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CHAPTER II

Overview of the present working methods of the Committee

22. 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.

23. 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 35 sessions it has sought to modify and develop these methods in the light of its experience. These methods will continue to evolve.

A. General reporting guidelines

24. 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

25. 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.

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

26. 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

27. 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.

28. 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 working group members 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.”

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

31. 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 reports

32. 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 observed: 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 State party representatives to reply immediately to questions that do not require further reflection or research. Any remaining questions 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.

33. 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.

34. The concluding observations, once formally adopted, are generally made public on the final day of the session. As soon as they are made public at 6 p.m. on the closing day of the session, they are made 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.

35. 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. Comments by States parties on concluding observations

36. Once the Committee has adopted its concluding observations on the report of a State party, and if the latter submits any comments thereon to the Committee, these are made public, as submitted, as Committee documents and mentioned in the annual report. Comments from States parties are published for information purposes only.

4. 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 in the past caused major problems for the Committee. 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 would 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 would be considered by the next meeting of the Committee's pre-session working group;

³ On 1 December 1999 (53rd meeting).

(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
- (iv) That the Chairperson of the Committee be authorized to inform the State party, in advance of the next session, that the Committee would 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) above 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. In particular, the Committee may request that the State party concerned accept 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; and (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.

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 undermines 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. Action by the Committee with regard to information on economic, social and cultural rights received from sources other than the States parties

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

45. The Committee also takes into account 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 (see paragraphs 54-56 below).

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

46. On various occasions in the past, the Committee has received information, mainly from non-governmental organizations, after consideration of the State party's report and adoption of concluding observations thereon. In fact this 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.

47. 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

48. The Committee has also been receiving information from international and national non-governmental organizations on the status of the 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.

49. In both cases the States parties' failure to comply with their 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.

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

- (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.

F. Day of general discussion

51. 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 the Committee 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.

G. Other consultations

52. The Committee has sought to coordinate its work with that 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.

53. 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.

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

54. 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-session 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.

⁴ *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."

55. 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.

56. In an effort to secure the most effective and widest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in its activities, the Committee adopted, at its twenty-fourth session in 2000, a document that explains the modalities of their participation in the Committee's work and provides detailed guidelines for non-governmental organizations with a view to facilitating their cooperation with the Committee.⁴

I. General comments

57. 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 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. As of 25 November 2005, the Committee had adopted 18 general comments (see annex V to the present report).

58. By the end of its thirty-fifth session (25 November 2005), the Committee and the governmental expert sessional working group, 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 134 comprehensive reports. This work covered a significant number of the States parties to the Covenant, which totalled 151 at the end of the thirty-fifth session. They represented all regions of the world, with different political, legal, socio-economic and cultural systems. The reports submitted to date have illustrated many of the problems that might arise in implementing the Covenant.

59. Through its general comments, the Committee endeavours to make the experience gained 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.

60. At its twenty-first session, the Committee adopted the outline for drafting general comments on specific rights enshrined in 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, of reasonable length 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.

J. Statements adopted by the Committee

61. 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 bearing upon the implementation of the Covenant. As of 25 November 2005, the Committee had adopted 15 statements (see annex VI to the present report).

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CHAPTER VI

Decisions adopted and matters discussed by the Committee at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions

A. General comments

627. At its 21st meeting, held on 10 May 2005 (thirty-fourth session), the Committee, under agenda item 5 (Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), considered and adopted general comment No. 16 (2005) on the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (art. 3 of the Covenant) (see annex VIII to the present report). Committee members expressed their appreciation to the non-governmental organizations and members of civil society who contributed to the drafting of the general comment, and in particular, to International Women's Rights Action Watch and its Director, Ms. Marsha Freeman (Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, United States of America).

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.

628. At its 50th and 51st meetings, held on 21 November 2005 (thirty-fifth session), the Committee, under agenda item 3 (Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), continued its consideration of, and adopted, general comment No. 17 (2005) on the right of everyone to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author (art. 15, para. 1 (c), of the Covenant) (see annex IX to the present report). Committee members expressed their gratitude to United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and intellectual property experts within and outside the United Nations system who contributed to the drafting of the general comment.

629. At its 51st, 52nd and 56th meetings, held on 21, 22 and 24 November 2005, the Committee, also under agenda item 3, continued its consideration of, and adopted, general comment No. 18 (2005) on the right to work (art. 6 of the Covenant) (annex X to the present report). Committee members thanked ILO and other United Nations specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations and members of civil society, for their input into the general comment.

B. Reporting under the Covenant

630. At its thirty-fifth session, the Committee considered that the list of States parties to the Covenant (see annex I to the present report), while containing information on the status of submission of reports, does not clearly show which States parties' reports are considerably overdue. The Committee therefore decided henceforth to include a list in its annual reports to the Economic and Social Council indicating all States parties whose initial or periodic reports are overdue by more than 10 years. This list is intended to serve, inter alia, as a reminder for States parties to comply with their reporting obligations under articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant in order to avoid being scheduled for consideration in the absence of a report from the State party concerned, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph 44 above. A list of the States parties whose initial or periodic reports have been overdue for more than 10 years is contained in annex II to the present report.

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

631. The Committee, at its thirty-fourth session, took note of the explanation provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in respect of the difficulties encountered to implement its decision concerning the holding of a workshop on follow-up action to the Committee's concluding observations for the States parties to the Covenant from the Asian region.⁶ The Committee reiterated its view that action taken at the national level on the concluding observations that it addresses to States

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 2 (E/2004/22-E/C.12/2003/14)*, chap. VI, para. 614.

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.

632. Accordingly, the Committee decided to invite the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider the possibility of organizing, in 2006, a workshop on follow-up action to its concluding observations for States parties to the Covenant from the Eastern European region, whose reports have recently been considered by the Committee. Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan could be invited to participate in this workshop, which could be held in Moscow.

D. Meeting with States parties to the Covenant

633. At its 22nd meeting, on 10 May 2005, the Committee, under agenda item 5, Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, held its meeting with States parties to the Covenant, which was attended by 49 States parties. The meeting focused on the proposed optional protocol to the Covenant. The Committee's methods of work were also discussed.

634. A number of State representatives took the floor to express their support for a communications procedure under an optional protocol to the Covenant. The representative of Egypt noted that an optional protocol should reflect the specific nature of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and should not be a mere replica of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights communications procedure.

635. State representatives sought the Committee's advice on a number of issues, which are being discussed by the open-ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights with a view to considering options regarding the elaboration of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights such as the number of articles and provisions to be covered; the possibility of considering communications concerning international assistance and cooperation (art. 2, para. 1) and the right to self-determination (art. 1); the discretion of States parties with regard to the allocation of resources for the implementation of the Covenant; and the financial implications and feasibility of an optional protocol.

636. In their responses, Committee members stressed that a communications procedure would be the best way of ensuring a more effective implementation of the Covenant. Committee members noted that the Committee's position on most of the matters raised by States is reflected in the report submitted to the Commission in 1997 containing the Committee's proposal for a draft optional protocol.⁷ As stated by the Chairperson, the Committee was united and unanimous in its support for the proposals made in the report.

637. A number of State representatives encouraged the Committee to take a greater part in the work of the working group. While welcoming this invitation, Committee members said that it was now up to States to decide on the best way forward. It was, however, hoped that the above-mentioned draft optional protocol would provide the starting point for the working group's deliberations.

638. Committee members said that they looked forward to the paper on elements for an optional protocol, which is being prepared by the Chairperson-Rapporteur for the next working group session. Further discussions could be held by the Committee in the light of the paper on elements and the progress made in the working group.

639. The Chairperson drew attention to the Committee's decisions aimed at enhancing its methods of work, including the appointment of Committee rapporteurs for follow-up on concluding observations and for liaison with United Nations specialized agencies and programmes.

E. Cooperation with specialized agencies

UNESCO

640. 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 held its third meeting on 2 May 2005 at UNESCO headquarters. The Joint Expert Group requested, inter alia, that UNESCO national commissions compile data that could be used by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in its consideration of States parties' reports. The Committee also had a fruitful discussion with UNESCO representatives on strengthening cooperation between UNESCO and the Committee with a view to promoting and protecting the right to education (see chapter V above).

ILO

641. At its thirty-fifth session, on 22 November 2005, the Committee held an informal meeting with members of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 2, (E/1997/22-E/C.12/1996/6), annex IV, sect. IV.*

Conventions and Recommendations. This was the third meeting between the two Committees (the first and second meetings were held in November 2003 and November 2004, respectively) with the aim of strengthening cooperation between the two treaty monitoring bodies. The discussion focused on the elaboration of a general comment on the right to social security, including social insurance (art. 9 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).

F. Harmonization of guidelines for reporting under the United Nations human rights treaties and treaty body reform

642. At its thirty-fourth session, pursuant to the recommendation of the Third Inter-Committee Meeting of Human Rights Treaty Bodies (A/59/254, annex, sect. VI, point of agreement IV) that was endorsed by the sixteenth Meeting of Chairpersons of these bodies, the Committee held a discussion on “the draft proposed guidelines and other matters relating to the harmonization of [the committees’] reporting guidelines”. Members met on 17 May 2005 with Mr. Kamel Filali, designated rapporteur of the meetings, to follow up with the recommendation for all treaty bodies to discuss the outcome of the meetings and report back to the Inter-Committee Meeting and the Meeting of Chairpersons.

643. During its thirty-fifth session, on 17 November 2005, the Committee met with the High Commissioner for Human Rights to discuss her proposal to consolidate the work of the existing human rights treaty monitoring bodies and to create a unified standing treaty body (see A/59/2005/Add.3, annex, chap. III, para. 99). Committee members expressed the view that there was a need for more detailed information on the issue in order for them to make a meaningful contribution to the process.

644. Committee members, rather than adopting a common position, expressed their individual views on the proposed treaty body reform. Among the issues raised were:

- (a) The risk of losing the specific expertise and perspective of the existing treaty bodies acquired through years of experience in monitoring States parties’ compliance with their obligations under the different human rights treaties;
- (b) The need to take into account the views on the reform process of all stakeholders, including States parties, regional groups, treaty body experts, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society;
- (c) The need to clarify the content and form of reports that States parties would submit to the unified treaty body;
- (d) The risk of duplication of monitoring procedures during the transitional period between the entry into force of the unified monitoring procedure and its acceptance by all States parties to the respective human rights treaties;
- (e) The role that the unified treaty body would have for the entry into force of an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- (f) The membership, composition and working methods of a unified treaty body, and the necessary qualifications and terms of mandate of its members.

645. In addition, Committee members referred to a number of proposals to enhance the effectiveness of the treaty body system:

- (a) The creation of two chambers within a unified treaty body, one dealing with issues arising under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the other, with issues arising under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
- (b) The division of work between two chambers of a unified treaty body, one dealing with States parties' reports and the other, examining individual communications;
- (c) To persevere with the current improvement of working methods, such as the harmonization of the treaty body reporting guidelines;
- (d) The creation of a strong follow-up mechanism to the recommendations addressed to States parties at the end of the examination of their reports;
- (e) To enhance the implementation of recommendations adopted by the annual meetings of chairpersons and inter-committee meetings.

646. The High Commissioner stressed her full commitment to enhancing the effectiveness of the treaty body system, including in terms of accessibility and visibility, and to ensure that any reform should aim specifically at enhancing the protection of rights holders at the national level.

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