminalizing irregular migrants and people for crossing and attempting to cross borders is disproportionate to migration governance and contributes to rising intolerance and xenophobia. Access to justice and access to due process, both human rights, stand out as concrete recommendations of concern to make the safeguarding of all human rights effective. There is a need to mitigate situations of vulnerability in migration, to ensure that the return of migrants is conducted in line with respect for human rights, and to strive for the detention of migrants only to be used as a last resort, while seeking non-custodial measures.

25. 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 have gradually been witnessing the negative impact of xenophobia on the rights of migrants and their families, as well as on societies in general. Through their review of periodic reports submitted by States parties to the respective Convention that their mandate is based on, as well as from the information received from all other key stakeholders, both Committees are extremely aware, and concerned, about the influence of xenophobia on policies and practices that leads in the opposite direction from what the international community committed itself to by adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all the treaties that are at the core of international human rights law. In this regressive scenario, 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 have increasingly been making recommendations to States parties to prevent and combat xenophobia and its effects. Nonetheless, evidence from every region of the globe calls for a dramatic strengthening of the efforts that each stakeholder could make to address this social and political pandemic which fuels discrimination, hate, social exclusion and inequality – that is, xenophobia.

26. The two Committees therefore undertook consultations and agreed to develop a joint general comment/general recommendation on the obligations of States parties regarding public policies for addressing and eradicating xenophobia and its impact on the rights of migrants and groups of persons affected by racial discrimination. The main goal of this initiative is to develop authoritative guidance for States parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and/or the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on comprehensive public policies for addressing xenophobia and its impact on the rights of all migrants, their families, and societies, to prevent and eradicate it in the short term and the long term.

27. As part of the process for the elaboration of their joint general comment/general recommendation, and in the context of the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on 4 December 2023 and during their respective 38th and 111th sessions, the two Committees held a successful public side event. The aim of the general comment/general recommendation is to establish a set of guidelines that form a holistic and interinstitutional public policy which, moreover, addresses all aspects necessary to combat and prevent xenophobia. This includes a wide range of issues – such as access to justice, education and employment; health and protection policies; policies at the local and community level; the prevention and repression of hate crimes; the role of communication media, technology, and social networks; and – in a cross-cutting and intersectional manner – policies against racism and racial discrimination; gender and sexual diversity; youth; childhood; and disability; among others. The two Committees have also

agreed on a timeline for the finalization and adoption of their general comment/general recommendation, by the end of 2024.

28. At the thirty-seventh session, the Chair of the Committee presented an advance draft of general comment No. 6 on the convergence of the Convention and the Global Compact for Migration. The Committee was, however, not able to adopt the document at its thirty-seventh session, as planned. It has therefore tasked its working group thereon with fine-tuning it during the intersessional period and making it ready for adoption during the Committee's thirty-eighth session.

29. At the thirty-eighth session, the Committee read the revised draft of its general comment No. 6 and adopted large parts of the document. The Committee then appointed a small group of experts to redraft the remaining contentious paragraphs to improve the language by the end of July 2024. The Committee decided to meet online by the end of August 2024 to finalize the draft general comment.

30. At the thirty-eighth session, Mr. Ceriani Cernadas presented the draft outline of the general comment/general recommendation being prepared together with 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 decided to undertake a series of regional consultations for the Americas, the Asia-Pacific region, Africa and Europe from September to November 2024, with the objective of receiving inputs and comments from States and stakeholders to inform, to enrich and to integrate regional contexts into the draft general comment.

I. Promotion of the Convention

31. 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.

32. On 17 May 2023, the secretariat of the Committee and the Human Rights Team of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) met online to discuss how to enhance their collaboration, with the objective of involving legislative bodies worldwide in the Committee's ratification campaign. The secretariat of the Committee informed IPU that the Committee had established a working group on the ratification campaign, which had come up with a ratification strategy. It had identified some target countries, starting with the signatories to the Convention, and then the Global Compact for Migration Champions that had ratified the Convention and those that had not. IPU advised that its next General Assembly would be held in October 2023, in Luanda, and that that would be a good opportunity for the Secretary-General of IPU to reach out to the Members of Parliaments to encourage them to envisage the possibility of ratifying the Convention.

33. On 21 September 2023, at the invitation of the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Philippines, Mr. Corzo Sosa, the Chair of the Committee took part in a regional ministerial round table in New York, on migration, the environment and climate change in the Asia-Pacific region. The Chair stated that in the Asia-Pacific region, climate change posed challenges related to displacement and forced migration, livelihoods, land availability, coping capacity, and impact of sea-level rise on maritime zones and boundaries. In 2021, East Asia and the Pacific region recorded 13.7 million new internal displacements, the highest number since 2016. South Asia saw nearly 5.3 million disaster displacements in 2021, although this was slightly below the average for the decade. There is an alarming projection of potentially 89 million internal climate migrants by 2050 in a worst-case scenario.

34. On 16 October 2023, the Chair presented the Committee's annual report to the Third Committee of the General Assembly. The report covers the period around its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, which were held from 19 to 30 September 2022 and from 27 March to 6 April 2023 respectively. He raised concern that while we celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the living conditions of people on the move were far away from the objectives pursued by the fathers of this visionary,

milestone commitment. He stressed that too many people (more than 40,000 women, men and children between 2014 and 2022) had been declared dead or missing en route, and that countless other disappearances were never reported, with their whereabouts unknown and their bodies never found. Yet, the human rights dimensions of migration remained widely neglected. Migration was usually discussed in terms of economic development or security and border control. Inflammatory and xenophobic rhetoric against migrants helped politicians win votes, and in times of crisis, the migrant made a convenient scapegoat to blame for social and economic difficulties. The Chair added that climate change was another major player that had entered the scene, opening an alarming front in human mobility, as it advanced to become the origin of many social conflicts and climate injustice, where those who did everything to avoid climate change were those who suffered the most from its consequences.

35. In the ensuing interactive dialogue, six delegations – representing Bangladesh, El Salvador, Malaysia and Mexico, and the European Union, and the Sovereign Order of Malta – took the floor. Delegates underlined that migrant workers continued to live in situations of vulnerability and faced multiple challenges in the exercise of their human rights and in their social protection. The European Union, speaking as an observer, voiced concern over the increased number of enforced disappearances in the context of migration, and asked what kind of cooperation between States and other stakeholders the Committee envisaged to tackle the issue of enforced disappearances. Mexico stressed the importance of social protection, access to health-care services and justice. It asked about strategies to achieve a rules-based focus to deal with the extreme vulnerabilities of migrant workers and their families. El Salvador shared its national measures to prevent irregular migration and to achieve sustainable migration. It enquired what further measures countries of origin, transit and destination could take to enhance the protection of the rights of migrant workers. Bangladesh stressed the need to decriminalize irregular migration and foster global solidarity to combat rising xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, particularly undocumented migrants. It recommended ethical regular recruitment of migrants, and enquired how OHCHR planned to engage with States yet to ratify the Convention. Malaysia emphasized that it endorsed global and regional initiatives that strove to eliminate forced labour and was determined to combat and eliminate that scourge in the country by 2030. The Sovereign Order of Malta emphasized that migrant workers were vital contributors to economic growth, and called for regularization of their social status, protection and access to essential services.

36. In his concluding remarks, the Chair emphasized that Committee members were committed to providing technical assistance to States parties engaged in immigration legislation reform to further their compliance with international human rights standards, including the provisions of the Convention. He addressed concerns regarding enforced disappearances and migration, noting that they were closely related, and called for systematic international cooperation and stronger national mechanisms to find disappeared persons. In the upcoming general comment No. 6, the Committee intended to analyse the convergence between the Convention and the Global Compact for Migration, and in the meantime it would provide authoritative guidance to States on the need to implement them in synergy. He stressed the need to practise empathy and apply solidarity regarding the migratory phenomenon. “Migrants are, first, human beings, before becoming migrants, and should be considered as such”, he added, suggesting regularizing their status as easily as possible.

37. On 17 October 2023, following the presentation of their reports to the Third Committee of the General Assembly, Mr. Corzo Sosa, Chair of the Committee, and Felipe González Morales, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, held a joint interview with UNTV to raise awareness about States’ obligations to protect the rights of migrants under their respective mandates. The Chair of the Committee took advantage of his presence in New York to hold bilateral meetings with the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nepal, of Costa Rica and of Panama as well as with the Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations. The objective of these meetings was to offer the technical assistance of the Committee, and to advocate for the ratification of the Convention.

38. On 27 and 28 October 2023, at the invitation of the Regional Observatory for Migration of the University of Ibn Zohr of Agadir, Morocco, Committee members Mr. Corzo

Sosa, Mr. Charef, Ms. Diallo and Mr. Oumaria attended, in Agadir, a meeting focusing on the heritage of migration. The objective of the meeting was to map the heritage, the safeguards, the history and the memories of migrants from, to and through Morocco. The participants in the meeting regretted the fact that there were barely two such museums on the continent: the House of Slaves on Gorée Island in Senegal, and the museum dedicated to Huguenot immigrants in South Africa. The House of Slaves in Gorée retraces the painful history of the triangular slave trade. The second museum is in the town of Stellenbosch and traces the immigration of French Protestants and their cultural influence in the Cape Province.

39. At the request of IPU, the Chair of the Committee, Mr. Corzo Sosa, and the secretariat, held, on 21 November 2023, jointly with the IPU Human Rights Team, an online panel discussion entitled “Overcoming challenges related to migration: leveraging the synergies between the Global Compact and the Migrant Workers Convention”. Salma Ataullahjan, a member of the Senate of Canada, spoke as a panellist. More than 60 Members of Parliament and Advisers to Parliaments, from Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Chad, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Guyana, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, Türkiye and Uganda, attended the meeting. The Chair of the Committee spoke about the importance of strengthening, in law and in practice, the convergence of the Global Compact for Migration and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and of the need to implement them in synergy. The Committee secretary shared lessons learned and jurisprudence of the Committee, through its concluding observations, on regular pathways for migration, immigration detention and alternatives to measures of detention, and the application of the principle of non-refoulement, among other things.

40. On 24 November 2023, at the invitation of the Dean of Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Mr. Corzo Sosa, Chair of the Committee, and Ms. Diallo, Vice-Chair, attended a round table focused on the European Union International Migration Law based on its Pact on Migration and Asylum. The aim of the round table was to discuss the added value of the Global Compact for Migration and the Convention, as interpreted by the Committee, for domestic and European Union migration law. The discussion was focused on three key issues related to irregular migration: access to basic services, decent work, and legal pathways.

41. On 7 December 2023, the Committee, in partnership with the OHCHR Capacity-building Programme, held a side event in Geneva, on addressing the impact of climate change on the human rights of migrants and promoting universal ratification of the Convention. The event was very successful, with Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives of the champion States of the Convention and the Global Compact, including those of Mexico, Morocco and the Philippines, as well as members of the United Nations Network on Migration and representatives of civil society organizations, taking part, among others. Panellists made strong recommendations with innovative ideas as to how to boost the campaign for ratification of the Convention. None of the 27 European Union member States has signed or ratified the Convention. Getting European Union States to ratify is important, not only because the European Union is an important migrant destination but also because ratification by European Union member States would send a strong message of support for this core human rights instrument.

42. Panellists also stressed that useful tools to advocate for ratification by European Union member States included the dozens and dozens of recommendations to ratify the Convention that all European Union member States had received during the universal periodic review. Universal periodic review recommendations are not legally enforceable, but as an indicator of the concerns and views of recommending States, they carry a kind of moral weight. Compilation of data in that regard shows how member States of the European Union have received a combined total of hundreds of recommendations to ratify the Convention during the universal periodic review, and it is worth noting that the European Union has urged all countries to cooperate effectively with the universal periodic review.

43. On 8 December 2023, at its thirty-seventh session, the Committee, and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, following a fruitful two-year collaboration with an increased exchange of expertise, knowledge and awareness-raising on the Convention and migration governance, formalized their working relationship through the signing of a memorandum of understanding. The Committee will use the memorandum of understanding as a legal basis

for disseminating and promoting the Convention and its general comments and concluding observations in academia, and will also launch an internship programme, which will benefit students at master's degree level by familiarizing them with the work of the treaty bodies.

44. On the margins of the thirty-seventh session of the Committee, Mr. Babacar represented the Chair on 6 December 2023, in Geneva, as a panellist and spoke at an event organized by ILO, on the right to freedom of association and collective negotiations, to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. From 14 to 16 July and then on 19 and 20 July 2023, in Nouakchott, he facilitated, as a panellist, two awareness-raising workshops for judges and police officers, held in conjunction with the commemoration of World Day against Trafficking in Persons. In September 2023, he spoke at an awareness-raising workshop for imams on human trafficking. In February 2024, he delivered a statement at a meeting of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls. On 15 April 2024, he participated in the launch of the National Referral Mechanism for victims of human trafficking and enforced disappearance.

45. From 5 to 8 June 2023, Mr. Ceriani Cernadas attended a workshop in Tunis on migration law and the protection of migrant children, organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) office in Tunisia, with the participation of national and international experts, key legal practitioners, academics and relevant partners. On 26 and 27 July 2023, he was invited to the OHCHR regional office in Panama, where he discussed a potential ratification of the Convention by Panama with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the migration bureau and other authorities, and delivered a presentation on the scope of the Committee's work to representatives of civil society organizations from different Latin American countries. On 31 August 2023, Mr. Ceriani Cernadas took part as a speaker in an online dialogue on the Organization of American States (OAS) Declaration on Migrant and Refugee Children in the Americas, organized by the Inter-American Dialogue. On 18 September 2023, he took part as a panellist in the "Digital border governance: a human rights-based approach" event, held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva and organized by OHCHR and Essex University with the support of the Permanent Missions of the Gambia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland. On 28 September 2023, in Buenos Aires, Mr. Ceriani Cernadas took part in the Inter-American Training Course on Migration Policies, organized by the IOM Regional Office for South America, where he described the role, the competences and the standards of the Committee and of other United Nations treaty bodies, to representatives of migration and related authorities from Latin American and Caribbean countries. On 19 October 2023, he delivered an online training course, organized by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) office in the Dominican Republic, on international standards for the protection of children in the context of migration, for migration and child protection authorities and civil society representatives. On 26 and 27 October 2023, he attended the "Reimagining migration and mobility for the future" workshop in Istanbul, Türkiye, organized by the IOM Department of Policy and Research, to support a global contribution to the Summit of the Future. On 1 December 2023, he participated in the expert consultation on substantive and procedural issues arising in the context of expulsion proceedings concerning refugees and asylum-seekers, organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in Geneva. On 13 and 14 December 2023, he participated online, as a speaker, in the meeting entitled "A Nigerian perspective on expanded regular pathways", organized by the IOM office in Nigeria. On 5 and 6 February 2024, he took part as a speaker in the Conference on Transit Migration, held in Heredia, Costa Rica, and organized by Migration for Development and Equality (MIDEQ) and the Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica.

46. On 26 October 2023, Ms. Gahar chaired and moderated a panel discussion, in Nice, France, on the plurality of migratory contexts, psychological and social care, and cultural practices in extreme situations, at the seventeenth International Congress of the International Association for Intercultural Research. She was elected on 14 July 2023 as an expert member of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child for a five-year term. She was also designated, in her capacity as a member of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as special rapporteur for children on the move during her period of office with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. On 12 February 2024, Ms. Gahar delivered

a lecture at the University of Setif, Algeria, on the quality of school life under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Also in Algeria, she spoke on 8 March 2024 as a panellist on women's rights, at the National Council for Human Rights, on the protection of migrant women workers and their children.

47. On 24 November 2023, Ms. Dzumhur took part, in Berlin, in a workshop organized by the Hertie School, entitled "Lost in care: disappearance of unaccompanied migrant minors from care". The discussion focused on the lack of systematic reporting of missing or disappeared unaccompanied migrant children in Europe and debated how international mechanisms could be more engaged.

48. On 20 and 21 September 2023, in Madrid, Mr. Charef delivered an introductory lecture at the International Forum on Security, Migration and Development. On 21 and 22 February 2024, he spoke as a panellist at a workshop on national mechanisms for the protection of migrants, at the Driss Benzekri Institute for Human Rights, in Rabat. From 26 February to 22 March 2024, he facilitated a seminar for 30 African officials, organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in Sanremo, Italy.

49. At the invitation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the context of the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Chair of the Committee, Mr. Corzo Sosa, and Committee member Ms. Poussi, attended on 11 and 12 December 2023 the high-level event and the round tables organized in conjunction with the commemoration. The panel discussions on 11 December focused on the universality and indivisibility of human rights and on bolstering the human rights ecosystem. Local governments, United Nations entities, national human rights institutions, regional mechanisms, business, civil society actors and others presented their pledges following the interactive exchanges during the "Voices" sessions. On 12 December, four high-level round tables took place, with a combination of keynote addresses by Heads of State or Government followed by panel discussions with experts and high-level dignitaries.

50. On 18 December 2023, International Migrants Day, the Committee issued a statement and invited States to address climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters as drivers of migration, ensuring that these did not impair the human rights of migrants and their families. States should also provide complementary protection and temporary stay arrangements for migrant workers displaced by climate change who could not return to their home countries, among other recommendations. The Committee's experts stressed that a groundbreaking agreement at the twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change had recognized the need to transition away from fossil fuels to minimize greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement. They reiterated that the environmental justice movement had progressively addressed the specific vulnerabilities of certain groups, including migrant workers and their families. They concluded by encouraging the treaty bodies' Committees to continue, in their future work, to monitor the effects of climate change and climate-related disasters on the rights holders protected by their respective treaties, and to provide guidance to States on how to meet their obligations under these instruments regarding mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

51. On 19 December 2023, marking International Migrants Day, the Committee, jointly with the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Alexandra Xanthaki, issued a statement and called upon States to redouble efforts to ensure that migrants and members of their families could fully exercise their human rights, including cultural rights, notably by combating their marginalization and minimizing all forms of discrimination against them. As highlighted by the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights in her 2023 report,⁶ States have to protect and promote the rights of migrants to their cultures, defined as sets of values, attitudes, perceptions and knowledge which guide individual and collective actions in each environment. Article 31 (1) and (2) of the Convention stipulates that States parties are to ensure respect for the cultural identity of migrant workers and members of their families and are not to prevent them from maintaining their cultural links with their State of origin. The

⁶ [A/HRC/52/35](#).

experts, therefore, invited States to take all legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the full enjoyment of cultural rights by the entire migrant population, in practice, in fact and in law, and without discrimination of any kind.

52. On 10 June 2024, the Chair and members of the Bureau held a technical meeting in Geneva with the human rights team of IPU and agreed to consider the development of an action plan of joint activities, with the aim of building the capacities of parliamentarians on migration issues.

53. On 10 June 2024, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants,⁷ Gehad Madi, briefed the Committee online about his forthcoming report to the Human Rights Council entitled “Revisiting migrants’ contributions with a rights-based approach: a discussion on facilitating and hindering factors”.

J. Adoption of the report

54. The present annual report to the General Assembly was adopted by the Committee during its thirty-eighth session, and covers the period from 22 May 2023 to the thirty-eighth session, as well as the intersessional period ending on 24 July 2024.

III. Methods of work

55. During its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the Committee, in line with its long-term programme of work, continued its cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, offices, entities and other partners.

56. At the invitation of the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Ana Peláez Narváez, Mr. Corzo Sosa attended the informal meeting of Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, which took place in Madrid from 21 to 23 February 2024. The informal meeting discussed, among other things, the simplification and harmonization of the working methods of the treaty bodies, as the second of the main pillars of reform (the three being the eight-year predictable schedule of reviews, the harmonization of working methods, and digital uplift), which lies almost exclusively within the competence and responsibilities of the treaty bodies. In 2023, the Chairs decided to establish a coordination mechanism for the harmonization of working methods and substantive coordination on common and intersectional issues and to prepare concrete proposals for the Chairs for their conclusive action on these issues, while respecting the specificities of each Committee (Chairs’ conclusions of June 2023⁸).

57. On 8 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session and pursuant to General Assembly 68/268 of 9 April 2024 on strengthening the treaty bodies’ functioning, including the effectiveness of its working methods, the Committee adopted its revised guidelines on the harmonization of its working methods, presented by Ms. Poussi, coordinator of the Committee’s Working Group on Working Methods.

IV. Cooperation with bodies concerned

58. The Committee values its collaboration with specialized agencies of the United Nations system and has decided to institutionalize its working relationship with ILO, through the adoption of a road map. On 6 December 2023, during the Committee’s thirty-seventh session, Mr. Babacar, the Committee’s focal point for its engagement with ILO, presented a draft document which was discussed, amended and adopted. The document

⁷ Further information is available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-migrants>.

⁸ See <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2Fannualmeeting%2F35meeting%2F2023-06-19-Working-paper-implementation-treaty-body-Chairs-conclusions.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>.

was then submitted to the ILO Labour Migration Branch for its consideration, inputs and clearance, prior to its final adoption.

59. On 8 December 2023, during its thirty-seventh session, the Committee adopted a road map of collaboration with the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, presented by Mr. Oumaria, the Committee's focal point for its engagement with the Network. The document was then submitted to the executive secretariat of the Network for its consideration, inputs and clearance, prior to its final adoption. The Committee and the Network will jointly advocate for the ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, disseminate and increase knowledge of the Committee's general comments, and monitor, document and exchange information on the statistics and data concerning violations of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families, among other things.

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

60. The Committee noted that, as at 24 July 2024 – the date of submission of the present report – two overdue combined initial and periodic reports and four overdue periodic 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

61. As part of its simplified reporting procedure and in accordance with rule 33 (2) of its rules of procedure,⁹ the Committee, as decided during the thirty-third session, at its meeting of 5 October 2021, considered at its thirty-seventh session lists of issues prior to reporting for the Gambia and Mexico, in relation, respectively, to their initial and fourth periodic reports, as well as the list of issues for Benin, in relation to its initial report. Also, at its thirty-fourth session, and in view of the 2020 review, the Committee decided to make the simplified reporting procedure the default procedure and the traditional reporting procedure the exception. All States parties to the Convention were informed accordingly in February 2023; they may still opt for the traditional reporting procedure. The Committee also adopted, at its thirty-eighth session, the list of issues prior to reporting for Ghana in relation to its second periodic report under the simplified reporting procedure, as well as the lists of issues in relation to the combined second to fourth periodic reports of Egypt and the second periodic report of Honduras under the traditional procedure.

<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>
Benin	Initial report	CMW/C/BEN/Q/1
Egypt	Second to fourth periodic reports	CMW/C/EGY/Q/2-4
Gambia	Initial report (1 January 2020)	CMW/C/GMB/QPR/1
Ghana	Second periodic report (5 September 2019)	CMW/C/GHA/QPR/2
Honduras	Second periodic report	CMW/C/HND/Q/2
Mexico	Fourth periodic report (1 October 2022)	CMW/C/MEX/QPR/4

⁹ [CMW/C/2](#).

B. Adoption of concluding observations and follow-up letters

62. At its thirty-seventh session, the Committee considered the initial report of Sao Tome and Principe and the second periodic reports of Kyrgyzstan and Uruguay in relation to the implementation of the Convention, and adopted concluding observations with respect to those States parties, in accordance with article 74 of the Convention.¹⁰

63. The Committee also assessed the follow-up reports concerning the priority recommendations in relation to the concluding observations on the second periodic report of Chile and adopted a follow-up letter thereon for the State party.

64. At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee considered the initial report of the Congo, the second periodic report of Türkiye and the fourth periodic report of Senegal with respect to the implementation of the Convention and adopted concluding observations with respect to those States parties, in accordance with article 74 of the Convention.¹¹

65. The concluding observations adopted by the Committee at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions as well as all documents issued in connection with sessions of the Committee can be found on the web page of the Committee.¹² The webcast of the Committee's public meetings can be accessed at <http://webtv.un.org/>.

¹⁰ [CMW/C/STP/CO/1](#), [CMW/C/KGZ/CO/2](#) and [CMW/C/URY/CO/2](#).

¹¹ [CMW/C/COG/CO/1](#), [CMW/C/TUR/CO/2](#) and [CMW/C/SEN/CO/4](#).

¹² 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 24 July 2024**

<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 2001 ^{a, h}
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 October 2011	25 October 2016

^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 24 July 2024

<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

Chair: Fatimata **Diallo**

Vice-Chairs: Pablo **Ceriani Cernadas**
Jasminka **Dzumhur**
Azad **Taghi-Zada**

Rapporteur: 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 24 July 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>
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	-
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	-	-	-
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)

<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>
	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	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
Congo	Initial	1 July 2018	Intersessional period (2020): 1 March 2022	27 March 2024	Thirty-eighth (2024)
	Second	2 July 2029	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
Egypt ^b	Initial	1 July 2004	-	6 April 2006	Sixth (2007)
	Second	1 July 2009	Twenty-sixth (2017): 1 May 2018	-	-
	Combined second to fourth	1 July 2009	-	15 January 2024	-
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)

<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>
	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	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
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	-	-
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)

<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>
	Second	1 May 2021	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
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	-	-
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	-	-
Nigeria	Initial	1 November 2010	Twenty-third (2015): 15 January 2017	-	Twenty-sixth (2017), in the absence of a report and of a delegation

<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 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	-
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	-	-	-
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)

<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>
	Second	9 September 2020	Thirty-sixth (2023): 29 December 2023	31 January 2024	-
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	-
Timor-Leste	Initial	1 May 2005	Twentieth (2014): 1 April 2015	1 September 2015	Twenty-third (2015)
	Second	9 September 2020	-	-	-
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	-	-	-

^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.