



United Nations

Report of the Committee against Torture

**Eightieth session
(8–26 July 2024)**

**Eighty-first session
(28 October–22 November 2024)**

**Eighty-second session
(7 April–2 May 2025)**

General Assembly

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures.
Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Summary

The present annual report covers the period from 11 May 2024 to 2 May 2025, during which the Committee held its eightieth, eighty-first and eighty-second sessions.

As at 2 May 2025, there were 175 States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

During the period under review, the Committee considered, and adopted concluding observations on, 16 reports submitted under article 19 of the Convention (see chap. III). At its eightieth session, it considered the reports of Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, the Republic of Korea and Türkiye. At its eighty-first session, it considered the reports of Cameroon, Jordan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Namibia and Thailand. At its eighty-second session, it considered the reports of Armenia, France, Mauritius, Monaco, Turkmenistan and Ukraine.

The Committee deeply regrets the fact that some States Parties do not comply with their reporting obligations under article 19 of the Convention. At the time of reporting, there were 26 States Parties with overdue initial reports and 44 States Parties with overdue periodic reports (see chap. II).

The Committee's procedure for following up on concluding observations continued to develop during the reporting period (see chap. IV). The Committee expresses its appreciation to those States Parties that have provided timely and thorough information to the Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations.

The Committee's procedure under article 20 continued during the reporting period (see chap. V).

Under article 22 of the Convention, during the reporting period, the Committee adopted 28 decisions on the merits, declared 7 communications inadmissible and discontinued the consideration of 43 communications (see chap. VI). A total of 1,260 complaints concerning 45 States Parties have been registered since the entry into force of the Convention, including 49 since the writing of the previous report.

The Committee's workload under article 22 remains significant, with some cases remaining in the backlog of the Committee. As at 2 May 2025, 135 complaints were pending consideration (see chap. VI).

The Committee again notes that some States Parties have failed to implement the decisions adopted on complaints. The Committee has continued to seek to ensure implementation of its decisions through its Rapporteur for follow-up on decisions adopted under article 22 (see chap. VI).

The Committee continued to pay particular attention to reprisals (see chap. I).

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I. Organizational and other matters

A. States Parties to the Convention

- As at 2 May 2025, the closing date of the eighty-second session of the Committee against Torture, there were 175 States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹
- Since the adoption of the Committee's previous annual report (A/79/44), Dominica acceded to the Convention, on 5 December 2024. The Committee calls upon all States that have not ratified the Convention to do so and calls upon those that are already parties to accept all the procedures of the Convention in order to enable the Committee to fulfil all aspects of its mandate.
- All information on the status of the Convention, including declarations under articles 20, 21 and 22 and reservations and objections made by States Parties with respect to the Convention, can be found at <http://treaties.un.org>.

B. Sessions and agendas of the Committee

- The Committee has held three sessions since the adoption of its previous annual report. The eightieth session (2109th to 2135th meetings) was held from 8 to 26 July 2024, the eighty-first session (2136th to 2172nd meetings) from 28 October to 22 November 2024 and the eighty-second session (2173rd to 2206th meetings) from 7 April to 2 May 2025. Sessions were held at the United Nations Office at Geneva.
- At its 2109th meeting, held on 8 July 2024, the Committee adopted the items listed in the provisional agenda submitted by the Secretary-General (CAT/C/80/1/Rev.1) as the agenda of its eightieth session.
- At its 2136th meeting, held on 28 October 2024, the Committee adopted the items listed in the provisional agenda submitted by the Secretary-General (CAT/C/81/1) as the agenda of its eighty-first session.
- At its 2173rd meeting, held on 7 April 2025, the Committee adopted the items listed in the provisional agenda submitted by the Secretary-General (CAT/C/82/1) as the agenda of its eighty-second session.
- An account of the deliberations and decisions of the Committee at those three sessions is contained in the relevant summary records (CAT/C/SR.2109–CAT/C/SR.2206). During the reporting period, the Division of Conference Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva was able to produce summary records of only the State Party reviews, the joint meetings with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the opening and closure of the sessions due to a lack of budget and resources. As a result, no summary records were produced for other key public and closed meetings.

C. Membership, officers and mandates

- The list of members, officers and mandates for the period under review is contained in the annex to the present report.

¹ See <http://treaties.un.org>.

D. Oral report of the Chair to the General Assembly

10. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 77/209 of 15 December 2022, the Chair of the Committee presented the Committee's report (A/79/44) to the Assembly at its seventy-ninth session and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly.²

E. Activities of the Committee in connection with the Optional Protocol to the Convention

11. As at 2 May 2025, there were 94 States Parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.³ As required by the Optional Protocol, on 11 November 2024, a joint meeting was held between the members of the Committee and the members of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. The meeting was focused on strengthening collaboration between the two bodies and addressing challenges related to the implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto. On 14 April 2025, the Chair of the Subcommittee presented the eighteenth annual report of the Subcommittee (CAT/C/82/2) to the Committee, in accordance with article 16 (3) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

F. Joint statement on the occasion of the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

12. The Committee adopted a joint statement with the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture to mark the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, which is commemorated on 26 June. In the joint statement, human rights experts from the four United Nations anti-torture mechanisms called for accountability for crimes of torture and justice for torture victims.⁴

G. Fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention

13. In 2024, the United Nations anti-torture mechanisms and their respective secretariats, led by the Committee against Torture and its secretariat, launched a public campaign to mark the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, highlighting the achievements made since the adoption of the Convention and opening a space for discussions on the current state of the anti-torture movement, with special reference to emerging issues. A dedicated web page featuring information about all activities related to the campaign and other relevant content was created and updated throughout the year to ensure easy access to details about all organized activities, resources and additional materials, such as stories from torture survivors.⁵ On 24 July 2024, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to all States Parties to the Convention about the planned anniversary activities, encouraging them to undertake their own initiatives and share information with the Committee on events held and activities carried out at the national level. In this regard, the Permanent Missions of Brazil and Uzbekistan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva submitted information to the Committee on the commemorative activities that those two States Parties had each undertaken. In addition, Committee member Bakhtiyor Tuzmukhamedov informed the Committee about the activities carried out in his country to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention.⁶

² See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k18/k180ysqfd5>.

³ See <http://treaties.un.org>.

⁴ Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2024/06/accountability-and-justice-torture-victims-central-commemorations>.

⁵ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cat/40th-anniversary-convention-against-torture>.

⁶ Further information about these commemorative activities will be made available on the dedicated web page.

14. On 14 November 2024, the Committee, jointly with the other United Nations anti-torture mechanisms, held a high-level event in Geneva to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention. Opening remarks were delivered by the Chair of the Committee, followed by keynote speeches by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Claudia Fuentes Julio. Additional statements were made by the Chair of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture; the Special Rapporteur on torture; and a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, Ambika Satkunanathan. The second segment of the event was a panel discussion at which the training guide on reporting under the Convention, developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), was launched. It was moderated by the coordinator of the OHCHR treaty body capacity-building programme. The panellists were the Permanent Representative of The Bahamas to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Patricia Ann Hermanns; the Head of the Secretariat of the Convention against Torture Initiative, Gayethri Pillay; the Secretary General of the World Organisation against Torture, Gerald Staberock; and Committee member Ana Racu. The final segment was the live recording of a podcast on good practices regarding prosecution to ensure accountability, including through the use of universal jurisdiction. It was moderated by the head of the Editorial Unit, Communications Section of the Engagement and Partnerships Service, OHCHR. The speakers were the Special Rapporteur on torture; the Senior Legal Counsel of Civitas Maxima, Kristina Hon; and the Head of Survivors Speak OUT, Kolbassia Haoussou.

H. Participation of non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and national preventive mechanisms

15. The Committee has long recognized the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and has an established practice consisting in meeting with them in private before the consideration of each State Party report submitted under article 19 of the Convention. The Committee expresses its appreciation to those organizations for their participation in the meetings and is particularly appreciative of the attendance of national NGOs, which provide immediate and direct information both orally and in writing. The Committee conveys special thanks to the World Organisation against Torture for its outstanding role in coordinating, since the Committee's fifty-second session, the input submitted by NGOs relating to the work of the Committee.

16. Similarly, the Committee expresses its appreciation for the work of national human rights institutions and national preventive mechanisms established by States Parties as provided for under the Optional Protocol. Since the fifty-fifth session, those institutions and mechanisms have had the possibility of meeting in closed plenary with the Committee. The Committee expresses its appreciation for the oral and written information that it receives from those bodies and looks forward to continuing to benefit from that information, which has enhanced its understanding of the issues before it. Specifically, at the eightieth session, the Committee met with the institutions and/or mechanisms of Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, the Republic of Korea and Türkiye; at the eighty-first session, it met with the institutions and/or mechanisms of Cameroon, Jordan, Mongolia, Namibia and Thailand; and, at the eighty-second session, it met with the institutions and/or mechanisms of Armenia and France.

17. The cessation of hybrid meetings from January 2024 continued to have a negative impact on the work of the Committee and on the ability of civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, national preventive mechanisms, United Nations entities and other stakeholders to participate in the work of the Committee. Due to the constraints imposed, the programmes of work for the Committee's sessions included only in-person meetings. The Committee requests that all multilingual hybrid meetings be maintained as a feature of an adequately resourced session and calls upon States Parties to support this request.

I. Rapporteur on reprisals

18. During the period covered by the present report, Ms. Racu continued to serve as the rapporteur on reprisals under articles 19, 20 and 22 (see [CAT/C/55/2](#)). Information on action taken by the rapporteur during the reporting period is available from a dedicated web page.⁷ During the reporting period, the Committee continued to adopt the precautionary measures necessary to protect anyone cooperating with it, especially in the context of State Party reviews undertaken under article 19, from reprisals or any other acts of intimidation, in accordance with its usual practice. The response of the Committee to allegations of that kind was the result of a diligent assessment of and deliberations on the specific circumstances of each case, in line with its guidelines on the receipt and handling of allegations of reprisals.

J. Treaty body strengthening process

19. During the period under review, the Committee continued to contribute to the ongoing efforts to strengthen the treaty body system. In this regard, the Committee submitted to the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies its views on the proposal to establish an inter-committee coordination mechanism on the harmonization of working methods and substantive coordination ([A/78/354](#), paras. 11, 14, 41, 51, 73 and 74). The Committee notes that the strengthening process has reached a pivotal stage with the adoption by the General Assembly of the biennial resolution on the human rights treaty body system in December 2024 (resolution 79/165). The Committee observes that, although the General Assembly invited the treaty bodies and OHCHR to continue to work to increase coordination and predictability in the reporting process with the aim of achieving a regularized schedule for reporting by States Parties and invited the treaty bodies to increase their efforts to further the use of digital technologies, it did not endorse certain detailed proposals made by the Chairs, and the allocation of the corresponding resources to implement them, such as the proposal for an eight-year predictable schedule of reviews (see [A/79/292](#)).

K. Participation of Committee members in other meetings

20. During the period under consideration, Committee members participated in several events, as follows:

(a) Abderrazak Rouwane participated in an event organized by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, during its seventy-ninth ordinary session, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, held on 15 May 2024;

(b) Claude Heller participated in a webinar to strengthen the collaboration of civil society organizations with the Committee, organized by the OHCHR treaty body capacity-building programme and the World Organisation against Torture, held on 27 May 2024;

(c) Liu Huawei delivered a statement on the implementation of the Convention at the China-Central Asia Human Rights Development Forum, held on 28 and 29 May 2024 in Astana;

(d) Jorge Contesse participated remotely, on behalf of the Committee, in meetings of the Platform of Independent Experts on Refugee Rights held on 4 September 2024, 19 December 2024 and 31 January 2025, while Erdogan Iscan participated remotely in the Platform's meeting held on 11 June 2024;

(e) Todd Buchwald participated in a retreat on the individual complaints procedures of the treaty bodies, organized by the Geneva Human Rights Platform, the Paris Human Rights Center and OHCHR, with the support of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, held on 18 June 2024 in Geneva;

⁷ See <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CAT/Pages/ReprisalLetters.aspx>.

(f) Mr. Rouwane participated in a round table organized by the national preventive mechanism of Tunisia, OHCHR, with the support of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and the Alliance against Torture, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention and the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, held on 25 June 2024 in Tunis;

(g) Mr. Heller participated in the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, held from 24 to 28 June 2024 in New York;

(h) Mr. Rouwane participated remotely in the second regional conference of national preventive mechanisms in Africa, organized by the South African Human Rights Commission, in partnership with the National Human Rights Council of Morocco, held on 26 and 27 June 2024 in Cape Town, South Africa;

(i) Mr. Heller participated remotely in a conference on the Convention, organized by the Círculo de Estudios de Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, held on 5 August 2024 in Chile;

(j) Peter Vedel Kessing participated in a webinar on the Convention organized by the OHCHR treaty body capacity-building programme for national human rights institutions, held on 3 September 2024;

(k) Mr. Rouwane participated in a seminar organized by the public prosecutor's office of Morocco to launch a one-year programme on the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol), as revised, for judges, prosecutors, police officers and prison personnel, which took place on 7 October 2024 in Rabat;

(l) Maeda Naoko participated in a panel discussion on the implementation of the Convention, organized by the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan), an Indonesian public institution working on women's rights and a member of the task force on the prevention of torture in Indonesia, in the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ratification by Indonesia of the Convention, held on 16 October 2024;

(m) Mr. Kessing participated in a webinar on the treaty body inquiry procedures for civil society organizations, held on 21 October 2024;

(n) Ms. Racu participated in the Beijing+30 Regional Review Meeting, organized by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia to assess the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the ECE region, held on 21 and 22 October 2024 in Geneva;

(o) Ms. Racu participated remotely in a round-table discussion on intersex issues and the right to be free from torture and ill-treatment, with a focus on unnecessary and irreversible surgical and other medical treatments, organized by Organisation Intersex International Europe, held on 24 October in London;

(p) Mr. Heller delivered an opening statement at the annual forum of the Convention against Torture Initiative, held on 19 November 2024;

(q) Mr. Buchwald delivered an online presentation for and took part in discussions with a delegation from the United Republic of Tanzania that was visiting Geneva as part of a study visit organized by the Convention against Torture Initiative, on 29 November 2024. He introduced the reporting procedure and explained its benefits;

(r) Mr. Buchwald participated in consultations organized by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief in preparation for her report to the Human Rights Council regarding the intersection between the right to freedom of religion or belief and the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, on 4 December 2024. The Special Rapporteur's report was subsequently issued as document [A/HRC/58/49](#);

(s) Mr. Rouwane delivered an opening statement at a conference organized by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the

adoption of the Convention, on 10 December 2024. The conference was moderated by Mr. Tuzmukhamedov;

(t) Mr. Kessing made a presentation on the Convention and the work of the Committee at the annual Fundamental Rights Network meeting, Directorate-General for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood, European Commission, in Brussels on 11 December 2024;

(u) Mr. Heller participated in a webinar in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Convention organized by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, on 13 December 2024;

(v) Mr. Buchwald, Mr. Liu and Mr. Tuzmukhamedov participated in a virtual meeting organized by the OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Rights Liberties Protection Department of the Ministry of Justice of Thailand, held on 12 February 2025. The meeting was aimed at supporting the State Party in its efforts to implement the recommendations included in the Committee's concluding observations on the second periodic report of Thailand ([CAT/C/THA/CO/2](#)), adopted at its eighty-first session;

(w) Ms. Maeda served as a judge in the final round of the Japan National Rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, on 16 February 2025.

II. Submission of reports by States Parties under article 19 of the Convention

21. Between 11 May 2024 and 2 May 2025, 11 reports from States Parties under article 19 of the Convention were submitted to the Secretary-General. Initial reports were submitted by Angola, the Central African Republic and Oman. Second periodic reports were submitted by Belize and the Niger. Third periodic reports were submitted by Burkina Faso, Japan and Saudi Arabia. A sixth periodic report was submitted by China, including the periodic reports of Hong Kong, China, and Macao, China. A seventh periodic report was submitted by Germany. An eighth periodic report was submitted by Paraguay.

22. As at 2 May 2025, the Committee had received a total of 536 reports and had issued 497 concluding observations; there were 26 States Parties with overdue initial reports and 44 States Parties with overdue periodic reports.

23. At its eighty-second session, the Committee adopted lists of issues in relation to the second periodic report of Pakistan ([CAT/C/PAK/Q/2](#)) and the fourth periodic report of Tajikistan ([CAT/C/TJK/Q/4](#)).

24. The Committee welcomes the fact that a high number of States Parties have accepted the simplified reporting procedure, which consists of the preparation and adoption of a list of issues to be transmitted to States Parties prior to the submission of a State Party's periodic report (known as the list of issues prior to reporting). The procedure is aimed at assisting States Parties to fulfil their reporting obligations, as it strengthens the cooperation between the Committee and States Parties ([A/66/44](#), paras. 28–35). While the Committee understands that, since 2007, the adoption of lists of issues prior to reporting has facilitated the States Parties' reporting obligations, it nonetheless wishes to emphasize that the procedure of drafting lists of issues prior to reporting has increased its workload substantially, as their preparation requires more work than the lists of issues following the submission of a State Party's report. That is particularly significant in a Committee with such a small membership.

25. At its eighty-first session, the Committee adopted lists of issues prior to reporting with regard to States Parties that had accepted the invitation to submit their next report, due in 2025 or 2026, under the procedure: Kyrgyzstan ([CAT/C/KGZ/QPR/4](#)), Lithuania ([CAT/C/LTU/QPR/5](#)), Serbia ([CAT/C/SRB/QPR/4](#)) and Sweden ([CAT/C/SWE/QPR/9](#)). It also adopted a list of issues prior to reporting with regard to San Marino ([CAT/C/SMR/QPR/1](#)), in the light of the State Party's acceptance of the simplified reporting procedure on 3 May 2024. At its eighty-second session, the Committee adopted lists of issues prior to reporting with regard to Botswana ([CAT/C/BWA/QPR/2](#)), Iceland ([CAT/C/ISL/QPR/5](#)), Iraq ([CAT/C/IRQ/QPR/3](#)), Kenya ([CAT/C/KEN/QPR/4](#)), Montenegro

(CAT/C/MNE/QPR/4), the State of Palestine (CAT/C/PSE/QPR/2) and Uruguay (CAT/C/URY/QPR/5). It also adopted a list of issues prior to reporting for Antigua and Barbuda (CAT/C/ATG/QPR/2), in the light of the State Party's acceptance of the simplified reporting procedure on 13 June 2024. All of the adopted lists of issues prior to reporting were transmitted to the respective States Parties.

26. In the Committee's view, the fact that only six of the 175 States Parties that are at the periodic reporting stage have expressly declined to report under the simplified reporting procedure indicates the success of the procedure. Of the other 169 States Parties, 112 have expressly accepted to report under it and the remaining 57 have not yet answered or have not yet been invited to report under it. In addition, the fact that other treaty bodies have also adopted that procedure indicates its clear added value for the reporting system. Since 2016, a number of States with long-overdue initial reports have been offered the simplified reporting procedure.

27. Updated information relating to the procedure is available from a dedicated web page.⁸

III. Consideration of reports submitted by States Parties under article 19 of the Convention

28. At its eightieth, eighty-first and eighty-second sessions, the Committee considered reports submitted by 16 States Parties under article 19 of the Convention.

29. The reports considered by the Committee at its eightieth session and the concluding observations thereon are available from the Official Document System of the United Nations under the symbols indicated below:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Country rapporteurs</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Concluding observations</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	Abderrazak Rouwane Todd Buchwald	Initial report (CAT/C/CIV/1)	CAT/C/CIV/CO/1
Ecuador	Jorge Contesse Erdogan Iscan	Eighth periodic report (CAT/C/ECU/8)	CAT/C/ECU/CO/8
Republic of Korea	Ana Racu Peter Vedel Kessing	Sixth periodic report (CAT/C/KOR/6)	CAT/C/KOR/CO/6
Türkiye	Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov Maeda Naoko	Fifth periodic report (CAT/C/TUR/5)	CAT/C/TUR/CO/5

30. The reports considered by the Committee at its eighty-first session and the concluding observations thereon are available from the Official Document System of the United Nations under the symbols indicated below:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Country rapporteurs</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Concluding observations</i>
Cameroon	Ana Racu Jorge Contesse	Sixth periodic report (CAT/C/CMR/6)	CAT/C/CMR/CO/6
Jordan	Claude Heller Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov	Fourth periodic report (CAT/C/JOR/4)	CAT/C/JOR/CO/4
Kuwait	Abderrazak Rouwane Peter Vedel Kessing	Fourth periodic report (CAT/C/KWT/4)	CAT/C/KWT/CO/4

⁸ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cat/reporting-guidelines>.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Country rapporteurs</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Concluding observations</i>
Mongolia	Naoko Maeda Liu Huawen	Third periodic report (CAT/C/MNG/3)	CAT/C/MNG/CO/3
Namibia	Erdogan Iscan Jorge Contesse	Third periodic report (CAT/C/NAM/3)	CAT/C/NAM/CO/3
Thailand	Liu Huawen Todd Buchwald	Second periodic report (CAT/C/THA/2)	CAT/C/THA/CO/2

31. The reports considered by the Committee at its eighty-second session and the concluding observations thereon are available from the Official Document System of the United Nations under the symbols indicated below:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Country rapporteurs</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Concluding observations</i>
Armenia	Peter Vedel Kessing Ana Racu	Fifth periodic report (CAT/C/ARM/5)	CAT/C/ARM/CO/5
France	Jorge Contesse Abderrazak Rouwane	Eighth periodic report (CAT/C/FRA/8)	CAT/C/FRA/CO/8
Mauritius	Maeda Naoko Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov	Fifth periodic report (CAT/C/MUS/5)	CAT/C/MUS/CO/5
Monaco	Abderrazak Rouwane Erdogan Iscan	Seventh periodic report (CAT/C/MCO/7)	CAT/C/MCO/CO/7
Turkmenistan	Todd Buchwald Liu Huawen	Third periodic report (CAT/C/TKM/3)	CAT/C/TKM/CO/3
Ukraine	Claude Heller Peter Vedel Kessing	Seventh periodic report (CAT/C/UKR/7)	CAT/C/UKR/CO/7

32. As at 2 May 2025, 47 initial/periodic reports of States Parties were awaiting consideration. The Committee's backlog in reviewing States Parties' initial and periodic reports was further exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and its impact continues to affect the Committee's work. With its current resources, the Committee can carry out 16 country reviews per year.

IV. Follow-up to concluding observations on States Parties' reports

33. During the period covered by the present report, Mr. Tuzmukhamedov continued to serve as the Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations.⁹ From May 2003 to the end of the period under review, the Committee reviewed 344 reports from States Parties for which it had identified follow-up recommendations. As at 2 May 2025, 229 follow-up reports had been received by the Committee, for an overall response rate of 66.6 per cent. The status of the follow-up is compiled in a chart maintained on the web page of the Committee.¹⁰ Additional information, including submissions from States Parties, communications sent by the Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations, State Party responses and reports

⁹ See the guidelines for follow-up to concluding observations, adopted by the Committee at its fifty-fifth session ([CAT/C/55/3](#)).

¹⁰ Available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/FollowUp.aspx?Treaty=CAT&Lang=en. An overview of the follow-up procedure since 2003 can be found on the same web page.

from national human rights institutions, NGOs and other civil society actors, is posted on that web page.

34. As at 2 May 2025, the following States had not yet supplied follow-up information that had fallen due:¹¹ Bangladesh (sixty-seventh), Burundi (seventy-eighth), Cabo Verde (fifty-ninth), Chad (seventy-fifth), Congo (fifty-fourth), Djibouti (forty-seventh), Ethiopia (seventy-sixth), Guinea (fifty-second), Holy See (fifty-second), Kiribati (seventy-eighth), Madagascar (forty-seventh), Malawi (seventy-fifth), Mozambique (fifty-first), Nicaragua (seventy-fourth), Romania (seventy-seventh), Rwanda (sixty-second), Seychelles (sixty-fourth), Sierra Leone (fifty-second), Spain (seventy-seventh), Sri Lanka (fifty-ninth), Syrian Arab Republic (forty-eighth), Uganda (seventy-fifth) and United Arab Emirates (seventy-fourth).

35. Under the procedure, the Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations sends reminders, requesting the outstanding information, to each State Party for which follow-up information was due but had not yet been submitted.¹² During the period under review, such reminders were sent in a letter dated 21 October 2024 to Djibouti (second reminder) and in letters dated 29 April 2025 to Burundi, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Romania and Spain. A request for a meeting was sent on 18 October 2024 to the Syrian Arab Republic.

36. Between 11 May 2024 and 2 May 2025, follow-up reports were received from the following States Parties, in order of receipt: Slovakia (CAT/C/SVK/FCO/4, 10 May 2024), Colombia (CAT/C/COL/FCO/6, 12 May 2024), Australia (CAT/C/AUS/FCO/6, 13 May 2024), Kazakhstan (CAT/C/KAZ/FCO/4, 13 May 2024), El Salvador (CAT/C/SLV/FCO/3/Add.1, 10 June 2024), Switzerland (CAT/C/CHE/FCO/8, 25 July 2024), New Zealand, (CAT/C/NZL/FCO/7, 8 August 2024), Brazil (CAT/C/BRA/FCO/2, 14 August 2024), Luxembourg (CAT/C/LUX/FCO/8, 1 October 2024), Somalia (CAT/C/SOM/FCO/1, 19 October 2024), Egypt (CAT/C/EGY/FCO/5, 24 October 2024), Costa Rica (CAT/C/CRI/FCO/3, 22 November 2024), Denmark (CAT/C/DNK/FCO/8, 22 November 2024) and Slovenia (CAT/C/SVN/FCO/4, 22 November 2024). In addition, Türkiye submitted comments on the concluding observations on the State Party's fifth periodic report (CAT/C/TUR/FCO/5, 31 July 2024).

37. The Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations expressed appreciation for the information provided by those States Parties regarding measures taken to implement their obligations under the Convention. He assessed the responses received as to whether all the issues identified by the Committee for follow-up had been addressed by the State Party and whether the information provided responded to the Committee's concerns and recommendations. The Rapporteur communicated with States Parties under the follow-up procedure once their report had been received and assessed. Such communications reflected the analysis carried out by the Rapporteur and specified the pending issues. During the period under review, such communications were sent in letters to El Salvador (23 May 2024), the State of Palestine (5 September 2024), Kazakhstan (10 October 2024), Colombia (3 December 2024), Australia (10 December 2024), Slovakia (3 January 2025), Switzerland (3 January 2025), New Zealand (14 January 2025), Brazil (24 January 2025), Somalia, (12 March 2025), Costa Rica (19 March 2025), Denmark (1 April 2025), Slovenia (1 April 2025) and Luxembourg (15 April 2025).

38. The Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations expressed appreciation for the information submitted by national human rights institutions, human rights NGOs and civil society groups under the follow-up procedure. As at 2 May 2025, the Committee had received follow-up reports¹³ from such sources in relation to the reports of the following States Parties, in order of receipt: Kazakhstan (two submissions), State of Palestine,

¹¹ States Parties that did not supply follow-up information before the submission of their next periodic report are not included in the list. States Parties that did not supply follow-up information before the adoption of a list of issues prior to the submission of their next periodic report are also not included in the list.

¹² Communications sent by the Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations are available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/FollowUp.aspx?Treaty=CAT&Lang=en.

¹³ Available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/FollowUp.aspx?Treaty=CAT&Lang=en.

Colombia, Australia, Egypt (three submissions), New Zealand (three submissions) and Denmark (two submissions).

V. Activities of the Committee under article 20 of the Convention

39. The Committee's work under article 20 of the Convention continued during the period under review.

VI. Consideration of complaints under article 22 of the Convention

A. Introduction

40. Under article 22 of the Convention, individuals who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention may submit a complaint to the Committee for consideration, subject to the conditions laid down in that article. Seventy-one States Parties to the Convention have declared that they recognize the competence of the Committee to receive and consider complaints under article 22 of the Convention. No complaint may be considered by the Committee if it concerns a State Party to the Convention that has not recognized the Committee's competence under article 22. Under the Convention, States Parties have the possibility to request that the Committee consider the admissibility of a communication separately from its merits. During the previous reporting period, the Committee decided that, for reasons of procedural efficiency and structural resource constraints, it would suspend, as of 8 May 2024 and until further notice, the possibility for States Parties to make such requests.

41. The function of Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures, established in accordance with rule 104 (1) of the Committee's rules of procedure, is currently held by Mr. Buchwald, who was elected to this role during the seventy-ninth session of the Committee.

B. Interim measures of protection

42. Complainants frequently request preventive protection, and such requests are processed as a matter of priority due to their nature. Pursuant to rule 114 (1) of its rules of procedure, at any time after the receipt of a complaint, the Committee, acting through its Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures, may transmit to the State Party concerned a request to take such interim measures as the Committee considers necessary to avoid irreparable damage to an individual or individuals. The State Party is to be informed that such a request does not imply a determination of the admissibility or the merits of the complaint. During the reporting period, requests for interim measures were granted in 43 cases, out of a total of 49 registered by the Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures, who regularly monitors the compliance by States Parties with such requests.

C. Progress of work

43. As at 2 May 2025, the Committee had registered, since 1989, 1,260 complaints concerning 45 States Parties. Of those, 449 complaints had been discontinued and 152 had been declared inadmissible. The Committee had adopted final decisions on the merits in 523 complaints and found violations of the Convention in 219 of them. Some 135 complaints were pending consideration. All the Committee's decisions on the merits, those declaring a complaint inadmissible and discontinuance decisions can be found in the updated treaty body

case law database,¹⁴ on the OHCHR website¹⁵ and in the Official Document System of the United Nations.¹⁶

44. At its eightieth session, the Committee adopted decisions on the merits in respect of 10 communications. In *Aishan v. Morocco* (CAT/C/80/D/1111/2021), the complainants were the brother and wife of Yidireshi Aishan, a Chinese citizen, of Muslim faith, belonging to the Uighur minority and born in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. After being arrested and beaten by the police in China, Mr. Aishan decided to move with his family to Türkiye and, subsequently, to Morocco. In Morocco, Mr. Aishan was arrested on the basis of an extradition request issued by the Chinese authorities in which it was alleged that he belonged to a terrorist organization. The Chinese authorities, however, failed to provide an indictment against Mr. Aishan. In 2021, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Morocco issued a certificate stating that Mr. Aishan had asylum-seeker status. Nevertheless, Mr. Aishan was held in custody in Morocco while his complaint was being considered by the Committee. The Committee concluded that Mr. Aishan had sufficiently demonstrated that he would face a foreseeable, real and personal risk of torture if extradited to China, in violation of article 3 of the Convention. Noting that Mr. Aishan had been in pretrial detention for almost two years, the Committee also concluded that the State Party was required to release him or to bring him to trial if charges were brought against him in Morocco.

45. The Committee found that the forcible return of the alleged victims would not constitute a violation of article 3 of the Convention by the States Parties concerned in its decisions in *Al Hasani v. Morocco* (CAT/C/80/D/1062/2021), *K.A. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1064/2021), *R et al. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1073/2021), *S.P. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1086/2021), *P.S. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1088/2021), *M.N. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1095/2021), *S.S. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1104/2021), *I.A. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1106/2021) and *R.G. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1119/2022).

46. The Committee further found two communications inadmissible: *A.M. v. Finland* (CAT/C/80/D/1020/2020), concerning removal from Finland to the Russian Federation or to Turkmenistan, due to non-exhaustion of domestic remedies, in accordance with article 22 (5) (b) of the Convention, and *A.A. v. Denmark* (CAT/C/80/D/1068/2021), due to the complainant's failure to substantiate his claims sufficiently for the purpose of admissibility.

47. The Committee discontinued the consideration of 19 complaints: *T.T. v. Australia* (CAT/C/80/D/620/2014), *A.H.M. v. Denmark* (CAT/C/80/D/985/2020), *K.A. v. Finland* (CAT/C/80/D/1019/2020), *S.A. et al. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1042/2020), *M.K. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1057/2021), *N.A. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1067/2021), *H.R. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1074/2021), *T.M. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1080/2021), *R.H. v. Australia* (CAT/C/80/D/1083/2021), *T.B. v. Australia* (CAT/C/80/D/1090/2021), *F.A.M. et al. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1094/2021), *A.S.H. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1115/2021), *P.K. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1124/2022), *A.T.T. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1125/2022), *A.B. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1139/2022), *B.I. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1154/2022), *M.L.M.W. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/80/D/1171/2023), *S.K. v. Bulgaria* (CAT/C/80/D/1182/2023) and *B.N. et al. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/80/D/1193/2023).

48. At its eighty-first session, the Committee adopted decisions on the merits in respect of six communications. In *Turhan v. Sweden* (CAT/C/81/D/1109/2021), concerning a Turkish national associated with the Hizmet/Gülen movement, whom the State Party had decided to deport to Kosovo,¹⁷ the Committee concluded that the complainant had sufficiently demonstrated that, if he were returned to Kosovo, he would face a foreseeable, real and personal risk of being transferred from Kosovo to Türkiye, where he risked being subjected

¹⁴ See <http://juris.ohchr.org/>.

¹⁵ See www.ohchr.org/.

¹⁶ See [https://documents.un.org/](http://documents.un.org/).

¹⁷ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

to torture, in violation of article 3 of the Convention. The Committee therefore requested the State Party to refrain from forcibly returning the complainant to Kosovo.

49. The Committee found that the forcible return of the alleged victims would not constitute a violation of article 3 of the Convention by the States Parties concerned in its decisions in *M.T. v. Sweden* ([CAT/C/81/D/997/2020](#)), *L.S. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1036/2020](#)), *J.V. v. Australia* ([CAT/C/81/D/1051/2021](#)) and *X v. Sweden* ([CAT/C/81/D/1099/2021](#)). In *Sorzabal Diaz v. France* ([CAT/C/81/D/1033/2020](#)), the Committee decided that the facts before it did not establish a violation of article 15 of the Convention.

50. The Committee also found three communications inadmissible. In *L.S. v. Australia* ([CAT/C/81/D/1010/2020](#)), the Committee considered that the complainant had not established that the domestic evaluation of the facts and evidence concerning his alleged risk of treatment contrary to the Convention upon return to Sri Lanka had suffered from any defects. In *P.M. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1084/2021](#)), the Committee decided that the complainant had not established any defects in the domestic evaluation of the facts and evidence. In *S.T. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1129/2022](#)), the Committee decided that the State Party had conducted a thorough assessment of all the facts and evidence presented at different levels of jurisdiction and that the complainant had not provided sufficient evidence that he ran a foreseeable, real and personal risk of being tortured if returned to Sri Lanka.

51. Furthermore, the Committee discontinued the consideration of 12 communications: *T.V. v. Australia* ([CAT/C/81/D/1009/2020](#)), *H.K. v. Australia* ([CAT/C/81/D/1022/2020](#)), *J.S. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1046/2020](#)), *B.S. v. Canada* ([CAT/C/81/D/1058/2021](#)), *D.B. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1075/2021](#)), *A.K. and A.K. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1089/2021](#)), *O.S. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1097/2021](#)), *J.T. v. Switzerland* ([CAT/C/81/D/1110/2021](#)), *A.M.A.F. v. Denmark* ([CAT/C/81/D/1113/2021](#)), *R.R.M. v. Sweden* ([CAT/C/81/D/1122/2022](#)), *Z.A. et al. v. Germany* ([CAT/C/81/D/1138/2022](#)) and *A.A. v. Sweden* ([CAT/C/81/D/1144/2022](#)).

52. At its eighty-second session, the Committee adopted decisions on the merits in respect of 12 communications. In *Turikukiye v. Burundi* ([CAT/C/82/D/911/2019](#)), where the complainant claimed that he had been tortured while in detention, the Committee found that the State Party had violated his rights under articles 2 (1) and 11 to 15, read in conjunction with article 1, and under article 16 of the Convention. In *Nkunzimana v. Burundi* ([CAT/C/82/D/957/2019](#)), where the complainant had been detained and tortured by the National Intelligence Service of Burundi, the Committee found that the State Party had violated his rights under articles 2 (1) and 11 to 14, read in conjunction with article 1, and under article 16 of the Convention. In *Nkurunziza v. Burundi* ([CAT/C/82/D/967/2019](#)), concerning a complainant who was member of the opposition party and had been detained and tortured by police officers, the Committee found that the State Party had violated his rights under articles 2 (1) and 11 to 14, read in conjunction with article 1, and under article 16 of the Convention. In *Ndimurukundo v. Burundi* ([CAT/C/82/D/980/2020](#)), the complainant alleged that his brother – who had held a prominent position in the opposition party and had stood as a candidate in the 2015 legislative elections – was a victim of enforced disappearance. The Committee recalled that, while the term “enforced disappearance” did not appear expressly in any article of the Convention, enforced disappearance entailed multiple human rights violations and a failure by the State Party concerned to comply with the obligations contained in the Convention. The Committee also considered that the disappearance of the complainant’s brother constituted torture not only with respect to the disappeared person, but also – given the anguish and distress caused to the complainant by the disappearance of his brother for almost a decade and the failure on the part of the State apparatus to take any action or carry out any investigation in an attempt to find him – in respect of the complainant as well. The Committee found a violation with respect to both the complainant and his brother due to the lack of a prompt and impartial investigation into the disappearance and the absence of redress. In *Niyongabo v. Burundi* ([CAT/C/82/D/1007/2020](#)), concerning a complainant who had been detained and tortured by officers of the National Intelligence Service and police officers, and who claimed that his torture complaints had not been effectively investigated, the Committee found violations by the State Party of articles 2 (1) and 11 to 14, read in conjunction with article 1, and of

article 16 of the Convention. In *N.H. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/82/D/1024/2020), the complainant claimed that his expulsion to Eritrea would violate his rights under the Convention, as he was at risk of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment due to his criticism of the Eritrean regime, illegal departure, and conscription age, and the Committee decided that the State Party would violate his rights under article 3 of the Convention if it sent him to Eritrea without examining his appeal on the merits. In *Hatungimana v. Burundi* (CAT/C/82/D/1100/2021), the complainant claimed severe physical and psychological torture inflicted by officers of the national police and the intelligence services to extract information, a lack of effective measures to prevent torture, inadequate legal assistance, and a failure to provide compensation and rehabilitation for the torture endured. In *E.N. v. Burundi* (CAT/C/82/D/1105/2021), the Committee decided that the State Party had violated the complainant's rights under articles 2 (1), 12 and 14, read in conjunction with article 1, of the Convention, due to the torture that he had suffered, and the lack of effective investigation. In *Bautista Vásquez v. Mexico* (CAT/C/82/D/1102/2021), concerning a complainant who claimed that he had been tortured by the Tlaxiaco Municipal Police and that the State had failed to investigate or address his allegations adequately, the Committee decided that the State Party had violated his rights under articles 12 and 13 of the Convention, read in conjunction with article 1. In *Fuentes Villota v. Spain* (CAT/C/82/D/1108/2021), where the complainant claimed that he had been tortured by the police and that the State authorities had failed to investigate or provide redress, the Committee found that the State Party had violated his rights under articles 12, 13 and 14, read in conjunction with article 1, of the Convention. In *Valenzuela Valdez v. Mexico* (CAT/C/82/D/1114/2021), the Committee decided that the State Party had violated Mr. Valenzuela Valdez's rights by failing to investigate properly and using a confession obtained under torture to convict him.

53. In *M.H. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/82/D/1107/2021), the Committee found that the forcible return of the complainant would not constitute a violation of article 3 of the Convention by the State Party. The communication concerns a national of Afghanistan who claimed that his deportation to Croatia under Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (the Dublin III Regulation) would cause him irreparable harm due to the reception conditions in Croatia for asylum-seekers, in particular with regard to access to medical treatment, and would put him at risk of chain refoulement to Afghanistan. The Committee decided, however, that the complainant had not been able to demonstrate that, if transferred to Croatia by virtue of the Dublin III Regulation, he would not have access to an adequate asylum procedure in Croatia or would risk chain refoulement to Afghanistan before his asylum claims were properly assessed.

54. The Committee also found two communications inadmissible. In *S and V v. Australia* (CAT/C/82/D/1032/2020), the Committee decided that the complainants had failed to substantiate their claims sufficiently for the purpose of admissibility. In *X v. Germany* (CAT/C/82/D/1070/2021), the Committee decided that the complainant had failed to substantiate his victim status sufficiently for the purpose of admissibility.

55. Furthermore, the Committee discontinued the consideration of 12 communications: *A.A.S. et al. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/82/D/937/2019), *O.H. v. Ukraine* (CAT/C/82/D/987/2020), *A.M.H. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/82/D/1056/2021), *S.M. et al. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/82/D/1060/2021), *M.M. and A.M. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/82/D/1093/2021), *C.C. v. Argentina* (CAT/C/82/D/1116/2022), *Y.N. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/82/D/1157/2022), *A.A. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/82/D/1165/2022), *H.M.A. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/82/D/1181/2023), *A.L. and S.K. v. Tunisia* (CAT/C/82/D/1185/2023), *T.H. v. Sweden* (CAT/C/82/D/1223/2024) and *M.H. v. Switzerland* (CAT/C/82/D/1230/2024).

D. Follow-up activities

56. At its twenty-eighth session, in May 2002, the Committee established the function of Rapporteur for follow-up on decisions adopted under article 22, which is currently held by Mr. Liu. At its 527th meeting, on 16 May 2002, the Committee decided that the Rapporteur should engage, *inter alia*, in the following activities: monitoring compliance with the Committee's decisions by sending notes verbales to States Parties to enquire about measures adopted pursuant to the Committee's decisions; recommending to the Committee appropriate

action upon receipt of responses from States Parties, in situations of non-response and upon receipt henceforth of all letters from complainants concerning non-implementation of the Committee's decisions; meeting with representatives of the permanent missions of States Parties to encourage compliance and to determine whether advisory services or technical assistance by OHCHR would be appropriate or desirable; conducting with the approval of the Committee follow-up visits to States Parties; and preparing periodic reports for the Committee on his or her activities.

57. During its eighty-first session, the Committee adopted a follow-up report on decisions relating to communications submitted under article 22 of the Convention ([CAT/C/81/2](#)). The Committee decided to close the follow-up dialogue in respect of five decisions relating to communications submitted under article 22 of the Convention, following their full implementation by the States Parties. It also decided to keep the dialogue ongoing in seven cases due to lack of implementation or partial implementation of the decisions of the Committee.

58. During its eighty-second session, the Committee adopted a follow-up report on decisions relating to communications submitted under article 22 of the Convention ([CAT/C/82/3](#)), addressing four cases in which there had been at least one round of exchanges between the State Party and the complainant. Of the four cases covered in the report, the Committee decided to close one case due to full implementation of its recommendations and to keep the dialogue ongoing in three cases due to partial implementation of its recommendations.

59. At all three sessions during the reporting period, Ms. Racu, the Committee's rapporteur on reprisals, presented to the Committee an oral report on reprisals. The Committee received updates regarding reprisals in the context of pending complaints and follow-up to decisions.

VII. Sessions of the Committee in 2025

60. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/268, the Committee is to hold two further regular sessions in 2025: the eighty-third (14–31 July) and the eighty-fourth (3–28 November). However, due to the current liquidity situation of the United Nations Secretariat and associated cash conservation measures, the modalities of treaty body plenary sessions may need to be adjusted.

VIII. Adoption of the annual report of the Committee on its activities

61. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee is required to submit an annual report on its activities to the States Parties and to the General Assembly. Since the Committee holds its third regular session of each calendar year in November, which coincides with the regular sessions of the General Assembly, it adopts its annual report at the end of its session held in April and May, for transmission to the General Assembly during the same calendar year. Accordingly, the Committee considered and adopted the report on the activities it carried out during the period under review.

Annex

Membership, officers and mandates

<i>Name of member</i>	<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>Term expires on 31 December</i>
Todd Buchwald (Rapporteur on new complaints and interim measures)	United States of America	2025
Jorge Contesse	Chile	2027
Claude Heller (Chair)	Mexico	2027
Erdogan Iscan (Vice-Chair)	Türkiye	2027
Peter Vedel Kessing (Rapporteur)	Denmark	2027
Liu Huawen (Rapporteur for follow-up on decisions adopted under article 22)	China	2025
Maeda Naoko (Vice-Chair)	Japan	2025
Ana Racu (Focal point for cooperation with the treaty body capacity-building programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)	Republic of Moldova	2027
Abderrazak Rouwane (Vice-Chair)	Morocco	2025
(Focal point for cooperation with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment)		
Bakhtiyor Tuzmukhamedov (Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations)	Russian Federation	2025