

CHAPTER II

Overview of the present working methods of the Committee

23. This chapter of the Committee's report aims at providing a concise and up-to-date overview and explanation of the ways in which the Committee carries out its various functions. It is designed to make the Committee's current practice more transparent and readily accessible so as to assist States parties and others interested in the implementation of the Covenant.

24. Since its first session, in 1987, the Committee has made a concerted effort to devise appropriate working methods that adequately reflect the nature of the tasks with which it has been entrusted. In the course of its 31 sessions it has sought to modify and develop these methods in the light of its experience. These methods will continue to evolve.

A. General guidelines for reporting

25. The Committee attaches major importance to the need to structure the reporting process and the dialogue with each State party's representatives in such a way as to ensure that the issues of principal concern to it are dealt with in a methodical and informative manner. For this purpose, the Committee has adopted detailed reporting guidelines¹ with a view to assisting States in the reporting process and improving the effectiveness of the monitoring system as a whole. The Committee strongly urges all States parties to report to it in accordance with the guidelines to the greatest extent possible. The Committee keeps its guidelines under review and they are updated when appropriate.

B. Examination of States parties' reports

1. Work of the pre-sessional working group

26. A pre-sessional working group meets, for five days, prior to each of the Committee's sessions. It is composed of five members of the Committee nominated by the Chairperson, taking account of the desirability of a balanced geographical distribution and other relevant factors.

27. The principal purpose of the working group is to identify in advance the questions that will constitute the principal focus of the dialogue with the representatives of the reporting States. The aim is to improve the efficiency of the system and to ease the task of States' representatives by facilitating more focused preparations for the discussion.²

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 3 (E/1991/23-E/C.12/1990/8), annex IV.*

² *Ibid., 1998, Supplement No.4 (E/1988/14-E/C.12/1988/4), chap. IV, para. 361.*

28. It is generally accepted that the complex nature and diverse range of many of the issues raised in connection with the implementation of the Covenant constitute a strong argument in favour of providing States parties with the possibility of preparing in advance to answer some of the principal questions arising out of their reports. Such an arrangement also enhances the likelihood that the State party will be able to provide precise and detailed information.

29. With regard to its own working methods, the working group, in the interests of efficiency, allocates to each of its members initial responsibility for undertaking a detailed review of a specific number of reports and for putting before the working group a preliminary list of issues. The decision as to how the reports should be allocated for this purpose is based in part on the areas of expertise of the member concerned. Each draft by a country rapporteur is then revised and supplemented on the basis of observations by the other members of the working group and the final version of the list is adopted by the working group as a whole. This procedure applies equally to both initial and periodic reports.

30. In preparation for the pre-sessional working group, the Committee has asked the secretariat to place at the disposal of its members a country analysis as well as all pertinent documents containing information relevant to each of the reports to be examined. For this purpose, the Committee invites all concerned individuals, bodies and non-governmental organizations to submit relevant and appropriate documentation to the secretariat. It has also asked the secretariat to ensure that certain types of information are regularly placed in the country files.

31. The lists of issues drawn up by the working group are given directly to a representative of the States concerned, along with a copy of the Committee's most recent report and with a note stating the following:

“The list is not intended to be exhaustive and it should not be interpreted as limiting or in any other way prejudging the type and range of questions which members of the Committee might wish to ask. However, the Committee believes that the constructive dialogue which it wishes to have with the representatives of the State party is greatly facilitated by making the list available in advance of the Committee's session. In order to improve the dialogue that the Committee seeks, it strongly urges each State party to provide in writing its replies to the list of issues and to do so sufficiently in advance of the session at which its report will be considered to enable the replies to be translated and made available to all members of the Committee.”

32. In addition to the task of formulating the lists of issues, the pre-sessional working group is also entrusted with a variety of other tasks designed to facilitate the work of the Committee as a whole. These have included: discussing the most appropriate allocation of time for the consideration of each State report; considering the issue of how best to respond to supplementary reports containing additional information; examining draft

general comments; considering how best to structure the day of general discussion; and other relevant matters.

2. Consideration of the report

33. In accordance with the established practice of each of the United Nations human rights treaty monitoring bodies, representatives of the reporting States should be present at the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined in order to ensure a constructive dialogue with the Committee. The following procedure is generally used: the representative of the State party is invited to introduce the report by making brief introductory comments and introducing any written replies to the list of issues drawn up by the pre-sessional working group. The Committee then considers the report by clusters of articles (usually 1-5, 6-9, 10-12, 13-15), taking particular account of the replies furnished in response to the list of issues. The Chairperson will normally invite questions or comments from Committee members in relation to each issue and then invite the representatives of the State party to reply immediately to questions that do not require further reflection or research. Other questions remaining to be answered are taken up at a subsequent meeting or, if necessary, may be the subject of additional information provided to the Committee in writing. Members of the Committee are free to pursue specific issues in the light of the replies thus provided, although the Committee has urged them not to (a) raise issues outside the scope of the Covenant; (b) repeat questions already posed or answered; (c) add unduly to an already long list on a particular issue; or (d) speak more than five minutes in any one intervention. Representatives of relevant specialized agencies and other international bodies may also be invited to contribute at any stage of the dialogue.

34. The final phase of the Committee's examination of the report consists of the drafting and adoption of its concluding observations. For this purpose, the Committee usually sets aside a brief period in closed session, immediately after the conclusion of the dialogue, to enable its members to express their preliminary views. The country rapporteur then prepares, with the assistance of the secretariat, a draft set of concluding observations for consideration by the Committee. The agreed structure of the concluding observations is as follows: introduction; positive aspects; factors and difficulties impeding the implementation of the Covenant; principal subjects of concern; and suggestions and recommendations. At a later stage, the Committee then discusses the draft, again in private session, with a view to adopting it by consensus.

35. The concluding observations, once formally adopted, are usually not made public until the final day of the session. As soon as they are made public - at 6 p.m. of the closing day of the session - they are available to all interested parties. They are forwarded as soon as possible to the State party concerned and included in the Committee's report. If it so wishes, the State party may address any of the Committee's concluding observations in the context of any additional information that it provides to the Committee.

36. In general, the Committee devotes three meetings (of three hours each) to its public examination of States parties' reports. In addition, it generally devotes between

two and three hours towards the end of the session, in private, to its discussion of each set of concluding observations.

3. Postponement of the consideration of reports

37. Last-minute requests by States to postpone the consideration of a report that has been scheduled for examination at a particular session are extremely disruptive for all concerned and have caused major problems for the Committee in the past. Accordingly, the Committee's long-standing policy is not to grant such requests and to proceed with its consideration of all scheduled reports, even in the absence of a representative of the State party concerned.

C. Follow-up procedure in relation to the consideration of reports

38. At its twenty-first session,³ the Committee decided that:

(a) In all concluding observations, the Committee will request the State party to inform the Committee, in its next periodic report, about steps taken to implement the recommendations in the concluding observations;

(b) Where appropriate, the Committee may, in its concluding observations, make a specific request to a State party to provide more information or statistical data at a time prior to the date that the next periodic report is due to be submitted;

(c) Where appropriate, the Committee may, in its concluding observations, ask the State party to respond to any pressing specific issue identified in the concluding observations prior to the date that the next report is due to be submitted;

(d) Any information provided in accordance with (b) and (c) above will be considered by the next meeting of the Committee's pre-sessional working group;

(e) In general, the working group could recommend that the Committee take one of the following measures:

(i) That the Committee take note of such information;

(ii) That the Committee adopt specific additional concluding observations in response to that information;

(iii) That the matter be pursued through a request for further information;
or

³ On 1 December 1999 (53rd meeting).

(iv) That the Committee's Chairperson be authorized to inform the State party, in advance of the next session, that the Committee will take up the issue at its next session and that, for that purpose, the participation of a representative of the State party in the work of the Committee would be welcome;

(f) If the information requested in accordance with (b) and (c) is not provided by the specified date, or is patently unsatisfactory, the Chairperson, in consultation with the members of the Bureau, could be authorized to follow up the matter with the State party.

39. In situations in which the Committee considers that it is unable to obtain the information it requires on the basis of the above-mentioned procedures, it may decide to adopt a different approach instead. In particular, the Committee may request that the State party concerned accept a mission consisting of one or two members of the Committee. The purposes of such an on-site visit would be: (a) to collect the information necessary for the Committee to continue its constructive dialogue with the State party and to enable it to carry out its functions in relation to the Covenant; (b) to provide a more comprehensive basis upon which the Committee might exercise its functions in relation to articles 22 and 23 of the Covenant concerning technical assistance and advisory services. The Committee would state specifically the issue(s) with respect to which its representative(s) would seek to gather information from all available sources. The representative(s) would also have the task of considering whether the programme of advisory services administered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights could be of assistance in connection with the specific issue at hand.

40. At the conclusion of the visit, the representative(s) would report to the Committee. In the light of the report presented by its representative(s), the Committee would then formulate its own conclusions. Those conclusions would relate to the full range of functions carried out by the Committee, including those relating to technical assistance and advisory services, to be provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

41. This procedure has already been applied in relation to two States parties and the Committee considers the experience to have been a very positive one in both instances. In a case where the State party concerned does not accept the proposed mission, the Committee will consider making whatever recommendations might be appropriate to the Economic and Social Council.

D. Procedure in response to non-submitted and considerably overdue reports

42. The Committee believes that a situation of persistent non-reporting by States parties risks bringing the entire supervisory procedure into disrepute, thereby undermining one of the foundations of the Covenant.

43. Accordingly, the Committee resolved at its sixth session to begin in due course to consider the situation concerning the implementation of the Covenant in respect of each State party whose reports are very significantly overdue. At its seventh session it resolved to begin scheduling consideration of such reports at its future sessions and to notify the States parties concerned. It began to apply this procedure at its ninth session.

44. The Committee has adopted the following procedure:

(a) To select States parties whose reports are very significantly overdue on the basis of the length of time involved;

(b) To notify such State party that the Committee intends to consider the situation with respect to that country at one of its succeeding sessions;

(c) To move, in the absence of any report, to consider the status of economic, social and cultural rights in the light of all available information;

(d) To authorize its Chairperson, in situations where the State party concerned indicates that a report will be provided to the Committee and upon a request from the State party, to defer consideration of the situation for one session.

E. Day of general discussion

45. At each session, the Committee devotes one day, usually the Monday of the third week, to a general discussion of a particular right or of a particular aspect of the Covenant. The purpose is threefold: such a general discussion assists the Committee in developing in greater depth its understanding of the relevant issues; it enables the Committee to encourage inputs into its work from all interested parties, and helps to lay the basis for a future general comment. The issues that have been the focus of discussions held to date by the Committee may be found in annex VII to the present report.

F. Other consultations

46. The Committee has sought to coordinate its work with those of other bodies to the greatest extent possible and to draw as widely as it can on available expertise in the fields of its competence. The Committee has also sought to draw on the expertise of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations bodies, both in its work as a whole and, more particularly, in the context of its general discussions. It has also consistently invited individuals such as special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, chairpersons of Commission working groups and others to address it and engage in discussions.

47. In addition, the Committee has invited a variety of experts who have a particular interest in, and knowledge of, some of the issues under review to contribute to its

discussions. These contributions have added to its understanding of some aspects of the questions arising under the Covenant.

G. Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee

48. In order to ensure that the Committee is as well informed as possible, it provides opportunities for non-governmental organizations to submit relevant information to it.⁴ They may do this in writing at any time prior to the consideration of a given State party's report. The Committee's pre-sessional working group is also open to the submission of information in person or in writing from any non-governmental organization, provided that it relates to matters on the agenda of the working group. In addition, the Committee sets aside part of the first afternoon at each of its sessions to enable representatives of non-governmental organizations to provide oral information. Such information should: (a) focus specifically on the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; (b) be of direct relevance to matters under consideration by the Committee; (c) be credible; (d) not be abusive. The relevant meeting is open and provided with interpretation and press services, but is not covered by summary records.

49. The Committee has requested the secretariat to ensure that any written information formally submitted to it by non-governmental organizations in relation to the consideration of a specific State party report is made available as soon as possible to the representative of the State concerned. The Committee therefore assumes that if any of this information is referred to during the dialogue with the State party, the latter will already be aware of the information.

H. General comments*

50. By the end of its thirty-first session (28 November 2003), the Committee and the sessional working group of governmental experts, which existed prior to the creation of the Committee, had examined 153 initial reports, 71 second periodic reports concerning rights covered by articles 6 to 9, 10 to 12 and 13 to 15 of the Covenant, and 115 comprehensive reports. This work covered a significant number of the States parties to the Covenant, which totalled 148 at the end of the thirty-first session. They represented all regions of the world, with different political, legal, socio-economic and cultural systems. Their reports submitted so far have illustrated many of the problems that might arise in implementing the Covenant.

51. In response to an invitation addressed to it by the Economic and Social Council, the Committee decided to begin, as from its third session, the preparation of general

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 2 (E/2001/22-E/C.12/2000/21)*, annex V: "Non-governmental organization participation in the activities of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights".

* For the list of general comments adopted to date by the Committee, see annex V below.

comments based on the various articles and provisions of the Covenant, in particular with a view to assisting the States parties in fulfilling their obligations under the Covenant.

52. The Committee endeavours, through its general comments, to make the experience gained so far through the examination of States' reports available for the benefit of all States parties in order to assist and promote their further implementation of the Covenant; to draw the attention of the States parties to insufficiencies disclosed by a large number of reports; to suggest improvements in the reporting procedures; and to stimulate the activities of the States parties, international organizations and the specialized agencies concerned in achieving progressively and effectively the full realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant. Whenever necessary, the Committee may, in the light of the experience of States parties and of the conclusions drawn therefrom, revise and update its general comments.

53. At its twenty-first session, the Committee adopted the outline for drafting general comments on specific rights of the Covenant.⁵ The Committee agreed that the subject matter of a particular general comment would influence the overall structure of that comment and observed that the outline was not intended to be strictly adhered to. However, the outline provided useful signposts, a checklist of issues, to be considered in the process of drafting a general comment. In this respect, the outline would assist in ensuring consistency in the content, format and ambit of general comments to be adopted by the Committee. The Committee emphasized the importance of ensuring that general comments are reader-friendly and readily understandable to a broad range of readers, primarily States parties to the Covenant. The outline will assist in ensuring consistency and clarity in the structure of the general comments, thus promoting their accessibility, and strengthening the authoritative interpretation of the Covenant provided by the Committee through its general comments.

I. Statements adopted by the Committee

54. With a view to assisting States parties to the Covenant, the Committee adopts statements to clarify and confirm its position with respect to major international developments and issues that bear upon the implementation of the Covenant. As at 28 November 2003, the Committee had adopted 15 statements, a list of which appears in annex VI to the present report.

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⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 2 (E/2000/22-E/C.12/1999/11 and Corr.1)*, annex IX.

CHAPTER VI

Decisions adopted and matters discussed by the Committee at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions

A. Action taken by the Committee on information on economic, social and cultural rights received from sources other than the States parties

1. Information provided in connection with consideration by the Committee of a State party report

602. The Committee attaches great importance to the information provided to it by sources other than the State party in connection with its consideration of a State party's report. That information, being an integral part of the Committee's constructive dialogue with a State party, is made available by the Secretariat to the State party concerned in advance of the Committee's consideration of the report of that State party.

2. Information received following consideration by the Committee of a State party report and adoption of concluding observations

603. On various occasions in the past, the Committee has been receiving information, mainly from non-governmental organizations, after consideration of the State party's report and adoption of concluding observations thereon. In fact that was follow-up information on the Committee's conclusions and recommendations. Not being in a position to consider and act upon such information without reopening its dialogue with a State party (except in cases specifically addressed in concluding observations), the Committee will consider and act upon the information received from sources other than a State party only in cases where such information has been specifically requested in its concluding observations.

604. The Committee considers that, following its consideration of the State party report and adoption of concluding observations, the primary responsibility for their implementation lies with the national Government, which is bound to report on measures taken in this respect to the Committee in its next periodic report. Therefore, the Committee recommends that information referred to in the preceding paragraph be submitted by authors directly to national competent authorities with a view to assisting them in implementing the Committee's concluding observations.

3. Information provided with respect to non-reporting States parties

605. The Committee has also been receiving information from both international and national non-governmental organizations on the status of implementation of economic, social and cultural rights by:

(a) States parties that have not submitted any report at all since ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its entry into force;

(b) States parties with long overdue periodic reports.

606. In both cases the failure of the State party to comply with its obligations under the Covenant, and in particular with their reporting obligations, had made it impossible for the Committee to monitor effectively the implementation by those States of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant in accordance with the mandate conferred to the Committee by the Economic and Social Council.

607. At its thirtieth session, held from 5 to 23 May 2003, the Committee, in the spirit of open and constructive dialogue with States parties, decided that in both cases referred to above, it might take, on a case-by-case basis, the following action:

(a) The Committee might informally bring to the attention of the State party concerned the information received and urge the State party to submit its overdue report without further delay;

(b) The Committee might formally-through a letter from the Chairperson-bring to the attention of the State party concerned the information received and urge the State party to submit its overdue report without further delay. The Committee might formally request the State party to provide it with information addressing issues raised in non-governmental organizations' submissions and to submit its overdue report without further delay. That letter would also be made available to the non-governmental organizations concerned upon request.

B. Cooperation with specialized agencies

608. Following the UNESCO decision to designate two members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of its Executive Board to take part in the UNESCO (Committee on Conventions and Recommendations)/Economic and Social Council (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) Joint Expert Group on the monitoring of the right to education, namely Messrs Klaus Hübner (Germany) and Olabiyi B. J. Yaï (Benin), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights designated its Chairperson, Ms. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines), and its Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany) to represent it in the Joint Expert Group. The first meeting of the Group was held on 19 May 2003 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris (see above, chap. V, sect. A, paras. 559-576).

C. Day of general discussion

609. At its thirty-first session, on 24 November 2003, the Committee held a day of general discussion on the right to work (art. 6 of the Covenant). The discussion laid foundations for elaboration of a draft general comment on article 6 of the Covenant (see above, chap. V, sect. B, paras. 577-601).

D. General comments

610. At its thirtieth session, the Committee, as follow-up to its day of general discussion on the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights (art. 3 of the Covenant), at its twenty-eighth session on 13 May 2002, held discussions on the draft general comment on article 3 of the Covenant.

E. Secretary-General's proposals on the United Nations human rights treaty bodies system

611. At its thirtieth session, the Committee discussed and adopted its recommendations to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in response to the Secretary-General's proposals on the human rights treaty bodies system⁶ (see below, annex IV).

F. Cooperation with special procedures' mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

612. The Committee, at its thirtieth session under agenda item "Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", held discussions with Mr. Miloon Kothari, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights adequate housing, and Mr. Jean Ziegler, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on the right to food, with respect to specific country situations, as well as issues of common interest and concern.

G. Workshop on follow-up action to the Committee's concluding observations

613. The Committee is of the view that action taken at the national level on the concluding observations that it addresses to States parties at the end of its consideration of their reports is of vital importance for the effective promotion and protection of human rights set forth in international human rights treaties, and in particular in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee noted with interest a workshop on follow-up action, organized in August 2002 in Ecuador by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with some States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It appears that the workshop had a positive impact towards strengthening protection of human rights at the national level. The Committee also took note of the preparation by the Office of the High Commissioner of another workshop on follow-up action addressed to States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to be held in the Syrian Arab Republic in December 2003.

614. Accordingly, the Committee invites the Office of the High Commissioner to consider the possibility of organizing, in 2005, a workshop on follow-up action to its concluding observations for the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic,

⁶ See the Report of the Secretary-General (A/57/387 and Corr.1).

Social and Cultural rights. States parties to the Covenant from the Asian region, whose reports have recently been considered by the Committee (Republic of Korea, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia) or that will be considered in 2005-2006 (China and eventually others) could be invited to participate at this workshop.

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ANNEX IV

Recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* on reform of the treaty body system and the Secretary-General's proposals

A single consolidated report on all human rights treaties

1. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has come to a consensus that the Secretary-General's proposal^a of having a single consolidated report on all human rights treaties would not be the appropriate manner of addressing the problems presently faced by the treaty system and the States parties to the various human rights instruments at this time.

2. Some of the Committee's objections are, inter alia, that in a single report important treaty-specific issues could be neglected or marginalized and that such a report would fail to comprise the level of detail presently encountered in reports received by specific committees. The adoption of a single report might furthermore give rise to legal difficulties regarding the individual treaties, which are not easily overcome. In addition, the Committee is concerned that the length of such a single report, were it to cover adequately all substantive issues under all human rights treaties, would be unmanageable for treaty bodies and pose challenges to the secretariat including with respect to processing and translation. These objections concur with some of the objections enumerated in the secretariat's background note on the Secretary-General's proposals on the reform of the treaty body system.

3. Although the idea of a single report is not supported by the Committee, it would merit consideration in the long term, were the United Nations to consider moving towards a mechanism consisting of one single committee for monitoring State compliance with respect to all human rights instruments, which would meet on a permanent basis.

Expanded core document

4. An alternative suggestion that is feasible and viable in the short and midterm emerged from the deliberations, i.e. that the existing core document could be utilized in a

* Adopted by the Committee on 22 May 2003.

^a Report of the Secretary-General (A/57/387 and Corr.1, para. 54).

more effective manner, and could be expanded to include information that is required under most or all human rights treaties, in addition to what is already required in the core document guidelines. Examples of such overlapping information concern the general human rights legal framework, the issue of non-discrimination and equality, and the situation of specific groups, in particular those which are vulnerable, marginalized or disadvantaged.

Periodic reports

5. As for the periodic reports, the Committee is of the opinion that these should remain treaty-specific, as they would be the primary means of guarding against the objection mentioned above of marginalization of treaty-specific issues and the loss of valuable detailed information.

6. The Committee identified at least three types of information that could be included in the periodic reports:

- (a) Follow-up to the previous concluding observations of a treaty body;
- (b) Supplementary information to be provided on the basis of a list of issues or at the specific request of the Committee; and
- (c) Information on new developments since the consideration of the previous report.

7. Such a structure of periodic reports would avoid repetitions and voluminous documents, which put a heavy burden on both States parties and the United Nations Secretariat.

Follow-up

8. With regard to the follow-up procedure, the Committee would like to explore specific suggestions to improve the present arrangements of the treaty bodies, such as the appointment of a rapporteur on follow-up to concluding observations (a practice adopted by the Committee on Human Rights).

Enhanced coordination and harmonization of working methods of treaty bodies

9. With regard to the Secretary-General's proposal of adopting a more coordinated approach to their activities and standardizing their varied reporting requirements,^a the Committee agrees that there is an urgent need for such coordination and harmonization of working methods. Various recommendations have been adopted to this end by the meetings of chairpersons of treaty bodies over the years, as well as having been the primary theme of discussion at the first Inter-Committee meeting held in June 2002.

10. The Committee wishes to draw particular attention to the report of the first Inter-Committee meeting of the human rights treaty bodies, which contains valuable

recommendations to the various actors in the United Nations treaty system. Specifically on the issue of cooperation between the treaty bodies, the Committee recalls and reaffirms the following recommendations adopted at the first Inter-Committee meeting:^b

(a) Taking account of the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights, treaty bodies should work together in a complementary way in order to underline the holistic nature of the human rights treaty framework;

(b) Treaty bodies should devise a framework to provide States parties whose reporting obligations under several human rights treaties are almost simultaneous with the option of staggering the dates of their appearance before the different treaty bodies;

(c) Treaty bodies should develop procedures for follow-up on concluding observations or comments.

11. The Committee expresses the hope that its aforementioned proposals on an expanded core document and the periodic reports will contribute to further deliberations on the harmonization of the various treaty reporting procedures.

^b See the Report of the first Inter-Committee meeting (HRI/ICM/2002/3), paras. 50, 52 and 69.