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WORKING PAPER

Options and guiding questions for the development of an implementation plan for the conclusions of the human rights treaty body Chairs at their 34th meeting in June 2022 (A/77/228, paras. 55-56)

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

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Working paper - Executive summary

Options and guiding questions for the development of an implementation plan for the conclusions of the treaty body Chairs at their 34th meeting in June 2022 (A/77/228, paras. 55-56)

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

I. Introduction

At their 34th meeting in June 2022, the Chairs of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies made forward-looking proposals on the treaty body system ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 55-56). These unanimous conclusions lay the foundation for increasing predictability, ensuring accessibility, harmonizing procedures, and promoting coordination on substance and working methods. They provide a unique opportunity to create an efficient, fit-for-purpose, cost-effective and coherent treaty body system, without treaty amendments. This Working Paper offers options and guiding questions on the implementation of the Chairs’ conclusions.

II. Context and purpose

The Chairs’ conclusions of 2022 are the latest step in a ten-year long treaty body strengthening process, which was initiated in 2012 by former High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay ([A/66/860](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F66%2F860&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). This Working Paper is based on the Chairs’ conclusions and reflects the outcomes of the 2020 co-facilitation process ([A/75/601](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F75%2F601&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). It is grounded in GA resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), and factors in the 2021 audit report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (cf. GA res [75/252](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2Fres%2F75%2F252&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 54).

The Chairs’ conclusions have been positively referred to in the Secretary-General’s 4th biennial report on the status of the treaty body system ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 63-73) and, although without corresponding budgetary language, in GA resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False). The timing of this Working Paper is politically important, as it falls within the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and responds to the Secretary-General’s “[Call to Action for Human Rights](https://www.un.org/sg/sites/www.un.org.sg/files/atoms/files/The_Highest_Asperation_A_Call_To_Action_For_Human_Right_English.pdf)” (2020), as well as his report “[Our Common Agenda](https://www.un.org/en/common-agenda)” (2021).

III. The approach of options and questions

This Working Paper is prepared at the request of the Chairs for OHCHR to draft the implementation plan for their conclusions ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 55 (c), 56) and is based on OHCHR’s overall responsibility, as articulated in GA resolution [48/141](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F48%2F141&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (para. 4). OHCHR herewith proposes options and guiding questions, addressed to States and treaty body members within their respective competencies and responsibilities. They cover the three pillars of the Chairs’ conclusions (predictable schedule of reviews, harmonization of working methods, digital uplift) and add the technical details needed to put the Chairs’ guidance into practice.

Member States and Committees need to answer the questions and refine the options outlined in this Working Paper. Otherwise, the status quo will prevail and the increasing backlog of State party reports pending review and of individual complaints will increase. Without additional resources to cover all treaty body mandated activities, OHCHR would be forced to continue reducing its deliverables to a level that can be effectively supported with existing resources, thereby preventing Treaty Bodies from fulfilling their respective mandates and limiting victims’ access to their rights. If an implementation plan for the Chairs’ conclusions can be agreed upon, a corresponding adjustment of the existing resource formula in GA resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (paras. 26-27) will be required to fund the cost-effective options presented in this Working Paper. This will be achievable through the biennial GA resolution on the human rights treaty body system, scheduled for December 2024.

IV. Guiding principles and practical considerations

The Chairs’ conclusions aim to ‘strengthen the protection of rights holders, which is the main goal at the centre of the legal obligations of States’ ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (d)). In addition, this Working Paper should be seen in light of the following considerations:

* The Chairs have drawn conclusions within their sphere of competence under the mandates of existing legally binding treaties. They refer to the periodic reporting obligations of States parties, which are enshrined in the treaties that States negotiated and ratified;
* States are the creators and beneficiaries of the treaty monitoring system. They have regularly articulated their expectations for synergy, non-duplication, complementarity, and cost-effectiveness;
* While treaty bodies are distinct legal entities, a treaty body *system* remains an objective necessity to rationalize their work given the congruence of provisions in various treaties, the steady increase in the number of treaty bodies, the use of this notion of a *system* by States, and the fact that unnecessary duplication would harm the credibility of the treaty bodies and of the entire system.

V. Rationale and benefits of various modalities to implement the three pillars of the Chairs’ conclusions

The *introduction of an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews* for the treaty bodies that have periodic reviews, and for CED and SPT “in accordance with their mandates and practices”, with follow-up reviews in-between ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(a)-(b), (e), (h)-(i)), will have the following benefits:

* Replacing the unpredictability of the current system with an 8-year schedule that allows States and other stakeholders to plan with certainty and efficiency their substantive and organizational preparations for and follow-up to State party reviews, with some flexibility in exceptional circumstances;
* Equal treatment of States parties in a predictable schedule of reviews, ensuring full reporting compliance and no accumulation of any future backlog;
* Provision of renewable expert advice, in comparison to the current backlog that requires States parties to update their reports and that delays the provision of timely recommendations;
* Increasing the complementarity of reviews that should reduce the duplication of issues raised by the treaty bodies and allow States to optimize national consultative processes;
* Alleviating the workload of States parties and other stakeholders with a periodicity of full reviews and follow-up reviews, that strike a balance between the importance of timely follow-up on critical issues and regular visibility at the national level for the sake of the rights-holders on the one hand, and the time and resources that need to be invested on the other.

*The Working Paper proposes three options for an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews:*

*(a) Under option 1 (“linear reviews”), reviews of a State party would be scheduled sequentially, as feasible, across the 8-year cycle for those treaty bodies that have periodic reviews (if a State party ratified all eight treaties with periodic reviews, one full review would generally take place per year);*

*(b) Under option 2 (“partial clustering”), the reviews under both Covenants would be scheduled ‘back-to-back’ in one year of the 8-year cycle, to strengthen the indivisibility of rights in ICCPR and ICESCR, with the other six full reviews taking place sequentially;*

*(c) Under option 3 (“full clustering”), the reviews of two international human rights treaties with periodic reporting procedures would be undertaken ‘back-to-back’ every other year (e.g., year 1, 3, 5 and 7), as much as feasible from a scheduling point of view. Covenants and Conventions would be paired, where rights are similar, overlap and/or are traditionally addressed by the same national authorities or stakeholders. This clustering would facilitate the substantive preparation of reviews, rendering them also more time- and cost-efficient for States and other stakeholders.*

*The three options for the follow-up reviews taking place in-between the full reviews are the following:*

*(a) Under option 1, the follow-up reviews would be based on correspondence only, which is the format currently adopted for the follow-up procedures by many Committees (CAT, CCPR, CED, CEDAW, CERD, CESCR, CMW). This option offers simplicity, continuity, and low cost;*

*(b) Under option 2, the review of follow-up reports could be undertaken in the current correspondence-based manner, with an additional constructive dialogue and briefings by stakeholders in a hybrid or online format. This approach achieves a balance between direct engagement of treaty bodies with States parties and stakeholders and, time- and cost-efficiency;*

*(c) Under option 3, the assessment of follow-up recommendations could be undertaken as an in-situ visit to the State party by a delegation of treaty body members and Secretariat staff. While maximising visibility and engagement on the national level, this option would entail time-consuming and cost-intensive substantive and organizational preparation and conduct of, and follow-up to, such missions by the treaty bodies and the Secretariat. A standing invitation by States parties to treaty body members would be needed to ensure predictability.*

*The harmonization of working methods was unanimously agreed by the Chairs (*[*A/77/228*](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)*, para. 55 (5)) and has been strongly and repeatedly requested by the GA since its landmark resolution* [*68/268*](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)*. A genuine and sustainable harmonisation will have the following advantages:*

* Facilitating the engagement by States parties and other stakeholders with the treaty body system, while considering the specificities of each treaty;
* Allowing States and other stakeholders to focus primarily on their substantive preparations, instead of facing a multitude of procedures and deadlines that differ between treaty bodies;
* Shortening of the currently long duration between the submission of a State party report and its review, which avoids the need for updates and allows for timely recommendations;
* Reducing the reporting burden by generalizing the simplified reporting procedure that will allow States parties to prepare and submit more focused, shorter, and substantive reports prioritizing fewer issues to follow up on;
* Reduction of duplications in concluding observations and in lists of issues (prior to reporting);
* Improved accessibility and provision of reasonable accommodation for different stakeholders.

*The Working Paper proposes two options for coordination on the harmonization of working methods, in addition to numerous technical proposals on how to align working methods on specific aspects of State party reviews and other mandated activities of the treaty bodies:*

*(a) Option 1 is the continuation of the current practice, under which the treaty bodies discuss the harmonization of working methods at the annual Chairs’ meetings and in exchanges between the Chairs and focal points on an ad hoc basis, without systematic implementation of decisions. Continuing this approach would save the time and effort needed for coordination and ensure safeguarding the preferences and specificities of each treaty body. However, this approach would risk perpetuating the current plethora of different working methods, that States and other stakeholder must navigate;*

*(b) Option 2 would be to establish a coordination mechanism, under which the decision-making by the Chairs of the treaty bodies becomes conclusive in this area, with support from their focal points on working methods. This option would allow to institutionalize a systematic harmonization of existing and new working methods in the interest of coherence and efficiency that would benefit States and all other stakeholders.*

Finally, the *digital uplift* will have the following benefits:

* Facilitated engagement by States, victims, and other stakeholders, through a common webpage and a joint submission and document management platform for reports and petitions, while still allowing for other formats of submissions for those who do not have access to the necessary digital tools;
* Increased time efficiency and improved substantive outcomes in the work of treaty bodies through IT tools that support collaborative drafting, the automated compilation of information and the automated production of agendas and other session-related documents;
* Facilitating capacity-building activities through digital means;
* Rendering the treaty body system sufficiently efficient to address its constant growth.

*The Working Paper proposes several IT tools to move away from the current practices that are characterize by paper- and email-based exchanges, with limited, and inconsistent use of mostly unconnected databases and information-sharing that is not always timely. The proposed options are:*

*1. A common webpage and database on the simplified reporting procedure (SRP);*

*2. Common and user-friendly submission and document management platforms that allow easy access to publicly available documents for external audiences;*

*3. A collaborative online drafting platform for treaty body members and Secretariat staff;*

*4. The automated establishment of a list of documents on the human rights developments and progress in States parties;*

*5. The enhanced automation of the development and processing of standard session-related documentation.*

*Additionally, the capacity-building tools for States and other stakeholders are being digitalized by OHCHR’s Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme.*

VI. Suggested way forward

An important question for Member States to consider is when the ‘ongoing process of the consideration of the state of the human rights treaty body system’ (GA resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP9) will be ripe for their decision. This Working Paper suggests that the biennial GA resolution on the human rights treaty body system, scheduled for December 2024, is the most logical timing and vehicle for such a decision. For this to happen, States, potentially through the co-sponsors of GA resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), would need to start engaging regularly with the Chairs and OHCHR. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights intends to initiate such structured discussions.

(a) The HC will engage with the treaty body Chairs during their 35th annual meeting (29 May – 2 June) to launch the discussions on the Working Paper, with the aim of soliciting their concrete feedback on the options and guiding questions enshrined therein;

(b) The HC will solicit input from all Member States on the Working Paper, including by inviting them to informal consultations, based on which the Office will finalize the implementation plan.

This Working Paper aims to structure and guide these processes.

I. Introduction

1. At their 34th meeting in June 2022, the Chairs of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies made forward-looking proposals on the treaty body system ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 55-56). The unanimous **conclusions of the ten treaty body Chairs** are the latest step in a ten-year long process of engagement aimed at strengthening the treaty body system, which was initiated by former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, in her report of June 2012 ([A/66/860](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F66%2F860&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). The Chairs’ conclusions and the report provide a unique opportunity to create an efficient, fit-for-purpose, cost-effective and coherent treaty body system.

2. The treaty body Chairs requested the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to draft and cost the implementation plan ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 55 (c) and 56). To fulfil this task and based on internal and external deliberations, OHCHR proposes the below **options and guiding questions, in the form of a Working Paper**, for consultation with States parties, Committee members, the Secretariat, and other stakeholders. The options and questions address the three pillars identified by the Chairs – the introduction of the predictable schedule of reviews, the harmonization of working methods and the digital uplift. The implementation plan for the Chairs’ conclusions will be based on these options and the answers to the guiding questions.

3. This Working Paper is preceded by an executive summary and includes a narrative, which addresses the context and purpose, guiding principles and expected benefits of the three areas of reform, as well as suggested modalities on the way forward, both for treaty body experts and Member States.

II. Context and purpose

4. This Working Paper presents founding premises, options, and guiding questions to help define the most rational and cost-effective modalities to implement the conclusions of the 34th Annual Meeting of Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (30 May to 3 June 2022). These unanimous conclusions of the ten treaty body Chairs are the latest step in a **ten-year long process of engagement aimed at strengthening the treaty body system** in a sustainable manner. The process was initiated by Navi Pillay’s report of June 2012 ([A/66/860](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/391/46/PDF/N1239146.pdf?OpenElement)), continued with the establishment of an Inter-Governmental Working Group ([A/68/832](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/769325)) and culminated in the landmark General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/455/53/PDF/N1345553.pdf?OpenElement) of April 2014. Through their 2022 conclusions, the Chairs operationalized their common vision articulated at their 31st meeting of June 2019 ([A/74/256](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F74%2F256&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), Annex III “Position paper of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on the future of the treaty body system”). The Chairs’ 2022 conclusions also reflect the recommendations by the co-facilitators of the 2020 review process, whose mandate was “to undertake informal consultations with Member States, in both New York and Geneva, with contributions, as appropriate, from … OHCHR, from the treaty bodies, and from other relevant stakeholders”, and “to submit a report … outlining recommendations for consideration, so as to assess and decide, if appropriate, on further action to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system” ([A/75/601](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F75%2F601&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 3).[[1]](#footnote-2)

5. Although without corresponding budgetary language by Member States, **the conclusions of the Chairs have been positively referred** to by different stakeholders since their adoption in June 2022. The Secretary-General’s 4th biennial report on the status of the treaty body system reflected on and discussed the Chairs’ conclusions ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 63-73). General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) of 15 December 2022 on the treaty body system refers positively to the treaty body Chairs’ meeting and related efforts of treaty bodies, including the digital uplift. Overall, General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) has welcomed “the ongoing process of the consideration of the state of the human rights treaty body system” (PP9). Specifically, the resolution “not[es] the human rights treaty bodies’ continuing efforts, within their respective mandates, towards achieving greater efficiency, transparency, effectiveness, predictability, coordination and harmonization through their working methods, outlined in the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-fourth annual meeting” (PP10). It also “encourages the treaty bodies to continue their efforts to further the use of digital technologies in their work” (para. 6).

6. Significantly, **the timing of this Working Paper is politically important** as it falls within the year of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with all the introspective analysis required at such a historical moment in the history of human rights mechanisms, initiated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. The treaty body strengthening process also responds to two strategic UN-wide policy agendas: the Secretary-General’s “[Call to Action for Human Rights](https://www.un.org/sg/sites/www.un.org.sg/files/atoms/files/The_Highest_Asperation_A_Call_To_Action_For_Human_Right_English.pdf)” (2020) and his report “[Our Common Agenda](https://www.un.org/en/common-agenda)”, launched on 10 September 2021. In his “Call to Action for Human Rights”, the Secretary-General emphasized the role of human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies, to support the Sustainable Development Goals (p. 5). Additionally, he issued a call to “develop a funding strategy to provide financial stability for the international human rights system, including the human rights treaty bodies” (p. 12). The report “Our Common Agenda” recommends setting “human rights mechanisms on a more sustainable financial footing” (para. 129), a recommendation that was supported by Member States during the consultations on “Our Common Agenda” in early 2022.[[2]](#footnote-3) Ultimately, the treaty body strengthening process and the implementation of the Chairs’ conclusions aim at ensuring the continued and sustainable functioning of an appropriately resourced treaty body system, in line with the calls by the Secretary-General.

7. Strategically speaking, the implementation of the treaty body Chairs’ conclusions is **a unique opportunity to design a fit-for-purpose, cost-effective and coherent treaty body system**, without treaty amendment and within the respective competencies and responsibilities of treaty body members and Member States respectively. This Working Paper is, thus, addressed to both treaty body members and Member States, in consultation with other stakeholders.

III. The approach of options and questions

8. This Working Paper is prompted by the request of the treaty body Chairs to draft the implementation plan ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 55 (c) and 56), and based on the overall responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to “rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights” (General Assembly resolution [48/141](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F48%2F141&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 4). OHCHR believes that the options and questions included in this Working Paper contain **elements that help define the best way forward to ensure the smooth and cost-effective functioning of the treaty body system**. This Working Paper proposes a roadmap that aims to facilitate meaningful participation by all stakeholders in a detailed and transparent manner to refine the options and to answer the guiding questions contained in this paper. The options and guiding questions for the way forward are included in the below Annexes I to III.

9. Linking various distinct but related dots, the guiding questions **resonate with the recommendations of the co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020** ([A/75/601](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F75%2F601&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). They **also factor the recommendations of the auditors of the Office of Internal Oversight Services** (OIOS) in their “report of OIOS on an audit of the activities, performance and results of staff support provided to the human rights treaty body system by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights”, dated 16 August 2021, which was mandated by General Assembly resolution [75/252](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2Fres%2F75%2F252&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (para. 54). For instance, similar to the treaty body Chairs’ conclusions, the OIOS’ report equally calls for the preparation of a roadmap and costing for the implementation of the predictable review cycle (recommendation 7), for a case management system for petitions (recommendation 6) and for the finalization of internal guidelines and methodology related to the simplified reporting procedure (recommendation 10).

10. Additionally, this Working Paper is fundamentally **grounded in General Assembly resolution** [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), which continues to serve as a catalyst for the strengthening of the treaty body system in a dynamic manner and on a continuous basis. It is **also guided by the biennial reports of the Secretary-General** on the status of the treaty body system, mandated by paragraph 40 of that resolution, as well as the biennial General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) on the human rights treaty body system. Importantly, the options and questions included in this Working Paper are based on the interrelatedness between the Chairs’ conclusions on an 8-year predictable review calendar, the harmonization of working methods and the digital uplift ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55). These three pillars are interconnected and need to be pursued in parallel and in synergy to yield the desired results.

11. Unless Member States and Committee members reach an agreement on the options and guiding questions enshrined in this Working Paper on the Chairs’ conclusions, the status quo will prevail. This would mean that **the increased workload cannot be absorbed with the current treaty body session time** and the human resources available to OHCHR, especially with the expected increase of reviews of State party reports and of individual complaints, plus new ratifications, and eventually new treaties. This would increase the backlog of reports and petitions further and OHCHR would be forced to continue reducing its deliverables to a level that can be effectively supported with existing resources. This, in turn, would perpetuate unequal treatment among States parties and prejudice rights-holders who would continue to wait for even longer time to obtain redress for the violations of their human rights.

12. **The treaty body system in its current configuration and with the currently approved budget is ill-equipped** to respond to the number of reports that are due for consideration based on the existing legally binding treaties. The most recent consultancy on the workload analysis of the Human Rights Treaties Branch of OHCHR shows that the formula calculation contained in paragraphs 26-27 of General Assembly resolution 68/268 of 21 April 2014 (the formula), which sets productivity targets for the Committees using meeting/session time as the baseline, does not account for the full range of factors to be considered (complexity, coordination, communication demands, process changes and interdependencies). Consequently, staffing, technology, and processes within the Human Rights Treaties Branch are insufficient in significant degree across all core teams to support even the current workload for all mandated activities of the treaty body system.

13. In a letter to Member States of 19 August 2022, former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, alerted States that “faced with growing demands in a context of insufficient resources, my Office has been looking into a bundle of measures to further streamline its support to Treaty Bodies, while it may have no other choice than to align its deliverables with its existing capacity.” Finding the best balance based on the options and questions enshrined in this Working Paper is imperative for the reinstatement of a fully functioning treaty body system that can fulfil its mandate, and this will require **adequate resources through OHCHR’s regular budget**.

14. The Secretary-General concluded in his 4th biennial report on the status of the treaty body system that “it will be necessary to adjust the existing formula in General Assembly resolution 68/268 to match the workload and include all mandated activities under the relevant treaties”, “in order to implement the predictable schedule of reviews and to ensure sustainable financing for the treaty body system in a forward-looking manner” ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 81-82). While this Working Paper cannot include a full costing yet, as it depends on the options and answers to the questions, it is clear, that such an **adjustment of the existing formula in resolution** [**68/268**](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (paras. 26-27) will be required.

15. In preparing this Working Paper, OHCHR considered **the need to ensure cost effectiveness** in the implementation of the Chairs’ conclusions, as otherwise, a costing based on linear growth – without these reforms - is neither financially sustainable nor realistic. At the same time, envisaged improvements in all the three areas of action agreed by the treaty body Chairs, namely the predictable schedule of reviews, harmonized working methods and the digital uplift, have clear resource implications.

16. Overall, the conclusions of the treaty body Chairs lay the foundation for increasing predictability, ensuring accessibility, harmonizing procedures, and supporting coordination on substance and working methods to the benefit of all stakeholders. Building on these conclusions, there is now a **unique opportunity to create an efficient, fit-for-purpose, cost-effective and coherent treaty body system**. This Working Paper offers options, and guiding questions, which cover all elements of the Chairs’ conclusions and add the substantive and technical details needed to translate the guidance of the Chairs’ conclusions into an implementation plan.

IV. Guiding principles and practical considerations

17. At their 31st annual meeting in 2019, the treaty body Chairs defined “the increased protection of rights holders through strengthened implementation of the treaties” as the “guiding principle” of the whole treaty body strengthening process ([A/74/256](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F74%2F256&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), Annex III “Position paper of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on the future of the treaty body system”, para. 2). Additionally, in 2022, **the treaty body Chairs based their conclusions on the following principles**: (i) Strengthening the protection of rights holders, which is the main goal at the centre of the legal obligations of States; (ii) Preserving the integrity of the treaty body system and the independence of treaty bodies and their experts; (iii) Ensuring the implementation of treaty obligations and the related recommendations of treaty bodies; (iv) The necessity of achieving greater rationalization, simplification and alignment of procedures, on the one hand, while taking into account the mandates and working methods of each treaty body, on the other ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (d)).

18. This Working Paper should also be seen in light of the following **considerations**:

(a) The conclusions of the Chairs of June 2022 have been articulated within their sphere of competence as defined by treaties. These conclusions bring the treaty body system back to its **initial design of periodic reporting by States parties** within given intervals that are already determined by most of the treaties themselves, which States negotiated and ratified. The periodicity set in human rights treaties are voluntarily undertaken legal obligations. The timelines of reviews that are proposed in this Working Paper are organizational time frames of these obligations;

(b) **States are the creators and beneficiaries** **of the unique architecture of the treaty law monitoring system**, which includes all thoroughly negotiated Covenants, Conventions, and additional protocols. These have been implemented through successive practices of ten independent, complementary, yet distinct treaty bodies. Member States’ expectations for more synergy, complementarity and cost-effectiveness have been clearly and regularly articulated in General Assembly resolutions, in particular from resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) onwards;

(c) Treaty bodies are distinct legal entities. However, their unity of purpose and the need to avoid unnecessary duplication resulted in **the notion of a treaty body *system*** as an imperative objective. This notion also accounts for the fact that the number of treaty bodies has doubled within the past 35 years, increasing from five treaty bodies in 1988 (CERD, CCPR, CESCR, CEDAW and CAT) to ten treaty bodies today (adding CRC, CMW, SPT, CRPD and CED). The most recent four treaty bodies were established within the last 20 years. There might as well be new treaty bodies in the future. While the notion of a treaty body *system* is not mentioned in the treaties, it remains a logical and rational necessity in view of the congruence of provisions in various treaties. States unanimously assumed this notion in numerous General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. If treaty bodies do not act as a *system* and inject the corresponding synergy during their reviews, and when discharging other mandated activities, unnecessary duplication will harm their credibility. Importantly, this will reduce benefits to States and rights holders alike. Conceptual and jurisprudential coherence is a pre-requisite for a solid progressive development of international human rights law. Given the independence and expertise of treaty body members, this responsibility lies exclusively with each treaty body expert and treaty bodies collectively as a group, represented by the treaty body Chairpersons. Assisting treaty bodies in embracing this strategic goal is among the responsibilities of OHCHR. Navi Pillay’s report of June 2012 is a landmark contribution in this vein that prompted the numerous actions by OHCHR in this process during the past decade;[[3]](#footnote-4)

(d) Unless the required reforms are undertaken to make the treaty body system stronger and more coherent, linear growth of the treaty body system is practically and financially impossible. While States are sovereign to decide on any new agreements, OHCHR’s experience indicates that **adding new instruments to the current system, without system-wide strengthening measures in areas outlined in this paper, makes synergy evasive**, complicates coordination and threatens the cardinal principle of equality among states, and of the indivisibility, interrelatedness, interdependence, and equal emphasis on all human rights. The triple recipe of both the Chairs and before them, the co-facilitators, is a combination of a predictable schedule, harmonized working methods, and a digital uplift. This requires a strong coordination mechanism and modalities between treaty bodies, to ensure that the growth of the system does not deepen divides that impact negatively on its efficiency and on States capacity and willingness to engage with the treaty body system;

(e) **Consolidating and strengthening the treaty body system cannot be achieved in silos**. It requires collective commitment by all treaty bodies, strategic leadership by experts and Chairpersons alike, political commitment as well as financial support by States, and contributions by civil society actors. Major positive changes can be achieved through creative, harmonized, and cost-effective modalities for the functioning of the treaty monitoring processes. This is the only legally sound and politically safe roadmap for an efficient future of the treaty body system;

(f) The Chairs’ conclusions provide guidance on the three pillars. However, when preparing this Working Paper, OHCHR had to fill some gaps through options and guiding questions. **Gaining such precision is essential to allow costing** of the implementation of the Chairs’ conclusions. It also ensures synergy between all three pillars of the treaty body strengthening, so that they can be implemented coherently to achieve the goal of a treaty body system that is modern, rational, cost-effective, and fit for the purpose of enhanced protection of rights holders;

(g) **Some elements of needed change were not mentioned in the outcome of the treaty body Chairs** of June 2022, but they remain objectively related and necessary for any reform to bear fruit. Importantly, these include the compensation of intersessional work of treaty body experts, which has substantively grown through the adoption of methods of work in the virtual space, and which has accelerated due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Such intersessional work remains essential. Equally, this Working Paper offers options and poses questions on the nomination and elections of treaty body experts to ensure their independence and the substantive expertise required for a strengthened and more coherent system.

V. Rationale and benefits of various modalities to implement the three pillars of the Chairs’ conclusions

A. Introduction of an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

19. The treaty body Chairs agreed in their conclusions on the **establishment of “an eight-year review cycle for full reviews, with follow-up reviews in between”** for Committees that have periodic reviews (CCPR, CESCR, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, CRPD and CMW); this 8-year cycle will be implemented by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture “in accordance with their mandates and practices” ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(a)-(b), (h)-(i)). CED will thereby be requesting additional information with a delay of two, four or eight years, with the aim to ensure a more frequent interaction whenever urgent situations must be addressed, merging the follow-up procedure with the review of additional information. SPT will carry out visits, on average, every eight years and hold cyclic dialogues with the States parties between them. The Chairs’ conclusions were welcomed by General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (PP10) and are based on the recommendations of the co-facilitators of the 2020 review process ([A/75/601](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F75%2F601&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 56).

20. The **longer periodicity of full reviews with focused follow-up reviews in-between** would alleviate the burden for States of the review process overall, allow for equal treatment among them and keep the cost of the system reasonable. The length of the eight years’ review cycle is compensated by follow-up reviews that focus on up to four specific priority issues, striking a balance between the importance of following up on critical issues in a timely manner, the cost-effectiveness of the review process and the time and resources invested by States and other stakeholders. It is also based on the practice of the Human Rights Committee and of the Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, that decided to introduce an 8-year predictable review cycle in July 2019 and February/March 2020 respectively.[[4]](#footnote-5) Reviews of initial reports of States parties that ratified new Covenants/Conventions could be integrated into the next upcoming 8-year cycle, as proposed below.

21. The new review cycle will **replace the unpredictability of the current system** with an 8-year schedule that allows States and other stakeholders to plan their substantive and organizational preparations for and follow-up to State party reviews well in advance. State and non-State actors would be able to integrate treaty body reviews in their mid- to long-term work planning. This would offer natural time frames for national implementation of recommendations by treaty bodies. Predictability would also allow early planning and thus more cost-efficient travels. Similarly, treaty bodies and the Secretariat would be able to plan the work of their members and staff ahead of time, facilitating an equal distribution of the workload and better accounting for thematic and geographic expertise.

22. Importantly, this shift towards a predictable review calendar will **ensure full compliance and equal treatment of all States under international human rights treaty law**, based on the periodicity of State party reporting, which is already enshrined in the Covenants/Conventions and a founding principle of human rights treaties. Rather than a new proposal, this predictable schedule of reviews is, thus, reflection of a basic requirement of existing human rights treaty law.

23. The introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews would provide States with the **renewable expert advice of an efficient treaty law obligations monitoring system** that should not constitute a burden but rather offer benefits to States, in comparison to the current overburdened system, where the backlog requires States parties to update their reports before each review due to the time that has passed since its initial submission, and causes delays for Committees in providing timely recommendations. The predictability of the reviews would also contribute to the complementarity of reviews that should reduce the duplication of questions and recommendations.

24. Scheduling full reviews over an 8-year cycle, with follow-up reviews in between, should not constitute a random juxtaposition of dates. The logic of a treaty body *system*, as required by Member States in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), requires a **rational sequencing of the review of States parties’ reports**, to reduce unnecessary duplication and enhance synergy between different treaty bodies and different reviews. The regularity with which treaty bodies will issue recommendations in full reviews and follow-up reviews would also significantly benefit rights-holders and other stakeholders.

25. State party reviews will also be scheduled in a manner that **each State party’s reviews are spread out as equally as possible throughout the 8-year cycle**. The reviews will also be distributed as evenly as possible across the eight years, so that Committees have a comparable and predictable workload each year, allowing them also to plan other mandated activities. The schedule will further take into consideration the calendar of the Universal Periodic Review, as feasible, and synchronize it, as far as possible, with the 8-year cycle of reviews of States parties, introduced by the Chairs’ conclusions.

26. Additionally, the conduct of the first cycle of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews would start first with the reviews of pending States parties’ reports, and reports which are overdue for more than ten years. Through subsequent cycles, **no further backlog will be accumulated** due to the predictability of the schedule and by potentially building in additional meeting time for constructive dialogues that may have to be postponed due to exceptional circumstances, so that these can take place in the same or following calendar year, as the situation in the State party allows, with the agreement of the respective treaty body. The predictable schedule of reviews would be flexible enough and would not necessitate any deviation from the 8-years predictable calendar other than the postponement of the review near the originally scheduled review. States that have limited technical capacity would also be supported by OHCHR’s Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme (TBCBP), established through General Assembly resolution 68/268, as needed.

27. Further, the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews could be developed in different formats, which will be proposed below. **“Back-to-back” reviews**, namely reviews by two treaty bodies of the same State party within a period of a few months (not necessarily during overlapping sessions) are proposed under the options of partial or full clustering of reviews. Most of these formats would offer an opportunity for States parties to consolidate and optimize the national consultative process for the preparation of their reports on the implementation of the Covenants and Conventions that cover related topics and may overlap in substance.

28. Finally, the Chairs proposed conducting **follow-up reviews in-between the full reviews**, i.e., after 4 years. Such follow-up reviews allow for an assessment of the implementation of priority recommendations, based on exchanges between the Committee, and the State party and other stakeholders. This provides States parties with updated recommendations on priority issues, helps to increase visibility of the review process at the national level and creates impetus for the implementation of all recommendations that emerged from the full review.

29. The scenarios in annex I below includes three options and open questions on the modalities for an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews and for follow-up reviews. Annex VI presents a visualization of these options.

30. The following areas are addressed in the scenarios, contained in annex I, concerning the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews:

* Options for an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews;
* Defining back-to-back reviews;
* Potential sequencing and clustering of reviews under the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews;
* Criteria for the prioritization of reviews in the first 8-year cycle;
* Consideration of the UPR cycle in the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews;
* Integrating review processes by CED;
* Integrating review processes by the SPT;
* Integrating new ratifications and reviews of initial reports;
* Timelines under an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews;
* Required adjustment of the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False).

31. The following areas are addressed in the scenarios, contained in annex I, with respect to follow-up reviews:

* Scheduling follow-up reviews in the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews;
* Harmonized criteria for selecting follow-up recommendations;
* Substantive coordination among treaty bodies on follow-up reviews;
* Coordination with other human rights mechanisms and stakeholders;
* Options for follow-up reviews;
* Timelines for follow-up reviews;
* Common criteria and modalities for the assessment of follow-up reports;
* Digital tools to facilitate follow-up reviews;
* Integrating CED;
* Integrating the SPT;
* Required adjustment of the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False).

32. **The three options** for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews have advantages and disadvantages – some of which are summarized below – that should be carefully considered by States and treaty bodies.

Introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of review:

(a) Under **option 1 (“linear reviews”)**, **reviews of reports by States parties would be scheduled sequentially** across the 8-year period for those treaty bodies that have periodic reviews. Dialogues conducted by CED and the SPT, according to their specific modalities, and follow-up reviews, would be added in the 8-year schedule. A State party would normally, thus, have two reviews per year, one full review and one follow-up review. The advantage of this model is that reviews are spread out as evenly as possible across the 8-year cycle and States parties generally have no more than one full review, one follow-up review and potentially a CED or SPT dialogue per year. The disadvantage is that this also means that the relevant Ministries and the Permanent Mission of the State party in Geneva must be available every year to prepare a constructive dialogue, without a break to focus on the implementation of recommendations or other areas of their respective mandates. For illustrative purposes, the following sequencing of reviews would be one of the options to allow States and other stakeholders to make use, as much as possible, of the substantive preparations for previous reviews to support subsequent ones. Reviews by the CCPR and CESCR would take place in year 1 and 2 respectively to reinforce the indivisibility of rights and provide a broad overview of the human rights situation in the State party, which would be beneficial for all following constructive dialogues. The reviews by the CCPR and CESCR would be followed by those of CERD (year 3) and CMW (year 4), which share the coverage of racial discrimination against migrants. Reviews by CEDAW (year 5), CRC (year 6; including CRC, CRC-OPAC and CRC-OPSC) and CRPD (year 7) would be scheduled next to continue with the review of the rights of specific groups of rights holders, which often fall under the responsibility of the same line ministries and national bodies, ideally under a coordinating entity. The cycle would be finalized with the review by CAT (year 8), which provides a useful preparation of the review under ICCPR in year 1 of the next following cycle. Alternative forms of scheduling would also be possible; for instance, ICMW includes a broad range of rights. The review of their implementation by the State party could be beneficial, if undertaken immediately following the reviews of the ICCPR and ICESCR;

(b) Under **option 2 (“partial clustering”)**, **the reviews under both Covenants would be scheduled ‘back-to-back’[[5]](#footnote-6)** in one year of the 8-year cycle, followed by a year without reviews and with the other six reviews taking place sequentially in the next six following years. Dialogues by CED and the SPT, according to their specific modalities, would be added, if applicable. Follow-up reviews would be scheduled four years after each full review, with those for CCPR and CESCR taking place in the same year, followed by on year without follow-up reviews. The advantage of this model is that the indivisibility of rights in the ICCPR and ICESCR is strengthened by scheduling these reviews ‘back-to-back’, allowing to streamline the preparation by State party representatives, other stakeholders, and treaty bodies, and setting the ground for all other six full reviews. The disadvantage is that a State party that ratified eight Covenants/Conventions with periodic reporting obligations would have to participate in full reviews almost every year (in addition to follow-up reviews and dialogues by CED and the SPT).As an example, option 2 could be designed to schedule ICCPR and ICESCR reviews ‘back-to-back’ (in year 1), followed by reviews by CERD (year 3), CMW (year 4), CEDAW (year 5), CRC (year 6), CRPD (year 7) and CAT (year 8). This scheduling would apply the same rationale as under option 1. Like for option 1, alternative choices on how to sequence reviews would equally be possible;

(c) Under **option 3 (“full clustering”), the reviews of two international human rights treaties with periodic reporting procedures would be undertaken ‘back-to-back’** every other year (e.g., year 1, 3, 5 and 7), as much as possible from a scheduling perspective. Follow-up reviews would be scheduled accordingly. Additionally, the reviews by CED and the SPT, if applicable, would be carried out according to their specific modalities. This means that a State party that has ratified eight Conventions/Covenants with periodic reporting obligations, would generally be reviewed twice under full reviews and twice under follow-up reviews every other year (in addition to CED and SPT dialogues, if applicable). However, the advantage is that the reviews of Covenants and Conventions would be paired, where rights are similar, overlap and/or are traditionally addressed by the same national authorities or stakeholders. The logical links between the sets of rights in the Covenants/Conventions would, thus, be used to facilitate the substantive preparation of reviews, rendering preparations more time- and cost-efficient for States and other stakeholders. Importantly, this approach would reduce chances of repeated questions by the Committees, promote coherence of international human rights law and eliminate unnecessary duplication in recommendations in concluding observations. If a State party ratified up to eight Covenants/Conventions with periodic review obligations, no reviews would take place every other year, allowing time for the implementation of the recommendations of treaty bodies and for the substantive preparation of the next two clustered reviews. For illustration, the following clustering could be envisioned to streamline the substantive preparations of reviews by States and other stakeholders: Reviews by the CCPR and CESCR would take place ‘back-to-back’ to amplify the indivisibility of the two sets of rights enshrined in the two Covenants and provide a full overview on the general human rights situation in the State party. ‘Back-to-back’ reviews by CEDAW and CRC, including CRC, CRC-OPAC and CRC-OPSC, would combine reviews that are traditionally undertaken by the same national institutions and other stakeholders. CERD and CMW would be scheduled ‘back-to-back’ as Conventions for two specific groups of rights holders, with an overlapping concern for racial discrimination against migrants. Finally, ‘back-to-back’ reviews would be undertaken by CRPD and CAT to lead back from the review of rights of specific groups of rights holders to the global reviews. Alternative clustering models would also be possible.

Options for the modalities of follow-up reviews:

(a) As a **first option**, the follow-up reviews on the up to four specific priority issues identified in the full review, as proposed by the Chairs ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1) (e)), could be **based on correspondence only**, which is the format currently adopted for the follow-up procedures by many Committees (CAT, CCPR, CED, CEDAW, CERD, CESCR, CMW). This approach is less visible at the national level, as no constructive dialogue with the treaty body takes place and other stakeholders can only input in writing. However, this option has the advantage of being time-efficient, cost-effective, and accessible to all stakeholders, regardless, of whether they can travel to Geneva and/or have the equipment and internet connectivity required to participate in virtual meetings. This option provides follow-up reviews by all treaty bodies with periodic review obligations, which is currently not the case. It also offers the opportunity for NHRIs, NGOs and other stakeholders to provide input, which is not a systematic practice in the current follow-up procedures of the Committees;

(b) As a **second option**, the review of follow-up reports could be undertaken in the **current correspondence-based manner, with an additional constructive dialogue** and briefings by stakeholders in a hybrid or online format to review the implementation of the follow-up recommendations. This approach entails additional costs to prolong sessions and to increase human resources accordingly, as well as to provide for hybrid meetings with simultaneous interpretation, and to ensure that adequately equipped conference rooms and support through technicians and conference room officers are available. Overall, the meeting time would have to be exceeded in a manner that would be difficult to accommodate by Committee members. The advantage of this approach would be that it would strike a balance between direct engagement between treaty bodies, on the one hand, and States parties and stakeholders, on the other, as well as increase visibility at national level;

(c) As a **third option**, the assessment of follow-up recommendations could be undertaken as **an in-situ visit to the State party** (of up to three days) by a delegation of treaty body members and Secretariat staff. This approach would maximize visibility on the national level and engagement by the Committee with national stakeholders, including those that would not be able to travel to Geneva and/or participate in remote meetings, for considerations of confidentiality, and/or for financial, technical, and other reasons. The disadvantage of this option would be the time-consuming substantive and organizational preparation of and follow-up to such missions by the treaty bodies and the Secretariat, entailing the need to compensate treaty body members for such inter-sessional work and requiring additional human resources at OHCHR. To allow for the scheduling of such missions in a predictable manner as part of the 8-year cycle, States would have to provide a standing invitation to treaty body members.

Resource formula of General Assembly resolution 68/268 in the context of the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews and follow-up reviews:

(a) **Option one** would be **the continuation of the status quo**, with the application of the ‘resource’ formula contained in General Assembly resolution 68/268 (paras. 26-27). The backward-looking approach to the calculation of meeting time for treaty bodies (“using the average number of reports received per committee during the period from 2009 to 2012”, para. 26(a); “reviewed biennially on the basis of actual reporting during the previous four years”, para. 27) would perpetuate the limitation of resources to submitted reports rather than due reports. This would lead to an increasing backlog of State party reports pending review. OHCHR would be forced to continue reducing its deliverables to a level that can be effectively supported with existing resources;

(b) **Option two** would entail **an adjustment of the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution** [**68/268**](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (paras. 26-27), which will be required to correspond to the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews and its follow-up reviews, regardless of the exact modalities of the calendar. Instead of the backward-looking formula, the introduction of the predictable schedule of reviews and of pre-scheduled follow-up reviews will allow for an accurate costing of State party reviews over eight years in any of the three scenarios proposed for the 8-year cycle and for the modalities for follow-up reviews. Only costs for the review of initial reports following new ratifications would require adjusting such a cost calculation.

B. Harmonization of working methods

33. The harmonization of working methods, was unanimously agreed by the treaty body Chairs in their conclusions, in general terms ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)). **This second pillar of the Chairs’ conclusions has been repeatedly and strongly encouraged by the General Assembly** since its landmark resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False). Its PP14, OP9 and OP38 stress the urgent need to harmonize the treaty bodies’ working methods, including a recommendation “to enhance the role of [the treaty bodies’] Chairs in relation to procedural matters, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods” (OP38).[[6]](#footnote-7) Aligning the different procedures and working methods of the treaty bodies has a direct impact both on the costs and on the engagement by States parties and other external stakeholders with the treaty body system, while the specificities of each treaty and allowing Committees to define their internal work processes have to be taken into account as well.

34. Instead of facing a multitude of differing procedures and deadlines, States parties and other stakeholders need to be able to engage with the treaty body system in an easier, more predictable and more time-efficient manner. This includes, among others, the application of the simplified reporting procedure, modalities for the conduct of constructive dialogues, such as the criteria for considering requests for online or hybrid dialogues, where States should have a larger choice, as well as deadlines for submitting States parties and other stakeholders’ reports, and opportunities for engagement by NHRIs, NGOs and UN agencies.

35. Instead of focussing on obtaining or transmitting the information needed to be able to engage with the system, representatives of States parties, NHRIs, NGOs and other stakeholders should be able to focus primarily on their substantive preparations. With **aligned deadlines and input modalities** **communicated well in advance**, consultations at the national level with rights-holders and victims and the compilation of information from a variety of actors can be better planned. Treaty bodies would, thus, benefit from comprehensive reports based on more extensive and broader consultations processes that can be better planned. OHCHR staff would be able to save the time previously required to inform States parties and other external stakeholders about diverging practices and timelines. Overall, the engagement of NHRIs, NGOs and other stakeholders is crucial for the work of treaty bodies. Cooperation between the Committees, with the support of the Secretariat to facilitate such engagement and to protect and prevent reprisals against anyone engaging with the treaty body system, should be continued and strengthened.

36. Further, the generalization of the simplified reporting procedure, with the help of digital tools, will **shorten the currently prevailing long duration between the submission of a State party report and its review by the Committee**. This would ease the burden of preparations for States parties and other stakeholders, as the submission of reports by States parties and by other stakeholders would be followed by the constructive dialogue and prior stakeholders’ briefings with shorter sequencing and thus, require less updating of information. This change will enable treaty bodies to offer timely recommendations based on up-to-date information provided by States parties, NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies and other actors. Importantly, the simplified reporting procedure will assist States parties to prepare and submit more focused reports. The LOIPR, transmitted to States parties prior to the submission of their reports, will guide the preparation and content of their periodic report, facilitate the reporting process of States parties, and strengthen their capacity to fulfil their reporting obligation in a timely and effective manner. Further, even in a post-COVID ‘new normal’, intersessional work will have to continue because formal meeting time is not expendable indefinitely and treaty body sessions take place at different times.[[7]](#footnote-8)

37. Importantly, **systematic coordination on substantive issues** is crucial to fulfil the promise of the Chairs’ conclusions of a “reduction of duplications” ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(a)). Such coordination supports treaty bodies in providing coherent and feasible recommendations to States parties, based on questions in lists of issues and lists of issues prior to reporting that do not unnecessarily repeat the issues previously raised by other treaty bodies. Using the same terminology on substantive issues and reducing discrepancies of a technical nature would facilitate coherence, coordination and the engagement by States parties and external stakeholders with the treaty body system. Rationalized working methods should also help consolidating outputs whenever useful; for instance, through the development of joint General Comments and Recommendations.

38. Further, the **accessibility of treaty body work and the provision of reasonable accommodation** would be standardized and improved, including through taking concrete measures to enhance the implementation of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) across treaty bodies to enable treaty body experts with disabilities and other participants and stakeholders to fully participate in the work of their respective Committees.

39. Working methods involve substantive, administrative and financial aspects. They require regular analysis and consideration in light of developments and needs of various treaty bodies through a well-defined process. Currently, the five-day annual meeting of the treaty body Chairs is the only formal forum for exchange between all Committees. Otherwise, treaty bodies only have the opportunity to meet when their sessions overlap, or through online meetings that do not allow the participation of all members. These opportunities offer **insufficient room to promote coordination and synergies**.

40. General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) already “encourage[d] the human rights treaty bodies, with a view to accelerating the harmonization of the treaty body system, to **continue to enhance the role of their Chairs in relation to procedural matters**, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods” (para. 38). The Chairs’ conclusions added a related first action point which is the appointment of focal points "to enhance coordination and harmonization of working methods" and “to facilitate interaction between Committees and to make recommendations to the Chairs” ([A/77/228](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/598/99/PDF/N2259899.pdf?OpenElement), para. 50 (5) (c)). One practical option would be to implement the already agreed but never implemented “Poznan formula”, as outlined in paragraph 56 and its corresponding footnote of the 2nd biennial report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([A/73/309](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/252/07/PDF/N1825207.pdf?OpenElement)). According to the “Poznan formula”, decisions of the Chairs previously discussed and agreed to within each of the Committees are to be implemented by all treaty bodies, unless a Committee subsequently dissociates itself from it. It is important that the treaty bodies have an opportunity to discuss and compare working methods during their sessions, in advance of the annual meeting of Chairs, to facilitate collective decisions and to delegate authority to their respective Chairs to discuss and endorse working methods and practices at the annual meeting. This would ensure that the meeting of Chairs is a proactive and solution-oriented platform aimed at finding common approaches, thus ensuring a more effective treaty body system.[[8]](#footnote-9) Additionally, sustained support by the treaty body focal points or working groups on working methods would contribute to an efficient exchange of good practices, better coordination and aligned recommendations for the Chairs to consider.

41. The options and questions included in this Working Paper and in the scenarios in annex II, build on previous agreements by the Chairs and treaty bodies over the past several years. In identifying possible areas for enhanced alignment, while recognizing the specificities of treaty bodies, a particular focus was placed on aligning working methods that would enable smooth functioning of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews and other conclusions reached by the Chairs in June 2022.

42. **The following areas are addressed in the scenarios**, contained in annex II, with respect to working methods:

* Coordination mechanisms on the harmonization of working methods;
* Aligned modalities for offering the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP) as a default procedure;
* Harmonized modalities and common guidelines for the SRP and reviews under the standard reporting procedures (for States parties opting out from the SRP), including for lists of issues prior to reporting (LOIPRs) and lists of issues (LOIs);
* Common formats for State party reports and Common core documents (CCDs);
* Aligned methodology for constructive dialogues;
* Common criteria for the conduct of constructive dialogues by videoconference;
* Common criteria to address requests for postponement of constructive dialogues;
* Harmonized modalities for reviews in absence of a State party report and/or delegation;
* Harmonized formats for concluding observations;
* Aligned modalities for engagement with stakeholders, such as harmonized formats and deadlines for alternative reports, modalities of briefings, etc;
* Mechanisms for substantive coordination to prevent unnecessary duplication, including coordination to reduce unnecessary and unintentional duplication or overlap in concluding observations (COBs), LOIPRs and LOIs, and cross-referencing of other treaty bodies, the universal periodic review, and the Sustainable Development Goals;
* Increased alignment of working methods concerning mandated activities other than reviews of States party reports, such as individual communications, the elaboration of and consultations on General Comments and Recommendations, inquiry and visit procedures, and inter-State complaints;
* Systemic accessibility and provision of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, including training and monitoring;
* Intersessional work and compensation of treaty body members;
* Required adjustment of the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False).

43. **The options** pertaining to the harmonization of working methods have the following advantages and disadvantages that should be carefully considered by treaty bodies and States, with a view to rendering the procedures and processes coherent and transparent for all stakeholders, including States:

Coordination mechanisms on the harmonization of working methods:

(a) **Option one** is **the continuation of the current practice**, under which the treaty bodies discuss the harmonization of working methods as one of the topics at the annual, five-day Chairs’ meetings and in exchanges on an ad hoc basis. Continuing this approach would save the time and effort needed for coordination and ensure safeguarding the exclusive mandate of each treaty body to develop working methods according to their own wishes and specificities. However, this approach would certainly perpetuate and aggravate the current plethora of different working methods, that States representatives and other stakeholder must navigate. Further, recommendations made by the treaty body Chairs in selected areas are not being implemented systematically;

(b) **Option two** would be **the establishment of a coordination mechanism**, under which the treaty bodies would allow their Chairs to make decisions under the “Poznan formula”, with support from their focal points on working methods.[[9]](#footnote-10) For that purpose, the meetings of the treaty body Chairs could be preceded by an on-line annual preparatory meeting by the focal points on working methods. The advantage would be the institutionalization of a systematic harmonization of existing and new working methods in the interest of States and all stakeholders. Such a missing systematic harmonization would benefit from the review of best practices in all Committees and an endorsement process that empowers the Chairs but ensures previous discussions and decision-making within each treaty body. Such a simplified mechanism resonates with the request by States in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) that ‘encourages the human rights treaty bodies, with a view to accelerating the harmonization of the treaty body system, to continue to enhance the role of their Chairs in relation to procedural matters, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods’ (para. 38).

Adoption of Lists of Issues prior to Reporting (LOIPRs) and Lists of Issues (LOIs):

(a) As a **first option**, LOIPRs and LOIs could be adopted by Committees in a session held in plenary, after a meeting (equally in plenary) with stakeholders who made submissions. Such **in-session adoption** would facilitate the collaborative work of all members of the respective treaty body in the drafting process. The disadvantage of this option is that session time for the adoption of LOIPRs and LOIs would have to be provided and costed. For all treaty bodies, including those that currently do not have Pre-sessional Working Groups, session time would be calculated on an equal basis, regarding the number of LOIPRs (and LOIs) that they must adopt in an 8-year predictable schedule of review. This approach might pose challenges to some Committee members, who might not be able to participate in longer sessions, as they often have other professional activities, aside from being a member of a treaty body;

(b) A **second option** would be to develop procedures, according to which **LOIPRs and LOIs are adopted intersessionally**. Such adoptions could be prepared through virtual meetings with other stakeholders, such as NHRIs, NGOs and UN agencies, with security measures in place to ensure confidentiality and to prevent reprisals. Online exchanges between Committee members and Secretariat staff on draft documents would be supported by a collaborative drafting platform (see “digital uplift”). The adoptions themselves could occur online per silence procedure. The advantage of this option is to save session time in plenary, while still providing an opportunity to the treaty bodies to cope with the growing workload, without prolonging sessions infinitely. The disadvantage would be the lack of in-person exchanges among Committee members and Secretariat staff during the drafting process, and importantly, with other stakeholders, who might not be able to participate in remote meetings due to confidentiality considerations and/or financial or other reasons.

Common core documents (CCD):

(a) **Option one** regarding common core documents would be to transform these into **online platforms**, where the information can be presented in a more easily updatable, reader-friendly, and accessible manner. While entailing some modest financial costs, this would allow States to compile relevant information on a regular basis, instead of updating a written document that becomes outdated relatively quickly. The online information platform could then benefit from linking it to the National Recommendations Tracking Database and other relevant online databases;

(b) Under **option two**, the CCDs could be **discontinued**, in view of the increased amount of information that is available online on States parties, including their reports for the Universal Periodic Review. The disadvantage of this option is that researching the information usually available in CCDs would require more time by Committee members and Secretariat staff. However, the costs for formatting, managing, publishing, and translating CCDs could be saved.

Constructive dialogues via videoconference:

(a) As a **first option**, constructive dialogues could take place in-person as the default modality, with **hybrid meetings being limited to reviews of small island developing States and least developed countries and to reviews ‘in exceptional circumstances’**, as suggested by the treaty body Chairs (A/77/228, para. 55 (7)(a) und (c)). This option would consider the financial or other implications of the different dialogue modalities for a specific group of States parties and allow some leeway for States in specific situations, that might not be able to travel to Geneva. However, as a disadvantage, this option would create an unequal treatment of States parties by the treaty body system, which might even be increased through differing interpretations and applications of the term ‘exceptional circumstances’ by the Committees;

(b) As a **second option**, **reviews of State party reports via videoconference could be made available for all reviews**, as per request of States parties. This option would offer States the opportunity to choose their preferred modality for the review (in-person, hybrid or online). It, thus, accounts for the increasing number of States requesting hybrid meetings and responds to considerations related to environmental protection, efficiency, and wider outreach. The disadvantage would be the digital divide between States; however, UN country and regional offices could offer their premises to State party delegations, if available.

Postponement of constructive dialogues and reviews in the absence of a State party report and/or in absence of a delegation:

(a) A **first option** would be that the present practice could be continued, meaning that treaty bodies decide on requests by States parties for the postponement of a constructive dialogue on a **case-by-case basis**;

(b) Once a predictable schedule of reviews is established, **option two** would require a common definition of “exceptional circumstances” and would lead to a **common approach by all treaty bodies to respond to requests by States** in an equitable manner. Additional ‘slots’ would be included in the predictable schedule of reviews to accommodate exceptionally postponed constructive dialogues, which would ensure that no other reviews are affected by the postponement (no knock-on effect). While reviews of State party reports can be postponed, treaty bodies would undertake reviews in absence of a report and/or in absence of a delegation, if no such request has been made or granted, to comply with the predictable schedule of reviews.

Concluding observations:

(a) **Option one** is that **treaty bodies retain their own existing guidelines for concluding observations**, including their individual titles and language for standard paragraphs, their sequencing, word limits and practices on cross-referencing;

(b) **Option two** would consist of **unified guidelines and a common template for concluding observations** that would reflect the specificities of each treaty. This would increase the reader-friendliness of concluding observations, which positively influences the ability of States and other stakeholders to implement treaty bodies’ recommendations.

Interaction with stakeholders during State party reviews:

(a) Under **option one**, meetings by the Committees with other stakeholders (NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies…) in the context of reviews of State party reports could be undertaken in a hybrid manner during sessions. This would ensure that **stakeholders can engage either in person with the treaty bodies in Geneva or remotely**, depending on their preferences regarding confidentiality, their ability to travel to Geneva, as well as financial or other relevant considerations;

(b) The **second option** would consist in **additional briefings by stakeholders to Committees to be undertaken intersessionally as online meetings** without interpretation. This proposal accounts for the increase in State party reviews, as a result of the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews, and the difficulty to prolong formal session time infinitely;[[10]](#footnote-11)

(c) Under any of these options, the Committees should **harmonize the modalities of their engagement with stakeholders**, through the development of common guidelines. The harmonization of treaty bodies working methods in this regard should encourage the participation of children and other specific groups of rights holders, including through the development of common information material and other tools for these audiences. Treaty bodies should also further increase their cooperation to prevent and address acts of intimidation and reprisal for cooperation with the treaty bodies, based on the San José Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals;

(d) Finally, **a new voluntary trust fund for participation in the treaty bodies** should be established to support representatives of different groups of stakeholders, including, inter alia, children, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minority groups, to name just a few, to engage with the treaty bodies in both State party reviews and other mandated activities.

Substantive coordination:

(a) **Option one** consists of **continuing the current practice**. This means that substantive coordination between the treaty bodies takes place in an ad-hoc manner, mostly through cooperation on joint General Comments/Recommendations and joint statements[[11]](#footnote-12) on selected human rights issues and in the context of specific events that are co-organized or to which members of different Committees are invited. Further, such coordination occurs at the annual, five-day treaty body Chairs’ meeting and on a sporadic basis, such as intersessional online meetings held in the preparation of Chairs’ meetings, on reprisals, in the context of the 2020 review process and on “human rights and COVID-19". Additionally, the treaty bodies and the Secretariat consult the jurisprudence of other Committees, when preparing their documents, including concluding observations, LOIPRs/LOIs, General Comments and Recommendations, views, and other outcome documents, and tend to cross-reference the recommendations of other Committees to support them, whenever relevant;

(b) Instead of continuing this practice, **option two** approaches the substantive coordination among the treaty bodies as a matter of strategic priority that requires **coordination mechanisms to avoid repetitive questions and recommendations** and to develop coherent and complementary jurisprudence to the benefit of rights holders, States, and all other stakeholders:

(i) Coordination among treaty bodies that are preparing LOIPRs/LOIs or COBs for the same State party within a period of 12 months, as feasible and appropriate, through specific modalities to be developed and monitored by the Focal Points on Working Methods and by sharing of draft LOIPRs/LOIs or COBs for comments by other treaty bodies that have adopted LOIPRs/LOIs or COBs for the same State party in the last 12 months;

(ii) Non-inclusion of issues in lists of issues prior to reporting (LOIPRs) and lists of issues (LOIs) that have been raised with the State party in another treaty body’s concluding observations (COBs) or LOIPRs/LOIs in previous years, with a suggestion of a timeframe of four years, unless that issue was raised from a different perspective, e.g., to protect and promote the rights of a specific group of rights holders, or the recommendation was not implemented by the State party;

(iii) Systematic verification of compatibility, ensuring non-repetition and cross-referencing of relevant official outputs of other treaty bodies (through citations of UN document and paragraph numbers);

(iv) Strengthening of cooperation on the development of joint General Comments/ Recommendations (and the revision of existing General Comments/ Recommendations, as needed), as the progressive development of complementary and non-contradictory jurisprudence of the treaty bodies;

(v) Abolition of terminological discrepancies;

(vi) Increased Secretariat support, including through a dedicated Secretariat staff member who supports the treaty bodies in their substantive coordination and on the harmonization of working methods.

Other mandated activities – coordination mechanisms:

(a) **Option one** is to **continue the current practice of ad-hoc harmonisation efforts** for mandated activities other than reviewing States parties’ reports. The treaty bodies have analysed and made recommendations in the harmonization of working methods in this respect.[[12]](#footnote-13) However, many of these recommendations have not been implemented and diverging practices continue to exist. Additionally, not all mandated activities can be supported with sufficient session meeting time and Secretariat resources, as they are not or insufficiently covered by the ‘formula’ contained in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (paras. 26-27);

(b) Instead of continuing this practice, **option two** would **mandate the treaty bodies’ focal points on working methods** (previously mentioned in the section on ‘coordination mechanisms on the harmonization of working methods’ in this chapter) to monitor the implementation of the recommendations pertaining to other mandated activities that were already developed in the context of the annual Chairs’ meetings and submit an update in this respect as part of the documentation and agenda of the annual treaty body Chairs’ meetings.

Accessibility of treaty body work and reasonable accommodation:

(a) **Option one** is to **continue the current modalities**, whereby only the public sessions of the CRPD Committee are made accessible through captioning and international sign language interpretation. Such services are also provided when a member of a Committee so requires or other arrangements can be made (see currently for CEDAW, through cooperation with an NGO). Committee members of these Committees also receive, as needed, copies of session-related documents in Braille. All treaty bodies make documents available in a word format for accessibility purposes;

(b) Alternatively, **option two** can introduce the following **improvements to increase accessibility and the provision of reasonable accommodation** in the context of the work of all treaty bodies:

(i) The sessions of all treaty bodies, including at least the public meetings, should be made fully accessible to persons with disabilities, including the provision of international sign language, captioning and hearing loops;

(ii) All key documents, such as General Comments/ Recommendations, guidelines, concluding observations and Views should be made available in the following formats: (i) Braille (in English, French and Spanish; only for Committee members) (ii) plain language (for Committee members and the public); (iii) Easy Read (for Committee members and the public); and (iv) as Word versions (for Committee members and the public);

(iii) Accessible information should be made available on OHCHR’s websites and in informative notes/materials for persons with disabilities;

(iv) Reasonable accommodation to Committee members with disabilities should be provided from the regular budget (guidelines to be developed);

(v) A new voluntary trust fund for participation in the treaty bodies for different groups of stakeholders should allow the allocation of funds for the provision of reasonable accommodation to external participants attending meetings of the treaty bodies (see “Interaction with stakeholders during State party reviews”).

Mandated activities, not covered by the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution 68/268:

(a) **Option one** would be the **continued application, without adjustment, of the ‘resources’ formula enshrined in GA resolution** [**68/268**](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (paras. 26-27). This would entail the following:

(i) The formula does not account, inter alia, for individual communications in the pre-registration phase ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 54), ‘additional managerial and coordination responsibilities’ in relation to petitions ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55), and the ‘digitalization and investment in a case management system’ required to ‘offset … continuous increases in workload’ to respond to individual communications ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 56);

(ii) Mandated inquiries and country visits, urgent actions of CED, inter-State communications, and the early warning and urgent action procedures of CERD are not covered by the formula ([A/77/279](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 45);

(b) **Option two** would be to **adjust the** [**68/268**](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) **‘formula’ to reflect all mandated activities** of the treaty bodies:

(i) For Petitions, the ‘resource’ formula would cover the staff resources to match the assessed meeting time dedicated to individual resources, the pre-registration and interim measures stages of petitions and the needed managerial and coordination responsibilities by supervisors, with the aim to address the current significant delays in following up on cases that have a direct impact on the victims ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) para. 20, 45, 54-55; [annex](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) XXV of A/77/279, p. 55);

(ii) Additionally, the adjustment of the ‘resource’ formula in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) would adequately account for inquiry and visit procedures, the CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, in line with the resource needs identified for mandated activities in the fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and based on the assessment that “the challenges identified in previous reports in terms of an increase in the number of mandated activities not accompanied by the commensurate financial and human resources to enable the system to function optimally since 2015 remain valid “ ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 59-60);

(iii) Finally, the amended ‘resource’ formula would provide the required human resources to support the CED Urgent Actions procedure and the inter-State communication procedures, as per annex XXV of the fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), pp. 53-54).

C. Digital uplift

44. The treaty body Chairs agreed in their conclusions that “the platforms and tools for the digital uplift are critical and … should support stakeholder engagement or joint work as may be undertaken by the treaty bodies” ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(e)). **Digitalisation of tools and work processes** will also facilitate engagement of States and other stakeholders with the treaty body system and render the work of treaty bodies more efficient. A conference and webcasting platform should allow for the smooth functioning of hybrid meetings with States parties and other stakeholders in a manner that ensures efficient, transparent, accessible, secure, and, where necessary, confidential exchanges. Tools, such as a collaborative drafting platform, a dashboard with reports on human rights developments and progress in States parties, and the enhanced automation in the processing of session-related documentation, would render the work of treaty bodies less time-consuming and will help to improve their substantive outcomes.

45. It is suggested to establish **a collaborative online drafting platform** that would allow simultaneous work on drafts, compared to the current practice of working consecutively on documents, or compiling comments that were made in parallel to different copies of the same document. An online platform would also avoid sharing a document via email, and thus address related security concerns.

46. Further, a dashboard for reports by other treaty bodies, Special Procedures and OHCHR on human rights developments and progress in States parties would allow easier access for Committee members and Secretariat staff in contrast to the current practice of compiling such information manually. Similarly, increased automation in the preparation of session-related documentation would reduce the manual drafting and updating of agendas and other documents.

47. **A modern case management system for individual complaints** is also a necessary step to eliminate a largely paper-based process that substantively slows down the registration and substantive consideration of petitions. It will also help to address the backlog in individual communications.

48. OHCHR’s Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme will continue to **adapt its capacity-building activities to facilitate outreach through digital means**. Providing IT training to all stakeholders, particularly Committee members and OHCHR staff, will ensure that the best use is made of digital tools and processes.

49. Overall, **the digital uplift will render the treaty body system fit-for-purpose and sufficiently efficient** to address its constant growth. It goes in parallel with and enables the introduction of the predictable schedule of reviews and the harmonization of working methods.

50. The scenarios in annex III below offers options and questions on the following issues. Some of these digitalization processes have already started as the treaty bodies’ response to the COVID-19 pandemic and require strengthening; other digital tools and processes must be established. The digital uplift of Treaty Bodies will be pursued in close alignment with the organization-wide digital transformation process. While related UN-wide and OHCHR-wide processes to update digital tools and the coming OHCHR Digital Transformation strategy are expected to yield improvements also for treaty bodies, they are not covered in detail here. Instead, the below draft implementation scenarios are limited to the digital initiatives that focus on treaty bodies:

* A common webpage and database on the simplified reporting procedure (SRP) for all treaty bodies;
* Online tools for submitting reports in relation to reviews of States party reports, including a legal case management system and document management system;
* An accessible video conferencing and webcasting platform with interpretation;
* A digital tool for collaborative work processes on treaty body documents among Committee members and OHCHR staff;
* An automized list of reports and information on the human rights developments and progress of States parties with the goal of being fully searchable for keywords;
* Enhanced automation of the development and processing of standard session-related documents;
* Inter-Committee coordination mechanisms on the digital uplift;
* Required adjustment of the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False).

51. Additionally, the capacity-building tools for States and other stakeholders are being digitalized by OHCHR’s Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme.

52. **The options** related to the digital uplift that need consideration by States and treaty bodies are as follows:

Improved communication with and outreach to States parties and other stakeholders:

(a) **Option one** is to **continue the current practice**, whereby treaty bodies have their own modalities on the generalization of the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP), which may be available to some or all States parties. They provide information on their individual webpages, including in some cases, a database on those States parties, for which the SRP is applied through an opt-in procedure or an opt-out procedure (for those Committees that have generalized the SRP as the default procedure);

(b) Alternatively, **option two** consists of **creating a common webpage and database on the SRP** could be made available for all treaty bodies that contributes to complete and timely information for States parties’ representatives and other stakeholders.

Simplifying the submission and management of and the access to reports and information submitted to the treaty bodies:

(a) **Option one** is to **continue the present practice**, according to which States parties and other stakeholders are invited to share their reports with the treaty bodies in word format as email attachments (except for the [CESCR submissions system](https://cescrsubmissions.ohchr.org/Account/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f) for submissions by other stakeholders). They are informed by the Secretariats of the respective Committees through information notes, Notes Verbales, newsletters, and emails about the respective submission requirements and deadlines, according to the modalities of each treaty body. Requested changes are usually communicated by email. The Secretariat formats and translates State party reports. It uploads them and reports by other stakeholders manually to different internal and external databases, including the Extranet accessible to Committee members and, if reports are non-confidential, to external databases for States, other stakeholders, and the public. Similarly, victims may transmit their petitions to the Secretariats of those treaty bodies that have an individual communications procedure. They may either submit the information per email or as paper copies. The Secretariat manages the information in the format it is received, without sufficient resources to process it in a timely manner, and to systematically digitalize it. Any subsequent information-exchange with the victims is done by email or by mail, without a possibility for victims to consult the status of their case online. (The development of a digital complaint filing portal and legal case management system is currently in progress to facilitate the submission of individual communications by and information-sharing with petitioners and to render the registration and processing of such communications less time-consuming);

(b) **Option two**, requiring more investment, would modernise the system and reduce the burden of all stakeholders. The digital submission of reports and other contributions as well as knowledge management can be achieved through adapted digital platforms that facilitate the submission of documents by States, victims, and other stakeholders, as well as their communication with the treaty bodies and the Secretariat. Such digital system would also reduce the workload of Secretariat staff, allowing them to process State party reports, submissions by other stakeholders and petitions by victims in a timelier manner and thus, helping to address the backlog and to avoid future delays. The following **digital submission and document management systems** could be established:

(i) A digital document submission and management platform for the review of State party reports that ideally, among others, 1/ schedules State party reviews and follow-up reviews automatically and is modified manually to reflect CED and SPT visits and any changes, such as postponements or requests for exceptional reports; 2/ generates automatic notifications to States parties to inform them about the start and status of the reporting process; 3/ facilitates the submission of initial, regular and follow-up reports, and reports on additional information (for CED) through a user-friendly online template available in all working languages of the respective Committee; 4/ formats the information submitted by States parties and other stakeholders, such as NGOs; 5/ indicates the circumstances of the State party review, such as hybrid or online reviews or reviews in absence of a report and/or delegation; 6/ allows information to be submitted and searched, by State party, by submitting entity, by date/session and by other relevant criteria; and 7/ provides analytical data for further analysis and decision making by OHCHR. (A public submission portal for submissions by States and other stakeholders to human rights mechanisms, with a limited number of key features, which uses digital forms with interactive guidance to facilitate the submission of pre-session documents such as periodic reports, written and oral statements, and related communications and requests by registered stakeholders, is already under development, as of March 2023);

(ii) The complaint filing portal that uses digital forms with interactive guidance to support victims of human rights violations in the complaint submission process, including basic screening modules;

(iii) A legal case management system, along with a document management system, that facilitates case management by Human Rights Officers and allows for automated issuance of standard decisions and correspondence;

(iv) These online platforms would be the tool to be used by default unless for stakeholders with no access to the necessary technical tools or internet connexions.

Facilitating collaborative work processes through digital tools:

(a) **Option one** consists of **continuing the current practice**, whereby Committee members and Secretariat staff collaborate in the drafting of treaty body outcomes, such as concluding observations, LOIPRs/LOIs or General Comments/Recommendations, through documents that are shared via a dedicated Extranet or, mostly, via email. This prolongs the drafting process in many cases, as treaty body members and Secretariat staff either work consecutively on documents or discuss and compile changes that were made in parallel to different copies of the same document. Hence, intra-, and inter-Committee collaboration entails a high volume of emails, often without all those working on a document being able to comment at the same time. Sharing documents via email also bears security risks;

(b) **Option two** would **introduce a collaborative online drafting platform** to enable treaty body members and Secretariat staff to smoothly contribute to the joint drafting of concluding observations, Lists of issues (prior to reporting), and other documents, and to coordinate their work in other areas, such as follow-up to concluding observations, individual communications, inquiries, CERD’s Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, CED’s Urgent Action procedure and SPT and CED visits. Importantly, such a platform would allow simultaneous work on drafts, within Committees and with the Secretariat, which could also easily be made accessibly to other treaty bodies for consultation. Potentially, such a digital platform could allow for the translation of texts and could be linked to the Universal Human Rights Index with features supporting the reference to existing jurisprudence. It should be made fully accessible to experts and Secretariat staff with disabilities.

Automatized list of documents on the human rights developments and progress in States parties:

(a) **Option one** is to **continue the current practice**, according to which the Secretariat manually compiles relevant documents on the human rights situation and progress in States parties for the use by Committee members, including country-specific outcomes by all treaty bodies and other international human rights mechanisms, such as concluding observations, Lists of Issues, Lists of Issues prior to Reporting, follow-up reports and assessments, visits or inquiry reports, early warnings/urgent actions, Treaty Body jurisprudence, General Comments/Recommendations, reports of Special Procedures mandate holders, documentation for the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and other OHCHR reports. (The [JURIS database](https://juris.ohchr.org/) for views and decisions of Treaty Bodies was already upgraded and released to the public. Its permanent and full update must be ensured);

(b) Alternatively, **option two** would introduce **an accessible online dashboard for Committee members and Secretariat staff**. It would use OHCHR’s existing databases to compile a list of existing reports on States parties automatically and, thus, provide more efficient access to timely and complete information on States parties. The preparation of reviews of State party reports would be less time consuming and the substantive preparation of targeted and timely questions and recommendations would be facilitated.

Enhanced automation of the development and processing of session-related documentation:

(a) **Option one** for the preparation of sessions is to **continue the practice**, according to which the Secretariat manually drafts, formats, and updates session-related documents, including agendas, programmes of work, communication with States, information notes on the participation for other stakeholders and other documents;

(b) **Option two** requires **the development of a digital tool to automate part of the development and processing of standard session documentation**. Such a digital tool could ensure that agendas, programmes of work and other related documents are drafted, formatted, and updated in a more timely and less time-consuming manner. This would benefit State party representatives and other stakeholders and reduce the time required for Secretariat staff at the GS level for these tasks. Such a digital tool would also facilitate the timely data exchange between OHCHR and UNOG’s conference and interpretation services.

Resource allocations for the digital uplift:

(a) **Option one** would mean that **the current practice is being continued**, according to which digitalization projects are funded primarily from extrabudgetary resources. This prevents such projects from being funded in a sustainable manner and does not allow to develop and maintain, as fast as required, the digital tools that would make the treaty body system fit for purpose;

(b) **Option two** would entail **the allocation of regular budget resources for the digital uplift proposed in this Working Paper**, in reflection of OP6 of the General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) which “notes that the COVID-19 pandemic showed the need to strengthen the capacity of the treaty bodies to engage and interact online, also notes the considerable potential of digitalization for improved efficiency, transparency and accessibility of the treaty bodies and the interaction with all relevant stakeholders, and encourages the treaty bodies to continue their efforts to further the use of digital technologies in their work, while stressing that in-person interaction remains a crucial component of the work of the treaty bodies”. This digital uplift would allow the treaty body system to meet the challenges of the future and to address, in an efficient and sustainable manner, the ongoing increase of State party reports, individual communications, urgent actions, and other mandated activities.

53. Additionally, **OHCHR’s Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme** is in the process of digitalizing its capacity-building tools for States and other stakeholders. For instance, the programme is developing e-courses to build the capacity of State officials, civil society organizations, the public, UN staff, national human rights institutions, and human rights defenders about the treaty body system in an accessible, flexible, and sustainable manner and to, thus, ‘standardize’ knowledge on the system. Specially, the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme is updating an online course on reporting to the treaty bodies, which was developed in 2016 and is being used as a prerequisite to attend TBCBP’s capacity-building events and workshops. Further, it is in the process of creating a course focused on civil society engagement and an introductory course on the UN human rights mechanisms. The programme also plans the future development of e-learning courses, including for members of National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs) and other mechanisms. Other ongoing areas of work are:

(a) The continued improvement of the Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI), a publicly available online database that provides easy access to recommendations from all UN human rights mechanisms per country. The index is searchable by themes, SDG targets, and groups of persons affected, and thus serves as a central repository of human rights information that assists States in the implementation of these recommendations and facilitates the work of national stakeholders such as National Human Rights Institutions and non-governmental organizations;

(b) The continued support provided to States parties in the further development and roll-out of a National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD), which is a tool developed by the Secretariat to facilitate the implementation and tracking of recommendations made by different UN human rights mechanisms to Member States as well as the preparation of reports thereto;

(c) The creation and maintenance of a virtual knowledge Hub for NMIRFs to share promising practices and facilitate the creation of an online community of practice, as mandated by HRC resolution 51/33 on National mechanisms for implementation, reporting, and follow-up, adopted in October 2022.

VI. Suggested way forward

54. **An important point for Member States’ action** is to reflect on when the ‘ongoing process of the consideration of the state of the human rights treaty body system’, welcomed in GA resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (PP9), will be successfully concluded and ripe for a decision by States, as well as how to make such a decision. **This Working Paper suggests to Member States** that the biennial General Assembly resolution on the human rights treaty body system, scheduled for December 2024, is the most logical timing and vehicle to make such a decision. For this to happen, Member States, potentially through the co-sponsors of GA resolution [A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), both in Geneva and New York, would need to start engaging regularly with the Chairpersons and with OHCHR, so as to commence developing elements for a 2024 General Assembly resolution that should allow for introducing the predictable schedule of reviews in 2025. Such progressive preparation needs to start as of now.

55. **This Working Paper is addressed to both Member States and treaty bodies experts**, within their respective competencies. It aims to facilitate the decisions needed to finalize the implementation plan in preparation of the biennial General Assembly resolution. It provides a comprehensive technical basis for a structured series of discussions among Member States and with treaty body Chairs and experts, both parties having distinct but interlinked authority and responsibilities.

56. **It is suggested that such structured discussions** be initiated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. This Working Paper aims to structure and facilitate these processes.

(a) The HC will engage with the treaty body Chairs during their 35th annual meeting (29 May – 2 June) to launch the discussions on the Working Paper, with the aim of soliciting their concrete feedback on the options and guiding questions enshrined therein;

(b) The HC will solicit input from all Member States on the Working Paper, including through informal consultations, to finalize an implementation plan for the Chairs’ conclusions.

57. Refining the proposals and options contained in this Working Paper, through answering the questions it raises, is indispensable to progressively and consensually finalise the implementation plan in a manner that is technically precise to allow costing and that is faithfully responsive to legitimate concerns by both Member States and treaty body experts to ensure the highest chances of implementation of the Chairs’ conclusions ([A/77/228](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/598/99/PDF/N2259899.pdf?OpenElement), paras. 55 (c) and 56).

Annex I

Scenarios for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

The options and guiding questions on the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews, which are contained in this annex, and which will shape the implementation plan of the Chairs’ conclusions, are based on the decisions of the treaty body Chairs at their 34th annual meeting in June 2022 and at previous meetings. They also reflect the legislative background described below, including General Assembly resolutions, that guide the treaty body strengthening process.

A. Decisions and conclusions of the treaty body Chairs

On the introduction of a predictable schedule of reviews:

* “All the treaty bodies agreed to establish a predictable schedule of reviews. The Committees that have periodic reviews (CESCR, Human Rights Committee, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, CRPD, CMW) will establish an eight-year review cycle for full reviews, with follow-up reviews in between” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(a)];
* “The Chairs conveyed to the co-facilitators the decisions taken by the committees that monitor the implementation of the core human rights conventions to establish a predictable review cycle for all States parties in accordance with a fixed review schedule, whether reporting or not reporting…” [[A/75/346](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/235/78/PDF/N2023578.pdf?OpenElement), para. 46 (h)].

On the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture:

* “The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, which do not have a system of periodic reports in their respective conventions, will implement predictable schedules in accordance with their mandates and practices” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(b)];
* “In the case of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, there is no fixed periodicity of the reporting procedure. Under article 29 (4) of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the request for additional information is made only if the Committee deems it necessary, depending upon the level of implementation of the Committee’s recommendations and conventional obligations by the State party and the evolution of the situation relating to enforced disappearance in that country. Those elements are also taken into account by the Committee to determine the delay within which it will request additional information, which can be of two, four or eight years” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(h)];
* “The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture will integrate the predictable schedule of an eight-year cycle and carry out 91 visits within an eight-year period under that proposal, considering the current 91 States parties. In addition to its visiting mandate, the Subcommittee also has a mandate to advise States parties and national preventive mechanisms. Under the proposal, this would be done by holding cyclic dialogues four years after each visit” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(i)].

On the reduction of the backlog:

* “The predictable schedule will address the existing backlog of reports pending review and long-overdue reports or additional information pending in State reviews by prioritizing those States with pending reports for review and long-overdue reports” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(f)].

On coordination with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR):

* “The schedule will take into consideration the calendar of the universal periodic review” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(c)].

On follow-up reviews:

* “The Committees that have periodic reviews (CESCR, HRC, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, CRPD and CMW) will establish an eight-year review cycle for full reviews with follow-up reviews in between” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(a)];
* “The follow-up review will cover up to 4 specific priority issues that were identified in the full review or that have since emerged. The modalities of follow-up reviews, including sufficient resources, will enable greater focus on a smaller number of critical issues aligning the procedures utilised by some Committees for follow-up” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(e)];
* “The implementation of the predictable schedule of reviews requires coordination and will be facilitated through the further harmonization of working methods across treaty bodies, including as regards follow-up reviews…” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(a)];
* “The Chairs conveyed to the co-facilitators the decisions taken by the committees that monitor the implementation of the core human rights conventions to establish a predictable review cycle for all States parties in accordance with a fixed review schedule, whether reporting or not reporting and to consider replacing every second review with a focused review, which could consist of an in situ visit by one member of the treaty body with one member of the Secretariat to engage with the State party” [[A/75/346](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/235/78/PDF/N2023578.pdf?OpenElement), para. 46 (h)];
* “All treaty bodies engaging in follow-up to concluding observations will adhere to the process previously endorsed by the Chairs in the procedures of the human rights treaty bodies for following up on concluding observations, decisions and views (see HRC/MC/2018/4), with a maximum of four urgent recommendations being selected by each Committee from the concluding observations, and the State party will be requested to respond follow-up within a fixed period from the date of the review” [[A/74/256](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F74%2F256&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), annex III];
* “Concluding observations should identify through a standard paragraph the recommendations for follow-up, with the timeline, without the need for a separate letter or document” [HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)];
* “Concluding observations should expressly invite the State party to inform the Committee about its plans for implementation, within the ongoing reporting cycle, of all the recommendations in the concluding observations” [HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)];
* “One standard reminder should be sent to the State party concerned if a response has not been received by the due date” [HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)];
* “The type of recommendations targeted for follow-up should be those that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART). In addition, they need to be serious/urgent/protective and implementable within the relevant time frame. This list is not intended to be exhaustive” [HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)];
* “One cycle — this means that the rapporteur, coordinators, and the Committee will evaluate only once the follow-up submission(s) from the State. In the course of such evaluation or assessment, the rapporteur/coordinators/Committee may request additional information or clarification, and the reply thereto will be considered as part of the State party’s next periodic report and/or be taken into account in the next dialogue with the State party” [HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “The assessment criteria and the grading system remain within the purview of the follow-up rapporteur/coordinators/Committee. A qualitative assessment of the information provided and of the implementation should be carried out using common benchmarks identified as A, B, C, D and E, with A being the most satisfactory in terms of quality of information provided and action taken, and E being the least satisfactory — when there has been no response or if measures taken are contrary to the recommendation. The rationale and the assessment of the Committee should be made public” [HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

B. Legislative background, including General Assembly resolutions (provisions in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) and subsequent resolutions)

* The General Assembly “recogniz[es] that States have a legal obligation under the international human rights treaties to which they are party to periodically submit to the relevant human rights treaty bodies reports on the measures they have taken to give effect to the provisions of the relevant treaties, and noting the need to increase the level of compliance in this regard” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP10];
* The General Assembly “invites the human rights treaty bodies and the Office of the High Commissioner, within their respective mandates, to continue to work to increase coordination and predictability in the reporting process, including through cooperation with States parties, with the aim of achieving a clear and regularized schedule for reporting by States parties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP34];
* The General Assembly “recogniz[es] the important, valuable and unique role and contribution of each of the human rights treaty bodies in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through their examination of the progress made by States parties to the respective human rights treaties in fulfilling their relevant obligations and their provision of recommendations to States parties on the implementation of such treaties” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP6; see also A/RES/71/185, PP6; A/RES/73/162, PP6; A/RES/75/174, PP6];
* The General Assembly “tak[es] noteof the human rights treaty bodies’ continuing efforts, within their respective mandates, towards achieving greater efficiency, transparency, effectiveness, predictability, coordination and harmonization through their working methods outlined in the report of the chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-fourth annual meeting[[13]](#footnote-14)” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP10];
* The General Assembly “takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP1].

The periodicity of State party reviews is enshrined the international human rights treaties, including in art. 9(1) ICERD, art. 17(1) ICESCR, art. 40(1) ICCPR, art. 18(1) CEDAW, art. 19(1) CAT, art. 44(1) CRC, art. 12(2) CRC-OPSC, art. 8(2) CRC-OPAC, art. 73(1) ICMW and art. 35(2) CRPD.

1.  Options and guiding questions related to the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

| *Themes* | *Options and guiding questions* | *Main decision-maker* | *Implementing entity* | *Potential resource implications* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **1.1. Predictable schedule of reviews Options** | * (1.1.1) With a view to implement the Chairs’ conclusions ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(a)-(b), (h)-(i)), which were welcomed by General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (PP10) and are based on the recommendations of the co-facilitators of the 2020 review process ([A/75/601](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F75%2F601&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 56), would **States** prefer an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews that allows for reviews to take place sequentially (one review per year, if a State has ratified eight international human rights treaties with periodic reporting obligations)? (1.1.2) Or alternatively, would **States** suggest that such a schedule of reviews should cluster Covenants/Conventions, so that they may prepare and present reports for two international human rights treaties with substantive similarities or overlap ‘back-to-back’ to the respective treaty bodies, which will increase synergies and timesaving by national institutions, while maintaining separate reviews and concluding observations by each Committee? * (1.1.3) Specifically, how would **States** suggest an 8-year predictable schedule of reviews should be designed to be fit-for-purpose for rights holders, States, treaty bodies and other stakeholders? * **Option 1/ Linear reviews:** Reviews of a State party would be scheduled sequentially across the 8-year period, so that States parties have generally no more than one review per year, as best as scheduling allows. However, this entails that those States who ratified eight treaties with periodic reporting obligations will be going through a full review every year within an 8-year cycle. This would mean that a State party would have two reviews per year, one full review and one follow-up review. Dialogues conducted by CED and the SPT, according to their specific modalities, and follow-up reviews would be included in the 8-year schedule. (Reviews of reports submitted under the CRC Optional Protocols would take place in the same year than the review of the report submitted under the CRC Convention.) * **Option 2/ Partial clustering:** The indivisibility of rights in ICCPR and ICESCR is strengthened by scheduling the reviews under both Covenants ‘back-to-back’, followed by a year without reviews and the other six reviews sequentially, as best as scheduling allows. If a State party ratified eight Covenants/Conventions, the two Covenants are reviewed in the same year to maximise the positive impact of preparing the review of all Covenant rights within a period of up to a few months. The other six reviews are scheduled one per year. Dialogues by CED and the SPT, according to their specific modalities, would be added in the 8-year period. Two follow-up reviews would be scheduled four years after the full reviews, with the follow-up reviews for ICCPR and ICESCR taking place in the same year. (Reviews of reports submitted under the CRC Optional Protocols would take place in the same year than the review of the report submitted under the CRC Convention.) * **Option 3/ Full clustering**: The logical links between the sets of rights in the Covenants/Conventions would be used to facilitate the substantive preparation of reviews that group two international human rights treaties each ‘back-to-back’, where rights are similar, overlap and/or are traditionally addressed by the same national authorities under a coordinating entity or stakeholders. This approach would also promote coherence of international human rights law and help to eliminate unnecessary duplication in recommendations of concluding observations. Follow-up reviews would be scheduled accordingly. In the case of CED and SPT, the reviews would be carried out according to their specific modalities. If a State party ratified up to eight Covenants/Conventions, no reviews would take place every other year (apart from any CED and SPT dialogues/visits), as best as possible from a scheduling perspective, to allow time for implementation of received recommendations and substantive preparation of the next two clustered reviews. (Reviews of reports submitted under the CRC Optional Protocols would take place in the same year than the review of the report submitted under the CRC Convention.) * (1.1.4) What would be the preference of **treaty bodies**? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The currently assessed meeting time would have to be recalculated and adapted to implement the predictable schedule of reviews. For instance, the treaty bodies with many ratifications and only two sessions per year, currently the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, would require an additional session per year, with corresponding increases in travel and the daily subsistence allowance of experts, as well as additional staff to prepare the documentation. * A calculation of required session time and human resources for reviews by all ten treaty bodies, based on the number of ratifications as of 31 December 2021 may be found in the Fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 71, and its annexes, [A/77/279/Annexes](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), Annex XXIV on the Predictable schedule of reviews, paras. 6-8. This calculation would have to be revised based on the number of ratifications at the time of the introduction of the predictable schedule of reviews. |
| **1.2. Predictable schedule of reviews - Defining back-to-back reviews (under options 2 and 3)** | * (1.2.1) How would **States** suggest that a substantive synergy between the reviews of two clustered Covenants or Conventions (options 2 and 3 above) could be created that would allow them and other stakeholders to prepare and follow-up in a more timesaving, efficient, and non-duplicative manner? (1.2.2) Would **States** suggest that ‘back-to-back’ reviews should be defined as two reviews within the same calendar year (not necessarily during overlapping sessions)? Or would States propose that such ‘back-to-back’ reviews include constructive dialogues in the early part of the subsequent year, meaning that the first review would take place in the 3rd trimester (Sept-Dec) of year 1 and the second review in the 1st trimester of year 2 (Jan-April)? The following illustration is based on the current session calendar per trimester, including the additional third sessions for CESCR and CRPD that will be required under the predictable schedule of reviews. * Trimester 1 (Jan-April): CAT session 1, CCPR session 1, CED session 1, CEDAW session 1, CERD session 1, CESCR session 1, CMW session 1, CRC session 1, CRPD session 1, SPT session 1. * Trimester 2 (May-August): CAT session 2, CCPR session 2, CEDAW session 2, CERD session 2, CESCR additional session 3, CRC session 2, CRPD session 2, SPT session 2. * Trimester 3 (Sept-Dec): CAT session 3, CCPR session 3, CED session 2, CEDAW session 3, CERD session 3, CESCR session 2, CMW session 2, CRC session 3, CRPD additional session 3, SPT session 3. * (1.2.3) What would be the preference of **treaty bodies**? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **1.3. Predictable schedule of reviews - Grouping Covenants and Conventions under option 3 (full clustering)** | * (1.3.1) Which sequencing, and clustering of Covenants and Conventions would **States** suggest for each of the three options proposed above to maximise the synergy between the substantive preparations for the respective reviews that States, and other stakeholders would benefit from? The following are illustrative models that can be reconstituted:   Under **option 1/ linear reviews**, would **States** consider it advantageous for them (and all other stakeholders), if a State party would be reviewed in the following order? Reviews of ICCPR and ICESCR would take place in year 1 and 2 respectively to reinforce the indivisibility of rights and provide a broad overview of the general human rights situation in the State party, which would be beneficial for all following reviews. The reviews by CCPR and CESCR would be followed by reviews by CERD (year 3) and CMW (year 4), which overlap, e.g., on racial discrimination against migrants. Continuing with the review of rights of specific groups of rights holders, which often fall under the responsibility of the same line ministries and national bodies under a coordinating entity, reviews by CEDAW (year 5), CRC (year 6; under the CRC Convention and its Optional Protocols) and CRPD (year 7) would be scheduled next. The cycle would be finalized with the review by CAT (year 8), which provides a useful preparation of the review under ICCPR in year 1 of the following 8-year cycle.  Under **option 2/ partial clustering**, would **States** consider it to be the most beneficial option to schedule ICCPR and ICESCR reviews ‘back-to-back’ (in year 1), followed by reviews by ICERD (year 3), CMW (year 4), CEDAW (year 5), CRC (year 6; under the CRC Convention and its Optional Protocols) and CRPD (year 7) and CAT (year 8), following the same rationale presented under option 1?  Under **option 3/ full clustering**, could consensus among **States** be found to cluster the reviews under the Covenants/Conventions as follows? The following ‘back-to-back’ reviews would be scheduled, as feasible:   * Reviews by ICCPR and ICESCR would take place ‘back-to-back’ in year 1 to amplify the indivisibility of the two sets of rights enshrined in the two Covenants and to provide a full overview on the general human rights situation in the State party. * ‘Back-to-back’ reviews by CEDAW and CRC, including CRC, CRC-OPAC and CRC-OPSC, would combine reviews that are traditionally undertaken by the same national institutions under a coordinating entity and other stakeholders. * CERD and CMW would be scheduled ‘back-to-back’, as Conventions for two specific groups of rights holders, with an overlapping concern for racial discrimination against migrants. * Finally, ‘back-to-back’ reviews would be undertaken by CRPD and CAT. * (1.3.2) Which sequencing, and clustering would the **treaty bodies** recommend? | * States. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **1.4. Predictable schedule of reviews - Prioritization** | * (1.4.1) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** support the Chairs’ recommendation to schedule reviews of State party reports for the first 8-year cycle of the predictable schedule of reviews in a manner that eliminates, as fast as possible, the backlog of reports pending review by the treaty bodies? (1.4.2) Would States and the treaty bodies concur that reviews of States parties with pending reports (backlog) should be scheduled as a priority, according to the year of submission from the earliest to the most recent? * (1.4.3) If so, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** further endorse the idea that the reporting status of States parties also be considered – as a second priority -, so that the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews does not lead to the same States parties being reviewed first that were already reviewed recently under the current procedures? (1.4.4) Would **States** and **treaty bodies**, thus, agree that States parties are scheduled first that have never been reviewed, followed by States parties with overdue reports for more than 10 years? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **1.5. Predictable schedule of reviews – Consideration of the UPR cycle** | * (1.5.1) Would **States** appreciate, if the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews avoided as much as possible to plan reviews in the same year, in which a State party’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is taking place, to allow national institutions under a coordinating entity and other stakeholders to focus on one of the procedures?[[14]](#footnote-15) * (1.5.2) What would be the preference of **treaty bodies**? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies | * None. |
| **1.6. Predictable schedule of reviews - Integrating CED** | * (1.6.1) Would **States** be prepared to financially support the proposal by the CED Committee that it would implement the predictable schedule of reviews by requesting additional information every 2, 4 or 8 years, when it considers it necessary, depending on the level of fulfilment of States’ obligations and of implementation of the Committee’s recommendations, and on the situation related to enforced disappearances in the respective States parties?  This flexible procedure would allow the CED Committee to fulfil its mandate, while adopting the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews. | * States. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * A calculation of required session time for reviews by CED, based on the number of ratifications as of 31 December 2021 may be found in the Annexes to the Fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/77/279/Annexes](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), Annex XXIV on the Predictable schedule of reviews, para. 4. This calculation would have to be revised based on the number of ratifications at the time of the introduction of the predictable schedule of reviews. |
| **1.7. Predictable schedule of reviews - Integrating the SPT** | * (1.7.1) Would **States** provide the financial resources required for the proposal by the SPT that it would implement the predictable schedule of reviews by carrying out its visiting mandate, on average, every eight years and by discharging its advisory mandate to State parties and national preventive mechanisms by holding a cyclic dialogue with the States parties visited four years after each visit? | * States. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * A calculation of required session time for reviews by SPT, based on the number of ratifications as of 31 December 2021 may be found in the Annexes to the Fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/77/279/Annexes](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), Annex XXIV on the Predictable schedule of reviews, para. 5. This calculation would have to be revised based on the number of ratifications at the time of the introduction of the predictable schedule of reviews. |
| **1.8. Predictable schedule of reviews - Integrating new ratifications and reviews of initial reports** | * (1.8.1) How would **States** recommend that the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews integrate new ratifications? (1.8.2) Would **State**s agree to schedule reviews of initial reports as soon as possible after submission of the initial report (according to the deadline set in each treaty), which would require to change the 8-year schedule on a yearly basis to accommodate new ratifications, meaning that the predictability over 8 years would be lost regarding the duration and dates of sessions? (1.8.3) Would the **treaty bodies** be able to accommodate such yearly changes? (1.8.4) Would it be reasonable for **States** and the **treaty bodies** to expect other stakeholders, including NHRIs, NGOs and UN entities, to adapt accordingly and prepare alternative information for State party reviews of initial reports, which are announced only one to two years in advance? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The duration of sessions and the required human, technical and financial resources will be recalculated on a yearly basis, depending on the modality chosen to integrate reviews of initial reports following new ratifications. |
| **1.9. Predictable schedule of reviews - Timelines** | * (1.9.1) The duration of the review process is determined by the deadlines given to **States parties** and other stakeholders to submit their reports and the current timelines and practices of UNOG (Document Management). Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** consider that timelines for review processes under the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews be based on the current deadlines and practices? (1.9.2) If this was the case, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** concur with the following sequencing?   Under the **Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP)**, the deadline for submissions to treaty bodies of information from all external stakeholders (NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies, etc) in preparation of the List of issues prior to reporting (LOIPRs) should be established at approximately 26 months prior to the constructive dialogue. With those submissions, in two months’ time (by approximately 24 months before the dialogue), the Secretariat would assist the treaty bodies in preparing the draft LOIPRs, the treaty bodies would adopt the LOIPRs, and the Secretariat would transmit them to the concerned State party. The State party would have one year to prepare its response, which in turn would constitute the State party report and be processed as an official document. Based on the replies to the LOIPRs received approximately one year before the dialogue, the external stakeholders would have an opportunity to submit or update their information by a deadline of one month before the dialogue. That month would be the time allowed for the treaty bodies and the Secretariat to prepare for the dialogue, fully equipped with all the information expected from all stakeholders. The same deadlines would apply to CED, which does not prepare LOIPRs but rather adopts Lists of issues based on the submitted reports (first report, and reports on “additional information”). If a State fails to submit its first report or its report on additional information for five years or more, CED can still adopt a List of issues.  Under this option, the States that opted out from the SRP and report under the **traditional reporting procedure** should submit a report two years prior to the scheduled dialogue. Other stakeholders may submit information within seven months after that, and by two months later, the treaty body would issue a traditional List of issues (LOIs). The replies to the LOIs would be due five months later and the deadline for information from other stakeholders may be nine months after that, which would leave one month for the treaty body and the Secretariat to review all the information and prepare for the actual dialogue. In the case of CED, as the SRP option does not apply, the Committee would request the State party to submit its report on additional information 1 year before its review (after 2, 4 or 8 years), followed by the adoption of a list of priority themes by the Committee. Stakeholders would have nine months after the submission of the report on additional information, leaving 1 month for the CED and Secretariat to prepare for the dialogue.   * (1.9.3) Alternatively, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** support the idea that the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews be used to streamline and shorten the duration of the reporting process, which would be more time-efficient for all stakeholders and ensure that the information provided by States parties and other stakeholders is up to date, leading to better targeted recommendations? (1.9.4) Given that the dates of reviews are known in advance, would **States** agree to respond to LOIPRs with a shorter deadline of six months (compared the current 1-yeardeadline) and to LOIs within 2.5 months (compared to five months)? (1.9.5) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** consider that the predictability of the new schedule also allows other stakeholders (NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies etc) to provide their reports within a shorter deadline? (1.9.6) In that case, could consensus be found among **States** and the **treaty bodies** on the below timelines?   Under the **Simplified Reporting Procedure**, the deadline for submissions to treaty bodies of information from all external stakeholders (NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies, etc) in preparation of the LOIPRs should be established at approximately 12 months prior to the constructive dialogue. With those submissions, in two months’ time (by approximately ten months before the dialogue), the Secretariat would support the treaty bodies in preparing the LOIPRs, the treaty bodies would adopt the LOIPRs, and the Secretariat would transmit them to the concerned State party. The State party would have six months to prepare its response, which in turn would constitute the State party report and be processed as an official document. Based on the replies to the LOIPRs received approximately six months before the dialogue, the external stakeholders would have an opportunity to submit or update their information by a deadline of one month before the dialogue. That month would be the time allowed for the treaty bodies and the Secretariat to prepare for the dialogue, fully equipped with all the information expected from all stakeholders.  Under this option, the States that opted out from the SRP and report under the **traditional reporting procedure** should submit a report based on the existing reporting guidelines of the treaty body to which it is reporting by 12 months prior to the scheduled dialogue. Other stakeholders may submit information within three months after that, and by one month later, the treaty body would issue a traditional List of issues (LOIs). The replies to the LOIs would be due 2.5 months later and the deadline for information from other stakeholders may be 4.5 months after that, which would leave one month for the treaty body and the Secretariat to review all the information and prepare for the actual dialogue. The same deadlines would apply to CED, which does not prepare LOIPRs but rather adopts Lists of issues based on the submitted first report and reports on additional information. If no report on additional information is received after five years, CED could still adopt a List of issues. | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Any potential resource implications to be evaluated by UNOG. * Further, UNOG (Document Management) would have to be able to proceed with the translation of reports according to the deadlines proposed. |
| **1.10. Follow-up reviews - Scheduling reviews in the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews** | * (1.10.1) As indicated by the Chairs, the follow-up review will take place in between the 8-year cycle of full reviews [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(a)]. Would **States** and **treaty bodies**, thus, conclude that follow-up reviews take place during one of the sessions of the 5th calendar year, following a full review?   Follow-up reviews under the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews can only start from year 5 of the first 8-year cycle of the new schedule. Consequently, no session time will be dedicated the follow-up reviews in years 1 to 4 of the first 8-year cycle. | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Session time and the corresponding human and financial resources for follow-up reviews, depending on the modalities determined. |
| **1.11. Follow-up reviews – Selecting follow-up recommendations** | * (1.11.1) Following the Chairs’ guidance that the follow-up review should cover up to four specific priority issues [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(e)], would the **treaty bodies** concur to select and enumerate such four recommendations in a dedicated paragraph of the concluding observations, without necessitating separate communication by the Committee, in line with HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)? * (1.11.2) Further, the Chairs noted that these four issues could also include those that have emerged since the full review [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(e)]. Would the **treaty bodies** agree that the follow-up review should, thus, focus on selected emerging issues, if needed, and some or all follow-up recommendations chosen in the concluding observations, but no more than four issues in total? Or eight issues in total? (1.11.3) Would the **treaty bodies** support the idea that it be useful for them to specify the issues for review, including the chosen emerging issues and follow-up recommendations, one year (or 6 months?) in advance of the follow-up review to States parties by Note Verbale that will be published on its website, and automatically services as a reminder in line with HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140 annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)]? * (1.11.4) Given that the Chairs noted that the four follow-up recommendations should allow to focus on specific priority issues [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(e)], would the **treaty bodies** uphold the definition, enshrined in HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), which indicates that such recommendations should be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound (SMART), in addition to being serious/urgent/protective and implementable within the relevant time frame? | * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **1.12. Follow-up reviews – Substantive coordination among treaty bodies** | * (1.12.1) With the aim of substantive coherence between **the treaty bodies**’ follow-up recommendations, would the treaty bodies mandate their focal points on working methods, with the support of the Secretariat, to elaborate joint guidelines on the selection of follow-up recommendations avoiding unnecessary duplications? * (1.12.2) Equally, with the aim to ensure substantive coherence between **treaty bodies’** concluding observations, would the treaty bodies agree to adopt a principle of no duplication of the follow-up recommendations of other Committees, which were issued in the last four years (or 2 years)? | * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **1.13. Follow-up reviews – Coordination with other human rights mechanisms and stakeholders** | * (1.13.1) In view of strengthening cooperation between human rights mechanisms and with other stakeholders, would the **treaty bodies** endorse the idea of integrating a specific recommendation in their concluding observations on the role of stakeholders in the implementation of the follow-up recommendations and to invite other human rights mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Special Procedures, to contribute to the implementation of the follow-up recommendations at the national level? | * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **1.14. Follow-up reviews – Options** | * (1.14.1) Due to the practice and experience of several treaty bodies to select follow-up recommendations and to review their implementation through correspondence (CERD, CCPR, CEDAW, CAT, CMW, CED), would the **treaty bodies** consider it to be rational to base the modalities of the follow-up reviews under the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews on those existing review procedures (‘follow-up’ option 1)? More time- and cost-intensive options would be a correspondence-based review that includes a dialogue with the State party (‘follow-up option 2’), and in-situ reviews with the consent of the State party (‘follow-up option 3’). * (1.14.2) Under ‘follow-up’ option 2, would **States** agree to fund public hybrid dialogues to review the implementation of follow-up recommendations, and to provide funding for additional required staffing needs? (1.14.3) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to hold hybrid dialogues with interpretation for follow-up reviews? * (1.14.4) Under ‘follow-up’ option 3, would **States** accept to receive in-situ visits, in the form of an official mission? * (1.14.5) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree for such a mission to be undertaken by up to three Committee members (normally from the subregion of the State party concerned) and one Secretariat staff to the capital of the State party for a maximum of three days for meetings with the Government and relevant stakeholders? (1.14.6) Consequently, would **States** agree to increase the regular budget of OHCHR accordingly to cover the preparation, conduct and follow-up to such visits? (1.14.7) Would the **States** and the **treaty bodies** consider three days sufficient for an exhaustive review of the implementation of the selected recommendations? (1.14.8) In case that option 3 is retained, would **States** consent to a standing invitation to treaty bodies for follow-up in-situ visits, so that these can be scheduled in advance for each 8-year cycle to ensure the predictability of the calendar? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | Financial implications for all three options of follow-up reviews:   * Human and financial resources for the document management of State party follow-up reports and follow-up assessments as official UN documents, including translation, should be calculated. * The Universal Human Rights Index could be improved to include follow-up recommendations and treaty bodies’ assessments.   Resource implications for option 1 (correspondence-based review):   * 3 hours session time (in closed meeting) for the finalization of follow-up reviews of 4 States parties, or of 8 States parties for the CRC Optional Protocols ([A/77/279/Annexes](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), Annex XXIV on the Predictable schedule of reviews, para. 3). For the calculation of required session time for follow-up reviews, based on the number of ratifications as of 31 December 2021, see the Annexes to the Fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/77/279/Annexes](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), Annex XXIV on the Predictable schedule of reviews, para. 3.   Resource implications for option 2 (remote review including a dialogue with the State party):   * 1.5 hours session meeting time in plenary with interpretation for a dialogue with the State party ahead of each follow-up assessment. * UNOG will be asked to provide adequately equipped conference rooms and support through technicians and conference room officers.   Resource implications for option 3 (in situ visits):   * Human and financial resources for an official 3-day mission by up to three Committee members and one Secretariat staff to the capital of the State party for meetings with the Government and relevant stakeholders, including the provision of travel costs, DSA and expenses related to meetings and interpretation in the working languages of the Committee, and staff working time for the preparation and follow-up to the visit (the time required for the preparation of SPT or CED visits can be taken as a reference). |
| **1.15. Follow-up reviews – Timelines** | * (1.15.1) Which timelines would strike an acceptable balance for **States** and the **treaty bodies** between allowing sufficient time for substantive preparations of State party and stakeholders’ reports and an efficient follow-up review process that is based on up-to-date information and does not necessitate revisions or updates throughout the process? The State party would have up to three years (following the full review; thus, one year before the follow-up review) to provide information on the implementation of the recommendations selected for the follow-up procedure and on selected emerging issues, if any, following the notification by the treaty body concerned. One year before the follow-up review, NHRIs, NGOs and UN entities are invited to provide information on the implementation of the follow-up recommendations, including based on the follow-up report. They have 11 months to provide such information up to one month before the follow-up review. (1.15.2) Alternatively, could it be envisioned, in the views of **States** and **treaty bodies**, to reduce the length of the follow-up process and the corresponding workload for all stakeholders, by requesting State party reports on follow-up 6 months before the follow-up review and allowing other stakeholders five months (thus one month before the follow-up review) to submit their alternative follow-up reports? * (1.15.3) Given the General Assembly word limits for initial State party reports (31,800 words) and for periodic State party reports (21,200 words) in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (OP16), would **States** and the **treaty bodies** find it acceptable to limit the number of words of follow-up reports by State parties; e.g. to 3,500 words in English, in line with the current practices of four treaty bodies (CCPR, CESCR, CEDAW and CAT) and similar to the word limit of CRPD,[[15]](#footnote-16) and to 4,000 words in French and Spanish? Or more? Or less? * (1.15.4) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** find it acceptable to limit the number of words of submissions by other stakeholders in the context of follow-up reviews, e.g., to 3,500 words in English, in line with the current practice of four treaty bodies (CCPR, CESCR, CEDAW and CAT) and similar to the word limit of CRPD,[[16]](#footnote-17) and to 4,000 words in French and Spanish? Or more? Or less? * (1.15.5) Would the **treaty bodies** consider that States parties may revise their follow-up reports before these are being reviewed? Would States and the treaty bodies agree that while follow-up reports should be translated into all UN languages, such updated follow-up reports should be submitted in one of the working languages of the Committee and will not be translated? | * States; treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Document management and interpretation costs must be calculated, depending on agreed word limits. |
| **1.16. Follow-up reviews – assessment** | * (1.16.1) In line with the Chairs’ recommendations to harmonize the working methods for follow-up reviews [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(a)], would the **treaty bodies** accept to align their assessment criteria? (1.16.2) Based on the existing follow-up procedures and alluding to HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 11 and A/73/140, annex II, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), would the **treaty bodies** agree to the following evaluation criteria: “fully implemented”, “partially implemented”, “not implemented”, “additional information is required” and “information or measures taken are contrary to or reflect rejection of the recommendation”? * (1.16.3) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** concur with the idea that the conclusions of the follow-up review, which contain the treaty body’s view on the level of implementation of the up to four priority recommendations or emerging issues, are being publicly released and issued as an official document by the United Nations as “follow-up concluding observations”? (1.16.4) Or would **States** and **treaty bodies** prefer that these conclusions be published as follow-up assessments in the form of a letter to the State party, as per the current practice? * (1.16.5) To facilitate follow-up by the State party and other stakeholders, would the **treaty bodies** include a short, dedicated paragraph in such assessments, that explains the Committee’s evaluation and provides an updated recommendation, if/as needed, for each initial follow-up recommendation or emerging issue? (1.16.6) With the goal to ensure the coherence of and reader-friendliness of treaty body outcomes, would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods to develop a unified template to capture follow-up assessments? (1.16.7) Would the **treaty bodies** support a word limit for follow-up assessments either as “follow-up concluding observations” or as letters to the State party, such as 2,000 words in English and 2,500 words in French and Spanish? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Document management and interpretation costs must be calculated, depending on agreed word limits. |
| **1.17. Follow-up reviews – Digital tools** | * (1.17.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to publish the assessment by the treaty body of the State party’s implementation of the follow-up recommendations in the [Universal Human Rights Index](https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/)? (1.17.2) Would **States** provide funds to upgrade the Universal Human Rights Index for that purpose? * (1.17.3) Would **States** find it useful, if OHCHR’s Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme continued to support the development of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) for the use by the States parties to prepare their follow-up reviews? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Financial resource needs to be calculated, depending on agreed modalities. |
| **1.18. Follow-up reviews – Integrating CED reviews** | * (1.18.1) Considering that CED will review States parties every 2, 4 and 8 years, would **States** agree with and fund the proposal of the CED Committee that the follow-up review under the predictable schedule of reviews will only apply to States reviewed every 8 years and that for the other States parties, it would merge with the review of “reports on additional information” (and possible visit reports) every 2 or 4 years? | * States. | * Treaty bodies; Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Corresponding session time and human resource needs must be calculated depending on the agreed modalities. |
| **1.19. Follow-up reviews – Integrating SPT reviews** | * (1.19.1) Given the specificities of the SPT, would **States** provide the financially resources needed for the Committee to introduce “cyclic dialogues”, four years after each country visit? | * States. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Corresponding session time and human resource needs must be calculated depending on the agreed modalities. |
| **1.20. The resource formula of General Assembly resolution 68/268 in the context of the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews and of follow-up reviews** | * (1.20.1) Would **States** adjust the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (paras. 26-27), which is a basic requirement for the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews and its follow-up reviews, regardless of the exact modalities chosen as per the above options? * (1.20.2) Specifically, would **States** replace the backward-looking approach of the formula (“using the average number of reports received per committee during the period from 2009 to 2012”, para. 26(a); “reviewed biennially on the basis of actual reporting during the previous four years”, para. 27) to allow for the calculation of session time for the treaty bodies based on the State party reviews that will be included in the next 8-year cycle of the predictable schedule of reviews (with a margin for those to be added based on new ratifications)? | * States. | * States. | * Corresponding session time and human resource needs must be calculated depending on the agreed modalities. |

Annex II

Scenarios for the harmonization of working methods

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

The options and guiding questions on the harmonization of working methods, which are contained in this annex, and which will shape the implementation plan of the Chairs’ conclusions, are based on the decisions of the treaty body Chairs at their 34th annual meeting in June 2022 and at previous meetings. They also reflect the legislative background, including General Assembly resolutions, that guide the treaty body strengthening process.

A. Decisions and conclusions of the treaty body Chairs:

On coordination mechanisms for the harmonization of working methods:

* “Coordination and harmonization of working methods will be enhanced though focal points appointed by each Committee to facilitate interaction between Committees and make recommendations to the Chairs” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(b)].
* “The secretariats of the treaty bodies will continue to support harmonization and coordination among the treaty bodies, including in implementing the predictable review cycle” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(c)].
* “For their thirty-fifth meeting, the Chairs requested the secretariat to organize more frequent exchanges between the Chairs on ongoing key challenges, with a view to further operationalizing the guidelines [the guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies (the Addis Ababa guidelines)] across treaty bodies and harmonizing practices across treaty bodies” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 59].
* “For their thirty-fifth meeting, the Chairs requested the secretariat to compile the cases and trends that have been brought to the attention of the treaty bodies by mapping the practices of treaty bodies on reprisals and having each Committee’s rapporteur or focal point update the recommendations arising from the workshop on reprisals” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 58].
* “The Chairs underlined the importance of enhancing the effective implementation of the San José guidelines, which had been adopted in 2015. They discussed their practices in the implementation of the guidelines, including the role of focal points and rapporteurs. They recommended that those practices be further aligned, including by sharing good practices in that regard [[A/73/140](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F73%2F140&Lang=en), para. 75].
* “In this connection, the Chairs encouraged focal points and rapporteurs in the various treaty bodies to work together between sessions as needed. They also recommended that treaty bodies make information about reprisals available on their websites” [[A/73/140](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F73%2F140&Lang=en), para. 76].
* “The Chairs unanimously endorsed the guidelines against intimidation and reprisals (San José guidelines), and recommended their adoption by all treaty bodies” [[A/70/302](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F70%2F302&Lang=en), para. 41].
* “The Chairs reiterated their invitation to treaty bodies that had not yet done so to establish a rapporteur or focal point on intimidation and reprisals” [[A/70/302](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F70%2F302&Lang=en), para. 96].

On the generalization of the simplified reporting procedure (SRP) as the default procedure:

* “While the simplified reporting procedure will be the default procedure for all Committees, except the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, which do not have this process, the States parties can choose to opt for the traditional reporting procedure” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(d)].

On lists of issues (prior to reporting):

* “Lists of issues prior to reporting will be limited to 25 to 30 questions” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in HRI/MC/2022/2].
* “The implementation of the predictable schedule of reviews requires coordination and will be facilitated through the further harmonization of working methods across treaty bodies, including as regards … (the) reduction of duplication…” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(a)].
* “All treaty bodies will coordinate their lists of issues prior to reporting to ensure that their dialogues with States parties are comprehensive and do not raise substantively similar questions in the same time period” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “The Chairs have endorsed possible elements for a common aligned procedure for the simplified reporting procedure, which provide, among other things, that Committees should coordinate their respective lists of issues prior to reporting if a State is scheduled to be reviewed by more than one Committee within a short time frame, for example a two-year period, with the aim of avoiding unnecessary and unintentional duplication or overlap, while encouraging positive and intentional reinforcement or repetition in cases when something needs to be highlighted repeatedly” [A/74/256, annex II (i), as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “Internal guidelines should be developed in a coordinated manner for the drafting of lists of issues prior to reporting … common to all Committees” [A/74/256, annex II (k), as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “All treaty bodies offering the simplified reporting procedure for initial reports will develop a standard LOIPR” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “Lists of issues prior to reporting will be limited to 25 to 30 questions” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On State party reports and common core documents (CCD):

* “The Chairs have underscored the importance of streamlined, focused and up-to-date common core documents and encouraged States parties to make use of the possibility to present an addendum to their existing common core document” [A/71/270, para. 91, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On constructive dialogues:

* “The full review will consist of a review of all State obligations under the treaty in question” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(e)].
* “Treaty bodies will consider the guidance note for States parties on the constructive dialogue” [[A/69/285](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F69%2F285&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), annex I].
* “All treaty bodies have agreed to follow the same general format for the consideration of reports during their Geneva sessions, that is, 6 hours in total, distributed over two sessions within a 24-hour period. In addition, written replies could be provided by the State concerned within 48 hours of the conclusion of the oral dialogue, if needed and appropriate” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On constructive dialogues via videoconference :

* “While State party reviews should always be held in person, there are areas of treaty body work that could benefit from using advanced, integrated digital platforms, including hybrid meetings with States parties in exceptional circumstances. The platforms need to be efficient, transparent, accessible and secure, ensure confidentiality and secure any proprietary rights of the United Nations” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(a)].
* “The digital option could also be offered to those small island developing States and least developed countries that request it either as a cost-saving measure, based on the high cost of appearing in person in Geneva, or as a result of temporary exceptional circumstances (e.g., natural disasters, pandemics). That option may offer the possibility of reducing the backlog in those States parties” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(c)].

On the postponement of constructive dialogues:

* “The review schedule will be implemented with a degree of flexibility in order to address special requests for the postponement of a country review due to exceptional circumstances” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(c)].

On reviews in the absence of a State party report and/or in absence of a delegation:

* “The predictable review cycle is expected to increase the State party’s compliance with its reporting obligations. However, in cases in which a report has not been submitted within the timeline, the review will be carried out as scheduled based on available information and dialogue with the State party, except in cases in which the treaty body in question has accepted, within a reasonable timeline, the State party’s exceptional request for the postponement of the review” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(g)].
* “The Chairs had already suggested that in the case of a review in the absence of a State party report, the State party should still be encouraged to appoint a delegation to participate in the constructive dialogue” [A/71/270, para. 82, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On concluding observations:

* “Concluding observations (COBs) and follow-up recommendations should be short, focused, concrete, prioritized and implementable, balancing immediate with longer term priorities and objectives; to that end, common guidelines should be developed” [A/75/601, annex, para. 47, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “Internal guidelines should be developed in a coordinated manner for the drafting…of concluding observations common to all Committees” [A/74/256, annex II (k), as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “The findings and recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies cross-reference the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, making the work of the treaty bodies relevant to the sustainable development cooperation framework” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (b)].
* “When relevant, there should be cross-referencing and reinforcement of the recommendations of other treaty bodies, the universal periodic review and special procedure mandate holders” [A/66/860, 2012, sect. 4.2.6., and HRI/MC/2014/2, para. 33 (e), as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On interaction with stakeholders during State party reviews:

* “The implementation of the predictable schedule of reviews requires coordination and will be facilitated through the further harmonization of working methods across treaty bodies, including as regards…deadlines for stakeholders’ submissions…” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(a)].
* “Within the context of reporting procedures, the suggested formats for alternative reports will be aligned, as will the deadline for their submission and the scheduling of private meetings” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “Private meetings may be conducted by videoconference, if necessary” [A/74/256, annex III, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “The Chairs have endorsed recommendations in relation to the participation of national human rights institutions in all their procedures based on the proposed common approach to engagement with national human rights institutions” [A/72/177, para. 46 and HRI/MC/2017/3, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “Recommendations in relation to the participation of NHRIs in all their procedures based on the proposed common approach to engagement with NHRIs” [[HRI/MC/2017/3](https://undocs.org/en/HRI/MC/2017/3)].
* “NHRIs should be treated distinctly from both States and civil society.”
* “Issuing formal and timely letters of invitation to NHRIs to participate in the reporting process should be standard practice.”
* “Scheduling the specific intervention by NHRIs during the dialogue with the State party could be considered.”
* “To enhance their inputs into the treaty body process, NHRIs are encouraged to engage more actively with the rapporteur or task force of the country under review.”
* “The Chairs requested the secretariat to organize more frequent exchanges between the Chairs on ongoing key challenges, with a view to further operationalizing the guidelines across treaty bodies and harmonizing practices across treaty bodies” [[A/77/228](ttps://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 59].

On substantive coordination:

* “While the Chairs agreed that recommendations of other human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms should be considered during the State party review, with a view to strengthening the complementarity of human rights mechanisms, the systematic cross-referencing of relevant recommendations of other treaty bodies and mechanisms in the concluding observations was considered by some Chairs to raise questions of practicality” [[A/69/285](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F69%2F285&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 53].
* “Committees should coordinate their respective lists of issues prior to reporting if a State is scheduled to be reviewed by more than one Committee within a short time frame, for example a two-year period, with the aim of avoiding unnecessary and unintentional duplication or overlap, while encouraging positive and intentional reinforcement or repetition in cases when something needs to be highlighted repeatedly” [[A/74/256](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F74%2F256&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), annex II, para. (i)].
* “The implementation of the predictable schedule of reviews requires coordination and will be facilitated through further harmonisation of working methods across treaty bodies, including as regards follow-up reviews, deadlines for stakeholders’ submission, reduction of duplication and other issues” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (5)(a)].
* “The Chairs suggested that the issue of how to reduce unnecessary duplication and how to reinforce helpful repetition should be further considered by the focal points appointed by each Committee” [[A/77/228](ttps://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 57].
* “The Chairs have agreed that further coordination and harmonization of overlapping issues among the Committees is necessary” [A/76/254, para. 57, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On individual communications:

* “Account needs to be taken of the current number of individual communications under consideration and pending review, as this, together with the pre-registration phase, was not considered at the time that resolution 68/268 was adopted” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (2)(a), footnote omitted].
* “Eight of the ten treaty bodies have a mandated individual communications procedure. In past years, there has been a steady and incremental increase of individual communications received by the Petitions Unit. The historic petitions backlog needs to be addressed as a matter of priority so as to avoid the risk of denial of justice to victims. In view of the overall figures, workload targets have to be both inclusive of the current backlog and forward-looking, namely accompanied by a formula adjusted to the increase in communications and including improving the follow-up of the implementation of views and providing an equitable allocation of financial and human resources corresponding to the workload across the treaty bodies. This will enable the treaty bodies to process individual communications in a more timely and efficient way and to enhance the effectiveness of the petitions’ mechanisms. For transparency and accountability purposes, statistical data of all registered cases should be made available publicly and kept up to date” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (2)(b)].
* “A digital case file management system for individual communications and Committee on Enforced Disappearances urgent actions must be completed to allow for uploading communications and tracking the process, including the status of the case. The submission process is to be streamlined, and allow the option of videoconferencing, oral evidence, and States parties’ responses in real time. The digital tools required for this process will need to be secure and accessible” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(b)].
* “All treaty bodies agree to increase their capacity to review…individual communications, for example by working in chambers, working groups or country teams” [[A/74/256](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/237/65/PDF/N1923765.pdf?OpenElement), annex III].
* “Possible elements of a common aligned procedure for follow-up to decisions and views that were proposed and endorsed by the Chairs include the following: (a) Upon transmittal of the views to the State party there should be a standard paragraph accompanying the views, and indicating a time frame for response, which: (i) requests the identification of the domestic authority or contact person specifically in charge of coordinating the implementation of views; and (ii) requests the identification of the competent authority, in particular with respect to the remedy sought by the committee, if applicable; (b) The time frame for the State party to provide information on measures taken to comply with or follow up on the views should be six months, starting from the date of transmittal of the views to the State party; (c) The time frame for comments by the author of the communication on the State party’s response should be three months; (d) States parties should systematically be requested to provide updates on implementation during the dialogue (reporting phase), as is currently the practice” [A/73/140, annex II, and HRI/MC/2018/4, para. 12, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “The Chairs agreed that there was a need to compare the jurisprudence of the respective treaty bodies, with the objective of distilling good practices and establishing the full range of remedies that could guide the treaty bodies in their decisions, including measures of restitution, monetary compensation, rehabilitation measures, satisfaction measures and guarantees of non-repetition” [A/71/270, para. 37, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On general comments and recommendations:

* “The Chairs have endorsed a common methodology for the elaboration of and consultations on general comments” [A/70/302, paras. 90–91, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On inquiry and visit procedures:

* “Five treaty bodies have a mandated inquiry procedure (Committee against Torture, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Rights of the Child, and Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) and two treaty bodies may undertake mandated country visits (Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Committee on Enforced Disappearances). Inquiries and country visits are important mandated activities of the treaty bodies to respond to systematic and/or grave violations, or serious violations. Effective conduct of inquiries and country visits requires appropriate resourcing in terms of meeting time and financial and human resources” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (4)(b)].
* “The Chairs have broadly agreed that while all treaty bodies should maintain absolute confidentiality throughout the proceedings, public disclosure of the treaty body’s findings, in some form and at the end of the inquiry proceedings (after the dialogue with States), is essential to ensure a victim-oriented approach” [A/71/270, para. 39, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].
* “The Chairs have decided to further pursue a dialogue on the practices in the area of inquiries in order to promote increased alignment of the working methods of those treaty bodies with a mandate to conduct inquiries” [A/72/177, para. 52, as referenced in [HRI/MC/2022/2](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)].

On the CED Urgent Actions procedure and the CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure:

* “Account also needs to be taken of the current number of Committee on Enforced Disappearances urgent actions under consideration and pending review, as that procedure was only beginning to be utilized when resolution 68/268 was adopted” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (3)(a)].
* “Through the urgent action procedure, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances can request that a State party take immediate action to search for and locate a disappeared person. At the time of adoption of resolution 68/268, only a handful of urgent action requests had been registered. Since then, the number of new requests has increased exponentially. The early warning and urgent action procedure of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also needs to be adequately supported and financed. It is critical that the urgent action procedures are considered in the formula applied to determine the secretariat’s resources” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (3)(b)].

On accessibility of treaty body activities and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities:

* “An OHCHR reasonable accommodation policy should be an integral part of the harmonized working methods of treaty bodies. OHCHR should develop the reasonable accommodation policy underpinned by the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy to enable treaty body experts with disabilities to fully participate in the work of their respective treaty bodies. The OHCHR reasonable accommodation policy would enable the Office to implement protocols to identify and provide the individualized modifications, adjustments and supports required by treaty body experts with disabilities to be able to participate and be included on an equal basis with others. The policy should include a review mechanism to ensure that the legal standard of non-discrimination on the basis of disability is met and that the denial of reasonable accommodation as a ground of discrimination is recognized” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (6)].

On intersessional work:

* “Bearing in mind that many committees already carry out some specific tasks and mandated activities intersessionally, that is, outside their formal in-person meeting time, the Chairs have agreed to apply those best practices and lessons learned, in addition to those of committees that have held sessions online owing to the circumstances surrounding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, to plan for the contingency of not being able to hold in-person meetings” [[A/75/346](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/235/78/PDF/N2023578.pdf?OpenElement), para. 46 (r)]. “Good practices that have been identified include the following: … (b) Intersessional consideration of individual communications (both on admissibility and on the merits) prior to the final consideration by the treaty body” [[HRI/MC/2022/2](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3970887), para. 37 (b)].

B. Legislative background, including General Assembly resolutions (provisions in General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/268 and subsequent resolutions):

On the harmonization of working methods generally:

* The General Assembly “recogniz[es] also the importance of continued efforts to improve the efficiency of the working methods of the human rights treaty body system” [A[/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP14].
* The General Assembly “emphasiz[es] that strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system is a common goal shared by stakeholders who have different legal competencies in accordance with the Charter and the international human rights instruments establishing treaty bodies, and recognizing in this regard the ongoing efforts of different treaty bodies towards strengthening and enhancing their effective functioning” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP24].
* The General Assembly “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to continue to enhance their efforts towards achieving greater efficiency, transparency, effectiveness and harmonization through their working methods, within their respective mandates, and in this regard encourages the treaty bodies to continue to review good practices regarding the application of rules of procedure and working methods in their ongoing efforts towards strengthening and enhancing their effective functioning, bearing in mind that these activities should fall under the provisions of the respective treaties, thus not creating new obligations for States parties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP9].
* The General Assembly also “encourages the human rights treaty bodies, with a view to accelerating the harmonization of the treaty body system, to continue to enhance the role of their Chairs in relation to procedural matters, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP38].
* The General Assembly “not[es] the human rights treaty bodies’ continuing efforts, within their respective mandates, towards achieving greater efficiency, transparency, effectiveness, predictability, coordination and harmonization through their working methods, outlined in the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-fourth annual meeting” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP10].

On coordination mechanisms for the harmonization of working methods:

* The General Assembly “recommends …enhance[ing] the role of their Chairs in relation to procedural matters, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP38].

On the generalization of the simplified reporting procedure (SRP) as the default procedure:

* The General Assembly “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to offer to States parties for their consideration the simplified reporting procedure and to set a limit on the number of the questions included” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP1].
* The General Assembly “encourages States parties to consider the possibility of using the simplified reporting procedure, when offered, to facilitate the preparation of their reports and the interactive dialogue on the implementation of their treaty obligations” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP2].

On lists of issues (prior to reporting):

* The General Assembly “calls upon the treaty bodies to set a limit on the number of questions posed, focusing on areas seen as priority issues to ensure the ability of States parties to meet the aforementioned word limits” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP16].

On State party reports and common core documents (CCD):

* The General Assembly “decides to establish word limits for all State party documentation submitted to the human rights treaty body system, including State party reports, of 31,800 words for initial reports, 21,200 words for subsequent periodic reports and 42,400 words for common core documents, as endorsed by the human rights treaty bodies, and calls upon the treaty bodies to set a limit on the number of questions posed, focusing on areas seen as priority issues to ensure the ability of States parties to meet the aforementioned word limits” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP16].
* The General Assembly “also encourages States parties to consider submitting a common core document and updating it as appropriate, as a comprehensive document or in the form of an addendum to the original document, bearing in mind the most recent developments in the particular State party, and in this regard encourages the human rights treaty bodies to further elaborate their existing guidelines on the common core document in a clear and consistent manner” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP3].

On constructive dialogues:

* The General Assembly “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to collaborate towards the elaboration of an aligned methodology for their constructive dialogue with the States parties, bearing in mind the views of States parties as well as the specificity of the respective committees and of their mandates, with the aim of making the dialogue more effective, maximizing the use of the time available and allowing for a more interactive and productive dialogue with States parties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP5].
* The General Assembly “underlines the need for summary records of the dialogue of human rights treaty bodies with States parties, and in this regard decides to issue summary records in one of the working languages of the United Nations and not to translate the pending backlog of summary records, taking into account that these measures will not constitute a precedent, given the special nature of the treaty bodies, and bearing in mind the aim of providing, through alternative methods, verbatim records of the meetings of the treaty bodies in all of the official languages of the United Nations” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP24].
* The General Assembly “decides that a summary record of a meeting of a State party with a treaty body, at the request of any State party, shall be translated into the official language of the United Nations used by that State party” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP25].

On constructive dialogues via videoconference:

* The General Assembly “recall[s] that certain international human rights instruments include provisions regarding the venue of the meetings of the committees, and [is] mindful of the importance of the full engagement of all States parties in the interactive dialogue with the human rights treaty bodies” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP16].
* The General Assembly “encourages Member States to provide voluntary funds to facilitate the engagement of States parties, in particular those without representation in Geneva, with the human rights treaty bodies” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP21].
* The General Assembly “requests the Office of the High Commissioner, with the assistance of United Nations country teams through their existing videoconferencing facilities, as appropriate, to provide, at the request of a State party, the opportunity for members of its official delegation not present at the meeting to participate in the consideration of the report of that State party by means of videoconference in order to facilitate wider participation in the dialogue” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP23].
* The General Assembly “not[es] that the COVID-19 pandemic showed the need to strengthen the capacity of the treaty bodies to engage and interact online, also notes the considerable potential of digitalization for improved efficiency, transparency and accessibility of the treaty bodies and the interaction with all relevant stakeholders, and encourages the treaty bodies to continue their efforts to further the use of digital technologies in their work, while stressing that in-person interaction remains a crucial component of the work of the treaty bodies” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP6].

On the postponement of constructive dialogues (in relation to delays in the submission of reports):

* The General Assembly “decides to allocate a maximum of three official working languages for the work of the human rights treaty bodies, with the inclusion, on an exceptional basis, of a fourth official language, when necessary to facilitate communication among the members, as determined by the committee concerned, taking into account that these measures will not constitute a precedent, given the special nature of the treaty bodies, and without prejudice to the right of each State party to interact with the treaty bodies in any of the six official languages of the United Nations” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP30].

On concluding observations:

* The General Assembly “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to adopt short, focused and concrete concluding observations, including the recommendations therein, that reflect the dialogue with the relevant State party, and to this end further encourages them to develop common guidelines for the elaboration of such concluding observations, bearing in mind the specificity of the respective committees and of their mandates, as well as the views of States parties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP6].

On interaction with stakeholders during State party reviews:

* The General Assembly “decides, in line with established practice with respect to other United Nations documentation, to establish a limit of 10,700 words for each document produced by the human rights treaty bodies, and further recommends that word limits also be applied for relevant stakeholders” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP15].

On substantive coordination:

* The General Assembly “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to adopt short, focused and concrete concluding observations, including the recommendations therein, that reflect the dialogue with the relevant State party, and to this end further encourages them to develop common guidelines for the elaboration of such concluding observations, bearing in mind the specificity of the respective committees and of their mandates, as well as the views of States parties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP6].

On individual communications:

* The General Assembly “decides that the allocation of meeting time to the treaty bodies will be identified in the following manner, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the corresponding financial and human resources: A further allocation of two weeks of meeting time per committee to allow for mandated activities, plus an allocation of additional meeting time to those committees dealing with individual communications, on the basis of each such communication requiring 1.3 hours of meeting time for review and the average number of such communications received per year by those committees” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 26(b)].

On general comments and recommendations:

* The General Assembly “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to develop an aligned consultation process for the elaboration of general comments that provides for consultation with States parties in particular and bears in mind the views of other stakeholders during the elaboration of new general comments” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP14].

On inquiry and visit procedures:

* The General Assembly “decides that the allocation of meeting time to the treaty bodies will be identified in the following manner, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the corresponding financial and human resources: An adequate allocation of financial and human resources to those treaty bodies whose main mandated role is to carry out field visits” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 26(d)].

On accessibility of treaty body activities:

* The General Assembly “requests the Secretary-General to ensure the progressive implementation of relevant accessibility standards with regard to the human rights treaty body system, as appropriate, particularly in connection with the strategic heritage plan being developed for the United Nations Office at Geneva…” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP29].

On reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities:

* The General Assembly “requests the Secretary-General to … provide reasonable accommodation for treaty body experts with disabilities to ensure their full and effective participation” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP29].

2. Options and guiding questions related to the harmonization of working methods

| *Elements* | *Options and guiding questions* | *Main decision-maker* | *Implementing entity* | *Potential resource implications* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **2.1.**  **Coordination mechanisms on the harmonization of working methods** | * (2.1.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to develop, with the support from the Secretariat, a compendium of common harmonized working methods, in line with the Chairs’ conclusions and given that States and other stakeholders have consistently and urgently requested the harmonization of working methods through General Assembly resolutions and in the context of consultations on the treaty body strengthening process? (2.1.2) Would the **treaty bodies** consider that such a set of common harmonized working methods should dedicate priority to more optimal arrangements on those procedures with a direct impact on the engagement of States parties and of other stakeholders with the treaty body system, but excluding those areas where the specificities of each treaty body require different working methods and/or where the internal functioning of treaty bodies is concerned? * (2.1.3) Additionally, would the **treaty bodies** consider drafting unified Rules of Procedure, with the support from the Secretariat? * (2.1.4) Would the **treaty bodies** concur that the harmonization of working methods should be institutionalized, spearheaded by treaty body Chairs, and based on a substantive role for the treaty bodies’ focal points on working methods? * (2.1.5) Would the **treaty bodies** accept to apply the “Poznan formula”, as outlined in the 2nd biennial report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([A/73/309](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F73%2F309&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 56 and corresponding footnote)? According to the “Poznan formula”, the treaty bodies should discuss and compare working methods during their sessions, in advance of the annual meeting of the treaty body Chairs, to facilitate collective decisions and to delegate authority to their respective Chairs to discuss and endorse working methods and practices at the annual meeting. This procedure should be in place with respect to decisions previously discussed and agreed to within each of the Committees. Such decisions are to be implemented by all treaty bodies unless a Committee subsequently dissociates itself from it.[[17]](#footnote-18) * (2.1.6) Would the **treaty bodies** concur that such a proactive and solution-oriented role of the annual meeting of the treaty body Chairs should be supported by an increase in meeting time beyond the current one-week annual meetings such as one-week meetings twice per year? Would **States** support such an increased meeting time financially? * (2.1.7) In return, can the **treaty bodies** agree that the Chairs should be empowered to reach conclusions on working methods that apply across the board, within the parameters of the Poznan formula and in implementation of paragraph 38 of General Assembly resolution 68/268 that “encourages the human rights treaty bodies, with a view to accelerating the harmonization of the treaty body system, to continue to enhance the role of their Chairs in relation to procedural matters, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods”? * (2.1.8) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to institutionalize the cooperation and coordination between their focal points on working methods to ensure continuing alignment of all relevant existing and new aspects of treaty bodies’ working methods, where common approaches can increase the efficiency of treaty body’s work, and request the focal points to submit proposed changes to the Secretariat to ensure their compatibility with OHCHR’s existing human, technical and financial resources? (2.1.9) Would the **treaty bodies** request their focal points on working methods, inter alia, to monitor the implementation of the recommendations that were already developed in the context of the annual Chairs’ meetings and submit an update in this respect as part of the documentation and agenda of the annual treaty body Chairs’ meetings? * (2.1.10) Would the **treaty bodies** recommend that the institutional link between the treaty body Chairs and the focal points on working methods be strengthened by mandating that the focal points on working methods participate in all meetings of the Bureau of their respective treaty body, in case that they do not serve as Chairs, Vice-Chairs or Rapporteurs? (2.1.11) Would the **treaty bodies** agree that the focal points should be appointed for two years (unless the mandate of the Committee member ends during this time), to ensure continuity and an accumulation of expertise of the focal point? * (2.1.12) Would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods to meet twice per year, in line with the proposed, more frequent meetings of the treaty body Chairs, supported by the Secretariat, specifically by a dedicated staff member focussing on working methods? (2.1.13) Would **States** provide the human, technical and financial resources to convene Committees’ focal points on working methods twice per year online, which would be a good format for the technical nature of the discussions? (2.1.14) Would the **treaty body Chairs** accept to regularly meet with States parties and other external stakeholders to discuss, and seek input on, new, aligned working methods that have an impact on the engagement by States parties and other stakeholders with the treaty body system and other developments of relevance in the treaty bodies’ work, by dedicating part of their exchanges with States parties and other external stakeholders to this topic during the meetings of the treaty body Chairs? (2.1.15) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree, for this purpose, that the proposed two meetings of the treaty body Chairs alternate between Geneva and New York; thus, one meeting taking place in Geneva and one meeting taking place in New York per year? * (2.1.16) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that such a compendium of common harmonized working methods include the Guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of the human rights treaty bodies (“the Addis Ababa guidelines”) ([A/67/222](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/449/83/PDF/N1244983.pdf?OpenElement), Annex I)? (2.1.17) Would the **treaty body** Chairs agree to add the implementation of the Addis Ababa guidelines to the agenda of their meetings with States parties and other stakeholders during their biennial meetings, in line with paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) that “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to continue to consider and review the Addis Ababa guidelines, inter alia, by seeking the views of States parties and other stakeholders on their development, and in this regard invites the Chairs of the treaty bodies to keep States parties updated on their implementation”? * (2.1.18) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that such a compendium of common harmonized working methods equally include the San Jose Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals (‘[San Jose Guidelines](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/MC/2015/6&Lang=en)’, [HRI/MC/2015/6](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/MC/2015/6&Lang=en))? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Financial and human resource needs for two in-person meetings of the treaty body Chairs per year and two online meetings of the focal points on working methods should be costed. |
| **2.2**  **Simplified reporting procedure (SRP)** | * (2.2.1) Would the **treaty bodies** accept to harmonize their working methods regarding the transition to the simplified reporting procedure; for instance, should those Committees which have not yet introduced the SPR as a default procedure, coordinate to define the same procedures and deadlines and to send the same Note Verbale to inform States parties of this change, with the support of the Secretariat? * (2.2.2) In view of the generalization of the SRP as a default procedure, would the **treaty bodies** agree that the practice of the List of Themes by the CERD Committee be transformed into LOIPRs and LOIs, in line with the other Committees? (2.2.3) In the case that the SRP does not become the default procedure for all States parties and with the substantially shortened review process in mind, which is proposed above, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree – for those States that will still report under the traditional reporting procedure - to return to the original design of the review process, in which State party reports are reviewed by treaty bodies within a few month of the submission of their report in a constructive dialogue, where any outstanding questions are discussed, thus, allowing to omit Lists of issues (prior to reporting) and replies by States and save time and costs for all stakeholders accordingly? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Relevant treaty bodies; * Secretariats of treaty bodies. | * The financial and human resource needs of transitioning to the SRP as a default procedure must be calculated, as the preparatory research for LOIPRs is more intensive than for LOIs, since the LOIPR plays a more important role in defining the priority issues for the upcoming constructive dialogue and for the State party report (which is constituted by the State party’s replies to the LOIPRs). Alternatively, if agreed, the omission of Lists of issues would lead to cost savings, which would have to be estimated. |
| **2.3**  **List of issues prior to reporting (LOIPRs) as a default/ List of issues (LOIs) for States parties that opted out** | * (2.3.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to develop and use common templates for LOIPRs for both initial and periodic reports, that harmonize the title, language, and sequencing of standard paragraphs, among others? (2.3.2) Would the **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods to develop such templates, with the support from the Secretariat? * (2.3.3) Would the **treaty bodies** consent to common guidelines for the drafting of LOIPRs that define common criteria, including on the number of questions, word limits and cross-referencing? (2.3.4) Would the **treaty bodies** request their focal points on working methods to draft such guidelines, with support from the Secretariat? * (2.3.5) For LOIPRs for initial reports, would the **treaty bodies** suggest agreeing limits on the number of words (6,000 in English; 6,500 in French and Spanish?) and in the number of questions (35 questions, with a limit of 3 sub-questions, apart from standard questions?)? More? Less? * (2.3.6) For LOIPRs for periodic reports, would the **treaty bodies** recommend setting limits to the number of words (4,500 in English; 5,000 in French and Spanish?) and to the number of questions (20-30 questions, with a limit of three sub-questions, apart from standard questions?)? More? Less? * (2.3.7) If some States parties continue to opt out from the SRP and the traditional reporting procedure is pertained, would the **treaty bodies** concur with limits in the number of words (2,000 in English; 2,500 in French and Spanish?) and in the number of questions (12 questions, with a limit of 3 sub-questions, apart from standard questions?) for LOIs for both initial and periodic reports? More? Less? * (2.3.8) Would the **treaty bodies** agree adopting LOIPRs/LOIs in plenary, after a meeting (equally in plenary) with stakeholders who made submissions, to ensure that the entire Committee can participate in the drafting process and the adoption, particularly of LOIPRs, which define the priority areas for subsequent State party reports and constructive dialogues? (2.3.9) In view of this proposal and the disparity between the treaty bodies in the provision or not, of a Pre-sessional Working Group (PSWG), based on General Assembly resolutions that pre-date General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), would **States** and the **treaty bodies** endorse the idea to translate all PSWGs into plenary session time, and to allocate session time to all treaty bodies – regardless of whether they currently have PSWGs - that will be calculated in an equal manner, based on the number of LOIPRs (and LOIs) that they have to adopt in an 8-year predictable schedule of review? * (2.3.10) Or, in view of the growing workload of the treaty bodies and the unfeasibility to prolong session time infinitely, would the **treaty bodies** rather be ready to prepare and adopt LOIPRs, and LOIs intersessionally, through virtual meetings with other stakeholders and online exchanges between the Committee members and Secretariat staff on draft documents, supported by a collaborative drafting platform (see “digital uplift”)? (2.3.11) Would the **treaty bodies** agree that LOIPRs and LOIs could be adopted online via a silence procedure? * (2.3.12) Would **States** be willing to support this option, which would make the treaty body system more adapted to the growing workload and with the benefit of saving funds on session time in plenary, when such meetings would take place otherwise? * (2.3.13) Specifically, would **States** provide the financial, technical, and human resources necessary to conduct online meetings with stakeholders and by offering a compensation to treaty body experts for their inter-sessional work (through a per diem and with a pre-agreed number of days per year) (see “digital uplift”)? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Committee members assigned by their treaty body for the respective State party reviews; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The financial, technical, and human resource needs of any changes must be checked with and calculated by UNOG conference services. UNOG (conference services/ interpretation) would be asked to support inter-sessional online meetings for treaty bodies with stakeholders, with simultaneous interpretation, if this option was chosen by States and treaty bodies. |
| **2.4**  **State party reports and Common core documents (CCD)** | * (2.4.1) With the increased amount of information that is available online on States parties, including their reports for the Universal Periodic Review, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** concur that the common core document (CCD) can be omitted, which would decrease the reporting burden and present a cost-saving measure? * (2.4.2) Alternatively, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that the CCD be transformed and uploaded onto an online platform, on which the State party compiles and updates the relevant information on a regular basis and that is also linked to the National Recommendations Tracking Database? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies; * States parties. | * The options proposed on the CCD would either lead to cost saving (if the CCD is omitted) or require financial resources to make an online platform available, on which States parties can compile and update the relevant information, potentially, as a link to the National Recommendations Tracking Database. |
| **2.5**  **Constructive dialogues** | * (2.5.1) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** confirm that constructive dialogues take place over a period of 6 hours in two different session meetings, either on the same or consecutive days to allow the treaty body and the State party to discuss the latter’s obligations under all provisions of the Covenant or Convention? * (2.5.2) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** consider that constructive dialogues be shorter (e.g., 5 hours)? Or 4 hours? * (2.5.3) In order to replace differing guidelines and current practices, would the **treaty bodies** agree to allow States parties to provide further replies in writing (with a word limit of 1,500 words) within 24 hours (one working day, in line with the current practice of CEDAW and CRPD), calculated from the end of the constructive dialogue to complement its oral replies to those questions that could not be answered immediately during the constructive dialogue? Or within 48 hours, in line with the current practice of CERD, CCPR, CESCR, CAT and CED? Should a word limit of 1,500 words in line with the practice of CEDAW be applied for the submission of such additional information, and of 3,000 words, if the Committee requested specific additional information? * (2.5.4) To enable an interactive dialogue, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that the submission of additional information in writing be the exception rather than the rule? * (2.5.5) Would the **treaty bodies** consider that such replies be published on the webpage of the treaty body, as it forms part of the public dialogue? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The calculation of required session time, including for constructive dialogues, based on the number of ratifications as of 31 December 2021 may be found in the Annexes to the Fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/77/279/Annexes](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), Annex XXIV on the Predictable schedule of reviews, para. 2. The calculation will have to be revised based on the number of ratifications at the time, when the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews will be introduced. |
| **2.6**  **Constructive dialogues by videoconference** | * (2.6.1) The Chairs’ conclusions propose hybrid meetings in exceptional circumstances, and to small island developing States and least developed countries ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7) (a) and (c)). At the same time, the number of States requesting hybrid meetings for their reviews is increasing, and considerations related to environmental protection, efficiency and wider outreach suggest a preference for hybrid meetings. Would **States** prefer hybrid meetings and accept to dedicate the necessary resources for this digital shift to ensure the sustainability of the treaty body system? * (2.6.2) Would the **treaty bodies** concur that hybrid meetings have to be expanded and be made available for State party reviews? * (2.6.3) With the aim to allow for States parties’ choices and in view of the UN’s common goal to combat climate change, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that the option of constructive dialogues by videoconference be systematically made available in addition to in-person constructive dialogues, under the condition that such virtual constructive dialogues should not be shorter than in-person meetings, follow the same format (currently two three-hours sessions), and should be supported by simultaneous interpretation throughout? * (2.6.4) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** consider that this includes hybrid dialogues (where the head of the State party delegation is present in Geneva and other members of the delegation join virtually), as well as online dialogues (where all members of the State party delegation join via videoconference)? * (2.6.5) Would **States** be ready to support such virtual options financially? * (2.6.6) For their own scheduling purposes and for planning by other stakeholders, UNOG and OHCHR, would **States** be able to confirm the chosen modality for their reviews (in-person, hybrid or online) for each review by a treaty body ahead of the implementation of the new 8-year cycle of the predictable schedule of reviews? * (2.6.7) To ensure that all States have a genuine choice on whether they wish to attend their review in person, or virtually, would **States** create a Trust Fund for Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), so that the travel of their representatives to Geneva for in-person dialogues can be funded, like the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund of the Human Rights Council? * (2.6.8) As an alternative to the options presented above, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** concede that there is a rationale to formally decide to limit the option of hybrid and online dialogues to certain States and predetermined circumstances, which would ensure that most State party reviews are undertaken in person, while leaving States less choices? * (2.6.9) Reflecting the Chairs’ conclusions, would **States** and the **treaty bodies** be of the view that hybrid or online dialogues only be undertaken in the case of reviews of SIDSs and LDCs (upon request by the State party as early as possible, with the understanding that the treaty bodies are favourable to such requests); and in “exceptional circumstances” (upon request by the State party and upon a decision on a case-by-case basis by the Committee, including through consultations with other treaty bodies as relevant and in close coordination with the Secretariat)? * (2.6.10) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that the following definition of ‘exceptional circumstances’ be applied? “Exceptional circumstances are cases of force majeure, such as a natural disaster or pandemics, or other exceptional and unforeseeable circumstances or events that may prevent a State party’s delegation from attending the treaty body session specified to examine the State party’s report. Such extraordinary circumstances shall be considered to exist where the concerned treaty body concludes, based on its own assessment, that for the reasons invoked by a State party it is, or will be, practically impossible or excessively difficult to send all or some members of the delegation.” | * States; * Treaty bodies; * United Nations Resident Coordinator's Offices. | * Bureaus of treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies; * UN Resident Coordinator’s Office of concerned States parties (if relevant). | * In the case, where all States parties were able to choose the modalities for their review (in-person, hybrid or online), the financial implications would have to be calculated and costed ahead of each 8-year cycle of the predictable schedule of reviews. * For the option, where hybrid and online meetings can be requested by SIDSs/LDCs, and by all States parties in “exceptional circumstances”, 6-hours hybrid or online dialogues, including remote interpretation in two 3-hours meetings, should be costed for States parties that are SIDSs/LDCs and for an additional number of dialogues (2 dialogues per session, to be reassessed after 2 years) to be undertaken in a hybrid or online format due to “exceptional circumstances”. * For both options, the required support staff should be costed, including posts for additional GS staff as support (Programme Management staff, technicians, IT support to all ten Secretariats (such as for VTC/RSI testing, increased logistical preparations, etc) and UNOG support for VTC/RSI platform testing (moderators, technicians, IT support, interpreters, among others). |
| **2.7**  **Postponement of constructive dialogues** | * (2.7.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to introduce some degree of flexibility in the predictable schedule of review that allows States parties to request a postponement of the review of their initial or periodic reports, or of the review of their first report or report on additional information (for CED) under “exceptional circumstances”? * (2.7.2) Would the **treaty bodies** agree that the following definition should be applied? “Exceptional circumstances are cases of force majeure, such as a natural disaster or pandemics, or other exceptional and unforeseeable circumstances or events that may prevent a State party’s delegation from attending, in person and remotely, the treaty body session originally specified to examine the State party’s report. Such extraordinary circumstances shall be considered to exist where the concerned treaty body concludes, based on its own assessment, that for the reasons invoked by a State party it is, or will be, impossible or unproductive to proceed at the session originally specified to examine the State party’s report.” * (2.7.3) To thrive towards a common approach between all treaty bodies, would the **treaty bodies** commit to consult with the Chairs of other treaty bodies that consider(ed) a similar request, before deciding on requests for postponement on a case-by-case basis? (2.7.4) Would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods to receive such requests and prepare a recommendation for consideration by their respective Chair and/or Bureau, with the support of the Secretariat? * (2.7.5) With the aim to ensure the regular review of a State party’s implementation of international human rights treaties, would the **treaty bodies** support the idea that a postponed State party review should be rescheduled at the next possible session, depending on the review schedule of the treaty body and as soon as the situation in the State party allows? * (2.7.6) In order to ensure the predictability of the 8-year schedule of reviews and to avoid a knock-on effect, would the **treaty bodies** agree that the schedule be maintained, even if a dialogue was postponed? * (2.7.7) Would **States** fund two additional slots for State party reviews per treaty body each year to accommodate State party reviews that were postponed on an exceptional basis? * (2.7.8) With the same goal, would the **treaty bodies** consider that the calendar for follow-up reviews should remain, unless a postponed dialogue takes place 3 or more years after the original date, in which case the follow-up procedure may have to be omitted and the review of the State party will resume with the next full review at the original date? Or 2 years or more? Or 4 year or more?   **In relation to delays in the submission of reports:**   * (2.7.9) Would the **treaty bodies** consider requests for minor delays in the submission of State party reports on a case-by-case basis and based on a request by the State party, depending on the language in which the report is submitted (e.g. in such a case the issue arises whether the report can still be translated into the working languages of the Committee?) and the capacity of UNOG Conference Services (e.g. is the time for stakeholders’ input excessively reduced?)? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Bureaus of treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * If agreed, additional meeting time for two postponed dialogues per year per treaty body should be costed, to allow these to be “absorbed” without affecting the overall schedule, including a proportional increase in human resources with P and G staff functions (to be reassessed after the first two years). |
| **2.8**  **Review in the absence of a State party report and/or in absence of a delegation** | * (2.8.1) In line with the Chairs’ conclusions ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2F2&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (1)(g)), would the **treaty bodies** undertake reviews in the absence of a report and/or in the absence of a delegation, in cases where the State party did not request a postponement of the review, or when the justification provided by the State party did not warrant a postponement, e.g. because it did not fulfil the requirement of “exceptional circumstances” (as per the definition established for postponements of dialogues, see “Postponement of constructive dialogues”)? | * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies, through their Bureaus; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Any additional costs to be determined. |
| **2.9**  **Concluding observations (COBs)** | * (2.9.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to develop and use a template with common elements for concluding observations, to ensure consistency across all treaty bodies and importantly, to increase reader-friendliness of the concluding observations, which positively influences the ability of States and of other stakeholders to implement treaty bodies’ recommendations? * (2.9.2) Would the **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods, with support by the Secretariat, to develop such a common template for concluding observations? * (2.9.3) Would the **treaty bodies** concur with a word limit for concluding observations to be set at 7,000 words in English and at 7,500 words in French and Spanish, to strike a balance between the precise language needed for targeted recommendations and the overall length of the document? Or should concluding observations be shorter (6,000 words in English?)? Or longer (8,000 words in English?)? * (2.9.4) Would the **treaty bodies** agree that the current arrangements on in-session translations (which impose a 48-hour deadline for the preparation of drafts to be translated and a limit of 3,300 words for translation) be discontinued, in view of increasingly efficient online translation platforms? (2.9.5) Or would **States** provide the required financial resources that might be required for UNOG to adapt the timeline and word limit for in-session translations? * (2.9.6) Would the treaty **bodies** concur that States parties may, on an exceptional basis, provide written comments on the substance of the concluding observations, which will be published on the respective treaty body’s webpage as received, in line with the current practice of most Committees (CCPR, CESCR,[[18]](#footnote-19) CEDAW, CAT, CRPD and CED)[[19]](#footnote-20)? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Committee members assigned by their treaty body for State party reviews; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The financial and human resources implications of increased coordination should be evaluated and costed, if necessary, depending on the agreement on word limits for concluding observations and in-session translation arrangements. |
| **2.10**  **Interaction with stakeholders during State party reviews** | * (2.10.1) The treaty bodies invite NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders to provide information ahead of the preparation of list of issues prior to reporting (LOIPRs) and of lists of issues (LOIs), ahead of constructive dialogues and in the context of follow-up reviews. Would the **treaty bodies** agree to harmonize the deadlines for submissions by stakeholders? * (2.10.2) Would the **treaty bodies** concur with the following deadlines, which were proposed by the treaty bodies’ Secretariats, based on existing practices – under the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP), a first deadline for submissions, 26 months prior to the constructive dialogue to inform the LOIPR and a second deadline, eleven months after the deadline for the replies to the LOIPR (and thus one month before the constructive dialogue) to inform the dialogue? (2.10.3) For reviews of States parties that opted out of the SRP, would the **treaty bodies** suggest that other stakeholders be able to submit information, as a first deadline, within seven months after the deadline for the State party report and, as a second deadline, within nine months after the deadlines for the replies to the LOIs (thus one months before the constructive dialogue)? (2.10.4) In the case of CED, would the **treaty bodies** agree to the procedure proposed by CED, according to which the Committee would ask other stakeholders to submit information within nine months after the submission of the report on additional information, leaving 1 month for the CED and Secretariat to prepare for the dialogue? * (2.10.5) Alternatively, as outlined in the section on the “Predictable schedule of reviews – timelines”, would the **treaty bodies** agree that the introduction of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews be used to streamline and shorten the duration of the reporting process, which would be more time-efficient for all stakeholders and ensure that the information provided by States parties and other stakeholders is more up to date, leading to better targeted recommendations? (2.10.6) Given that the dates of reviews would be known in advance, would the **treaty bodies** concur with the following, proposed deadlines for submissions by other stakeholders: under the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP), a first deadline,12 months prior to the constructive dialogue to inform the LOIPR and a second deadline, five months after the deadline for the replies to the LOIPR (and thus one month before the constructive dialogue) to inform the dialogue; and for reviews of States parties that opted out of the SRP, should other stakeholders be able to submit information, under a first deadline, within three months after the deadline for the State party report and under a second deadline, within 4.5 months after the deadlines for the replies to the LOIs (thus one months before the constructive dialogue)? * (2.10.7) Would the **treaty bodies** welcome the establishment of a common online document submission platform for all stakeholders that wish to submit information for State party reviews to the treaty bodies, which facilitates the submission of documents in all working languages of each Committee, including automatic spell check, word count and formatting? (2.10.8) Would **States** provide the required resources to establish and maintain such a platform? (see “digital uplift”) * (2.10.9) The current word limits for information submitted by other stakeholders are very diverse:   (a) CERD for NHRIs and NGOs – 20 pages (~10,000 words);[[20]](#footnote-21)  (b) CESCR for NGOs – 10 pages for a report by one NGO (~5,000 words), 15 pages for NGO coalition submissions (~7,500 words);[[21]](#footnote-22)  (c) Human Rights Committee – 10,000 words for NHRIs and NGOs;[[22]](#footnote-23)  (d) CEDAW - 3,300 words for NHRIs and submissions by one NGO, 6,600 words for NGO coalitions;[[23]](#footnote-24)  (e) CAT – no word limit;[[24]](#footnote-25)  (f) CRC – 10,000 words for comprehensive or 3,000 words for thematic NHRI and NGO reports;[[25]](#footnote-26)  (g) CMW – 4,000 words for NHRI and NGO reports;[[26]](#footnote-27)  (h) CRPD - 10,700 words for disabled persons’ organizations and NGOs;[[27]](#footnote-28)  (i) CED – 10,700 words for NHRIs and NGOs.[[28]](#footnote-29)  Would the **treaty bodies** agree on a common word limit for information submitted by other stakeholders, such as a limit of 10,000 words for submissions by NHRIs and NGOs be agreed for submissions in English, French or Spanish, in line with or similar to the practices of several treaty bodies (CCPR, CERD, CRC, CRPD, CED)?   * (2.10.10) Or would the **treaty bodies** suggest the word limit be set at 3,300 words for NHRIs and submissions by one NGO and at 6,600 words for NGO coalitions, in line with CEDAW and close to the practice of CMW? (2.10.11) Or would **treaty bodies** suggest an average of all existing word limits be used, which would amount to around 7,700 words for NGO and NHRI reports? * (2.10.12) Would the **treaty bodies** accept to develop common guidelines for submissions by other stakeholders, which lay out the purpose, proposed structure, word limit and other requirements (e.g., related to the protection of victims and witnesses of human rights violations)? (2.10.13) Would the **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods to develop such guidelines, with the support from the Secretariat? * (2.10.14) Briefings by UN agencies, NHRIs and NGOs, that have submitted written information to a treaty body, form part of State party reviews at the stage of the adoption of LOIPRs/LOIs and ahead of constructive dialogues. Would **States** agree to fund meetings by treaty bodies with stakeholders of 3 hours in hybrid format for each adoption of a LOIPR (or an LOI) and ahead of each constructive dialogue, which would allow to conduct public and private exchanges with NHRIs and NGOs and private exchanges with UN agencies and UN country teams? * (2.10.15) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to conduct such meetings with stakeholders during the session as hybrid meetings with simultaneous interpretation in all working languages of the Committee to allow those stakeholders who prefer in-person meetings for confidentiality and other reasons to travel to Geneva and to ensure that the briefings are given the required attention during a time, when treaty body members are present for the session? (2.10.16) Would **States** provide funding for such hybrid meetings to ensure that stakeholders can engage either in person with the treaty bodies in Geneva or remotely, depending on their preferences regarding confidentiality, their ability to engage in Geneva or remotely, and other considerations? * (2.10.17) Would the **treaty bodies** agree that the predictability of the meeting schedule could be increased by agreeing that briefings by UN agencies, NHRIs, NGOs and other stakeholders will take place on the Monday of the week, in which the LOIPRs/LOIs are adopted or in which a constructive dialogue is held? (2.10.18) Would the **treaty bodies** suggest that different time zones should be accommodated by scheduling briefings for States parties in the Eastern hemisphere in the morning (Geneva time) and briefings for States parties in the Western hemisphere in the afternoon (Geneva time), as much as possible? * (2.10.19) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** see an advantage in conducting additional briefings intersessionally as online meetings without interpretation, that cannot be accommodated during the formal session time, to allow all non-State stakeholders to participate in the briefings, including those who cannot travel to Geneva and to account for the increase in State party reviews and the difficulty to prolong formal session time infinitely in view of other professional activities that many Committee members undertake, as their work for the treaty bodies is part-time and non-remunerated?[[29]](#footnote-30) * (2.10.20) Would the **treaty bodies** consider that such additional intersessional online meetings should be conducted for all briefings by other stakeholders that cannot be accommodated during formal session time dedicated to such meetings, or should such intersessional briefings, e.g., those for the preparation of LOIPRs and LOIs, primarily be conducted online intersessionally, while briefings ahead of constructive dialogue are usually held during the session in an in-person or hybrid manner?[[30]](#footnote-31) * (2.10.21) Would the treaty bodies consider tasking their focal points on working methods, with the support of the Secretariat, to draft guidelines for online meetings with other stakeholders (NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies...) with a focus on confidentiality and the prevention of reprisals? * (2.10.22) Would **States** provide compensation to Committee members for their intersessional work with a per diem? * (2.10.23) Would the **treaty bodies**, with the support of the Secretariat, support the engagement by specific groups of rights holders, including children, through their representative organizations and NGOs, in the work of all treaty bodies? * (2.10.24) Would **States** provide the human and financial resources necessary for dedicated outreach and capacity-building for such groups of rights-holders to increase their participation in the work of all treaty bodies? * (2.10.25) Would States be willing to establish a specific trust fund (“Voluntary Trust Fund for Participation in the Treaty Bodies”) to support representatives of different groups of right holders, including, inter alia, children, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minority groups, to name just a few, to engage with the treaty bodies in both State party reviews and other mandated activities and to facilitate the participation of one representative each of such groups of rights holders in briefings to all treaty bodies, including, but beyond those Committees that focus on such groups of rights holders, with a view to ensure a victims-oriented approach and to put the indivisibility of rights into practice? Would **States** and **treaty bodies** consider that such briefings be held in a hybrid manner to allow such representatives to participate, regardless of whether they can travel to Geneva for financial or any other relevant considerations? * (2.10.26) Would the **treaty bodies**, with the support from the Secretariat, be able to make available child-friendly information and webpages on the submission of written information (which should be accepted in all formats, without a word limit)? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies; * NHRIs, NGOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders engaging with the treaty bodies. | * Sufficient meeting time and the human and technical resources should be costed for meetings with stakeholders to be held - during the session as hybrid meetings (which will allow online and in-person participation), including simultaneous interpretation in the working languages of each Committee, or as online meetings, intersessionally, as decided. This also includes an online videoconferencing platform, the necessary technical, General Services and Professional staff support, and the costs associated with VTC testing prior to meetings. * Financial and human resources for the digital document management of reports by other stakeholders, see “Digital Uplift”. * Human and financial resources for tools and activities designed to facilitate the engagement of specific groups of right holders in the work of the treaty bodies. |
| **2.11**  **Substantive coordination** | * (2.11.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to specific coordination measures designed to prevent the unnecessary duplication of substantive issues in LOIPRs, LOIs and COBs and to promote the careful selection of issues where repetition could lead to positive reinforcement? * (2.11.2) Would the **treaty bodies** recommend that they, with the support of the Secretariat, coordinate in the substantive preparation of the reviews of the same State party by different treaty bodies? * (2.11.3) For the purpose of such coordination, would the **treaty bodies** agree to assign Country Rapporteurs or members of County Task Forces as much in advance as possible, e.g., 6 months prior to the beginning of the session during which LOIPR/LOIs would be adopted, if possible, with the understanding that the Secretariat will assign Human Rights Officers soon afterwards? * (2.11.4) For example, would the **treaty bodies** ask the Country Rapporteurs and/or members of Country Task Forces (or any other members tasked to lead the conduct of a State party review, as per the Committee’s individual internal work processes) to coordinate with each other, with the support from the Secretariat, preferably by holding meetings (in-person or online), when two treaty bodies are preparing LOIPRs/LOIs or COBs within 12 months from each other? * (2.11.5) Would the treaty **bodies** suggest that such exchanges should be undertaken in writing or through meetings, either in person, if feasible, or online? (2.11.6) Would **States** agree, for that purpose, to fund online meetings, without interpretation, and to compensate treaty body members through a per diem for such work, in those cases, where it must be undertaken intersessionally, as the sessions of the two concerned treaty bodies do not automatically overlap? * (2.11.7) Would the **treaty bodies** consider sharing a first draft of LOIPRs/LOIs or COBs with other treaty bodies which have adopted LOIPRs/LOIs or COBs for the same State party in the last 12 months (and with the Secretariats supporting these treaty bodies), with a short deadline for comments by the Country Rapporteur, members of the Country task force or any other members assigned to that State party review (as the internal working processes of the Committee may be)? * (2.11.8) Would the **treaty bodies** appreciate and would **States** fund a digital platform for collaborative drafting, on which a Committee can work on a draft document, such as COBs, jointly with the Secretariat, and open a final draft for comments by other treaty bodies on a consultative basis, to ensure substantive consistency? Such a digital drafting platform would attenuate the challenges around different time zones, in which Committee members reside, when they are not in session. (See annex III on the “digital uplift”.) * (2.11.9) Would the treaty **bodies** agree not to include issues in lists of issues prior to reporting (LOIPRs) and lists of issues (LOIs) that have been raised with the State party in another treaty body’s concluding observations (COBs) or LOIPRs/LOIs, include thematic cross-cutting issues, a non-exhaustive list of which has been identified (HRI/MC/2022/CRP.1)?[[31]](#footnote-32) (2.11.10) Would the **treaty bodies** designate their focal points on working methods, with the support of the Secretariat, to draft guidelines on this issue? * (2.11.11) Would the **treaty bodies** consider the repetition of such issues should be avoided and double-checked for the past four years, which is a timeline that corresponds to the 4-year follow-up review? (2.11.12) Or would the **treaty bodies** rather consider that this timeline should be shorter (2 years?)? Or longer (8 years?)? * (2.11.13) Would the **treaty bodies** agree that exceptions to this ‘four-year’ rule be made in cases, in which the same issue has been raised by another treaty body from a different perspective, e.g., to protect and promote the rights of a specific group of rights holders, and in cases, in which recommendations have been made, but not implemented on the same issue? * (2.11.14) Would the **treaty bodies** also thrive to avoid issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by another treaty body in upcoming COBs, LOIPRs and LOIs, such as specific concerns related to children’s rights, if a review by CRC was upcoming, or specific concerns related to racial discrimination, if a review by CERD was scheduled in the near future? * (2.11.15) Would the **treaty bodies** agree, that in cases where they decide, for exceptional reasons, to raise issues that have already been included in COBs, LOIPRs and LOIs by other Committees in the past four years, that they systematically cross-reference the relevant output of the other treaty bodies more systematically, to facilitate the analysis and implementation of recommendations by States and other stakeholders and to ensure substantive coherence of their recommendations? (2.11.16) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to adopt a joint approach on how such cross-references should be done? (2.11.17) Would the treaty **bodies** prefer for such cross-references to be done in each paragraph, or rather in concise footnotes, in order not to impact the overall length of the paragraph? * (2.11.18) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to a common approach on annotations with references to relevant UN and other sources (UPR, SDGs, Security Council resolutions, etc.)? (2.11.19) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to make such annotations in each paragraph of COBs (or LOIs/LOIPRs) or in concise footnotes, in order not to impact the overall length of the paragraph? (2.11.20) Would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods to develop a common approach on references to other treaty bodies, the UN, and other sources, with the support of the Secretariat? * (2.11.21) Would **States** support cross-referencing, by providing financial resources to new digital tools, such as an online platform that automatically collects reports on the human rights situation and progress in States parties, including previous concluding observations (COBs) for the same State party by the treaty body concerned, the latest COBs, LOIPRs/LOIs and other output (follow-up reports, early warnings/urgent actions, views and decisions on individual communications, public visit or inquiry reports, public decisions related to interstate complaints) of other treaty bodies for the same State party adopted over the past four years, as well as relevant documents of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Special Procedures, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), civil society organizations, etc.? (See annex III on the “digital uplift”.) * (2.11.22) Would the **treaty bodies** endorse the idea to strengthen their cooperation on the development of joint General Comments/ Recommendations (and the revision of existing General Comments/ Recommendations, as needed), as the progressive development of complementary and non-contradictory jurisprudence of the treaty bodies? (2.11.23) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to make it a common practice to systematically invite all other treaty bodies to collaborate on their upcoming General Comments/ Recommendations, through their respective focal points on working methods? (2.11.24) Would the **treaty bodies** consider institutionalizing cooperation between treaty bodies that agreed to develop a joint General Comment/ Recommendation by forming a joint working group? (2.11.25) Would the **treaty bodies** recommend to systematically offer the opportunity for engagement for those treaty bodies that did not decide to co-author the joint General Comment/ Recommendation, such as an opportunity to provide substantive input in the early stages of its development and to comment on an advanced draft? (2.11.26) Would **States** agree that this forward-looking approach to avoid contradictions in jurisprudence through the development of joint General Comments/ Recommendations be supported by increased and dedicated Secretariat support, including at the level of a Secretary? * (2.11.27) Would the **treaty bodies** concur to use the same terminology from a substantive point of view, e.g., CRPD terminology about the rights of persons with disabilities and CERD terminology about racial discrimination? (2.11.28) Would the **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods, with the support from the Secretariat, to review the draft documents of their respective Committees in this regard and bring discrepancies to the attention of the Country Rapporteur/Country Task Force, and if needed, to the attention of the Bureau and Committee? * (2.11.29) Would the **treaty bodies** suggest that the terminological discrepancies, particularly of a technical nature (e.g., General Comments vs. General Recommendation), be abolished to support substantive coordination and facilitate engagement by States parties and other stakeholders with the treaty body system? (2.11.30) Would the **treaty bodies** task the focal points on working methods, with support from the Secretariat, to draft guidelines on terminological discrepancies? * (2.11.31) Would the **treaty bodies** confirm that cooperation between Committees be institutionalized, in cases, in which they have diverging approaches to the same substantive issues (e.g., conflicting recommendations have been issued on the same topic), with the view of eliminating such contradictions through dialogue? * (2.11.32) Would the **treaty bodies** propose that any discrepancies of suggested jurisprudence, vis-à-vis previous jurisprudence of the treaty body or of another treaty body, be documented and registered, with a recommendation by the Secretariat on how the issue could be resolved, that will be submitted to the Chair, the focal point on working methods and the Committee member leading the State party review? (2.11.33) Would the **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods and the Committee member leading the State party review to develop jurisprudence on the issue, with support from the Secretariat, considering its recommendation and involving the focal points on working methods of other treaty bodies as useful, for decision by the respective Chair(s)? * (2.11.34) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** suggest that such systematic coordination should be supported by a dedicated Secretariat staff member, who serves as an overall coordinator? (2.11.35) Would the **treaty bodies** suggest that such a staff member should have the mandate to facilitate engagement between Committees on a substantive and practical level and in the exceptional case of divergent jurisprudence refer the issue to the Bureaus of the relevant treaty bodies for resolution? (2.11.36) Would **States** fund such a post? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Resource implications of the proposed coordination mechanisms must be estimated, depending on the decisions made. |
| **2.12**  **Individual communications** | * (2.12.1) Would the **treaty bodies** consider tasking focal points on working methods to develop common guidelines for registration thresholds and for the prioritization of individual communications that consider the submission date of the petition, but also the need to consider individual communications in an efficient manner, e.g., by prioritizing those with strategic value for the development of jurisprudence? * (2.12.2) For instance, would the **treaty bodies** agree to use complaints forms in lieu of analytical case summaries? For reasons of accuracy and efficiency, the introduction of a complaint form has progressively been extended across the different treaty bodies. Where the form is used appropriately by petitioners, no analytical case summaries are being prepared by the Secretariat. It is important that the Secretariat does not substitute itself to the complainant and that Committee experts can assess the complaints and the level of substantiation as submitted. When transmitting complaints, the Secretariat will continue to provide its preliminary legal interpretation and assessment of the case along with a recommendation as to whether the case meets the registration threshold. * (2.12.3) Would treaty bodies agree to harmonize their procedures on requests for splitting the consideration of admissibility and merits of an individual communication, which should only be granted in very exceptional circumstances? * (2.12.4) The treaty bodies currently have differing practices with regards to the number of rounds of exchanges between the parties. Currently the Human Rights Committee and CEDAW have a limit of two rounds of exchanges between the parties, while CESCR has a minimum of two rounds of exchanges. Would **treaty bodies** align their procedures, by inviting the State party to submit a rejoinder, if it wishes to do so, failing which the case would be ready for consideration, and by considering additional information from the parties, in exceptional cases, and only if they provide new factual elements? * (2.12.5) Would the **treaty bodies** support the idea to align their practice of sending reminders, namely, to limit such reminders, for reasons of efficiency, to one reminder to both – States parties and petitions, as well as one reminder in cases of discontinuance, and none for procedural decisions (requests for suspension, split or lifting of interim measures)? * (2.12.6) Would the **treaty bodies** endorse common assessment criteria for the implementation of its views, such as “A” for compliance, “B” for partial compliance, “C” for non-compliance, and “D” for non-cooperation? * (2.12.7) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to harmonize their working methods around interim measures? Currently only two treaty bodies (CRC and CESCR) require a specific deadline for submitting requests for interim measures: 2 working days for CRC[[32]](#footnote-33) and 4 working days for CESCR[[33]](#footnote-34). Such a deadline is required to: 1) enable the Secretariat to adequately process such time-sensitive requests, 2) enable the Special Rapporteurs/ Working Groups to adopt a decision on time to avert the alleged irreparable harm, and 3) allow for the State party concerned to be able to respond to such requests. * (2.12.8) Would the **treaty bodies** consider establishing a common minimum deadline of three working days to submit interim measures requests, that is clearly notified to petitions in the submission form? * (2.12.9) Would the **treaty bodies** also agree that the Committees’ working methods, and/or Guidelines on interim measures, should account for exceptions to this deadline in exceptional cases, where the late submission is not attributable to petitioners (such as late notification of a deportation or eviction decision) and can be explained by the petitioner? * (2.12.10) Further, would the **treaty bodies** consent that the practice of time-bound interim measures (also called “provisional interim measures”), that is upheld by the Human Rights Committee and the CAT and CRC Committees, be extended to all other Committees, as an exceptional form of interim measures? Time-bound interim measures are granted by the Human Rights Committee and the CAT and CRC Committees in cases where there is a risk of irreparable harm but there is no time to complete the required information to take a fully informed decision or some documents are missing. These requests can be lifted if pending information is not provided within the timeframe provided to the complainants to complete the missing information or documents. The use of time-bound interim measures should remain exceptional as they add an additional step in the workflow and therefore entail an increased workload for the Secretariat. * (2.12.11) Would the **treaty bodies** support the idea to draft common guidelines on interim measures, given that decisions on interim measures are not motivated, so that such guidelines would be particularly important for all the parties involved? * (2.12.12) Would the **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods, with the support of the Secretariat, to draft such common guidelines, elaborating inter alia on the criteria to grant interim measures, the concept of irreparable harm, the procedure to deal with interim measures requests, and the legal nature of such requests, with a view of submitting these to the treaty body Chairs? * (2.12.13) All treaty bodies have engaged in the practice of adopting protection measures, which are aimed at protecting authors, representatives, or family members of the victims against actual or potential acts of intimidation or reprisals because of the submission of the communication to the treaty body. However, only the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (art. 4) and the Rules of Procedure of the Human Rights Committee[[34]](#footnote-35) and of the CESCR Committee enshrine such a possibility. Would the **treaty bodies** concur to include a common rule on the issue of protection measures in their Rules of Procedure to establish a legal basis? * (2.12.14) Would the treaty **bodies** accept to regulate third party interventions in their Rules of Procedures? * (2.12.15) Would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods, with the support of the Secretariat, to develop common guidelines, with word limits for third party interventions (e.g., up to 7,000 words), inspired by the guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Committee[[35]](#footnote-36) and by the CESCR[[36]](#footnote-37) and CRC Committees?[[37]](#footnote-38) * (2.12.16) Would **States** consider funding a case management system “for uploading communications, exchange of documents between the parties and tracking the process, including the status of the case” ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 56)? (See “digital uplift”) | * States parties; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty Body members; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Sufficient human, technical and financial resources should be calculated to cover mandated activities related to individual communications, considering the “Assessment of the workload and performance data on mandated activities of the Human Rights Treaties Branch, Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division”, commissioned by OHCHR/HRTB in response to the 2021 OIOS recommendation. |
| **2.13**  **General comments and recommendations** | * (2.13.1) Would the **treaty bodies** formally agree to fully implement the decisions and recommendations on a consultation process in the elaboration of general comments, taken by the Chairs at their 27th meeting as follows [[A/70/302](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F70%2F302&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 90–91]? * On the basis of existing practices and with a view to developing an aligned consultation process for the elaboration of general comments, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods, the Chairs endorsed the following elements for the elaboration of and consultations on general comments and recommended their introduction among all treaty bodies that issue general comments:   (a) A general comment could be adopted by one treaty body or more, jointly.  (b) The decision to draft a general comment would be made in plenary.  (c) A note describing the consultation process for general comments would be shared with States parties and made publicly available for other stakeholders (national human rights institutions, civil society, academia, international organizations).  (d) Each time a treaty body initiated the drafting of a general comment, a working group composed of treaty body members, or a rapporteur would be appointed and entrusted with the process of drafting the general comment.  (e) Advance versions of draft general comments would be shared with other treaty bodies and relevant special procedures mandate-holders for input, comments, or feedback, with a view to strengthening the coherence of treaty law interpretation.  (f) Advance versions of draft general comments would be posted on the OHCHR website to make them accessible to States parties and a broad range of stakeholders.  (g) Input, comments, or feedback received from States parties, special procedures, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other stakeholders would be given due consideration by the treaty body, as appropriate.  (h) The treaty body would lead the consultation process and decide on the contents and adoption of the general comment. | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty body members; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Sufficient human, technical and financial resources should be calculated to cover mandated activities related to the development of General Comments and Recommendations, considering the “Assessment of the workload and performance data on mandated activities of the Human Rights Treaties Branch, Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division”, commissioned by OHCHR/HRTB in response to the 2021 OIOS recommendation. |
| **2.14**  **Inquiry procedures** | * (2.14.1) Would the **treaty bodies** agree to develop common guidelines on inquiry and visit procedures, taking as guidance the commonalities between Committees’ practices, as outlined in the background paper for the 34th Chairs’ meeting [[HRI/MC/2022/CRP.3](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2022%2FCRP.3&Lang=en)]? * (2.14.2) Would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods to develop such guidelines for consideration by the treaty body Chairs and with the support from the Secretariat, including on the following elements, considered in the background paper? * The criteria applied when establishing thresholds for inquiries or country visit, taking into account the different criteria contained in the corresponding treaties. * The desirability of publishing inquiry results (in full reports or summary accounts) to ensure a victim-oriented approach and to facilitate implementation of the recommendations. * The extension of existing guidance across treaty bodies according to which the consent should be sought from the source to disclose its identity prior to any engagement with the State party under inquiry or visit. * A common protocol in relation to reprisals in the context of inquiries and country visits. * A procedure for engaging with sources. * Common guidance on follow-up to inquiries and country visits. | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty Body members; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Sufficient human, technical and financial resources should be calculated to cover mandated activities related to inquiry procedures, considering the “Assessment of the workload and performance data on mandated activities of the Human Rights Treaties Branch, Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division”, commissioned by OHCHR/HRTB in response to the 2021 OIOS recommendation. |
| **2.15**  **CED Urgent Actions procedure, CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure and inter-state procedures** | * (2.15.1) The CERD Committee has a unique Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, based on a working paper adopted in 1993 to guide it in dealing with possible measures to prevent, as well as to respond more effectively to, violations of the Convention (see A/48/18, Annex III) and based on a subsequent decision at its 45th session. How would **treaty bodies** consider relating this procedure by the CERD Committee to the working methods of other treaty bodies? Should all treaty bodies adopt procedures similar to CERD’s Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, or should the CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure continue as a specific procedure of CERD? | * States. | * Treaty body members; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Sufficient human, technical and financial resources to cover other mandated activities (specifically CED Urgent Actions procedure, CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure and CERD Inter-State procedure) should be calculated, considering the “Assessment of the workload and performance data on mandated activities of the Human Rights Treaties Branch, Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division”, commissioned by OHCHR/HRTB in response to the 2021 OIOS recommendation. |
| **2.16**  **Accessibility to treaty body activities** | * (2.16.1) What are the **treaty bodies**’ view on the meetings, public and non-public, that should be made fully assessable to persons with disabilities? (2.16.2) Would **States** agree to fund accessibility features for such meetings, including the provision of international sign language, captioning and hearing loops? * (2.16.3) Which of their outputs would the **treaty bodies** recommend should be made accessible? (2.16.4) Specifically, would the **treaty bodies** consider that key documents, such as General Comments/ Recommendations, guidelines, concluding observations and views be made available in the following formats: (i) Braille (in English, French and Spanish; only for Committee members) (ii) plain language (for Committee members and the public); (iii) Easy Read (for Committee members and the public); and (iv) as Word versions (for Committee members and the public)? (2.16.5) Would **States** agree to fund Braille printers in Palais des Nations and Palais Wilson (and increased working time of Secretariat staff at the GS level), provide the necessary budget to outsource the translation into plain language, to train OHCHR and UNOG staff to draft texts in plain language, and to make documents available in the above-mentioned formats? * (2.16.6) Which type of information would the **treaty bodies** commit to making accessible, with the Secretariat’s support, on OHCHR’s websites and in informative notes to persons with disabilities, with the aim to regularly consult and invite them to participate in treaty body work? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies, including an HRTB Task Force on Accessibility and Reasonable Accommodation (to be established, see below). | * Costs for the accessibility of meetings and documents, depending on the modalities agreed. UNOG (Conference Services) would be asked to provide enough conference rooms with the necessary equipment, accessible online platforms, and other related services. |
| **2.17**  **Provision of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities** | * (2.17.1) Would **States** agree that requests for reasonable accommodation of Committee members with disabilities be covered from the regular budget? * (2.17.2) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that it is within the Secretariat’s mandate to assess whether the request for reasonable accommodation by a Committee member with disabilities is feasible, appropriate, and related to the expert’s functions as a Treaty body member, and further, whether there are financial implications and whether these implications represent a disproportionate burden to OHCHR? * (2.17.3) Or alternatively, would the **treaty bodies** mandate their focal points on working methods, supported by the Secretariat, to draft guidelines on the criteria to provide reasonable accommodation to Committee members with disabilities, and to then recommend such determinations to the treaty body Chairs, with the support of the Secretariat? * (2.17.4) Would **States** agree to establish a new Voluntary Trust Fund for Participation in the Treaty bodies to support representatives of different groups of stakeholders, including, inter alia, persons with disabilities, to engage with the treaty bodies in both State party reviews and other mandated activities, and to cover the financial implications of the provision of reasonable accommodation for external participants attending sessions of the treaty bodies? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The resource implications for the provision of reasonable accommodation and for the establishment of a Voluntary Trust Fund for Participation in the Treaty bodies must be calculated. |
| **2.18**  **Training and monitoring on accessibility and the provision of reasonable accommodation** | * (2.18.1) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that the Secretariat provide guidance and training on accessibility and the provision of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities to its staff, including through internal guidance notes, the delivery of capacity-building programmes and the implementation of existing UN and OHCHR policies, such as the [UN Human Rights Disability Rights Action Plan 2022-23](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/OHCHR_Ind1_DRS-Action-Plan-2022.pdf), and internal guidelines? * (2.18.2) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** consider inviting the **Secretariat** and **UNOG** to create a joint Task Force on Accessibility and Reasonable Accommodation, composed of members of the Secretariat (Human Rights Treaties Branch/HRTB), Committee members, delegates of Member States, organizations of persons with disabilities and UNOG accessibility focal points? * (2.18.3) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** agree that the Task Force on Accessibility and Reasonable Accommodation present any cases of concern to the treaty body Chairs and the Secretariat ahead of each meeting of the treaty body Chairs? * (2.18.4) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** mandate the Task Force to summarize trends and conclusions, including on financial resource needs, in an annual report to be submitted to the treaty body Chairs and the Secretariat? * (2.18.5) Would **States** and the **treaty bodies** recommend the Secretariat also address these trends through its reporting under the OHCHR Action Plan 2022-2023 and future biennial action plans, both at HRTB level and CTMD level? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Within existing resources. |
| **2.19**  **Intersessional work, compensation and nominations and elections of treaty body members** | * (2.19.1) Would **States** agree that the substantial increase in online work by treaty body experts, that will mostly be carried out intersessionally and prevent members from undertaking other paid work during that time, warrant an adequate compensation of their work time outside of treaty body sessions through a per diem? * (2.19.2) Or, alternatively, would **States** agree to increase the session time for those activities mentioned throughout this Working Paper, which are proposed to take place intersessionally? * (2.19.3) Would **States** consent to treaty body members receiving a lumpsum for each calendar year to cover the technical equipment and internet and other services necessary to equip their home for online intersessional work? * (2.19.4) While, on the one hand, adequate compensation of work by treaty body members outside of formal sessions is essential to allow experts to dedicate sufficient time to intersessional work (and to not be obliged to conduct other paid work during this time), would **States** – on the other hand, consider that a ‘professionalization’ of treaty body members be avoided by setting reasonable term limits to their work for the treaty bodies? * (2.19.5) Would **States** agree and **treaty bodies** recommend that States develop voluntary guidelines on the nomination and election of treaty body members, to which they commit to abide, and which address the issues of national nomination and vetting processes, gender balance among members, and a review process to ensure that all needed competencies are represented in any new composition of a Committee? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Any financial resources would have to be calculated, based on the modalities agreed. |
| **2.20**  **Mandated activities, not covered by the ‘resource’ formula enshrined in General Assembly resolution 68/268** | * (2.20.1) The fourth biennial report by the Secretary-General ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) para. 20) with reference to the third biennial report, states that “the Committees were not able to utilize the totality of the assessed meeting time dedicated to individual communications of 24.9 weeks since this meeting time was not matched by the corresponding staff resources needed to prepare the draft decisions for the consideration of Committees, given that the General Assembly had decided not to approve in full those resources”. Based on the above, would **States** agree to provide the human and financial resources needed to implement the full meeting time that is assessed for individual communications based on the resource formula enshrined in A/RES/68/268 (para. 26(b)), with the aim to address the currently significant delays in processing cases with direct impact on the victims? * (2.20.2) Would **States** agree to adjust the resource formula for individual communications, enshrined in [A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (para. 26(b)), that “does not cover the entire lifecycle of individual communications” and “…does not sufficiently cover a significant number of mandated activities… [such as], work done in relation to the legal assessment of new communications for registration (pre-registration stage) and interim measures and procedural requests while a communication is pending” ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 45 and 54)? (2.20.3) Would **States** be willing to fund additional posts required for these non-covered activities at the P2/P3 level for the pre-registration processing and at the GS level to support the intake process and the case management? * (2.20.4) Further, would **States** agree to adjust the resource formula for individual communications, enshrined in [A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (para. 26(b)), that currently does not account for the needed managerial and coordination responsibilities by supervisors at the P4 level, that “have to be delegated, to the extent possible, by experienced staff to lower levels” and thus, reduces their capacity to support other individual communications work, including the drafting of decisions on cases ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55)? (2.20.5) Specifically, would **States** address the current gap of supervision and coordination at the P4 level, as per annex XXV of [A/77/279](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) (p. 55)? * (2.20.6) Would **States** consider increasing the meeting time and related human resources for inquiry and visit procedures, in line with the resource needs identified for mandated activities in the fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and based on the assessment that “the challenges identified in previous reports in terms of an increase in the number of mandated activities not accompanied by the commensurate financial and human resources to enable the system to function optimally since 2015 remain valid “ ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 59-60)? * (2.20.7) Would **States** agree to provide the required human resources to support the CED Urgent Actions procedure, as per annex XXV of the fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), pp. 53-54)? * (2.20.8) Would **States** agree to fund the necessary human resources to support the inter-state procedures, as per annex XXV of the fourth biennial report ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), pp. 54-55)? * (2.20.9) Would **States** consider increasing the meeting time and related human resources for the CERD Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure (and for similar procedures that might be set up by other treaty bodies), in line with the resource needs identified for mandated activities in the fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and based on the assessment that “the challenges identified in previous reports in terms of an increase in the number of mandated activities not accompanied by the commensurate financial and human resources to enable the system to function optimally since 2015 remain valid “ ([A/77/279](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F279&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), paras. 59-60)? | * States. | * States. | * The required financial resources would have to be calculated, based on the modalities agreed. |

**Annex III**

Scenarios for the digital uplift

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

The options and guiding questions on the digital uplift, which are contained in this annex, and which will shape the implementation plan of the Chairs’ conclusions, are based on the decisions of the treaty body Chairs at their 34th annual meeting in June 2022 and at previous meetings. They also reflect the legislative background, including General Assembly resolutions, that guide the treaty body strengthening process.

A. Decisions and conclusions of the treaty body Chairs:

On improving communication with and outreach to States parties and other stakeholders:

* “Common webpage for all treaty bodies” [[A/74/256](http://undocs.org/en/A/74/256), annex II].
* “[Database](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/OptionalReporting.aspx) providing an overview of treaty bodies and States parties that are using LOIPRs (and LOIs) and to keep track of their deadlines and content” [[A/74/256](http://undocs.org/en/A/74/256), annex II].
* “The Chairs requested the Secretariat to update the information on the reporting obligations of and compliance by States, in an online format only, through the treaty body database, available on the OHCHR website” [[A/77/228](ttps://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 57].

On simplifying the submission and management of and the access to reports and information submitted to the treaty bodies:

* “A digital case file management system for individual communications and Committee on Enforced Disappearances urgent actions must be completed to allow for uploading communications and tracking the process, including the status of the case. The submission process is to be streamlined, and allow the option of videoconferencing, oral evidence, and States parties’ responses in real time. The digital tools required for this process will need to be secure and accessible” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7) (b)].
* “The platforms and tools for the digital uplift are critical and will require a modernized file management and document-sharing platform. These should support stakeholder engagement or joint work as may be undertaken by the treaty bodies” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(e)].

On videoconferencing and webcasting platform:

* “While State party reviews should always be held in person, there are areas of treaty body work that could benefit from using advanced, integrated digital platforms, including hybrid meetings with States parties in exceptional circumstances. The platforms need to be efficient, transparent, accessible and secure, ensure confidentiality and secure any proprietary rights of the United Nations” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7) (a)].
* “A video conferencing/ webcasting platform that is accessible and sustainable across the digital divide will be required” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(e)].
* “Greater engagement with civil society organizations and other non-State actors would be enhanced by the undertaking of such online outreach activities as regional webinars and regional consultations, which have already been successfully undertaken by treaty bodies with support from OHCHR. It could also be achieved by transferring, as appropriate, some treaty body practice to online modes, such as holding regional online consultations for days of general discussion. Working groups and joint treaty body working groups could also benefit from digital tools. Online activities should be conducted with simultaneous interpretation” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(d)].

On facilitating collaborative work processes through digital tools:

* “The platforms and tools for the digital uplift are critical and will require a modernized file management and document-sharing platform. These should support stakeholder engagement or joint work as may be undertaken by the treaty bodies” [[A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 55 (7)(e)].

B. Legislative background, including General Assembly resolutions (provisions in General Assembly resolution [A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) and subsequent resolutions):

On improving communication with and outreach to States parties and other stakeholders:

* The General Assembly “not[es] that the COVID-19 pandemic showed the need to strengthen the capacity of the treaty bodies to engage and interact online, also notes the considerable potential of digitalization for improved efficiency, transparency and accessibility of the treaty bodies and the interaction with all relevant stakeholders, and encourages the treaty bodies to continue their efforts to further the use of digital technologies in their work, while stressing that in-person interaction remains a crucial component of the work of the treaty bodies” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP6].
* The General Assembly “further expresses appreciation for the advisory services, capacity-building and technical assistance provided by the Secretary-General to support States parties in building their capacity to implement their treaty obligations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP9].
* The General Assembly “recogniz[es] also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP11].
* The General Assembly “recogniz[es] further the importance and added value of capacity-building and technical assistance provided in consultation with and with the consent of the States parties concerned to ensure the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the international human rights treaties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP15].
* The General Assembly “expresses appreciation for the advisory services, capacity-building and technical assistance provided by the Secretary-General to support States parties in building their capacity to implement their treaty obligations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard” [[A/RES/71/185](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F71%2F185&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP7; see also A/RES/73/162, OP9; A/RES/75/174, OP8].

On the digitalization of capacity-building tools for States and other stakeholders:

The General Assembly “requests the Secretary-General, through the Office of the High Commissioner, to support States parties in building the capacity to implement their treaty obligations and to provide in this regard advisory services, technical assistance, and capacity-building, in line with the mandate of the Office, in consultation with and with the consent of the State concerned, by:

(a) Deploying a dedicated human rights capacity-building officer in every regional office of the Office of the High Commissioner, as required.

(b) Strengthening cooperation with relevant regional human rights mechanisms within regional organizations to provide technical assistance to States in reporting to human rights treaty bodies, including through the training of trainers.

(c) Developing a roster of experts on treaty body reporting, reflecting geographical distribution and gender representation, professional background, and different legal systems.

(d) Providing direct assistance to States parties at the national level by building and developing institutional capacity for reporting and strengthening technical knowledge through ad hoc training on reporting guidelines at the national level.

(e) Facilitating the sharing of best practices among States parties” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP17].

On videoconferencing and webcasting platform:

* The General Assembly “emphasiz[es] the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations, including those linked to the promotion and protection of human rights, and reaffirming the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations for the effective functioning of the human rights treaty bodies” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP12].
* The General Assembly “decides in principle, with the aim of enhancing the accessibility and visibility of the human rights treaty bodies and in line with the report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-fifth session, to webcast, as soon as feasible, the public meetings of the treaty bodies, and requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to report on the feasibility of providing, in all of the official languages used in the respective committees, live webcasts and video archives that are available, accessible, searchable and secure, including from cyberattacks, of relevant meetings of the treaty bodies” [[A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP22].
* The General Assembly “emphasizing the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations, including those linked to the promotion and protection of human rights, and reaffirming the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations for the effective functioning of the human rights treaty bodies” [[A/RES/77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), PP8; see also A/RES/73/162, PP7; A/RES/75/174, PP7].

3. Options and guiding questions related to the digital uplift

| *Elements* | *Options and guiding questions* | *Main decision-maker* | *Implementing entity* | *Potential resource implications* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **3.1**  **Improved communication with and outreach to States parties and other stakeholders** | * (3.1.1) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** concur that States’ representatives and other stakeholders would benefit from a common webpage and database on the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP) and other related procedures (such as the review of reports on additional information for CED) for all treaty bodies that ensures complete and timely information? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * Human resource needs, including IT, General Services and Professional staff colleagues, should be costed to develop and maintain the webpage and database. |
| **3.2**  **Simplifying the submission and management of and the access to reports submitted to the treaty bodies** | * (3.2.1) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** recommend the establishment of a digital document submission and management platform with some or all the following functions that facilitates the submission of documents through user-friendly digital forms? Options include for the document platform to 1/ schedule State party reviews and follow-up reviews automatically, and allow manual modifications to reflect SPT visits and any changes, such as postponements or requests for exceptional reports; 2/ generate automatic notifications to States parties to inform them about the start and status of the reporting process; 3/ allow for the submission of initial, regular, additional information, visit, and follow-up reports through a user-friendly online template available in all working languages of the respective Committee; 4/ format the information submitted by States parties and other stakeholders, such as NGOs; 5/ indicate the circumstances of the State party review, such as hybrid or online reviews or reviews in absence of a report and/or delegation; 6/ allow information to be submitted and searched, by State party, by submitting entity, by date/session and by other relevant criteria; and 7/ provide analytical data for further analysis and decision making by OHCHR. Would **States** fund the continued development and subsequent maintenance of such a platform? (A public portal for submissions by States and other stakeholders to human rights mechanisms, with a limited number of key features, which uses digital forms with interactive guidance to facilitate the submission of pre-session documents such as periodic reports, written and oral statements, and related communications and requests by registered stakeholders, is already under development by OHCHR, as of March 2023.) * (3.2.2) Would **States** fund the development of digital tools to support the registration and management of individual communications and urgent actions to process these in a timelier manner to the benefit of victims and to help address the backlog of individual communications and avoid further backlog? * (3.2.3) Specifically, would **States** provide the financial resources necessary to finalize the development of a complaint filing portal, which uses digital forms with interactive guidance to support victims of human rights violations in the complaint and urgent actions submission process and that includes basic screening modules to facilitate the work of the Secretariat?[[38]](#footnote-39) * (3.2.4) Would **States** equally fund the finalization of a legal case management system, along with a document management system, to facilitate case management by the Secretariat and to allow for automated issuance of standard decisions and correspondence?[[39]](#footnote-40) * (3.2.5) Would **States** provide the resources necessary to develop these submission platforms, including the features required to make them fully accessible to persons with disabilities? * (3.2.6) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** support the idea that these digital submissions platforms should be conceptualized in a child-friendly manner that supports child victims in bringing violations to the attention of treaty bodies and that encourages engagement of children more broadly with the treaty body system? * (3.2.7) Would **treaty bodies** concur that common terminology is a prerequisite for efficient digital tools and databases that allow States and other stakeholders to search for documents and information easily? * (3.2.8) Would **treaty bodies** task their focal points on working methods, with the support of the Secretariat, to develop a compilation of common terminology for approval by the treaty body Chairs? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The human, technical, and financial resources required to establish, maintain and support a digital document submission and management platform and digital tools to support the registration and management of individual communications would have to be costed, including IT developers, dedicated staff to maintain and input the needed information, financial resources for server space and licences, and relevant training for States parties, Committee members, other stakeholders, and Secretariat staff. * Human, technical, and financial resources needed to ensure that the “reporting platform” and “petitions portal” are accessible to persons with disabilities and provide for child-friendly language. |
| **3.3**  **Video conferencing and webcasting platform** | * (3.3.1) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** agree that a fully accessibly video conferencing and webcasting platform for treaty body sessions and other activities of the treaty bodies is needed, that allows for simultaneous interpretation into the working languages of the Committees? (3.3.2) Would **States** provide the required funds, so that OHCHR can continue to use the existing platforms? * (3.3.2) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** agree that the webcasting of the public treaty body sessions be continued to increase the accessibility and visibility of the treaty bodies’ work? * (3.3.3) Would **States** and **treaty bodies** agree that such webcasting should be provided in all six UN languages? * (3.3.4) Would **States** make the required human, technical and financial resources available? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The human technical and financial resources needed to provide an accessible video conferencing and webcasting platform with interpretation into the working languages of the Committee should be costed, as well as the provision of webcasting of public sessions into six UN languages. |
| **3.4**  **Facilitating collaborative work processes through digital tools** | * (3.4.1) Would **treaty bodies** welcome a digital platform that would allow treaty body members and Secretariat staff to collaborate on the drafting of concluding observations, list of issues (prior to reporting), and other documents, and to ordinate their work in other areas, such as follow-up to concluding observations, individual communications, inquiries, and visits, CERD’s Early Warning and Urgent Action procedure, CED’s Urgent Action procedure and SPT visits? * (3.4.2) Would **treaty bodies** suggest that such a digital platform should be linked to the Universal Human Rights Index with features supporting the reference to existing jurisprudence? * (3.4.3) Would **treaty bodies** suggest that the platform should allow for the translation of texts? * (3.4.4) Would **States** provide the financial resources required to establish and maintain such a collaborative platform, including to make it fully accessible to experts and Secretariat staff with disabilities? | * Treaty bodies; * Secretariat. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The human, technical and financial resources to establish, maintain and support the “collaborative platform” must be cost. * The human, technical and financial resources needed to ensure that the collaborative platform is accessible to persons with disabilities must be estimatedt. |
| **3.5**  **Automated list of documents on the human rights developments and progress in States parties** | * (3.5.1) Would **treaty bodies** consider an online tool, e.g. a shared platform, useful that provides more efficient access by treaty body members and Secretariat staff to relevant documents on the human rights situation and progress in States parties, including documents by all/other treaty bodies and other international human rights mechanisms, that goes beyond the information available on the Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI), such as country-specific information related to the follow-up procedures, early warnings/urgent actions, Treaty Body jurisprudence, General Comments/Recommendations, reports of Special Procedures mandate holders, documentation for the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and other OHCHR reports? (3.5.2) Would treaty bodies find it useful to include a feature that allows keyword search in all documents and automatic analysis of textual information submitted by stakeholders?[[40]](#footnote-41) * (3.5.3) Would **States** provide financial resources for the development and maintenance of such a digital tool, with the aim to reduce the working time of Committee members and Secretariat staff in preparation of reviews of State party reports and to facilitate the substantive preparation of questions and recommendations that are targeted and helpful to States? Would States fund the continued upgrading and maintenance of the [JURIS database](https://juris.ohchr.org/) for views and decisions of Treaty Bodies? | * States; * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The required human, technical and financial resources would have to be calculated. |
| **3.6**  **Enhanced automation of the development and processing of session-related documentation** | * (3.6.1) Would **treaty bodies** support the idea and would **States** fund the development and maintenance of a digital tool to automate the submission and processing of standard session documentation, including the facilitation of data exchange between OHCHR and UNOG, which would ensure that agendas, programmes of work and other related documents are drafted, formatted and updated in a more timely and less time-consuming manner, which benefits State party representatives and other stakeholders and allows Secretariat staff at the GS level to perform other tasks? | * States. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * The development and maintenance of a digital tool to automate the submission and processing of standard session-related documents would have to be costed. |
| **3.7**  **Training for Committee members and OHCHR staff** | * (3.7.1) Would **treaty bodies** support the idea that the Secretariat offers capacity-building on new or improved IT tools to treaty body members and Secretariat staff as needed? | * Treaty bodies. | * Secretariats of the treaty bodies. | * None. |
| **3.8**  **Resource allocations for the digital uplift** | * (3.8.1) Would **States** provide the necessary allocation of regular budget resources for the digital uplift proposed in this Working Paper, in reflection of OP6 in General Assembly resolution [77/210](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F77%2F210&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), which will allow to transform the treaty body system to address, in an efficient and sustainable manner, the increasing number of State party reports, individual communications, urgent actions and other mandated activities, that it is witnessing? | * States. | * States. | * The development and maintenance of the digital tools would have to be costed. |

Annex IV

Contributions by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the treaty body strengthening processes (2012-2023)

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

1. The treaty body strengthening process, leading to the report by then High Commissioner Navi Pillay in 2012 and General Assembly resolution 68/268 in 2014

In 2012, then High Commissioner Navi Pillay published a report with proposals on how the treaty body system could be strengthened ([A/66/860](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F66%2F860&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). The report also outlined their added value and costs and was based on a series on consultations among all stakeholders launched by the then High Commissioner.

Equally, in 2012, the General Assembly set up a parallel, inter-governmental working group ([A/68/832](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/A_68_832_E.pdf)), which led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty body system in April 2014. Many of the proposals in Navi Pillay’s report informed and inspired resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), such as the expansion of the simplified reporting procedure, establishing stricter word limits, the common core document, etc.

Leading up to Navi Pillay’s report in 2012, the following consultations took place ([compilation of outcome documents](https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/treaty-body-strengthening-outcome-documents-reports-and-statements)):

States parties

* [New York, United States of America: Consultation for States parties on treaty body strengthening (April 2012)](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRTD/Pages/NYConsultation.aspx)
* [Geneva, Switzerland: Consultation for States parties on treaty body strengthening (February 2012)](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRTD/Pages/GenevaConsultation.aspx)
* [Sion, Switzerland: Informal Technical Consultation with States parties on treaty body strengthening (May 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRTD/Pages/SionConsultation.aspx)

Treaty body members

* [Expert Meeting on Petitions for treaty body members (October 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/ReportExpertMeetingOnPetitions.doc)
* [International Seminar of Experts, Poznan (October 2010)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/PoznanStatement.pdf)
* [Dublin I Meeting on the Strengthening of the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System (November 2009)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/DublinStatement.pdf)

National Human Rights Institutions

* [Meeting of National Human Rights Institutions, Marrakesh (June 2010)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/MarrakeshStatement_en.pdf)

Civil society organisations

* [Civil Society Consultation, Seoul (April 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/SeoulStatement.pdf)
* [Civil Society Consultation, Pretoria (June 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/PretoriaStatement.doc)

Academics

* [Lucerne Academic Consultation (October 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/ReportLucerneConsultation.doc)

UN entities and specialized agencies

* [Consultation with UN Entities and Specialized Agencies (November 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/Report28NovemberUNConsultation.doc)

Multi-stakeholders’ consultations

* [Implementation of UN Treaty Body Concluding Observations: The Role of National and Regional Mechanisms in Europe, High Level Seminar, Bristol (September 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/Summary_Proceedings_Bristol_Sept2011_24.10.2011.pdf)
* [Dublin II Meeting on the Strengthening of the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Body System (November 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/DublinII_Outcome_Document.pdf)
* [The Universal Periodic Review Process and the Treaty Bodies: Constructive Cooperation or Deepening Divisions, Seminar, Maastricht (November 2011)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/english/bodies/HRTD/docs/ReportMaastrichtSeminar.doc)

2. Co-facilitation process on the 2020 treaty body review

OHCHR supported the co-facilitation process, which culminated in recommendations by the co-facilitators, contained in a [Letter dated 14 September 2020 from the Permanent Representatives of Morocco and Switzerland addressed to the President of the General Assembly, to which a report on the process of the consideration of the state of the United Nations human rights treaty body system was annexed (A/75/601](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020)).

OHCHR supported the co-facilitators for the following consultations:

1. Informal consultations with Member States in New York on 27 July 2020 (virtual) with Member States in Geneva on 28 August 2020 (hybrid);

2. An additional expert-level meeting with Member States in Geneva on 2 September 2020 (virtual);

3. A meeting with the Chairs of the treaty bodies on 28 July 2020 (virtual);

4. A meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her team in Geneva on 28 August 2020;

5. A meeting in Geneva on 28 August 2020 with all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society and national human rights institutions;

6. A wrap-up meeting on 11 September 2020 (virtual), during which they presented their assessment of the process, as well as their main findings and recommendations.

OHCHR provided a [virtual technical briefing on the review of the United Nations human rights treaty body system](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/PresentationofOHCHR_4June2020.docx) on 4 June 2020.

Submissions to the Co-facilitator's process were sought from Member States, NGOs and NHRIs, treaty bodies, treaty body experts and former experts. Submission were received from: 55 Member States, 27 NGOs, six Treaty body experts or committees or former experts, and eight National Human Rights Institutions.

3. UN Secretary-General's reports on the status of the Human Rights treaty body system

The Secretary-General “submits to the General Assembly, on a biennial basis, a comprehensive report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and the progress achieved by the human rights treaty bodies in realizing greater efficiency and effectiveness in their work, including the number of reports submitted and reviewed by the committees, the visits undertaken and the individual communications received and reviewed, where applicable, the state of the backlog, capacity-building efforts and the results achieved, as well as the situation in terms of ratifications, increased reporting and the allocation of meeting time and proposals on measures, including on the basis of information and observations from Member States, to enhance the engagement of all States parties in the dialogue with the treaty bodies” (General Assembly resolution 68/268, OP40).

* [4th biennial report of the Secretary-General (A/77/279](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2022/fourth-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system), 8 August 2022)
* [Supplementary information to the report](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2F2022-09-01%2FA.77.279-Annex.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) A/77/279

Mandate: General Assembly resolution [75/174](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/371/36/pdf/N2037136.pdf?OpenElement), PP8 and OP9

The report assesses the meeting time requirements and necessary financial resources to support the work and functioning of the human rights treaty bodies. The report also highlights the increase in the other mandated activities and insufficient staffing support; and reiterates as a priority the digitalization needs of treaty bodies for the system to be fit for purpose, with urgent priority to the case management system to address the high volume of individual communications and urgent actions, with dedicated human and financial resources.

In preparation of the 4th biennial report, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) invited States to submit comments on the state of the human rights treaty body system, in particular on the implementation of General Assembly [resolution 68/268](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/268), including those provisions addressed to States. 34 submissions by States parties and eight contributions by other stakeholders were received.

* [3rd biennial report of the Secretary-General (A/74/643](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/reports/third-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system), 10 January 2020)
* [Supplementary information to the report A/74/643](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/TBS/Biennal/Annex_3rd_SG_Report.docx)
* [Treaty body chairpersons’ position paper on the future of the treaty body system: Annex III of A/74/256](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT/CHAIRPERSONS/MCO/31/31309&Lang=en)

Mandate: General Assembly resolution [73/162](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F73%2F162&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP10.

The report includes information on the number of reports submitted and reviewed by the Committees of independent experts, the visits undertaken, and the individual communications received and reviewed, where applicable, the state of the backlog, both in terms of communications and reporting, capacity-building efforts and the results achieved. It also addresses the situation of the treaty bodies in terms of treaty ratifications, increased reporting and the allocation of meeting time and proposals on measures, including based on information and observations from Member States, to enhance the engagement of all State parties in the dialogue with the treaty bodies.

In preparation of the 3rd biennial report, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) invited States to submit comments on the state of the human rights treaty body system, in particular on the implementation of General Assembly [resolution 68/268](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/268), including those provisions addressed to States. 45 submissions by States parties and seven contributions by other stakeholders were received.

* [2nd biennial report of the Secretary-General (A/73/309](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/reports/second-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system), 7 August 2018)
* [Supplementary information to the report A/73/309](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/TBS/Biennal/A.73.309_Annexes.docx)

Mandate: General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP40.

The General Assembly resolution 68/268 identifies criteria by which to assess the future needs of treaty bodies in terms of meeting time and the corresponding level of human and financial resource requirements, based on the number of State party reports and individual communications received and the workload targets specified in the resolution. The report provides a detailed consideration of the progress made on the elements identified in the resolution and areas for improvement that are essential for the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system. The report identifies the challenges remaining, such as the increasing number of activities undertaken by the treaty bodies, which have not been accompanied by adequate resources.

In preparation of the 3rd biennial report, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) invited States to submit comments on the state of the human rights treaty body system, in particular on the implementation of General Assembly [resolution 68/268](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/268), including those provisions addressed to States. 23 submissions by States parties and three contributions by other stakeholders were received.

* [1st biennial report of the Secretary-General (A/71/118](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/reports/first-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system), 19 July 2016)
* [Supplementary information to the report A/71/118](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/TBS/SupplementaryInformationTo_A_71_118.docx)

Mandate: General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), OP40.

In this report, the Secretary-General notes that the state of implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/268 is globally positive, reaffirming the importance and relevance of the treaty body system for the protection and promotion of human rights and demonstrating its dynamic and responsive nature.

In preparation of the 3rd biennial report, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) invited States to submit comments on the state of the human rights treaty body system, in particular on the implementation of General Assembly [resolution 68/268](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/268), including those provisions addressed to States. 15 submissions by States parties were received.

4. Annual Meeting of Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies

OHCHR serves as the Secretariat for the annual treaty body Chairs’ meeting, including the preparation of related reports and background documents. It also supports the Chairs in their annual meetings with Member States, NHRIs, NGOs and UN agencies.

* 35th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (29 May to 2 June 2023)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2023/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2023%2F1&Lang=en)
* [Practices of the human rights treaty bodies on intimidation and reprisals and issues for further action by the Chairs (HRI/MC/2023/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2023%2F2&Lang=en)
* 34th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (30 May to 03 June 2022)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-fourth annual meeting - [A/77/228](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2f77%2f228&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2022/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2f1&Lang=en)
* [Tracking the implementation status of decisions and recommendations of the Chairs of the treaty bodies: Aide-mémoire (HRI/MC/2022/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2f2&Lang=en)
* [Simplified reporting procedure: possible elements of a common aligned procedure (HRI/MC/2022/3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2f3&Lang=en)
* [Mapping the practices of treaty bodies on intimidation and reprisals and identifying issues that need further action by the Chairs (HRI/MC/2022/4)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2f4&Lang=en)
* [Compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations to international human rights treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCHAIRPERSONS%2fMCO%2f34%2f34019&Lang=en)
* [Background paper on coordination of thematic issues in the reporting procedure: analysis of 140 concluding observations regarding 46 States parties reviewed by more than one treaty body in 2018-2019 (HRI/MC/2022/CRP.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2fCRP.1&Lang=en)
* [Background paper on remedies, measures of reparation in treaty body jurisprudence: analysis of 138 views adopted in 2018-2019 in which a violation was found (HRI/MC/2022/CRP.2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2fCRP.2&Lang=en)
* [Background paper on Inquiries and Country visits (HRI/MC/2022/CRP.3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2fCRP.3&Lang=en)
* 33rd meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (7 to 11 June 2021)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-third annual meeting - [A/76/254](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F76%2F254&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2021/1)](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=HRI%2FMC%2F2021%2F1&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)
* [Mapping the practices of treaty bodies on intimidation and reprisals and identifying issues that need further action by the Chairs (HRI/MC/2021/2, HRI/MC/2021/2/Corr.1)](https://undocs.org/HRI/MC/2021/2)
* [Compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations to international human rights treaty bodies (as of 30 April 2021)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/Annual-meeting/Reporting_Compliance_Clean.docx)
* 32nd meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (27-30 July, 2 Oct & 14 Dec 2020)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-second annual meeting - [A/75/346](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A/75/346&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2020/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/MC/2020/1&Lang=en)
* [Mapping the practices of treaty bodies on intimidation and reprisals and identifying issues that need further action by the Chairs (HRI/MC/2020/2/Rev.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/MC/2020/2/Rev.1&Lang=en)
* [Mapping the practices of treaty bodies on the Addis Ababa guidelines: key challenges and further steps to operationalize the guidelines (HRI/MC/2020/3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/MC/2020/3&Lang=en)
* [Compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations to international human rights treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT/CHAIRPERSONS/CHR/32/31688&Lang=en)
* 31st meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2019)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-first annual meeting - [A/74/256](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2f74%2f256&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2019/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI/MC/2020/1&Lang=en)
* [Role of treaty body focal points and rapporteurs with respect to reprisals against persons and groups engaging with United Nations human rights treaty bodies (HRI/MC/2019/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2019%2f2&Lang=en)
* [Simplified reporting procedure: possible elements of a common aligned procedure (HRI/MC/2019/3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2019%2f3&Lang=en)
* 30th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (May-June 2018)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their 30th meeting - [A/73/140](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2f73%2f140&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2018/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2018%2f1&Lang=en)
* [Note by the Secretariat: Compliance by States parties with international human rights treaty body reporting obligations (HRI/MC/2018/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2018%2f2&Lang=en)
* [Note by the Secretariat: Compliance by States parties with international human rights treaty body reporting obligations (HRI/MC/2018/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2018%2f2&Lang=en)
* [Note by the Secretariat: Follow-up to concluding observations, decisions and views (HRI/MC/2018/4)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2018%2f4&Lang=en)
* [Note by the Secretariat on Workshop on the inquiries procedure (HRI/MC/2018/CRP.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2018%2fCRP.1&Lang=en)
* [Note by the Secretariat on the Expert meeting on follow-up to treaty body recommendations (HRI/MC/2018/CRP.2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2018%2fCRP.2&Lang=en)
* 29th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2017)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their 29th meeting - [A/72/177](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2f72%2f177&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2017/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2017%2f1&Lang=en)
* [Note on reporting compliance (HRI/MC/2017/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2017%2f2&Lang=en)
* [Common approaches to engagement with national human rights institutions (HRI/MC/2017/3)](https://undocs.org/fr/HRI/MC/2017/3)
* [Note on follow-up to concluding observations (HRI/MC/2017/4)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2017%2f4&Lang=en)
* 28th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2016)
* Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-eighth meeting - [A/71/270](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2f71%2f270&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2016/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2016%2f1&Lang=en)
* [Note on reporting compliance (HRI/MC/2016/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2016%2f2&Lang=en)
* 27th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2015)
* 2015: Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-seventh meeting - [A/70/302](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2f70%2f302&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2015/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2015%2f1&Lang=en)
* [Implementation by treaty bodies of the conclusions and recommendations of the treaty body chairpersons at their twenty-sixth meeting in the framework of General Assembly resolution 68/268 (HRI/MC/2015/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2015%2f2&Lang=en)
* [Reprisals in the context of United Nations human rights mechanisms (HRI/MC/2015/3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2015%2f3&Lang=en)
* [Consultation process for the elaboration of treaty body general comments (HRI/MC/2015/4)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2015%2f4&Lang=en)
* [Timely, late and non-reporting by States parties to the human rights treaty bodies (HRI/MC/2015/5)](file:///C:/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/Content.Outlook/9GP7TN95/Timely,%20late%20and%20non-reporting%20by%20States%20parties%20to%20the%20human%20rights%20treaty%20bodies)
* [Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals (“San José Guidelines”) (HRI/MC/2015/6)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2015%2f6&Lang=en)
* 26th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2014)
* 2014: Report of the 26th Chairpersons' meeting - [A/69/285](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F69%2F285&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2014/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2014%2F1&Lang=en)
* [Concluding Observations: Note by the Secretariat (HRI/MC/2014/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2014%2F2&Lang=en)
* [The Constructive Dialogue - Note by the Secretariat (HRI/MC/2014/3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2014%2F3&Lang=en)
* [Simplified Reporting Procedure - Note by the Secretariat (HRI/MC/2014/4)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2014%2F4&Lang=en)
* 25th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2013)
* 2013: Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fifth meeting - [A/68/334](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F68%2F334&Lang=en)
* [Provisional Agenda (HRI/MC/2013/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F1&Lang=en)
* [Overview of the human rights treaty body system and working methods related to the review of States parties (HRI/MC/2013/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F2&Lang=en)
* [Other activities of the human rights treaty bodies and participation of stakeholders in the human rights treaty body process (HRI/MC/2013/3)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F3&Lang=en)
* [Report on the implementation by the treaty bodies of the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner on strengthening the treaty body system (HRI/MC/2013/4)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F4&Lang=en)
* [Corrigendum (HRI/MC/2013/1/Corr.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F1%2FCorr.1&Lang=en)
* [Corrigendum (HRI/MC/2013/2/Corr.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F2%2FCorr.1&Lang=en)
* [Corrigendum (HRI/MC/2013/3/Corr.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F3%2FCorr.1&Lang=en)
* [Corrigendum (HRI/MC/2013/4/Corr.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2013%2F4%2FCorr.1&Lang=en)
* 24th meeting of the Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (June 2012)
* 2012: Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fourth meeting - [A/67/222](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F67%2F222&Lang=en)
* [Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fourth meeting – Corrigendum (A/67/222/Corr.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F67%2F222%2FCorr.1&Lang=en)
* [Provisional agenda and annotations (HRI/MC/2012/1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2012%2F1&Lang=en)
* [Background information on enhancing and strengthening the expertise and independence of treaty body members (HRI/MC/2012/2)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2012%2F2&Lang=en)
* [Background information on enhancing and strengthening the expertise and independence of treaty body members (HRI/MC/2012/2/CORR.1)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2FMC%2F2012%2F2%2FCORR.1&Lang=en)
* [Addis Ababa Guidelines on the independence and impartiality of treaty body members (A/67/222)](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=A%2F67%2F222_&Lang=en)

5. Letters to Member States on the status of the treaty body system

The High Commissioner has regularly been engaging with Member States to provide updates on the treaty body system, to communicate challenges and inform Member States about next steps in the treaty body strengthening process.

* 19 August 2022: Update regarding the current situation and emerging dynamics of the treaty body strengthening process, within the parameters of the General Assembly resolution 68/268;
* 25 March 2021: Information about the challenges of the human rights treaty body system during the COVID-19 pandemic and the financial situation and outlook;
* 28 August 2020: Update about the progress regarding the issues raised in the letter from 10 August 2020;
* 10 August 2020: Information about the evaluation of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Organization’s financial crisis on the implementation of Human Rights Council and/or General Assembly mandated activities, events, and meeting.

Annex V

Main areas of interest and concern of States and NGOs

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

Main areas of interest and concern of States Parties

This section summarizes the main interests and concerns expressed by States parties in their submissions to the co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020. Submissions by States to the [co-facilitators process](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020), to the [consultations preceding Navi Pillay’s report in 2012](https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/treaty-body-strengthening-submissions-states-parties) and to the four Secretary-General’s biennial reports on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([first biennial report](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/call-input-first-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system); [second biennial report](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/call-input-second-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system); [third biennial report](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/call-input-third-biennial-report-secretary-general); [fourth biennial report](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/2022/fourth-biennial-report-status-human-rights-treaty-body-system)) are available on OHCHR’s website. States parties also, inter alia, express their views in meetings with the treaty body Chairs at the [annual meeting of Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies](https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/annual-meeting-chairpersons-human-rights-treaty-bodies).

1. Alignment of working methods and rules of procedure

1.1. Of 57 contributions submitted during the co-facilitation process related to the treaty body strengthening in 2020, 23 Member States and regional groupings encouraged the further harmonization, alignment and coordination amongst Committees on working methods to strengthen the treaty body system and its functions.[[41]](#footnote-42)

2. Simplified reporting procedure

2.1. In the contributions to the co-facilitation process, a total of 31 Member States plus the African Group, the EU and ten Member States associated to the African Group encouraged the standardization, simplification and harmonization of procedures as well as implementation of the simplified reporting procedure.[[42]](#footnote-43)

3. Aligned methodology for constructive dialogue

3.1. A total of 18 out of 57 Member States and regional groupings highlighted the need for the elaboration of an aligned methodology for a constructive dialogue with the States parties and enhancing the working methods in this regard in their inputs to the co-facilitation process in 2020.[[43]](#footnote-44)

4. Aligned methodology for concluding observations and follow-up recommendations

4.1. A total of 40 Member States and regional groupings of States mentioned and recommended more consistent application of working methods and practices in relation to concluding observations, and their harmonization.[[44]](#footnote-45)

5. Fixed calendar and periodicity of treaty bodies sessions

5.1. Over 50 Member States and regional groupings recommended or proposed a predictable schedule of reviews of States parties reports or a fixed periodicity of reviews in their submissions to the co-facilitation process in 2020.[[45]](#footnote-46)

6. Individual communications

6.1. A total of 13 Member States and regional groupings favoured or recommended an aligned methodology for the consideration of individual communications, in their submissions to the 2020 co-facilitation process.[[46]](#footnote-47)

7. Addressing reprisals and endorsement of the San José Guidelines

7.1. A total of 8 Member States in their contributions to the co-facilitation process highlighted the need to harmonize action on and to coordinate addressing allegations of reprisals amongst the ten Committees. They raised the need to address reprisals and all allegations in a thorough and consistent manner and to protect human rights defenders.[[47]](#footnote-48)

8. Implementation of the Addis Ababa Guidelines

8.1. A total of 38 Member States and regional groupings recommended further consistent implementation of the Addis Ababa Guidelines, with many suggesting further efforts be made to preserve and strengthen the independence and impartiality of treaty body members and to ensure diversity in terms of gender, geography, background, expertise, representation of different forms of civilization and principal legal systems, as well as the participation of persons with disabilities.[[48]](#footnote-49)

9. Accessibility

9.1. 14 Member States and regional groupings recommended more efforts for ensuring wider accessibility for persons with disabilities to the work of the treaty bodies in their submissions to the co-facilitators’ report in 2020.[[49]](#footnote-50)

10. Budget

10.1. In Member States’ written contributions to the co-facilitation process and during consultations, a total of 23 Member States and 21 Member States, respectively, raised budgetary and financial concerns regarding the treaty body system. For example, one Member State noted the following: “Continues to note that insufficient or unpredictable resources are undermining the treaty bodies. The availability of resources has a direct impact on the capacity of the treaty body system to discharge their mandates, which include monitoring the implementation of the conventions, attending meetings, preparing the list of issues, writing concluding observations, considering individual complaints, and formulating general comments. The treaty bodies need to be sufficiently funded in a consistent and sustainable manner from the regular budget, in line with the formula agreed to in GA resolution 68/268.”[[50]](#footnote-51)

11. Capacity building programme

11.1. A total of 19 Member States and regional groupings made recommendations or expressed views on the capacity building programme. One noted: “…regarding the capacity building programme, we would look favourably at the inclusion of support to civil society actors as well as at an evaluation of the impact of the programme.”[[51]](#footnote-52)

Main areas of interest and concern of groups of States, as expressed in selected submissions and statements

Group of 39 Member States, delivered by Belgium, 13 October 2017[[52]](#footnote-53)

13. In their joint statement delivered by Belgium, the Members States:

13.1. Encouraged to ensure the implementation of the San José Guidelines;

13.2. Expressed concern about reprisals;

13.3. Encouraged to promote the alignment of working methods and of rules of procedure among treaty bodies on Simplified Reporting Procedure (harmonize all modalities for all committees);

13.4. Proposed to establish the adoption of calendars for more even distribution of reporting;

13.5. Encouraged synergies with other human rights mechanisms.

[Africa Group and Bahrain](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/HRTD/CoFacilitationProcess/States/AfricanGroup.docx), July 2020[[53]](#footnote-54)

14. Simplified reporting procedure

14.1. The simplified reporting procedure should remain optional for States parties, as their sovereign decision, but should not result in creating an unequal status for the reporting States parties and should be in conformity with both the nature and particularity of each respective human rights treaty.

15. Accessibility/multilingualism

15.1. The six official languages of the UN have to be used on equal footing by all the human rights treaty-bodies.

16. Alignment of working methods and rules of procedure

16.1. The role of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty-bodies should be to continue to facilitate coordination.

16.2. The harmonization of the organizational work should be encouraged, strictly within its technical scope and the mandate of each treaty-body. Suggestions by the treaty bodies Chairs have to be approved by each treaty body, in accordance with its respective rules of procedure.

17. Aligned methodology for constructive dialogue

17.1. Meeting time for dialogue with a State party has to be allocated in such a manner as to ensure a more interactive and more productive dialogue.

18. Implementation of the Addis Ababa Guidelines

18.1. It is crucial that experts nominated have high moral standing and recognized competence and experience in human rights, particularly in areas that fall under the mandate of each treaty-body. Geographical and gender balance is also important in the elections of treaty bodies experts.

[European Union priorities and concerns, July 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/HRTD/CoFacilitationProcess/States/EUSubmission.docx)[[54]](#footnote-55)

19. Predicable calendar of reviews

19.1. The principle of the introduction of a coordinated, fixed and multiyear calendar, which considers States reviews under the Universal Periodic Review and the different treaty bodies, could increase predictability, clarity and stability in reporting.

20. Accessibility/multilingualism

20.1. Multilingualism and the equality of the six official languages is of paramount importance for the effective functioning of the human rights treaty bodies.

20.2. Regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities, the EU continues to advocate for wider accessibility to and visibility of the work of the treaty bodies for the full participation by persons with disabilities and raises the issue of reasonable accommodation for all treaty body members.

21. Implementation of the Addis Ababa Guidelines

21.1. The independence of the treaty bodies and their autonomy to issue self-regulatory documents (such as the Addis Ababa Guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of the treaty bodies) has to be ensured.

22. Alignment of working methods and rules of procedure

22.1. The treaty bodies are encouraged to enhance the role of their Chairpersons in taking joint decisions on procedural matters, standardizing and harmonizing of working methods, and to share and enhance the use of best practices across the treaty bodies, such as work in working groups and the use of a process for repetitive cases, as relevant.

23. Simplified reporting procedure

23.1. The further use of the simplified reporting procedure, especially for periodic reports, as a tool to ease the reporting burden and allow for more focused dialogue between States parties and treaty bodies is also encouraged.

24. Constructive dialogue/concluding observations/individual communications

24.1. Concluding observations should be strategically focused and concrete, while procedures for follow-up should be harmonized and simplified.

24.2. There should be an aligned methodology for the constructive dialogue between States parties and treaty bodies, for the consideration of individual communications as well for interaction between treaty bodies, National Human Rights Institutions and civil society organizations.

25. Addressing reprisals and the San José Guidelines

25.1. There should be a harmonised approach and necessary measures taken regarding the prevention of and response to reprisals, in accordance with the San Jose Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals.

26. Capacity-building programme

26.1. The role of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) should be further strengthened in supporting the treaty body system and in providing technical assistance for capacity building.

26.2. Regarding the capacity building programme the EU would look favourably at the inclusion of support to civil society actors as well as at an evaluation of the impact of the programme.

27. Budget

27.1. The EU underlines the importance of sufficient funding for the support functions of the treaty body system.27.2 The funding of the treaty body system remains a key priority. Adequate allocation of financial and human resources for all the mandated activities of the treaty bodies must be ensured.

28. Implementation of the Addis Ababa Guidelines

28.1. The independence and impartiality of treaty body members and diversity in terms of gender, geography, background, expertise, representation of different forms of civilization and principal legal systems, as well as the participation of persons with disabilities must be preserved and strengthened.

28.2. The nomination of candidates that hold the highest standards of integrity, independence, impartiality and high moral standards must be ensured.

29. Digitalization/communications

29.1. There is a need to address the efficiency and effectiveness of the treaty bodies to deal with individual communications. The current system of processing individual communications, inter-State communications and urgent actions has its strengths, but many weaknesses and the EU provides suggestions for its further improvement.

29.2. Regarding the use of new information and communications technologies and its potential to further increase efficiency and accessibility the EU supports the development of appropriate case management tools and the further development of the OHCHR’s website, so as to enable easy access to the treaty bodies’ functioning and decisions on the part of all stakeholders.

[Letter signed by 40 Member States, sent by Canada](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FIFS%2F34%2F34000&Lang=en), 30 May 2022[[55]](#footnote-56)

30. A group of Member States raised their concerns about the number of pending individual communications, and made the following recommendations to address the growing backlog:

30.1. A modern communication management process for the use of treaty bodies for the handling of communications should be developed.

30.2. The transmittal procedure with Member States should be enhanced, to ensure that all inquiries, requests and transmission of documents between Member States and the Secretariat on individual communications are acknowledged (at all hours) and appropriately addressed in a timely manner.

30.3. New communications should be registered in line with treaty and jurisprudential requirements.

30.4.Communications and submission deadlines should be actively tracked. Delays should be reduced by ensuring that deadlines for submissions are respected.

30.5. Annual statistics on the number of communications received, registered, processed and completed should continue to be published.

30.6. Administrative tasks and substantive functions (such as drafting views) should be clarified and appropriately assigned to the relevant Secretariat staff to enhance efficiency.

30.7. It should be ensured that departures of staff working on communications do not result in delays of their assigned cases.

30.8. Deficiencies in data protection should be addressed.

30.9. Support treaty bodies in developing and meeting targets for the number of communications to be decided per session, with a view to completing cases and reducing the backlog.

30.10. A comprehensive approach in the management of communications should be ensured by facilitating a dialogue between the Committees.

30.11.Working methods and rules of procedure among treaty bodies should be harmonized.

Main areas of interest and concern of Non-Governmental Organizations and National Human Rights Institutions

This section summarizes the main areas of interest and concern expressed by NHRIs and NGOs, as reflected in the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their thirty-fourth annual meeting of 26 July 2022 ([A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)).

31. Rules of procedure and harmonization of working methods

31.1. The working methods of treaty bodies are not harmonized.[[56]](#footnote-57)

31.2. Calls by States parties to avoid duplication and overlap in reviews risks that treaty bodies would refrain from addressing human rights issues for reasons other than that it is not a priority issue in the specific context or that it falls outside the scope of the convention they monitor.[[57]](#footnote-58)

32. Eight-year schedule of reviews and follow-up reviews

32.1. Given its length, there are concerns that an eight-year schedule of reviews with a follow-up review in between would not sufficiently assess the implementation status of recommendations in a structured manner and risk long periods of inattention by treaty bodies to States parties.[[58]](#footnote-59)

32.2. The length of an eight-year schedule of reviews is a concern, as well as the question whether the follow-up review would sufficiently assess the implementation status of recommendations in a structured manner, as well as the multiplicity of working methods of the different treaty bodies, the backlog of individual communications and the responsibility of Member States to adequately fund the treaty body system.[[59]](#footnote-60)

32.3. The term “follow-up review” suggests that such a review could consider only issues addressed in previously issued concluding observations, but not emerging issues.[[60]](#footnote-61)

32.4. The existing follow-up procedures of the treaty bodies presently do not benefit from any staff support for or entitlement to translation of documentation received or transmitted.[[61]](#footnote-62)

33. Budget

33.1. The Secretariat supporting the treaty bodies, in particular the Petitions and Urgent Actions Unit, suffers from a serious resource deficit.[[62]](#footnote-63)

Main areas of interest and concern expressed in selected submissions by groups of Non-Governmental Organizations

Joint submission by civil society organizations[[63]](#footnote-64) for the co-facilitation process on the 2020 review of the UN human rights treaty body system, 6 July 2020[[64]](#footnote-65)

34. The civil society organizations made the following proposals:

**Funding and reforms of the treaty body system**

34.1 The ultimate aim of any reforms to the UN treaty body system must be to improve the realization of human rights on the ground.

34.2 The UN treaty body system should be seen as one system, in which the specificity of each Treaty and Committee is retained.

34.3 It is essential for the system’s effective functioning that it receives sufficient funding to be able to carry out its mandate. The GA Resolution 68/268 continues to provide an appropriate framework concerning funding and States must respect the formula it established.

34.4 States must also ensure adequate funding for the work of the UN treaty bodies under the individual communications, urgent actions, inter-State communications and inquiries procedures, which are currently insufficiently supported.

34.5 The contribution of civil society should be reflected in the review and any reforms to the UN treaty body system, including by strengthening the accessibility and effectiveness of the mechanisms to civil society.

**Nomination and independence of treaty body members**

34.6 Open, participatory, transparent and structured national nomination processes should be organized to ensure public scrutiny of the candidates prior to their nomination.

34.7 It should be ensured in both nominations and elections that the candidates are persons of high moral standing, have recognised competence and experience in the human rights field covered by the relevant treaty, and are independent.

34.8 States should give consideration to equitable geographic distribution, balanced gender representation, and a diversity of backgrounds and experiences among Committee members.

34.9 States should seek assistance from the UN treaty bodies in identifying the most appropriate candidate by asking the key requirements for treaty body membership before every election and by taking into account the current composition of the concerned treaty body and its outgoing members as well as the current and potential gaps in expertise, geographical representation and gender balance.

34.10 The independence of the UN treaty bodies and of committee experts should be preserved, since independence is key to the credibility and effectiveness of the system.

**Regular and predictable reviews**

34.11 Any reform should ensure that all States parties are reviewed within a regular and predictable timeframe.

34.12 Reforms to the State reporting procedure should include a fixed and co-ordinated calendar of State reviews and a four-year review cycle, alternating between comprehensive and focused reviews.

**Constructive dialogues**

34.13 The public dialogue with States parties would benefit from alignment based on good practices.

**Coordination of substantive work**

34.14 The UN treaty bodies should be supported to strengthen the coordination of their substantive work, in particular in relation to General Comments, Concluding Observations/Recommendations and individual communications, in order to ensure complementarity in protection standards and mutual reinforcement, while avoiding inconsistencies.

**Alignment of working methods**

34.15 The UN treaty bodies should continue the alignment of their working methods.

**Accessibility and participation**

34.16 Online live streaming of the UN treaty body reviews, in English and a language spoken in the concerned State, when available, should be continued for all State reviews.

34.17 Accessibility for different groups, such as persons with disabilities and children and other marginalized groups who may face barriers in accessing the UN treaty body reviews, must be ensured for all TBs, including through the provision of sign language interpretation and live captioning.

34.18 Engagement with civil society should be enhanced and not reduced through on-line working methods and the UNTBs should ensure flexibility and inclusivity. Online engagement should complement, and not replace face-to-face meetings with civil society.

34.19 Current public meetings should remain public and accessible if held online, with related programs of work and agendas made available and public in a timely manner.

34.20 Inter-sessional online work should be used for private meetings of Committee members only.

34.21 Dialogues with States parties should be held online only in exceptional circumstances, and wherever possible in “mixed mode”, i.e. with on-site participation of UN treaty body members, State delegations and NGOs who are able to be present physically.

34.22 Days of Discussion should be kept as in-person meetings with online participation available to enhance engagement.

Joint submission by civil society organizations[[65]](#footnote-66) for the co-facilitation process on the 2020 review of the UN human rights treaty body system, 7 July 2020[[66]](#footnote-67)

35. The civil society organizations made the following proposals:

**Predictable review cycle**

35.1 The treaty bodies have been unable to effectively monitor the compliance of some States parties with their human rights obligations because those States have failed to comply with their reporting obligations.

35.2 Efforts towards ensuring more predictability and coordination in the review cycles and reporting by the treaty bodies should be supported, that lead to increased protection of the rights set out in the treaties and improved compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations.

**Simplified reporting procedure**

35.3 The simplified reporting procedure is a positive innovation that has enabled the treaty bodies to encourage States to submit more focused periodic reports that have in turn enriched the subsequent dialogues and facilitated more targeted and context-relevant concluding observations. Any proposals to further simplify reporting for States parties should not have a negative effect on the substantive quality of their national reports.

**Constructive dialogues**

35.4 Good practice in the conduct of constructive dialogues already exists, in that the majority of the treaty bodies have established aligned time periods for interactive dialogues, specifying that they are to be conducted during two three-hour meetings, over two consecutive days.

35.5 The majority of the treaty bodies also cluster and sequence the content of the constructive dialogue by themes among a taskforce or co-rapporteurs. Such clustering is helpful and better enables interested stakeholders to follow the dialogue.

**Alignment of working methods**

35.6 Although they have made significant efforts to harmonize their working methods since 2014, the treaty bodies continue to maintain different working methods in some areas that are not necessitated by the specificity of the treaties, such as the format of the interactive dialogue or meetings with CSOs, that make it more difficult for rights-holders and other stakeholders to engage with them.

35.7 CSOs have expressed the view that, subject to the specificity of the different treaties, greater efficiency and accessibility could be achieved if all of the treaty bodies had more similar processes and practices.

**Substantive coordination**

35.8 The lack of cross committee coordination presents a challenge to the system’s procedural and substantive coherence; efforts to identify more effective ways of working should not be guided by a desire only to remove duplication, but also to discuss mutual reinforcement of States’ human rights obligations, building on the interdependence and indivisibility of rights.

35.9 The treaty bodies should be encouraged to increase their efforts to ensure greater cross-committee coordination and coherence on concluding observations, and to reduce unnecessary overlap.

35.10 Despite the complementarity of treaties and mechanisms on paper, and the discourse in favour of cross-referencing, it occurs infrequently in practice. A lack of coordination persists, not only between the treaty bodies themselves, but also among treaty bodies, Special Procedures and the UPR.

**Role of the treaty body Chairs**

35.11 CSOs have on occasion expressed frustration that the implementation of decisions taken by the Chairs has been a long and cumbersome process. They recommended that the Chairpersons consider reviewing the mandate of their annual meeting with a view to improving overall coordination among treaty bodies, including regarding the adoption of decisions readily applicable to all treaty bodies.

**Individual communications**

35.12 Some treaty bodies have amassed a significant backlog in individual communications.

35.13 States should ensure that the communications procedures are sufficiently funded, both through meeting time and staffing, and that the funding also addresses any technological needs that will increase the efficiency of the treaty bodies with regard to the communications procedures.

35.14 The introduction of a case management system for the Petitions Unit, accompanied with an online submissions platform—where both States and petitioners can access information about the progress of the communications—would provide immediate improvements for the benefit of all parties involved in the litigation of individual cases before the treaty bodies.

**Accessibility**

35.15 Accessibility for persons with disabilities continues to be limited to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**Outreach through sessions outside of Geneva and the use of webcasting**

35.16 The treaty bodies’ efforts to explore the possibility of holding sessions outside of Geneva should be supported.

35.17 Webcasting is a key tool for ensuring greater visibility, better outreach and improved accessibility of the treaty body system as a whole.

**Engagement with civil society**

35.18 The treaty bodies should be encouraged to continue to consider ways in which CSO engagement can be facilitated and strengthened at all stages of the review process (list of issues prior to reporting, list of issues, review and follow-up), while taking into account the very real risks of intimidation and reprisals.

35.19 CSOs welcome the establishment of a programme aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to comply with their obligations under the treaties. Nevertheless, the programme does not seem to have had a significant impact in reducing overall overdue reports to treaty bodies.

35.20 The treaty bodies could and should make more frequent use of technologies to ensure remote participation for civil society representatives who may not be able to travel.

**Funding of the treaty body system**

35.21 The treaty bodies’ effectiveness has been impeded in other important ways as a result of recent financial constraints, such as reducing in 2019 the travel funds for UN “representatives”, including treaty body members, by 25%.

35.22 Since 2017, Member States have failed to implement their commitment to provide resources for the treaty bodies in line with the formula agreed to in Resolution 68/268 (OPs 26-28). This failure has deprived the treaty bodies of adequate resources to carry out their mandated activities since 2018, hampering their ability to fulfil their mandates and undermining the effective functioning of the system.

35.23 Since 2017, Member States have failed to implement their commitment to provide resources for the treaty bodies in line with the formula agreed to in Resolution 68/268 (OPs 26-28). This failure has deprived the treaty bodies of adequate resources to carry out their mandated activities since 2018, and undermined the effective functioning of the system.

**Nomination and election of treaty body members**

35.24 States parties have repeatedly nominated and elected individuals lacking the requisite independence from governments and/or expertise to serve as treaty body experts. States also frequently disregard the criteria set out for a merit-based independent membership and engage in vote trading.

35.25 We remind States of their important role in promoting a treaty body membership based on expertise, independence and diversity, as per Resolution 68/268, by promoting open, transparent and merit-based nomination processes at the national level and by voting only for candidates that fulfil the criteria set out in the respective treaties and resolution.

**Annual meetings of States parties**

35.26 The annual meetings of States parties to the treaty bodies do not give sufficient attention to implementation of treaty body observations/recommendations and views.

Joint submission by TB-Net[[67]](#footnote-68) (NGO Network on UN Treaty Bodies), Amnesty International and the International Service for Human Rights, 28 January 2022[[68]](#footnote-69)

36. TB Net, Amnesty International and the International Service for Human Rights made the following recommendations:

**Remote/ hybrid participation**

36.1 The UN treaty bodies should strengthen and expand their engagement with State delegations and civil society by allowing hybrid participation.

36.2 Full, meaningful and safe civil society engagement should be enabled, with flexibility, inclusivity, and accessibility and reasonable accommodation for participants with disabilities, including the possibility to engage remotely via online communication tools as an option.

**Engagement with civil society organizations**

36.3 Recommendations from CSOs are taken into account in decisions on modalities of sessions and participation therein.

**Individual communications**

36.4 States should adequately fund and support the petitions and urgent actions’ work of the UN treaty bodies to reduce the backlog and avoid the human rights protection gap. In particular, States should support the swift development of a case management system.

**Nomination of treaty body members**

36.5 States should establish a transparent and merit-based nomination process and cooperate with civil society, the OHCHR and the UNTBs in such processes, and share good practises that can be consolidated on the OHCHR website.

**Independence of the treaty bodies**

36.6 The independence of the UN treaty bodies to carry out these functions must be ensured; States should provide them with the space, support and necessary funding.

Annex VI

Visualization of the three options of the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 29 May 2023

Introduction

This annex contains three model calendars that were developed to illustrate different options for a predictable 8-year calendar of State Party reviews. The purpose of these models is to test the practical feasibility of different assumptions and requirements, and thereby inform the discussion about the future scheduling of reviews of States Parties among all stakeholders to the process.

The three scenarios simulated in the models are as follows:

**1. Linear scheduling**: prioritizing the equal spread of reviews across all years.

**2. Partially clustered scheduling:** prioritizing back-to-back reviews of States Parties under the two Covenants (ICCPR and ICECSR) before prioritizing an equal spread of reviews for States Parties across all years.

**3. Fully clustered scheduling:** prioritizing back-to-back reviews of States Parties under designated pairs of treaties/committees, each followed by a year with no reviews.

Common requirements

For all three scenarios, the following assumptions and requirements were considered as a basis:

1. The Committees considered in the models include CAT, CCPR, CEDAW, CERD, CESCR, CRC (incl. OPs), CRPD, and CMW. Given the difference in reporting/review modalities, CED and SPT are not considered.

2. All States Parties must be reviewed one time in the course of eight years. It is assumed that all Committees dispose of the required session time to review all States Parties at least once in the course of eight years.

3. To the extent possible, the review of States Parties should be scheduled with due consideration to their current reporting status, in the following order of priority:

* (1) States Parties with reports pending review;
* (2) States Parties with long overdue (>10y) initial reports;
* (3) States Parties with long overdue (>10y) periodic reports;
* (4) States Parties with upcoming reports.

Specific requirements

The following additional requirements were considered for the three specific scenarios:

**1. Linear scheduling**

a. States should have no more than a singleTreaty Bodyreview scheduled in any given year, not accounting for the Universal Periodic Review.

**2. Partially clustered scheduling**

a. States Parties to ICCPR and ICESCR should have their reviews with these Committees scheduled during the same year.

b. In years following a clustered review, States should have no Treaty Body review scheduled, to the extent possible.

c. During all other years, States should have no more than one Treaty Body review scheduled, not accounting for the Universal Periodic Review.

**3. Fully clustered scheduling**

a. Reviews by the following pairs of committees should be scheduled during the same year for States Parties who have ratified both underlying treaties:

i. CCPR/CESCR

ii. CEDAW/CRC

iii. CERD/CMW

iv. CAT/CRPD

b. In years following a clustered review, States should have no Treaty Body review scheduled, to the extent possible

c. In all other years, States should have no more than one Treaty Body review scheduled, not accounting for the Universal Periodic Review

d. States Parties’ current reporting status and the consideration of the UPR are not considered for the order of scheduling for this model

Discussion of results

For all three scenarios, it was possible to schedule the majority of reviews in line with the common requirements. Only a minority of reviews (2-6 per cent) remains for each model that would need to be scheduled manually in violation of the common requirements, i.e., exceeding the limit of the maximum number of reviews per year and State. **These reviews are currently not included in the calendar but listed in a separate table.**

The requirement for prioritization according to reporting status could be largely respected for the first two scenarios, with few exceptions. For the “fully clustered” model, it was not possible to achieve a satisfying degree of clustering while considering the reporting status at the same time. **It was therefore decided to suspend the requirement for prioritization for this model.**

The precise results for all models are as follows:

| *Parameter* | *“Linear”* | *“Partially clustered”* | *“Fully clustered”* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total number of reviews required | 1328 | 1328 | 1328 |
| Reviews automatically scheduled in line with requirements | 1243 (94 per cent) | 1205 (91 per cent) | 1227 (92 per cent) |
| Reviews manually scheduled in violation of requirements | 85 (6 per cent) | 123 (9 per cent) | 101 (8 per cent) |
| Number of reviews available for pairing | N/A | 352 | 1158 |
| Number of reviews that could be scheduled as pairs | N/A | 324 (92 per cent) | 1096 (95 per cent) |

Considerations for continued development

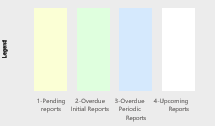
While we are confident that some space for improvement remains for all models, the modelling process also confirmed that significant trade-offs exist between the underlying requirements that were formulated at the outset. These trade-offs cannot be resolved through more sophisticated modelling techniques but are inherent to the limits of session time and other requirements.

To further refine these models and come to conclusions, it will be important to clarify the relevance and priority for the various requirements. In addition, it may be worthwhile to explore the flexibility on the side of States and Committees on the number of reviews per year, which could allow greater compliance with other requirements such as consideration of reporting status.

Finally, it is important to recall that these models were developed as a practical tool to support the discussion and decision-making process related to the predictable calendar of reviews. Before any such scheduling model could be applied in practice, there are a number of additional requirements and intervening factors that would need to be considered, such as manual rescheduling of reviews due to postponements for exceptional reasons, new ratifications, future 8-year cycles, etc.

Linear

Option 1 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews



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| | **Member State** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Afghanistan | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Albania | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Algeria | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Andorra | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | | Angola | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Antigua and Barbuda | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Argentina | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Armenia | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Australia | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Austria | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Azerbaijan | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | Bahamas (the) | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Bahrain | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Bangladesh | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | Barbados | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | | Belarus | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Belgium | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Belize | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Benin | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Bhutan | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Bosnia and Herzegovina | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | Botswana | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |  | | Brazil | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |  | | Brunei Darussalam | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |  | | Bulgaria | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Burkina Faso | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | | Burundi | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Cabo Verde | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | | Cambodia | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | | Cameroon | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** |  | **CRC** |  | | Canada | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | | Central African Republic (the) | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Chad | **CMW** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | Chile | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | China | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CESCR** | **CERD** |  | **CRC** |  | | Colombia | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | | Comoros (the) | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |  |  |  | | Congo (the Democratic Republic of the) | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | | Congo (the) | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | | Cook Islands (the) | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  | | Costa Rica | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Côte d'Ivoire | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Croatia | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Cuba | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CERD** |  |  |  | | Cyprus | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |  | | Czechia | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | | Denmark | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Djibouti | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Dominica | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |  | | Dominican Republic (the) | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Ecuador | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CESCR** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | Egypt | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | | El Salvador | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD** | **CESCR** |  | **CMW** | | Equatorial Guinea | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** | | Eritrea | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CAT** |  |  | | Estonia | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CESCR** |  | **CRPD** | | Eswatini | **CAT** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Ethiopia | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | | Fiji | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | | Finland | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | France | **CCPR** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CESCR** | **CERD** |  | **CRPD** | | Gabon | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** |  | **CRPD** | | Gambia (the) | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | | Georgia | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | | Germany | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | | Ghana | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | | Greece | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** |  | **CRPD** | | Grenada | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CCPR** | **CAT** |  |  | | Guatemala | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CESCR, CRPD\*** | **CMW** | **CRC** |  | | Guinea | **CMW** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | | Guinea-Bissau | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CRPD\*** | **CRC** |  | **CMW** | | Guyana | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CMW** | | Haiti |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | | Holy See (the) |  |  | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | | Honduras | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CRC, CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CMW** |  | | Hungary |  | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | | Iceland | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | | India | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | | Indonesia | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT, CRPD\*** | **CRC** |  | **CMW** | | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** |  |  |  | | Iraq | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | | Ireland | **CESCR** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | | Israel | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | | Italy | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | | Jamaica | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | | Japan | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** |  | **CRC** | | Jordan | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CERD** |  |  | | Kazakhstan | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | | Kenya | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  |  | | Kiribati |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |  |  | | Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of) | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  | | Korea (the Republic of) |  | **CRPD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW\*, CERD** | **CESCR** | | Kuwait | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** |  | | Kyrgyzstan | **CESCR** | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** | | Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CESCR** |  | | Latvia | **CRPD** |  | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CRC** | | Lebanon | **CRC** |  | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** |  | | Lesotho | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW, CMW\*** | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Liberia | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | | Libya | **CRC** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CMW\*, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  |  | | Liechtenstein | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** |  | | Lithuania |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | | Luxembourg |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | | Madagascar | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | | Malawi | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CMW\*** | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** |  |  | | Malaysia | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |  | | Maldives | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | | Mali | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Malta | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRC, CRPD\*** |  |  | | Marshall Islands (the) |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Mauritania | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CERD** |  | | Mauritius | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** |  | | Mexico | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CCPR** | **CESCR, CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** |  | | Micronesia (Federated States of) | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  |  | **CEDAW** |  |  |  | | Moldova (the Republic of) | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** | | Monaco | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** |  | | Mongolia | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Montenegro |  | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CESCR** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Morocco | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | Mozambique | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** |  | | Myanmar |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** |  |  | | Namibia | **CCPR** | **CAT** | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CERD** |  | | Nauru | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** |  |  |  | | Nepal | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | Netherlands (the) | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | New Zealand |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CRPD\*** | **CESCR** |  | | Nicaragua | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | Niger (the) |  | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | Nigeria | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW, CMW\*** | **CCPR** | **CRPD** |  | | Niue |  |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  | | Norway | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | Oman | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** |  | **CESCR** | **CERD** |  | | Pakistan | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** |  | | Palau | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  | | Palestine, State of |  |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR** | **CERD, CESCR\*** | | Panama | **CRPD** |  |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CAT\*, CESCR** | **CEDAW** | | Papua New Guinea | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CCPR** | **CEDAW** |  | | Paraguay |  | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW\*, CERD** | **CESCR** | | Peru | **CESCR** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Philippines (the) | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Poland |  | **CESCR** | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | | Portugal |  | **CRPD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR** | **CEDAW\*, CERD** | **CESCR** | | Qatar | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CCPR** | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | | Republic of North Macedonia | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | | Romania | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | | Russian Federation (the) | **CRPD** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |  | **CESCR** | **CEDAW\*, CERD** | **CCPR** | | Rwanda | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CCPR** | | Saint Kitts and Nevis | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | | Saint Lucia | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  |  |  | | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CRPD** | | Samoa |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | | San Marino | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** |  | | Sao Tome and Principe |  | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CEDAW\*, CERD** | **CCPR** | | Saudi Arabia |  |  | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | | Senegal | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CESCR** | **CCPR, CEDAW\*** | **CERD** | | Serbia | **CERD** | **CCPR** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CESCR** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | | Seychelles | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | | Sierra Leone | **CRPD** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR** | **CEDAW** | | Singapore | **CEDAW** |  | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  |  |  | **CERD** | | Slovakia | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR** | **CERD** | | Slovenia | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CESCR** | **CCPR** |  | | Solomon Islands |  | **CESCR** | **CERD** |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** |  |  | | Somalia | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CCPR** |  | | South Africa | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |  |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CEDAW\*** | **CERD** | | South Sudan | **CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | | Spain | **CERD** |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR** | **CEDAW** | | Sri Lanka | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CMW** |  | **CRC** | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR** | **CERD** | | Sudan (the) | **CRC** |  |  | **CRPD** |  |  | **CAT\*, CCPR** | **CERD, CESCR\*** | | Suriname | **CESCR** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT\*, CERD** | | Sweden | **CRPD** | **CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | | Switzerland |  |  |  | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT\*, CERD, CESCR\*** | | Syrian Arab Republic | **CCPR** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | | Tajikistan | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD, CESCR\*** | | Tanzania, United Republic of | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CERD** |  |  |  | **CESCR** | **CCPR, CEDAW\*** | | Thailand | **CAT** |  |  | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CERD, CESCR\*, CRC\*** | | Timor-Leste | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CESCR** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** | **CAT** | | Togo |  |  | **CMW** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR\*, CERD, CRC\*** | | Tonga |  | **CERD** |  |  |  |  |  | **CRC** | | Trinidad and Tobago | **CRC** | **CESCR** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** |  | **CCPR** | | Tunisia | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR** | | Turkey | **CCPR** | **CAT** |  | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CESCR** | **CERD, CRC\*** | | Turkmenistan | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  | **CESCR** | **CCPR\*, CEDAW\*, CERD** | | Tuvalu | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | | Uganda | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CMW** | **CRPD** |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CEDAW\*** | | Ukraine | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CERD** |  |  |  | **CESCR** | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CRC\*** | | United Arab Emirates (the) |  |  |  | **CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CERD, CRC\*** | | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) | **CCPR** | **CESCR** |  | **CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CERD, CRC\*** | | United States of America (the) | **CAT** |  |  |  |  |  |  | **CCPR\*, CERD** | | Uruguay | **CMW** |  |  | **CRPD** |  |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR\*, CEDAW\*, CERD, CRC\*** | | Uzbekistan |  |  |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CEDAW\*, CRC\*** | | Vanuatu |  | **CAT** |  | **CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CRC\*** | | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | **CMW** | **CRPD** |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CRC\*** | | Viet Nam | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |  | **CESCR** | **CAT\*, CCPR\*, CEDAW\*, CERD, CRC\*** | | Yemen | **CRPD** |  |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR\*, CRC\*** | | Zambia | **CRPD** | **CESCR** |  |  |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR\*, CERD, CRC\*** | | Zimbabwe | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR\*, CERD, CESCR\*** | |
|  |

Option 1 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

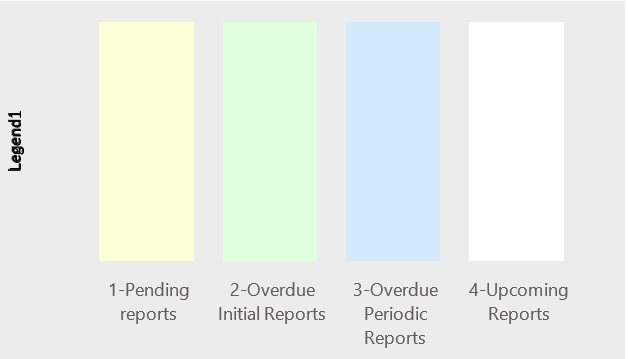
Power BI Desktop

Linear Model

| **Treaty Body** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CAT | BGR, CMR, CRI, DNK, GNQ, ISR, ITA, LBR, LIE, MCO, MKD, MLI, MNG, NOR, PAK, SEN, SWZ, THA, TJK, TKM, UKR, USA | DJI, DOM, EST, FIN, FRA, GNB, HND, JOR, KWT, LAO, MDA, MUS, NAM, NGA, NLD, NRU, PHL, QAT, RUS, TUR, VCT, VUT | AND, BOL, BWA, CHN, CUB, GTM, JPN, KAZ, KGZ, KIR, LBN, LSO, LTU, LUX, LVA, MHL, MLT, MRT, MWI, SMR, SVN, VAT | BEN, CHL, COM, ECU, HRV, ISL, KOR, MAR, MDG, MDV, MEX, MNE, NER, NIC, NPL, NZL, OMN, PER, POL, PRT, PRY, SLV | AFG, AGO, ALB, ARG, ARM, ATG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BDI, BEL, BGD, BHR, BHS, BIH, BLR, BLZ, CAF, CIV, COG, DZA, IDN | BFA, BRA, CAN, COD, COL, CPV, CYP, CZE, ERI, GAB, GHA, GIN, GRC, GRD, GUY, HUN, KEN, KHM, LBY, RWA, SOM, TCD | DEU, EGY, ESP, ETH, FJI, GEO, GMB, IRA, IRL, KNA, LKA, MOZ, PAN, PSE, SAU, SDN, SLE, SSD, STP, SVK, SYR, ZAF | ARE, CHE, GBR, ROU, SRB, SUR, SWE, SYC, TGO, TLS, TUN, UGA, URY, UZB, VEN, VNM, WSM, YEM, ZMB |
| CCPR | AGO, AND, ARG, ARM, ATG, AUS, AUT, AZE, CHL, DZA, FRA, GBR, GUY, HRV, IDN, IND, ISL, MDV, MLT, NAM, SYR, TUR | AFG, ALB, BDI, BEL, BEN, BFA, BGR, BHR, BHS, BLR, BOL, BRA, BRB, BWA, CAF, CAN, CMR, CPV, ECU, KHM, SRB, TCD | BGD, BIH, BLZ, COD, COG, COL, CRI, CYP, CZE, DJI, DMA, DNK, DOM, EGY, ERI, EST, ETH, FIN, FJI, GNQ, PRK, SLV | CIV, DEU, GAB, GEO, GHA, GIN, GMB, GRC, GTM, HND, HTI, HUN, IRA, IRL, IRN, ISR, ITA,  JAM, JOR, JPN, KAZ, SWZ | GNB, GRD, KEN, KGZ, KWT, LAO, LBN, LBR, LBY, LIE, LSO, LTU, LUX, LVA, MCO, MDG, MEX, MHL, MLI, MRT, MUS, MWI | KOR, MAR, MKD, MNE, MNG, MOZ, NER, NGA, NIC, NLD, NOR, NPL, NZL, PAK, PAN, PER, PHL, PNG, POL, PRT, PRY, QAT | CHE, ESP, LKA, MDA, PSE, ROU, SDN, SEN, SLE, SMR, SOM, SUR, SVK, SVN, SWE, SYC, THA, TJK, TLS, VCT, WSM, ZAF | RUS, RWA, STP, TGO, TKM, TTO, TUN, TZA, UGA, UKR, URY, USA, UZB, VEN, VNM, VUT, YEM, ZMB, ZWE |
| CEDAW | BEL, BEN, BGD, BHR, BHS, BIH, BLZ, BOL, BTN, BWA, DJI, EST, GTM, JPN, KWT, LKA, MYS, NLD, OMN, PRK, SGP, SLV, SMR, SVK | AGO, AND, ARG, ATG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BRN, CHN, CIV, COD, COG, COK, COM, CRI, CUB, CZE, DMA, DNK, DZA, LCA, RWA, SVN, VEN | BDI, BFA, BGR, BRA, CAF, CAN, CHL, CMR, DEU, ECU, FRA, GAB, GIN, GNB, GRC, GRD, HND, HRV, HTI, IRA, IRL, ISL, KHM, TCD | AFG, ALB, ARM, BLR, BRB, CYP, DOM, EGY, ERI, FIN, FJI, GUY, IDN, IND, KEN, KGZ, KIR, LAO, LBN, LBR, LBY, LIE, LSO, LVA | COL, CPV, FSM, GEO, GHA, GNQ, HUN, JOR, MAR, MDV, MKD, MLT, MMR, MOZ, NAM, NER, NGA, NIC, NOR, NPL, NRU, NZL, PAK, SWZ | CHE, ETH, GMB, KNA, MRT, MWI, PSE, ROU, SAU, SLB, SSD, SUR, SWE, SYC, SYR, TGO, THA, TJK, TLS, TTO, TUN, TUR, VCT, WSM | ARE, GBR, ISR, ITA, JAM, KAZ, KOR, MCO, MDG, MEX, MUS, PNG, PRT, PRY, RUS, SEN, SRB, STP, TUV, VUT, YEM, ZAF, ZMB, ZWE | ESP, LTU, LUX, MDA, MHL, MLI, MNE, MNG, PAN, PER, PHL, POL, QAT, SLE, TKM, TZA, UGA, UKR, URY, UZB, VNM |
| CERD | AFG, ALB, BDI, BLR, CAF, CYP, ECU, ESP, FIN, GAB, GRC, LCA, MDA, MUS, MWI, PNG, QAT, ROU, SOM, SRB, SVN, SYC, VEN | ARM, BGD, BIH, BLZ, COL, ERI, GIN, GNQ, GTM, HTI, HUN, IRN, KEN, LBR, LSO, MCO, MDV, MEX, NZL, PAK, SYR, TLS, TON | ATG, BRB, CIV, COM, CPV, GHA, GMB, GUY, IDN, IND, KNA, LBY, MDG, NGA, SLB, SLE, SWZ, TTO, TUN, TZA, UGA, UKR, VCT | AGO, AND, ARG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BEL, BHR, BHS, COD, COG, DZA, ETH, GNB, GRD, MLT, MOZ, PAN, SAU, SMR, SWE, UZB, YEM | BEN, BFA, BGR, BOL, BRA, BWA, CAN, CHL, CHN, CMR, CRI, CUB, CZE, DJI, DMA, DNK, DOM, EGY, EST, HRV, KHM, SLV, TCD | DEU, FJI, FRA, GEO, HND, IRA, IRL, ISL, ISR, ITA, JAM, JOR, JPN, KAZ, KGZ, KWT, LAO, LBN, LIE, LTU, LUX, LVA, VAT | KOR, MAR, MHL, MKD, MLI, MNE, MNG, MRT, NAM, NER, NIC, NLD, NOR, NPL, OMN, PER, PHL, POL, PRT, PRY,  RUS, RWA, STP | ARE, CHE, GBR, LKA, PSE, SDN, SEN, SGP, SSD, SUR, SVK, TGO, THA, TJK, TKM, TUR, URY, USA, VNM, ZAF, ZMB, ZWE |
| CESCR | BRB, CIV, COG, DMA, DOM, ERI, GHA, GNB, GRD, HND, IRA, IRL, JOR, KGZ, LSO, MRT, NGA, PER, PHL, RWA, SUR, VCT | CHL, CYP, GBR, HRV, IDN, IND, ISL, LBY, MLT, MWI, PNG, POL, PRK, ROU, SLB, SMR, SOM, SWE, SWZ, SYC, TTO, ZMB | AFG, AGO, ALB, ARG, ARM, AUS, AUT, AZE, BEL, BEN, BHR, BHS, BLR, DZA, GEO, HUN, KEN, LBR, MDV, NAM, SYR, TLS | ATG, BDI, BFA, BGD, BGR, BIH, BLZ, BOL, BRA, CAF, CAN, CHN, CMR, COL, CPV, CRI, CZE, DJI, DNK, GNQ, KHM, TCD | COD, DEU, ECU, ETH, FIN, FJI, FRA, GAB, GIN, GMB, GRC, GTM, GUY, HTI, IRN, ISR, ITA, JAM, JPN, KAZ, MNE, MNG | EGY, ESP, EST, LKA, MCO, MDA, MDG, MEX, MHL, MLI, MMR, MUS, OMN, RUS, SEN, SLE, SLV, SRB, STP, SVK, SVN, ZAF | KWT, LAO, LBN, LIE, LTU, LUX, LVA, NZL, PAK, PAN, QAT, TGO, TKM, TUN, TUR, TZA, UGA, UKR, URY, UZB, VEN, VNM | CHE, KOR, MAR, MKD, NER, NIC, NLD, NOR, NPL, PRT, PRY, PSE, SDN, THA, TJK, YEM, ZWE |
| CMW | EGY, FJI, GIN, GMB, MAR, MDG, TCD, URY | JAM, KGZ, MOZ, NIC, PER, PRY, SEN, STP | LKA, MEX, MLI, NER, PHL, RWA, TGO, TJK | LSO, MRT, SYC, SYR, TLS, TUR, UGA, VEN | LBY, MWI, NGA, VCT | AZE, BGD, BIH, CHL, ECU, GTM | ALB, ARG, BEN, BFA, BLZ, BOL, DZA, HND | COG, COL, CPV, GHA, GNB, GUY, IDN, SLV |
| CRC | BFA, BRA, BRN, COL, COM, CPV, ETH, IRN, JAM, KAZ, KEN, KNA, LBN, LBY, MEX, MOZ, NPL, SDN, SSD, TLS, TTO, TUN, TZA, UGA, ZAF | BTN, DEU, EGY, FJI, FSM, GAB, GEO, GHA, GMB, GRC, GRD, GUY, IRA, ISR, MLI, MMR, MRT, MYS, NER, SLV, SUR, SVK, TJK, TKM, ZWE | COK, ITA, JOR, KWT, LAO, LIE, MAR, MCO, MKD, MNE, MNG, MUS, NIC, NIU, NLD, NOR, NRU, NZL, OMN, PAK, PLW, PNG, ROU, SRB, SYC | BWA, CUB, DMA, EST, FRA, LTU, LUX, MDA, MHL, MWI, NAM, NGA, PHL, PRK, QAT, RUS,  RWA, SEN, SGP, SLE, STP, SVN, VAT, VCT, WSM | AND, BRB, CHE, CYP, ERI, ESP, HND, IND, IRL, ISL, KIR, KOR, LCA, LKA, PAN, PER, POL, PRT, PRY, PSE, SAU, SLB, SMR, SOM, SWE | AFG, AGO, ALB, ARG, ARM, ATG, BDI, BEN, BHS, BLZ, BOL, CAF, CIV, COG, DJI, DOM, DZA, GNB, GNQ, HRV, IDN, LSO, MDV, MLT, SWZ | AUS, AUT, AZE, BEL, BGD, BGR, BHR, BIH, BLR, CAN, CHL, CHN, CMR, COD, CRI, CZE, DNK, ECU, FIN, GIN, GTM, HTI, HUN, KHM, TCD | ARE, GBR, JPN, KGZ, LBR, LVA, MDG, SYR, TGO, THA, TON, TUR, TUV, UKR, URY, UZB, VEN, VNM, VUT, YEM, ZMB |
| CRPD | CAN, CHN, COD, COK, CUB, CZE, DEU, FSM, GEO, KHM, LVA, NIC, NRU, PAN, PLW, RUS, SLE, SWE, TUV, VNM, YEM, ZMB, ZWE | ETH, IRL, ITA, JPN, KAZ, KIR, KOR, LKA, LTU, LUX, MAR, MDG, MHL, MKD, MNE, MNG, NOR, NPL, OMN, PRT, TZA, UKR, WSM | BRN, ESP, IRN, ISR, JAM, LCA, MDA, MMR, MOZ, MYS, PER, POL, PRY, PSE, QAT, SAU, SEN, SGP, SOM, STP, SVK, TKM, ZAF | ARE, CHE, GBR, GRD, KNA, KWT, MCO, MLI, MUS, NLD, PAK, PNG, ROU, SDN, SLV, SRB, SUR, TGO, THA, TTO, TUN, URY, VUT | COM, GNB, GTM, GUY, HND, HUN, IDN, IRA, JOR, KEN, LAO, LBY, PHL, PRK, RWA, SVN, SYC, SYR, TLS, TUR, UGA, UZB, VEN | AND, AUS, AUT, BEL, BGR, BHR, BLR, BRB, BWA, CRI, DMA, DNK, FIN, HTI, IND, LBR, MEX, MLT, MRT, MWI, NAM, NZL, SMR | AFG, AGO, ARM, ATG, BDI, BHS, BRA, CAF, CIV, COG, COL, CPV, CYP, DJI, DOM, GHA, HRV, ISL, KGZ, LSO, MDV, NGA, SWZ | ALB, ARG, AZE, BEN, BFA, BGD, BIH, BLZ, BOL, CHL, DZA, ECU, EGY, EST, FJI, FRA, GAB, GIN, GMB, GNQ, GRC, TCD, VCT |

Option 1 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Linear Model



| **Treaty Body** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **CAT** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **19** |
| 1-Pending reports | 18 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 7 |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports |  | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  |  | 11 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
|  **CCPR** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **19** |
| 1-Pending reports | 13 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 1 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 8 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
|  **CEDAW** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **21** |
| 1-Pending reports | 14 | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 4 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 7 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 5 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
|  **CERD** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **22** |
| 1-Pending reports | 15 | 12 | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 6 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  |  |  | 5 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 17 |
|  **CESCR** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **17** |
| 1-Pending reports | 9 | 10 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  |  | 7 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
|  **CMW** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **4** | **6** | **8** | **8** |
| 1-Pending reports | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 2 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
|  **CRC** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **21** |
| 1-Pending reports | 16 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 8 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 2 |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  | 4 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 13 |
|  **CRPD** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** |
| 1-Pending reports | 13 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  | 3 | 2 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 5 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Option 2 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Partial Clustering Model

| **Member State** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Afghanistan | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| Albania | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CMW** |
| Algeria | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD, CRPD\*** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** |
| Andorra | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CCPR** |
| Angola | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| Antigua and Barbuda | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Argentina | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD, CRPD\*** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** |
| Armenia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Australia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Austria | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Azerbaijan | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CMW** |
| Bahamas (the) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Bahrain | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Bangladesh | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CMW** |
| Barbados | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |  |
| Belarus | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Belgium | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Belize | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CMW** |
| Benin | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CERD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** |
| Bhutan |  | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | **CMW** |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | **CMW** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Botswana | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR** |
| Brazil | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |
| Brunei Darussalam | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulgaria | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Burkina Faso | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD, CMW\*** |  | **CAT** | **CRPD** |
| Burundi | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Cabo Verde | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW, CMW\*** |  | **CAT** | **CRPD** |
| Cambodia | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Cameroon | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** |  | **CRC** |  |
| Canada | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** |
| Central African Republic (the) | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Chad | **CMW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CERD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** |
| Chile | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** | **CERD, CMW\*** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| China | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CERD** |  |  | **CESCR** |
| Colombia | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW, CMW\*** |  | **CAT** | **CRPD** |
| Comoros (the) | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |
| Congo (the Democratic Republic of the) |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Congo (the) | **CMW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** |
| Cook Islands (the) |  | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |
| Costa Rica | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| Côte d'Ivoire | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| Croatia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Cuba |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CERD** |  | **CRPD** |  |
| Cyprus | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Czechia |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Denmark | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |
| Djibouti | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Dominica | **CEDAW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| Dominican Republic (the) |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Ecuador | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CMW\*** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Egypt | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| El Salvador | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CMW\*, CRPD\*** | **CRC** |  |  |
| Equatorial Guinea | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CRC** |  |  |
| Eritrea |  | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Estonia | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |
| Eswatini | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** |  |
| Ethiopia | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  |  |
| Fiji | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Finland | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| France | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD, CRPD\*** |  | **CRC** |  |
| Gabon | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Gambia (the) | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |
| Georgia |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |
| Germany |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |
| Ghana | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CMW** | **CRPD** |
| Greece | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Grenada |  | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |
| Guatemala | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR, CRPD\*** |  | **CMW** |  |
| Guinea | **CMW** | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR, CRPD\*** |  | **CEDAW, CRC\*** |  | **CAT** |
| Guinea-Bissau |  | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CMW\*, CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |  |
| Guyana | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT, CRPD\*** | **CRC** | **CMW** |  |
| Haiti | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |  |
| Holy See (the) |  | **CAT** | **CRC** |  |  | **CERD** |  |  |
| Honduras | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CMW** |  |
| Hungary |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD\*** | **CRC** |  |
| Iceland | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |
| India | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Indonesia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | **CAT, CMW\*, CRPD\*** | **CRC** |  |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | **CRC** | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CRPD** |  |  |
| Iraq | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** |  |  |
| Ireland | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** |  |
| Israel | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |
| Italy | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** |  |  |
| Jamaica | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |
| Japan | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Jordan | **CAT** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |
| Kazakhstan | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CAT** |
| Kenya | **CRC** | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  |
| Kiribati |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |
| Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of) | **CEDAW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |
| Korea (the Republic of) |  | **CRPD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Kuwait | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |
| Kyrgyzstan | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CMW\*** | **CEDAW** |  |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) |  | **CAT** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** | **CRC\*** |
| Latvia | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Lebanon |  | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Lesotho | **CERD** | **CAT** |  | **CEDAW, CRPD\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CMW\*** | **CRC** |  |
| Liberia |  | **CERD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CAT** | **CRC\*** |
| Libya |  | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CMW\*, CRPD\*** | **CAT** |  |
| Liechtenstein | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Lithuania |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |
| Luxembourg |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Madagascar |  | **CMW** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |
| Malawi | **CERD** | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** |  |
| Malaysia | **CEDAW** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |
| Maldives | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |
| Mali | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Malta |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD\*** | **CAT** | **CRC** |
| Marshall Islands (the) |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD** |  |
| Mauritania |  | **CRC** | **CAT** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CMW\*, CRPD\*** | **CEDAW\*, CERD** |  |
| Mauritius | **CERD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CRPD** |
| Mexico | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR, CRPD\*** |  |  |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  |  | **CEDAW** |  |  |  |
| Moldova (the Republic of) | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** |
| Monaco | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |
| Mongolia | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD** |  |
| Montenegro |  | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Morocco |  | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |
| Mozambique | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CERD** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CCPR** |
| Myanmar |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CEDAW** |  |  | **CESCR** |
| Namibia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |
| Nauru | **CRPD** | **CAT** | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** |  |  |  |
| Nepal | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD** |  |
| Netherlands (the) | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |
| New Zealand |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CEDAW** |  |
| Nicaragua | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |
| Niger (the) |  | **CRC** | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |
| Nigeria | **CAT** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR, CMW\*** |  | **CRPD** |
| Niue |  |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norway | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Oman | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** |  | **CERD** |  | **CESCR** |
| Pakistan | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |
| Palau | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Palestine, State of |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CERD\*** |
| Panama | **CRPD** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** |
| Papua New Guinea | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** |
| Paraguay |  | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Peru |  | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CAT** |  | **CCPR, CESCR, CRPD\*** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Philippines (the) |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Poland |  | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Portugal |  | **CRPD** | **CRC** | **CAT** |  | **CERD** | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |  |
| Qatar | **CERD** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Republic of North Macedonia | **CAT** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |
| Romania | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CAT** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW** |
| Russian Federation (the) | **CRPD** | **CAT** |  | **CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Rwanda | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CERD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** |  |
| Saint Lucia | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD\*** | **CMW** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Samoa |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** |  | **CCPR** |
| San Marino | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Sao Tome and Principe |  | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD** |
| Saudi Arabia |  | **CRPD** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** |  | **CRC** |
| Senegal |  | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD** |
| Serbia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** |  |
| Seychelles | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CMW** |  | **CRPD** | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Sierra Leone | **CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Singapore | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  |
| Slovakia | **CEDAW** |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  | **CERD** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Slovenia | **CERD** | **CEDAW** |  | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Solomon Islands |  | **CERD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** |  | **CESCR** |
| Somalia | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  |  | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| South Africa |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** | **CERD\*** |
| South Sudan | **CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CERD** | **CAT** |
| Spain | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Sri Lanka | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CERD\*** |
| Sudan (the) | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CERD\*** |
| Suriname |  | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CERD\*** |
| Sweden | **CRPD** |  |  | **CERD** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Switzerland |  |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CERD\*** |
| Syrian Arab Republic | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |
| Tajikistan | **CRC** | **CAT** | **CMW** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CERD\*** |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CERD** |  |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR\*** |
| Thailand | **CAT** |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CERD\*** |
| Timor-Leste | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CEDAW\*** |
| Togo |  |  | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CEDAW\*, CERD\*** |
| Tonga |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** |
| Tunisia | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CEDAW\*** |
| Turkey | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** | **CMW** | **CRC** | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CEDAW\*** |
| Turkmenistan | **CAT** | **CRC** | **CRPD** |  |  |  | **CERD** | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |
| Tuvalu | **CRPD** |  |  |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** |  |
| Uganda | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CRPD** | **CMW** |  |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR\*** |
| Ukraine | **CAT** | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR, CESCR\*** |
| United Arab Emirates (the) |  |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CAT\*, CEDAW** |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CAT\*, CEDAW** |
| United States of America (the) | **CAT** |  |  |  |  |  | **CERD** | **CCPR\*** |
| Uruguay | **CMW** |  | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |
| Uzbekistan |  |  | **CRPD** | **CERD** | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** |
| Vanuatu |  | **CAT** | **CRPD** |  | **CRC** |  | **CEDAW** | **CCPR** |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | **CERD** | **CEDAW** | **CRPD** | **CMW** | **CRC** |  | **CAT** | **CCPR, CESCR\*** |
| Viet Nam | **CRPD** |  |  |  | **CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |
| Yemen | **CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** |
| Zambia | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  | **CRC** | **CERD** | **CAT\*, CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |
| Zimbabwe | **CRPD** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CERD** | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR\*** |

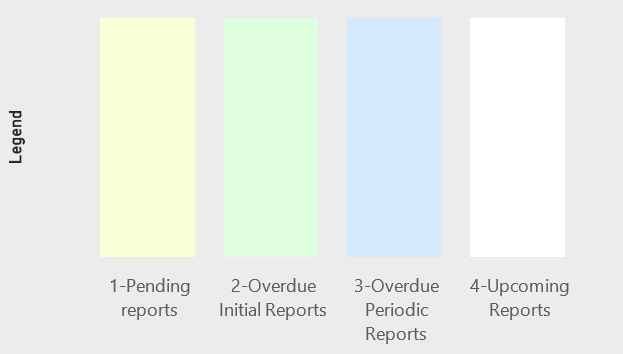
Option 2 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Partial Clustering Model

| **Treaty Body** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CAT | BGR, CIV, CMR, CRI, DNK, GNQ, HND, ISR, ITA, JOR, LIE, MCO, MKD, MLI, MNG, NGA, NOR, THA, TKM, UKR, USA, VCT | AND, DJI, EST, GHA, GNB, GRC, GRD, IRA, KWT, LAO, LSO, MDA, NLD, NRU, PHL, RUS, SEN, SLV, SMR, TJK, VAT, VUT | BWA, CHN, CUB, GEO, GTM, JPN, KGZ, LBN, LTU, LUX, LVA, MAR, MEX, MHL, MNE, MRT, MUS, MWI, NAM, PAK, QAT, TUR | CHL, COM, FRA, HRV, ISL, KIR, KOR, MDG, MDV, NER, NIC, NPL, NZL, OMN, PAN, PER, POL, PRT, PRY, ROU, RWA, SVN | AFG, AGO, ALB, ARM, AUS, AUT, AZE, BDI, BEL, BGD, BHS, BLR, BLZ, CAF, DEU, FIN, GAB, GUY, SAU, SRB, STP, WSM | ARG, ATG, BEN, BHR, BIH, BOL, COD, CYP, CZE, DOM, DZA, ECU, EGY,  ERI, ETH, FJI, GMB, HUN, IDN, KHM, MOZ, SWZ | BFA, BRA, CAN, COG, COL, CPV, ESP, IRL, KEN, KNA, LBR, LBY, MLT, SLE, SOM, SVK, SWE, SYC, SYR, TCD, VEN, ZAF | ARE, CHE, GBR, GIN, KAZ, LKA, PSE, SDN, SSD, SUR, TGO, TLS, TUN, UGA, URY, UZB, VNM, YEM, ZMB |
| CCPR | AGO, ARG, ARM, ATG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BHS, DZA, ECU, FRA, GBR, GUY, HRV, IDN, IND, ISL, MDV, NAM, SRB, SYR, TUR | AFG, ALB, BDI, BEL, BEN, BFA, BGD, BHR, BLZ, BRA, BRB, CAF, CAN, CHL, CMR, COG, COL, CPV, CRI, KHM, MLT, TCD | BGR, BIH, BLR, BOL, CIV, COD, CYP, CZE, DEU, DJI, DMA, DOM, EGY, ERI, ETH, FIN, FJI, GAB, GMB, GNQ, PRK, SLV | DNK, EST, GEO, GIN, GNB, GRC, GRD, HND, HUN, IRA, IRL, IRN, ISR, ITA, JAM, JOR, KAZ, KEN, KGZ, KWT, LAO, SWZ | GHA, GTM, HTI, JPN, LBN, LBR, LBY, LSO, LTU, LVA, MAR, MDG, MHL, MKD, MNG, MRT, MWI, NER, NIC, NLD, NPL, NZL | KOR, LIE, LUX, MCO, MDA, MEX, MLI, MNE, MUS, NGA, PAK, PAN, PER, PHL, PNG, POL, PRY, ROU, RUS, RWA, SEN, STP | CHE, LKA, NOR, PRT, PSE, QAT, SDN, SLE, SMR, SOM, SUR, SVK, SVN, SYC, TGO, THA, TJK, TLS, TTO, TUN, VCT, ZAF | AND, BWA, ESP, MOZ, SWE, TKM, TZA, UGA, UKR, URY, USA, UZB, VEN, VNM, VUT, WSM, YEM, ZMB, ZWE |
| CEDAW | AND, BEL, BEN, BGD, BHR, BLZ, BRB, CHL, DJI, DMA, EST, GTM, JPN, KWT, LKA, MYS, NLD, OMN, PRK, RWA, SGP, SLV, SMR, SVK | BGR, BLR, BOL, BRN, BTN, BWA, CHN, COD, COK, CUB, CZE, DEU, DNK, DOM, EGY, ETH, FIN, FJI, GAB, GEO, GMB, LCA, SVN, VEN | AGO, ARG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BHS, COM, DZA, FRA, GRC, HND, HRV, HTI, HUN, IRA, IRL, ISL, ISR, ITA, JAM, JOR, KAZ, KIR, SWZ | AFG, ALB, ARM, BDI, BFA, CAF, CAN, CMR, CRI, ECU, GHA, GUY, IDN, IND, KHM, LBN, LBR, LBY, LIE, LSO, LTU, LUX, LVA, TCD | ATG, BIH, CIV, COG, COL, CPV, CYP, ERI, FSM, GNQ, MCO, MDV, MEX, MLI, MLT, MMR, MNE, MOZ, MUS, NAM, NGA, NOR, NRU, PAK | BRA, CHE, ESP, GIN, GNB, GRD, KEN, KNA, PSE, QAT, SAU, SLB, SLE, SRB, SSD, SUR, SWE, SYC, SYR, THA, TJK, VCT, WSM, ZAF | KGZ, KOR, LAO, MDG, MHL, MNG, MRT, MWI, NPL, NZL, PER, PHL, POL, PRT, PRY, RUS, STP, TUV, TZA, UGA, UKR, UZB, VUT, YEM | ARE, GBR, MAR, MDA, MKD, NER, NIC, PAN, PNG, ROU, SEN, TGO, TKM, TLS, TTO, TUN, TUR, URY, VNM, ZMB, ZWE |
| CERD | AFG, ALB, BDI, BLR, CAF, CYP, ESP, FIN, GAB, GRC, HTI, LCA, LSO, MDA, MUS, MWI, PNG, QAT, ROU, SOM, SVN, SYC, VEN | BIH, CIV, COM, ERI, GIN, GNQ, GTM, HUN, IRN, KEN, LBR, MCO, MEX, NZL, PAK, SLB, SWZ, TLS, TON, TTO, TUN, UGA, UKR | ARM, ATG, ECU, GHA, GNB, GRD, GUY, IDN, IND, KNA, LBY, MDG, MDV, MOZ, NGA, PAN, SLE, SMR, SRB, SYR, TZA, VCT, YEM | AGO, AND, ARG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BEL, BEN, BGD, BHR, BHS, BLZ, BRA, BRB, BWA, COG, COL, CPV, DZA, MLT, SAU, SWE, UZB | BFA, BGR, BOL, CAN, CHL, CHN, CMR, COD, CRI, CUB, CZE, DJI, DMA, DOM, EGY, ETH, FJI, FRA, GMB, HRV, KHM, SLV, TCD | DEU, DNK, EST, GEO, HND, IRA, IRL, ISL, ISR, ITA, JAM, JOR, KAZ, KGZ, KWT, LAO, NAM, NOR, OMN, PRT, SGP, SVK, VAT | ARE, GBR, JPN, LBN, LTU, LVA, MAR, MHL, MKD, MNG, MRT, NER, NIC, NLD, NPL, SSD, TKM, TUR, URY, USA, VNM, ZMB, ZWE | CHE, KOR, LIE, LKA, LUX, MLI, MNE, PER, PHL, POL, PRY, PSE, RUS,  RWA, SDN, SEN, STP, SUR, TGO, THA, TJK, ZAF |
| CESCR | AGO, ARG, ARM, ATG, AUS, AUT, AZE, BHS, DZA, ECU, FRA, GBR, GUY, HRV, IDN, IND, ISL, MDV, NAM, SRB, SYR, TUR | AFG, ALB, BDI, BEL, BEN, BFA, BGD, BHR, BLZ, BRA, BRB, CAF, CAN, CHL, CMR, COG, COL, CPV, CRI, KHM, MLT, TCD | BGR, BIH, BLR, BOL, CIV, COD, CYP, CZE, DEU, DJI, DMA, DOM, EGY, ERI, ETH, FIN, FJI, GAB, GMB, GNQ, PRK, SLV | DNK, EST, GEO, GIN, GNB, GRC, GRD, HND, HUN, IRA, IRL, IRN, ISR, ITA, JAM, JOR, KAZ, KEN, KGZ, KWT, LAO, SWZ | GHA, GTM, HTI, JPN, LBN, LBR, LBY, LSO, LTU, LVA, MAR, MDG, MHL, MKD, MNG, MRT, MWI, NER, NIC, NLD, NPL, NZL | KOR, LIE, LUX, MCO, MDA, MEX, MLI, MNE, MUS, NGA, PAK, PAN, PER, PHL, PNG, POL, PRY, ROU, RUS, RWA, SEN, STP | CHE, LKA, NOR, PRT, PSE, QAT, SDN, SLE, SMR, SOM, SUR, SVK, SVN, SYC, TGO, THA, TJK, TLS, TTO, TUN, VCT, ZAF | CHN, ESP, MMR, OMN, SLB, SWE, TKM, TZA, UGA, UKR, URY, UZB, VEN, VNM, YEM, ZMB, ZWE |
| CMW | BIH, COG, EGY, FJI, GIN, GMB, TCD, URY | JAM, MAR, MDG, MOZ, MWI, NIC, PER, PRY | LKA, MLI, NER, RWA, SEN, STP, SYC, TJK | MEX, PHL, SYR, TGO, TLS, TUR, UGA, VEN | BFA, CHL, COL, CPV, ECU, GNB, SLV, VCT | IDN, KGZ, LBY, LSO, MRT, NGA | GHA, GTM, GUY, HND | ALB, ARG, AZE, BEN, BGD, BLZ, BOL, DZA |
| CRC | BFA, BOL, BRA, BWA, COL, COM, CPV, ETH, GHA, IRA, IRN, JAM, KAZ, KEN, KNA, MEX, MOZ, NPL, SDN, SSD, TJK, TLS, TUN, TZA, UGA | FSM, HND, HTI, IRL, ISR, ITA, JPN, KGZ, KIR, LBN, LBY, LIE, LVA, MLI, MMR, MRT, NER, PNG, ROU, SUR, SYC, TKM, VCT, ZAF, ZWE | BRN, BTN, COK, DNK, EST, MCO, MKD, MNG, MYS, NIC, NIU, NLD, NOR, NRU, NZL, OMN, PER, PHL, PLW, POL, PRT, PRY, SVK, TTO, VAT | CHN, CUB, ESP, GTM, LCA, LKA, MAR, MDA, MHL, MNE, MUS, MWI, NGA, PAK, PSE, QAT, RUS, SEN, SGP, SLB, SMR, SOM, SRB, STP, WSM | AND, ARE, BRB, CHE, GBR, KOR, LUX, PAN, PRK, RWA, SLE, SVN, SWE, SYR, TGO, THA, TON, TUR, TUV, UKR, URY, UZB, VEN, VNM, VUT | AFG, AGO, ALB, ARM, AUS, AUT, BEL, BGR, BLR, CHL, CIV, CRI, DMA, FIN, GAB, GIN, GNQ, GRC, GUY, HRV, IND, MDV, SLV, YEM, ZMB | ARG, ATG, AZE, BDI, BEN, BGD, BHR, BHS, BLZ, CAF, CMR, CZE, DEU, DJI, DZA, ECU, FRA, GEO, GNB, GRD, HUN, IDN, LSO, NAM, SWZ | BIH, CAN, COD, COG, CYP, DOM, EGY, ERI, FJI, GMB, ISL, JOR, KHM, KWT, LAO, LBR, LTU, MDG, MLT, SAU, TCD |
| CRPD | BRN, CAN, CHN, FSM, IRL, KGZ, KHM, LVA, NIC, NRU, PAK, PAN, PLW, RUS, SLE, SWE, SWZ, TTO, TUV, VNM, YEM, ZMB, ZWE | ESP, KAZ, KNA, KOR, LKA, LTU, LUX, MHL, MNE, MNG, NPL, OMN, POL, PRT, PSE, RWA, SAU, SDN, SGP, SOM, STP, TZA, WSM | ARE, AZE, BEN, CHE, GBR, LCA, MDA, MMR, PNG, ROU, SUR, TGO, THA, TKM, TLS, TUN, UGA, UKR, URY, UZB, VEN, VUT, ZAF | ALB, ARG, BGD, BIH, BLZ, BOL, COG, COK, DZA, EGY, GIN, HTI, JPN, LSO, MCO, MKD, MLI, MYS, NLD, NOR, SVK, TCD, VCT | BWA, COD, COM, CYP, DEU, DOM, ETH, FJI, FRA, GEO, GMB, GNB, GNQ, GRD, GTM, GUY, KIR, PRY, QAT, SEN, SLV, SMR, SYC | AND, HND, HUN, IDN, IRA, IRN, ITA, KEN, LAO, LBR, LBY, MAR, MDG, MEX, MLT, MRT, MWI, NER, NZL, PER, PRK, SVN, TUR | ARM, AUS, AUT, BEL, BGR, BLR, BRB, CUB, DNK, EST, FIN, GAB, GRC, HRV, IND, ISL, ISR, JAM, JOR, KWT, MDV, MOZ, SRB | AFG, AGO, ATG, BDI, BFA, BHR, BHS, BRA, CAF, CHL, CIV, COL, CPV, CRI, CZE, DJI, DMA, ECU, GHA, MUS, NAM, NGA, SYR |

Option 2 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Partial Clustering Model



| **Treaty Body** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **CAT** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **19** |
| 1-Pending reports | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports |  | 3 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  | 4 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 9 |
|  **CCPR** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **19** |
| 1-Pending reports | 13 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports |  |  | 1 | 2 |  | 1 | 2 |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 8 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 14 |
|  **CEDAW** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **21** |
| 1-Pending reports | 16 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 3 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 3 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 13 |
|  **CERD** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **22** |
| 1-Pending reports | 13 | 11 | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 9 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  |  |  | 8 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 12 |
|  **CESCR** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **17** |
| 1-Pending reports | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 |  | 1 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 7 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
|  **CMW** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **6** | **4** | **8** |
| 1-Pending reports | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |  | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
|  **CRC** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **21** |
| 1-Pending reports | 18 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 7 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports |  | 3 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports |  | 6 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
|  **CRPD** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** |
| 1-Pending reports | 18 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports |  | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 1 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Option 3 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Full Clustering Model

| **Member State** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Afghanistan | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Albania |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CRC\*** |
| Algeria | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Andorra |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR** |
| Angola | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Antigua and Barbuda | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Argentina |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR, CRC\*** |  | **CAT, CEDAW\*, CRPD** |
| Armenia | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Australia | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Austria |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Azerbaijan | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT\*, CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** |
| Bahamas (the) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Bahrain |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Bangladesh |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Barbados |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CRPD** |
| Belarus | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Belgium |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Belize |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Benin | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Bhutan |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |
| Botswana |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR** |
| Brazil |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Brunei Darussalam |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CRPD** |  |  |
| Bulgaria | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |
| Burkina Faso |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRC\*** | **CAT, CEDAW\*, CRPD** |  |
| Burundi |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Cabo Verde |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Cambodia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Cameroon |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT** |
| Canada | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Central African Republic (the) | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Chad |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CRC\*** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*** |
| Chile |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CRPD\*** |
| China | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CESCR** |
| Colombia |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Comoros (the) | **CERD** |  |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Congo (the Democratic Republic of the) |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Congo (the) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |
| Cook Islands (the) |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CRPD** |  |  |  |
| Costa Rica | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Côte d'Ivoire | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Croatia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Cuba | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |  |
| Cyprus | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Czechia | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Denmark | **CERD** |  |  | **CRC** | **CEDAW\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |
| Djibouti |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Dominica | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** |
| Dominican Republic (the) |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Ecuador |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CCPR\*, CESCR\*** |
| Egypt |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| El Salvador |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRC\*, CRPD** |  |
| Equatorial Guinea | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Eritrea |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*** |
| Estonia |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Eswatini |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Ethiopia |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Fiji | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Finland |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| France |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Gabon | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  |
| Gambia (the) | **CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |
| Georgia |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  |
| Germany |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Ghana | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |
| Greece |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Grenada | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Guatemala | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |
| Guinea |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CRC\*** | **CAT, CRPD** | **CEDAW\*** |
| Guinea-Bissau | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Guyana |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CRC\*** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD, CMW** |  |
| Haiti | **CERD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CRPD** |
| Holy See (the) | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CAT** |  |
| Honduras |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CEDAW\*, CRC\*, CRPD** |
| Hungary | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |
| Iceland | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |
| India | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CRPD** |
| Indonesia |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | **CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |  |
| Iraq |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Ireland | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Israel | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Italy | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Jamaica | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRPD\*** |
| Japan |  |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Jordan |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Kazakhstan | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Kenya | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Kiribati |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |
| Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  | **CRPD** |  |
| Korea (the Republic of) | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Kuwait | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Kyrgyzstan |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CRPD\*** |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Latvia |  | **CEDAW, CERD\*, CRC** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Lebanon |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** |  |
| Lesotho |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Liberia | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Libya | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Liechtenstein |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CAT** |  |
| Lithuania |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Luxembourg |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Madagascar |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CEDAW\*, CRC\*** | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Malawi |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CEDAW\*, CRC\*** | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Malaysia | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maldives |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Mali |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CAT\*, CRPD\*** |
| Malta |  | **CAT, CERD\*, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Marshall Islands (the) |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Mauritania |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CCPR\*, CESCR\*** |
| Mauritius |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Mexico |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT\*, CERD, CMW, CRPD\*** |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |  |  |  | **CRPD** |
| Moldova (the Republic of) |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** | **CERD\*** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Monaco |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Mongolia | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Montenegro | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Morocco |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CRC\*** |
| Mozambique |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR** |
| Myanmar |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CRPD** | **CESCR** |
| Namibia |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Nauru |  |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Nepal | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Netherlands (the) |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| New Zealand |  |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Nicaragua | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Niger (the) | **CERD, CMW** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR, CRC\*** | **CEDAW\*** | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Nigeria |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CRC\*** |  | **CEDAW\*, CERD, CMW** |
| Niue |  |  |  |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |
| Norway | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Oman |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CESCR** |
| Pakistan |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CERD\*, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Palau |  |  | **CRC** |  |  |  | **CRPD** |  |
| Palestine, State of |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Panama |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Papua New Guinea | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |
| Paraguay |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CRPD\*** |
| Peru |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Philippines (the) |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CEDAW\*, CRC\*, CRPD** |
| Poland | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Portugal |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Qatar | **CAT, CRPD** | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |
| Republic of North Macedonia | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Romania | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW, CERD\*, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  |
| Russian Federation (the) |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD\*** | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Rwanda | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |
| Saint Lucia | **CERD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CRPD** |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*, CRPD\*** |
| Samoa |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR** |
| San Marino |  | **CCPR, CERD\*, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Sao Tome and Principe | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Saudi Arabia |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |  |
| Senegal |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CEDAW\*** | **CERD, CMW** | **CRC\*** |
| Serbia | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Seychelles | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Sierra Leone | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Singapore |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CRPD** |  |
| Slovakia |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |
| Slovenia |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CERD\*, CRC** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Solomon Islands |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  |  | **CESCR** |
| Somalia | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |  |
| South Africa | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| South Sudan |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CAT** |  |
| Spain |  | **CEDAW, CERD\*, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  |
| Sri Lanka | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Sudan (the) | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** | **CRC** |  |
| Suriname | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |
| Sweden | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |
| Switzerland | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Syrian Arab Republic | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** | **CCPR\*, CESCR\*** |
| Tajikistan | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*** |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |
| Thailand |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Timor-Leste |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |
| Togo | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** | **CAT\*** |
| Tonga |  | **CERD** |  |  | **CRC** |  |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |
| Tunisia |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Turkey |  | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CAT, CEDAW\*, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR, CRC\*** |
| Turkmenistan | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |
| Tuvalu |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CRPD** |  |  |  |  |
| Uganda | **CERD, CMW** |  |  | **CAT, CRPD** | **CRC\*** | **CEDAW\*** | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Ukraine |  | **CEDAW, CERD\*, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  |
| United Arab Emirates (the) |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CERD** |  |  |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) |  | **CERD\*** | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| United States of America (the) | **CERD** |  |  |  |  |  | **CAT** | **CCPR** |
| Uruguay |  |  |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CCPR, CEDAW\*, CESCR, CRC\*** |
| Uzbekistan | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  |
| Vanuatu | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  |  |  |  | **CCPR** |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD, CMW** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |
| Viet Nam | **CERD** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  |
| Yemen | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CAT, CRPD** |  |
| Zambia | **CAT, CRPD** |  |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CERD** |
| Zimbabwe |  | **CEDAW, CRC** |  | **CCPR, CESCR** |  | **CERD** | **CRPD** |  |

Option 3 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Full Clustering Model - CCPR / CESCR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Treaty Body** | **CCPR** | **CESCR** |
| 2024 | BHS, BLR, COG, CRI, CYP, GNB, HRV, ITA, KEN, KHM, KWT, LAO, MNE, NPL, PNG, PRK, SDN, SOM, SYC, TKM, UZB, ZAF | BHS, BLR, COG, CRI, CYP, GNB, HRV, ITA, KEN, KHM, KWT, LAO, MNE, NPL, PNG, PRK, SDN, SOM, SYC, TKM, UZB, ZAF |
| 2025 | BEL, BHR, BRB, COD, DEU, DJI, GIN, GUY, IRA, JOR, LIE, LUX, MCO, MDA, MLI, MUS, NLD, PAN, RUS, SMR, SWZ, THA | BEL, BHR, BRB, COD, DEU, DJI, GIN, GUY, IRA, JOR, LIE, LUX, MCO, MDA, MLI, MUS, NLD, PAN, RUS, SMR, SWZ, THA |
| 2026 | AFG, AUT, CAF, CZE, FIN, GHA, HND, IND, IRN, ISR, JPN, KAZ, KOR, MAR, MDG, MKD, MNG, NAM, NZL, PHL, RWA, SEN | AFG, AUT, CAF, CZE, FIN, GHA, HND, IND, IRN, ISR, JPN, KAZ, KOR, MAR, MDG, MKD, MNG, NAM, NZL, PHL, RWA, SEN |
| 2027 | ARM, AUS, BDI, CPV, ESP, GAB, GEO, GMB, GTM, HTI, IDN, LBN, LSO, MHL, NOR, SRB, SVK, TTO, TZA, UKR, ZMB, ZWE | ARM, AUS, BDI, CPV, ESP, GAB, GEO, GMB, GTM, HTI, IDN, LBN, LSO, MHL, NOR, SRB, SVK, TTO, TZA, UKR, ZMB, ZWE |
| 2028 | ALB, ATG, BFA, CHE, DOM, DZA, ETH, FRA, GBR, GNQ, IRL, LBR, MEX, MLT, MWI, NER, NGA, POL, PRT, SLV, STP, YEM | ALB, ATG, BFA, CHE, DOM, DZA, ETH, FRA, GBR, GNQ, IRL, LBR, MEX, MLT, MWI, NER, NGA, POL, PRT, SLV, STP, YEM |
| 2029 | ARG, BGD, BGR, BIH, BLZ, BRA, CIV, CMR, COL, DNK, EST, HUN, ISL, LKA, NIC, PER, PSE, QAT, ROU, SUR, SWE, TLS | ARG, BGD, BGR, BIH, BLZ, BRA, CIV, CMR, COL, DNK, EST, HUN, ISL, LKA, NIC, PER, PSE, QAT, ROU, SUR, SWE, TLS |
| 2030 | AZE, CAN, CHL, DMA, ERI, GRC, GRD, JAM, KGZ, LBY, LTU, LVA, MDV, PAK, PRY, SLE, TCD, TGO, TJK, UGA, VCT, VNM | AZE, CAN, CHL, DMA, ERI, GRC, GRD, JAM, KGZ, LBY, LTU, LVA, MDV, PAK, PRY, SLE, TCD, TGO, TJK, UGA, VCT, VNM |
| 2031 | AGO, AND, BEN, BOL, BWA, ECU, EGY, FJI, MOZ, MRT, SVN, SYR, TUN, TUR, URY, USA, VEN, VUT, WSM | AGO, BEN, BOL, CHN, ECU, EGY, FJI, MMR, MRT, OMN, SLB, SVN, SYR, TUN, TUR, URY, VEN |

Option 3 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Full Clustering Model – CEDAW/CRC

| **Treaty Body** | **CEDAW** | **CRC** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2024 | AFG, AUS, AZE, BIH, CUB, DMA, DZA, FSM, GAB, GTM, HUN, IRL, ISL, ISR, KOR, LBR, MNG, MYS, SRB, SUR, SWE, TGO, VCT, YEM | AFG, AUS, AZE, BIH, CUB, DMA, DZA, FSM, GAB, GMB, GTM, HUN, IRL, ISL, ISR, KOR, LBR, MNG, MYS, SRB, SUR, SWE, TGO, VCT, YEM |
| 2025 | AND, ARE, BTN, CHL, CMR, COK, EGY, ESP, GEO, KGZ, LBN, LVA, MEX, MMR, MOZ, SAU, SGP, SLB, SSD, SVK, TTO, TUV, UKR, ZWE | AND, ARE, BTN, CHL, CMR, COK, EGY, ESP, GEO, KGZ, LBN, LVA, MEX, MMR, MOZ, SAU, SGP, SLB, SSD, SVK, TTO, TUV, UKR, VAT, ZWE |
| 2026 | AGO, BEN, BGR, BHS, BLR, BRN, CAN, CHE, CHN, CIV, ERI, GBR, GRD, JAM, LAO, LBY, LCA, POL, PRK, QAT, SLE, STP, TJK, VUT | AGO, BEN, BGR, BHS, BLR, BRN, CAN, CHE, CHN, CIV, ERI, GBR, GRD, JAM, LAO, LBY, LCA, PLW, POL, PRK, QAT, SLE, STP, TJK, VUT |
| 2027 | BOL, BRA, BRB, BWA, COD, DEU, ECU, EST, FJI, GRC, LIE, LTU, MDA, MLI, MRT, NLD, OMN, PAK, PNG, PSE, ROU, SYR, TUN, VEN | BOL, BRA, BRB, BWA, COD, DEU, DNK, ECU, EST, FJI, GRC, LIE, LTU, MDA, MLI, MRT, NLD, OMN, PAK, PNG, PSE, ROU, SYR, TUN, VEN |
| 2028 | ALB, COG, CYP, DNK, GHA, HRV, IND, ITA, KAZ, KHM, KIR, KNA, KWT, MAR, MDV, NAM, PRY, SLV, SVN, TUR, UZB, VNM, WSM, ZAF | COG, CYP, GHA, GUY, HRV, IND, ITA, KAZ, KHM, KIR, KNA, KWT, MDV, NAM, NER, NIU, PRY, SVN, TCD, TON, UGA, UZB, VNM, WSM, ZAF |
| 2029 | ARM, BDI, BEL, GMB, GUY, HTI, IRA, LUX, MCO, MDG, MHL, MNE, MUS, MWI, NER, NOR, NRU, PAN, SEN, SWZ, THA, TZA, UGA, ZMB | ARG, ARM, BDI, BEL, BFA, GIN, HTI, IRA, IRN, LUX, MCO, MDG, MHL, MNE, MUS, MWI, NGA, NOR, NRU, PAN, SOM, SWZ, THA, TZA, ZMB |
| 2030 | ATG, AUT, BFA, BHR, COM, CRI, CZE, DJI, DOM, ETH, FRA, GNQ, JOR, JPN, KEN, MKD, MLT, NZL, PRT, RUS, RWA, SMR, SYC, TKM | ATG, AUT, BHR, COM, CRI, CZE, DJI, DOM, ETH, FRA, GNQ, JOR, JPN, KEN, MKD, MLT, NZL, PRT, RUS, RWA, SDN, SLV, SMR, SYC, TKM |
| 2031 | ARG, BGD, BLZ, CAF, COL, CPV, FIN, GIN, GNB, HND, IDN, LKA, LSO, NGA, NIC, NPL, PER, PHL, TCD, TLS, URY | ALB, BGD, BLZ, CAF, COL, CPV, FIN, GNB, HND, IDN, LKA, LSO, MAR, NIC, NPL, PER, PHL, SEN, TLS, TUR, URY |

Option 3 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Full Clustering Model - CERD / CMW

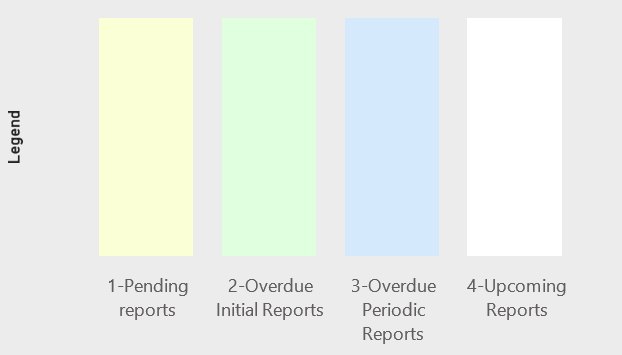
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Treaty Body** | **CERD** | **CMW** |
| 2024 | ATG, CAF, COM, CZE, DNK, GNQ, HTI, IND, JAM, KNA, LBY, LCA, LKA, MKD, NER, NIC, STP, TJK, TZA, UGA, USA, VAT, VNM | JAM, LBY, LKA, NER, NIC, STP, TJK, UGA |
| 2025 | BFA, BHR, BLZ, COL, CPV, ESP, FRA, GBR, GRC, IDN, IRA, JOR, LSO, LUX, LVA, MCO, MLT, PER, QAT, SMR, TON, TUR, UKR | BFA, BLZ, COL, CPV, IDN, LSO, PER, TUR |
| 2026 | ALB, ARG, BIH, CRI, DMA, DZA, GAB, HUN, IRL, JPN, KEN, LBR, LTU, MWI, NPL, NZL, PRT, PRY, SLV, SUR, TKM, VCT, YEM | ALB, ARG, BIH, DZA, MWI, PRY, SLV, VCT |
| 2027 | BEL, BGD, CMR, DOM, ETH, GEO, GNB, ISL, KGZ, MDV, MHL, MOZ, NAM, PAK, ROU, RUS, SGP, SLB, SSD, TCD, TGO, TLS, URY | BGD, GNB, KGZ, MOZ, TCD, TGO, TLS, URY |
| 2028 | AGO, ARM, AUT, AZE, BEN, BGR, CAN, CHL, CHN, DJI, ERI, GIN, GRD, IRN, MAR, MDA, MDG, MNE, RWA, SLE, SOM, SVN, SYC | AZE, BEN, CHL, GIN, MAR, MDG, RWA, SYC |
| 2029 | AND, ARE, BOL, BRB, BWA, CUB, EGY, FIN, FJI, GMB, GTM, HND, LBN, LIE, OMN, PHL, PNG, SAU, SDN, TTO, TUN, VEN, ZWE | BOL, EGY, FJI, GMB, GTM, HND, PHL, VEN |
| 2030 | AFG, BLR, CHE, COG, CYP, ECU, GHA, GUY, HRV, ISR, ITA, KAZ, KHM, KWT, LAO, MLI, MRT, POL, SEN, SYR, UZB, ZAF | COG, ECU, GHA, GUY, MLI, MRT, SEN, SYR |
| 2031 | AUS, BDI, BHS, BRA, CIV, COD, DEU, EST, KOR, MEX, MNG, MUS, NGA, NLD, NOR, PAN, PSE, SRB, SVK, SWE, SWZ, THA, ZMB | MEX, NGA |

Option 3 for the 8-year predictable schedule of reviews

Full Clustering Model - CAT / CRPD

| **Treaty Body** | **CAT** | **CRPD** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2024 | AGO, ARM, BEN, BGR, BOL, CAN, CHE, CHN, CIV, FJI, GHA, GRD, KAZ, NOR, POL, QAT, ROU, RWA, SLE, SYR, VUT, ZMB | AGO, ARM, BEN, BGR, BOL, CAN, CHE, CHN, CIV, FJI, GHA, GRD, IRN, KAZ, NOR, POL, QAT, ROU, RWA, SLE, SYR, VUT, ZMB |
| 2025 | BDI, BGD, BRA, BWA, DOM, ECU, EST, FRA, GRC, KIR, LTU, MHL, MLT, MRT, OMN, PAK, PRT, PSE, TCD, TLS, TUN, VEN | BDI, BGD, BRA, BWA, DOM, ECU, EST, FRA, GRC, KIR, LTU, MHL, MLT, MRT, OMN, PAK, PRT, PSE, TCD, TLS, TUN, TZA, VEN |
| 2026 | ATG, COG, CYP, ETH, GNQ, HRV, ISL, ITA, KHM, KNA, KWT, LKA, MDV, NGA, NIC, SOM, SVN, SYC, UZB, VNM, WSM, ZAF | ATG, COG, CYP, ETH, GNQ, HRV, ISL, ITA, KHM, KNA, KWT, LKA, MDV, MYS, NGA, NIC, SOM, SVN, SYC, UZB, VNM, WSM, ZAF |
| 2027 | AND, ARE, BEL, BLZ, COL, CUB, EGY, GUY, IRA, LUX, MCO, MNE, MUS,  NRU, PAN, PER, SAU, SDN, SWE, SWZ, THA, UGA | AND, ARE, BEL, BLZ, COL, CUB, EGY, GUY, IRA, LUX, MCO, MNE, MUS, NRU, PAN, PER, SAU, SDN, SWE, SWZ, THA, TUV, UGA |
| 2028 | AFG, AUT, BHR, BLR, COM, CRI, CZE, DJI, ISR, JOR, JPN, KEN, LAO, LBY, LVA, MKD, NZL, RUS, SEN, SMR, TKM, TUR | AFG, AUT, BHR, BLR, COK, COM, CRI, CZE, DJI, ISR, JOR, JPN, KEN, LAO, LBY, LVA, MKD, NZL, RUS, SEN, SMR, TKM, TUR |
| 2029 | AUS, BHS, CAF, COD, CPV, DEU, ESP, FIN, GAB, GEO, GNB, IDN, KOR, LSO, MNG, MOZ, NLD, NPL, SRB, SVK, UKR, URY | AUS, BHS, BRN, CAF, COD, CPV, DEU, ESP, FIN, GAB, GEO, GNB, IDN, KOR, LSO, MNG, MOZ, NLD, NPL, SRB, SVK, UKR, URY |
| 2030 | ALB, AZE, BFA, DZA, GBR, GIN, IRL, LBN, LBR, LIE, MAR, MDA, MDG, MWI, NAM, NER, SLV, SSD, STP, USA, VAT, YEM | ALB, BFA, DZA, GBR, GIN, IRL, LBR, MAR, MDA, MDG, MMR, MWI, NAM, NER, PLW, PNG, PRK, SGP, SLV, STP, TTO, YEM, ZWE |
| 2031 | ARG, BIH, CHL, CMR, DNK, ERI, GMB, GTM, HND, HUN, KGZ, MEX, MLI, PHL, PRY, SUR, TGO, TJK, VCT | ARG, AZE, BIH, BRB, CHL, DMA, DNK, FSM, GMB, GTM, HND, HTI, HUN, IND, JAM, KGZ, LCA, MEX, MLI, PHL, PRY, SUR, VCT |

Full Clustering Model



| **Treaty Body** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027** | **2028** | **2029** | **2030** | **2031** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **CAT** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **19** |
| 1-Pending reports | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
|  **CCPR** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **19** |
| 1-Pending reports | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 15 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 13 |
|  **CEDAW** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **24** | **21** |
| 1-Pending reports | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 |  | 3 | 2 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 10 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 11 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
|  **CERD** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **22** | **23** |
| 1-Pending reports |  | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 8 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
|  **CESCR** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **17** |
| 1-Pending reports | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 5 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 8 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 5 |
|  **CMW** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **8** | **2** |
| 1-Pending reports |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 4 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
|  **CRC** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **21** |
| 1-Pending reports | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 3 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 |  | 4 |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 7 |
|  **CRPD** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** | **23** |
| 1-Pending reports | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| 2-Overdue Initial Reports | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 3-Overdue Periodic Reports | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 4-Upcoming Reports | 8 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Key documents

* GA res. [68/268](file:///C:/Users/britta.nicolmann/NotBackedUp-Data/Treaty%20Body%20Strengthening/20230327%20Implementation%20plan/Final%20annex/A/RES/68/268).
* 34th Chair’s conclusions, [A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False).
* Documents referenced in the [table on the annual treaty body Chairs’ meetings since 2015](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2Fannualmeeting%2F2022-12-15%2FHistoryTBChairpersonsMeetings-from-2015.xls&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK).

1. The following consultations took place during the co-facilitation process on the treaty body review 2020: formal launch by the co-facilitators on 2 June 2020 (virtual), a technical expert-level briefing on the treaty body system on 4 June 2020 (virtual), informal consultations with Member States in New York on 27 July 2020 (virtual), informal consultations with Member States in Geneva on 28 August 2020 (hybrid), an expert-level meeting with Member States in Geneva on 2 September 2020 (virtual), a meeting with the Chairs of the treaty bodies on 28 July 2020 (virtual), a meeting with the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, and her team in Geneva on 28 August 2020, a meeting in Geneva on 28 August 2020 with all other relevant stakeholders, including civil society and national human rights institutions, and a wrap-up meeting on 11 September 2020 (virtual), during which the co-facilitators presented their assessment of the process, as well as their main findings and recommendations. Further, on 17 June 2020, the co-facilitators launched a call for written contributions from all the relevant actors on their assessments of the treaty body system and their vision for the strengthening of the system. Submissions by 56 States or groups of States, seven National Human Rights Institutions, 26 other stakeholders, and six treaty bodies, Committee experts or groups of Committee members were received. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Fourth biennial report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/77/279](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/455/32/PDF/N2245532.pdf?OpenElement), para. 83 and footnote. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. See annex IV: Contributions by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to treaty body strengthening processes (2012-2023). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Human Rights Committee, [Decision on additional measures to simplify the reporting procedure and increase predictability](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FDocuments%2FHRBodies%2FCCPR%2FDecision_on_2020.), 126th session, 1-26 July 2019, decision 1; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Report on the seventy-first and seventy-second sessions (14 February–4 March and 26 September–14 October 2022), [E/2023/22](file:///C:/Users/britta.nicolmann/NotBackedUp-Data/Treaty%20Body%20Strengthening/20230327%20Implementation%20plan/final%20annex%20for%20clean%20version/E/2023/22), E/C.12/2022/3, 2023, paras. 21-22. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. ‘Back-to-back’ reviews will take place in the same calendar year in most cases, and, if possible, in overlapping sessions. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. General Assembly resolution [A/RES/68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) (21 April 2014) “recognizing…the importance of continued efforts to improve the efficiency of the working methods of the human rights treaty body system” (PP14). It also “encourages the human rights treaty bodies to continue to enhance their efforts towards achieving greater efficiency, transparency, effectiveness and harmonization through their working methods, within their respective mandates, and in this regard encourages the treaty bodies to continue to review good practices regarding the application of rules of procedure and working methods in their ongoing efforts towards strengthening and enhancing their effective functioning, bearing in mind that these activities should fall under the provisions of the respective treaties, thus not creating new obligations for States parties” (OP9). Further, it “encourages the human rights treaty bodies, with a view to accelerating the harmonization of the treaty body system, to continue to enhance the role of their Chairs in relation to procedural matters, including with respect to formulating conclusions on issues related to working methods and procedural matters, promptly generalizing good practices and methodologies among all treaty bodies, ensuring coherence across the treaty bodies and standardizing working methods” (OP38). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Compensation for the costs incurred by online intersessional work by experts would allow them to dedicate time and attention in-between sessions to address the growing workload of treaty bodies and to ensure substantive coordination with other Committees. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. See [A/73/309](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/252/07/PDF/N1825207.pdf?OpenElement), para. 56 and footnote. See also [A/70/302](https://undocs.org/A/70/302), para. 88, and the outcome document of the Dublin II meeting on strengthening the United Nations human rights treaty body system, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRTD/Pages/Documents.aspx>, para. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. The “Poznan formula” is outlined in paragraph 56 and its corresponding footnote of the 2nd biennial report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([A/73/309](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F73%2F309&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)). According to the formula, decisions of the Chairs previously discussed and agreed to within each of the Committees are to be implemented by all treaty bodies, unless a Committee subsequently dissociates itself from it. It is important that the treaty bodies have an opportunity to discuss and compare working methods during their sessions, in advance of the annual meeting of Chairs, to facilitate collective decisions and to delegate authority to their respective Chairs to discuss and endorse working methods and practices at the annual meeting. This would ensure that the meeting of Chairs is a proactive and solution-oriented platform aimed at finding common approaches, thus ensuring a more effective treaty body system. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Based on exchanges between the human rights treaty body Chairs and civil society organizations on 1 June 2023 during the 35th annual meeting of the treaty body Chairs in New York, option (b) under “Interaction with stakeholders during State party reviews” in subchapter B of chapter V on the “Rationale and benefits of various modalities to implement the three pillars of the Chairs’ conclusions” (p. 23), as well as guiding questions 2.10.19 and 2.10.20 in annex II were clarified. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. [Annual Meeting of Chairpersons of Human Rights Treaty Bodies | OHCHR](https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/annual-meeting-chairpersons-human-rights-treaty-bodies) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Please see the chapter on “decisions and conclusions of the treaty body Chairs” in annex II. Relevant documents may also be found on the webpage of the treaty body Chairs ([History of the TB Chairpersons meetings since 2015](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fhrbodies%2Ftreaty-bodies%2Fannualmeeting%2F2022-12-15%2FHistoryTBChairpersonsMeetings-from-2015.xls&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK)). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. [A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. This priority cannot be applied for option 1 (linear review) in cases of States parties that have ratified 8 or more treaties. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. A word limit of 3,500 words for follow-up reports by States parties is applied by CCPR ([CCPR/C/161](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2F161&Lang=en), para. 8(b)), CESCR ([CESCR revised note on the procedure for follow-up to concluding observations](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCESCR%2FFGD%2F8826&Lang=en), para. 6), CEDAW ([Methodology of the follow-up procedure to concluding Observations](file:///C://Users/britta.nicolmann/Downloads/INT_CEDAW_FGD_7102_E%20(1).pdf), para. 3 (a)) and CAT ([CAT/C/55/3](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CAT%2FC%2F55%2F3&Lang=en), para. 12 (b)). The CRPD Committee has limited reports by States parties on the implementation of follow-up recommendations to 3,300 words ([CRPD/C/12/2](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD/C/12/2), annex II, para. 9). The CERD and CED Committees apply a word limit of 10,700 words, in line with para. 15 of General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False). Because of a lack of sufficient meeting time and resources, the follow-up procedure of CRPD was discontinued in 2018. CRC equally does not conduct a follow-up procedure as of the time of writing. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. A word limit of 3,500 words for reports submitted by other stakeholders in the context of follow-up to concluding observations is applied by CCPR ([CCPR/C/161](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2F161&Lang=en), para. 11(c)), CESCR ([CESCR revised note on the procedure for follow-up to concluding observations](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCESCR%2FFGD%2F8826&Lang=en), para. 7), CEDAW ([Methodology of the follow-up procedure to concluding Observations](file:///C://Users/britta.nicolmann/Downloads/INT_CEDAW_FGD_7102_E%20(1).pdf), para. 4 (a)) and CAT ([CAT/C/55/3](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CAT%2FC%2F55%2F3&Lang=en), para. 15 (b)). The CRPD Committee has limited reports by other stakeholders on the implementation of follow-up recommendations to 3,300 words ([CRPD/C/12/2](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD/C/12/2), annex II, para. 9). The CERD and CED Committee apply a word limit of 10,700 words, in line with para. 15 of General Assembly resolution [68/268](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F68%2F268&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False). Because of a lack of sufficient meeting time and resources, the follow-up procedure of CRPD was discontinued in 2018. CRC equally does not conduct a follow-up procedure at the time of writing. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. See [A/73/309](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/252/07/PDF/N1825207.pdf?OpenElement), para. 56 and footnote. See also [A/70/302](https://undocs.org/A/70/302), para. 88, and the outcome document of the Dublin II meeting on strengthening the United Nations human rights treaty body system, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRTD/Pages/Documents.aspx>, para. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. [E/2023/22](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2F2023%2F22&Lang=en), para. 38. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. [CED/C/1](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=CED%2FC%2F1&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 53(2). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. [CERD/C/505](ttps://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD%2fC%2f505&Lang=en), para. 10, [CERD/C/506](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD%2fC%2f506&Lang=en), para. 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cescr/guidelines-civil-society-ngos-and-nhris> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ccpr/information-civil-society-ngos-and-national-human-rights-institutions> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw/guidelines-civil-society-ngos-and-nhris> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cat/information-civil-society-ngos-and-nhris> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crc/information-civil-society-ngos-and-nhris> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCMW%2FINF%2F36%2F34792&Lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. [CRPD/C/11/2](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRPD%2FC%2F11%2F2), Annex II, para. 9 (a) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/ced/guidelines-civil-society-and-national-human-rights-institutions#I> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. See footnote 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. See footnote 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. The following non-exhaustive list of thematic cross-cutting issues has been identified ([HRI/MC/2022/CRP.1](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=HRI%2fMC%2f2022%2fCRP.1)): 1) domestic application, 2) NHRI, 3) equality and non-discrimination, 4) migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons, 5) education, 6) human trafficking, 7) gender-based violence against women, including domestic violence, 8) health, including mental health, environmental health, sexual and reproductive health, 9) consultation with civil society, 10) harmful practices, including child and forced marriage, FGM, 11) gender equality, 12) birth registration and nationality, 13) employment, working conditions and right to work, 14) participation in public affairs, 15) protection of children, including corporal punishment, child labour and abuse, 16) torture and ill-treatment, 17) human rights defenders, NGOs and journalists, 18) standard of living, social protection, poverty, 19) abortion, 20) children with disabilities, 21) climate change, 22) conditions of detention, 23) discrimination on grounds of SOGI, 24) rights of IDPs, 25) hate speech and hate crimes, 26) independence of the judiciary, 27) access to justice, 28) corruption, 29) death penalty, 30) impunity, 31) liberty and security, 32) persons with disabilities, 33) business and human rights, 34) deaths in custody, 35) excessive use of force, 36) extradition, 37) extraterritorial jurisdiction, 38) forced sterilization, 39) freedom of expression, 40) juvenile justice, 41) migrant and domestic workers, 42) psychiatric institutions (coercive measures, restraint). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Working methods on OPIC-CRC, para. 27 reads: “Requests for interim measures should be received at least two working days in advance of the moment when the harm or the risk thereof will materialise (such as the deportation or eviction date).” [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. CESCR Guidelines on interim measures, para. 4, provide “Unless there are reasons that justify a late submission, in principle requests for interim measures should be made at least four working days before the damage is expected to materialize. The Committee cannot guarantee a response to an interim measures request submitted outside the four working days period. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. [CCPR/C/3/Rev.12](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2F3%2FRev.12&Lang=en), rule 95. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. [Human Rights Committee Guidelines on third-party submissions (ADVANCE UNEDITED VERSION)](https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/legal-standards-and-guidelines/human-rights-committee-guidelines-third-party-submissions) [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. [CESCR Guidance on third-party interventions](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FDocuments%2FHRBodies%2FCESCR%2FGuidance3rdPartyInterventions.doc&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. [Guidelines on third-party interventions under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OPIC)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/GuidelinesTPI.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. As of March 2023, the complaint filing portal was under development. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. As of March 2023, the legal case management system was under development. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. As of March 2023, OHCHR is already developing capacity to process and analyse information shared with HRMs using state-of-the-art data science tools, including Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning approaches. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. [OHCHR | Co-facilitation process on treaty body review 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/co-facilitation-process-treaty-body-review-2020) [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. [Joint Statement by 39 Member States delivered by Belgium, 2017](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/TBS/Status/2018/JointStatementByBelgium.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. [Submission by the African Group and Bahrain](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FDocuments%2FHRBodies%2FTB%2FHRTD%2FCoFacilitationProcess%2FStates%2FAfricanGroup.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK), 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. [Submission by the European Union, 2020](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FDocuments%2FHRBodies%2FTB%2FHRTD%2FCoFacilitationProcess%2FStates%2FEUSubmission.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. [Letter signed by 40 Member States and signed by Canada, 2022](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FIFS%2F34%2F34000&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. [A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 52. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. [Joint statement by Amnesty International and the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights for the 34th annual meeting of Chairpersons of treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FNGO%2F34%2F34042&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. [Joint statement by Amnesty International and the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights for the 34th annual meeting of Chairpersons of treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FNGO%2F34%2F34042&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. [A/77/228](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2F77%2F228&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False), para. 52. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. [Joint statement by Amnesty International and the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights for the 34th annual meeting of Chairpersons of treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FNGO%2F34%2F34042&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. [Joint statement by Amnesty International and the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights for the 34th annual meeting of Chairpersons of treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FNGO%2F34%2F34042&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. [Joint statement by Amnesty International and the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights for the 34th annual meeting of Chairpersons of treaty bodies](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2FCHAIRPERSONS%2FNGO%2F34%2F34042&Lang=en) [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. TB-Net, CCPR – Centre for Civil and Political Rights, Child Rights Connect, the Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Disability Alliance, IMADR., IWRAW, OMCT – SOS-Torture Network and ISHR – International Service for Human Rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. [Joint submission of civil society organizations, 6 July 2020](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FDocuments%2FHRBodies%2FTB%2FHRTD%2FCoFacilitationProcess%2FOtherStakeholders%2FJointcivilsocietysubmission.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. A.C. Reforma Judicial, Advocates for Human Rights, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Amnesty International, Bahá´í International Community, Equality Now, Geneva for Human Rights - Global Training (GHR), Global Detention Project, Human Rights in China, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Dalit Solidarity Network, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights, MADRE, MENA Rights Group, Nederlands Juristen Comité voor de Mensenrechten (NJCM), Open Society Justice Initiative, TB-Net (NGO Network on UN Treaty Bodies; comprising: Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre); Child Rights Connect; Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR); International Disability Alliance (IDA); International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)); International Women’s Rights Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAW-AP); and World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)), TRIAL International, Validity Foundation - Mental Disability Advocacy Centre, Women's Link Worldwide. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. [Joint submission by civil society organizations, 7 July 2020](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/TB/HRTD/CoFacilitationProcess/OtherStakeholders/CSOSubmission.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. TB-Net is comprised of: the Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre); Child Rights Connect; the Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR); the International Disability Alliance (IDA); the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR); International Women’s Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAW-Asia Pacific); and the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT). [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. [Joint submission by civil society organizations, 28 January 2022](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2022-02%2FJoint%2520submission-TBnet.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) [↑](#footnote-ref-69)