

Gender parity in the United Nations Treaty Bodies- a historical overview

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I. INTRODUCTION

The need to strengthen the membership of the United Nations (UN) human rights treaty bodies (treaty bodies) has been a recurring theme of past treaty body reform discussions. There is consensus that the credibility, quality and success of the treaty body system depend highly on the performance of its members. Yet the nomination and election processes often lack transparency and are marked by political trade-offs.

The respective treaties set out the fundamental criteria for membership; although these vary greatly (see Annex). In relation to gender diversity, the newer treaties contain explicit provisions relating to gender balance, more specifically in relation to the membership of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances.

In 2015, the Secretary-General expressed concerns about the “stark gender imbalance” in treaty body membership.² The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ progress report to the General Assembly in 2016 indicated that men were overrepresented in most treaty bodies. Women are only overrepresented in the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Out of the 172 members as of 1 January 2016, 44% were women, but when excluding the CEDAW, the representation of women sank to 31%.³ This same figure is slightly higher in July 2017 with around 36% female members on the treaty bodies.

General Assembly resolution 68/268 on the *Strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system*⁴ reaffirms the importance of independence and impartiality and calls for States parties to give due consideration to geographical distribution, the representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems, *balanced gender representation* and the participation of experts with disabilities in the elections.

The Resolution also encourages States parties to “consider adopting national policies or processes with respect to the nomination of experts as candidates for human rights treaty bodies”. There are a number of ways that national nomination processes could be strengthened to ensure that the pool of nominees is made up by independent, impartial and expert candidates, including the nomination of more women who comply with these criteria. Civil society organizations have made longstanding recommendations for States parties to establish an open, transparent and inclusive process at the national level to identify and nominate candidates to treaty bodies and to develop national policies and processes in this area. Some States have done so. Although the national nomination procedures are of crucial importance to the outcome of the elections, it is beyond the scope of this discussion paper.

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² Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies, [A/70/257](#), para. 27.

³ Status of the human rights treaty body system, [A/71/118](#), 18 July 2016, para. 80.

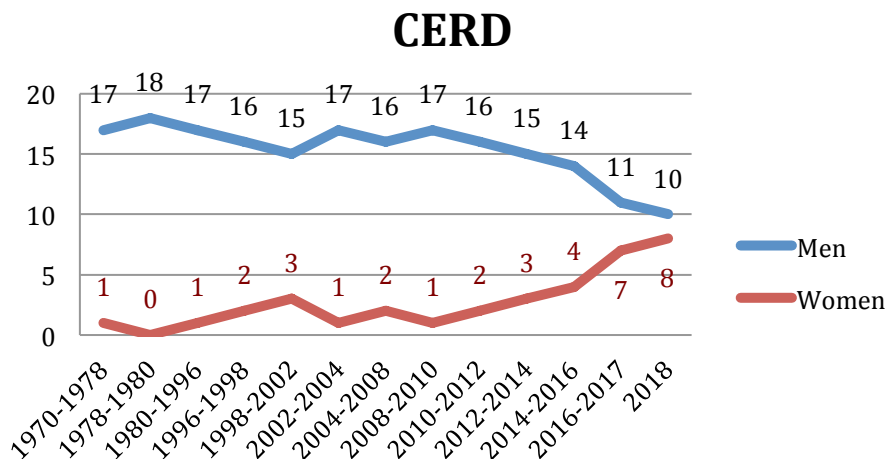
⁴ Hereafter [GA Res. 68/268](#), para 10-13 and 35-36.

The statistics in this paper use binary classification of gender⁵ based on data from the UN treaty bodies. The purpose is to equip the participants of the workshop 'How to achieve gender parity in the Treaty Bodies' with an overview of the gender representation on the 10 treaty bodies over time.

II. HISTORIC AND CURRENT GENDER COMPOSITION OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

II. a) Historic representation of women on treaty bodies

The 10 treaty bodies have been established at different times in history, with varying numbers of members and with varying degree of details about the criteria for its membership (see Annex). This section sets out an overview of the trends in male and female membership over time.



From 1970-1978, the **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)** had one female member.⁶ From 1978-1980, it had no female member⁷, but returned to one female member and 17 male from 1980 to 1996.⁸ In the period 1996-1998, it had two women and 16 men⁹. From 1998-2002 it increased to three women and 15 men¹⁰, only to see the membership reduced to one woman and 17 men again for the period of 2002-2004.¹¹ In the period 2004-2008¹², the membership increased to two women and 16 men only to return to one woman and 17 men from 2008-2010¹³. In 2010¹⁴ the female membership increased to two women and 16 men and stayed so until 2012-2014 when it had three women and 15 men serving on the Committee. From 2014-2016¹⁵, it had four women and 14 men. In February 2016¹⁶, it had 11 men and seven women. In February 2018, 48 years after its first session, the CERD will have its highest proportion of women ever, with eight women and ten men.¹⁷

⁵ An individual's gender identity may however be male, female, or a gender which is neither male nor female; it may also be more than one gender, or no gender.

⁶ [A/31/18](#) and [A/32/18](#).

⁷ [A/33/18](#).

⁸ [A/50/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/49/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/48/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/47/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/46/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/45/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/43/18](#), [A/42/18](#), [A/40/18\(SUPP\)](#).

⁹ [A/52/18\(SUPP\)](#) and [A/51/18](#).

¹⁰ [A/56/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/55/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/54/18\(SUPP\)](#) and [A/53/18\(SUPP\)](#).

¹¹ [A/57/18\(SUPP\)](#), [A/58/18\(SUPP\)](#) and [A/59/18\(SUPP\)](#).

¹² [A/61/18](#), [A/62/18](#) and [A/60/18\(SUPP\)](#).

¹³ [A/63/18](#).

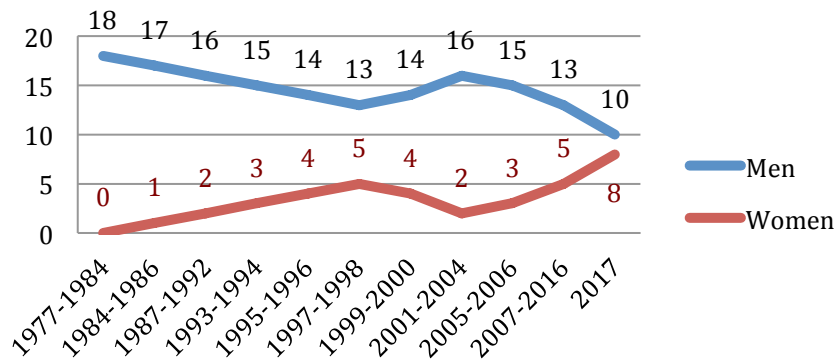
¹⁴ [A/65/18](#).

¹⁵ [A/70/18](#), [A/69/18](#), [A/68/18](#), [A/66/18](#).

¹⁶ [A/71/18](#).

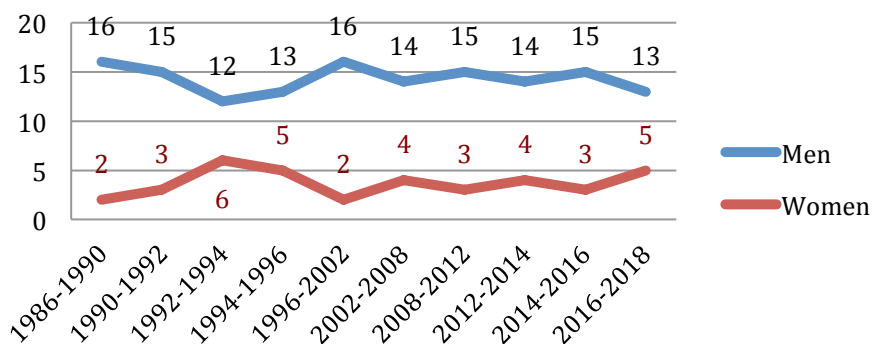
¹⁷ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/Membership.aspx> and <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/Elections27.aspx>

CCPR



From 1977 to 1984, the **Human Rights Committee (CCPR)** had 18 male members. The first woman only joined in 1984 when Canada replaced a male member who resigned with a female member. In 1985, the first elected female member joined the Committee. The second woman joined in 1987, the third in 1993 and the fourth in 1995. 18 years after its first session, the Human Rights Committee had its first non-WEOG female member. In 1997, the fifth female member joined, only to see the ratio go down to four women in 1999. In 2001, the female members were only two, in 2005 three and in 2007 five.¹⁸ The female membership stayed on five until 2016. In 2017, the Committee saw its highest female membership ever: eight women.¹⁹ It has taken the Human Rights Committee closer to 40 years to reach near gender parity with 44%.

CESCR



The **Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)** had two women and 16 men serving on the Committee from 1986-1990. From 1990- 1992 the Committee was composed of 15 men and three women.²⁰ The female ratio increased to six women and 12 men in 1992. From 1994-1996, there were five women and 13 men on the Committee. In the period 1996-2002 the female membership was further reduced to two women and 16 men. The female membership increased again in 2002 when the Committee got four female members. In 2008, the female membership was reduced to three women and 15 men. For the period 2012-2014, a fourth woman joined. In the period 2014-2016, it reverted back to three women and 15 men and in 2016 it increased to five women and 13 men. The highest female membership was 33% during the early nighties.²¹

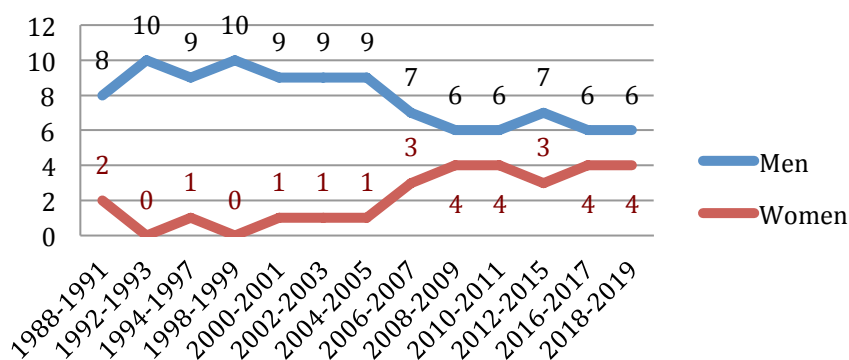
¹⁸ http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CCPR/Membership/Membership1977_2014.pdf

¹⁹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/Membership.aspx>

²⁰ [E/1993/22](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/Membership.aspx).

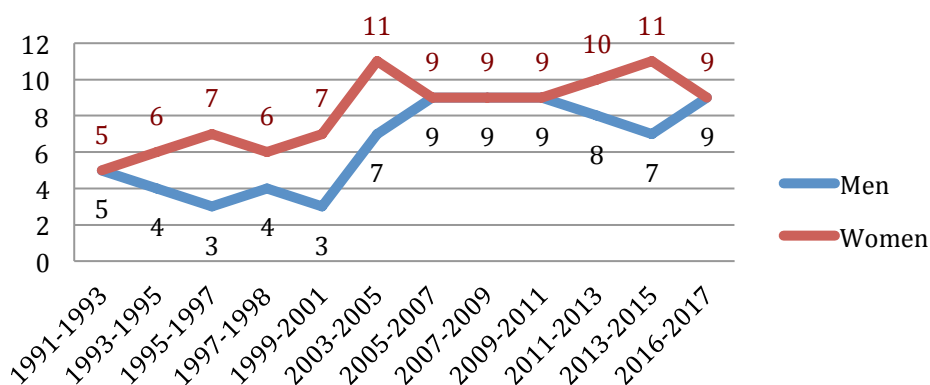
²¹ CESCR's former members from 1986-2017, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CESCR/FormerMembers1986-2017.docx>

CAT



The **Committee against Torture (CAT)**, started off in 1988 with two women and eight men.²² In 1992 it reduced its female membership to 0, in 1994 it was increased to one but later reduced again to 0 female members in 1998. In 2000, the female membership returned to one again and this composition lasted until 2006 when three female members served on Committee. In 2008, it nearly reached parity with six men and four women. In 2012, the ratio was again reduced to three women and seven men and in 2016 it increased to four women and six men. The Committee against Torture has not yet had a female sub-Saharan African member. Its highest percentage of female members is, as currently, 40%.

CRC



Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)²³ has been the most equal in gender membership over time. From 1991-1993, it had five women²⁴ and five men on the Committee. The female membership was further increased to six women and four men from 1993-1995. In 1995, the Committee had seven female members and three male. 1997, it returned to six women and four men. From 1999-2001, seven women and three men made up the Committee. With the increase of number of members to 18 in 2003, 11 women served on the Committee together with seven men. In 2005, the female membership was reduced to nine women and nine men and stayed on gender parity until 2011, when the female membership increased again to 10 women against eight men. In 2013, it increased to 11 women against seven men²⁵. Since 2016, the CRC has had a 50-50% membership again.²⁶ The highest female membership was 61%.

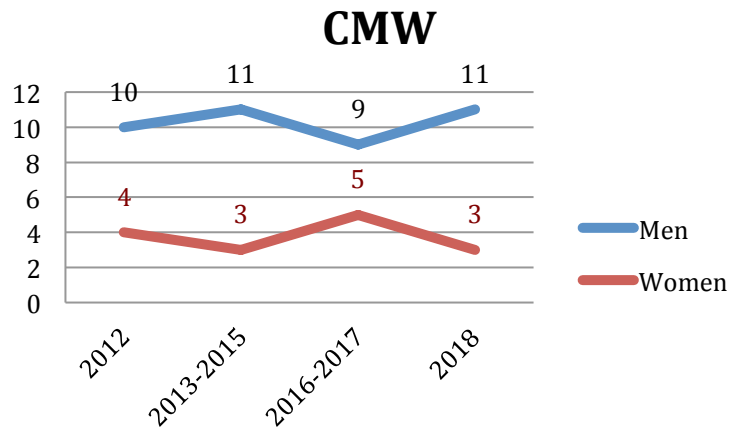
²² [A/43/46](#).

²³ In 2003 the membership increased from 10 to 18.

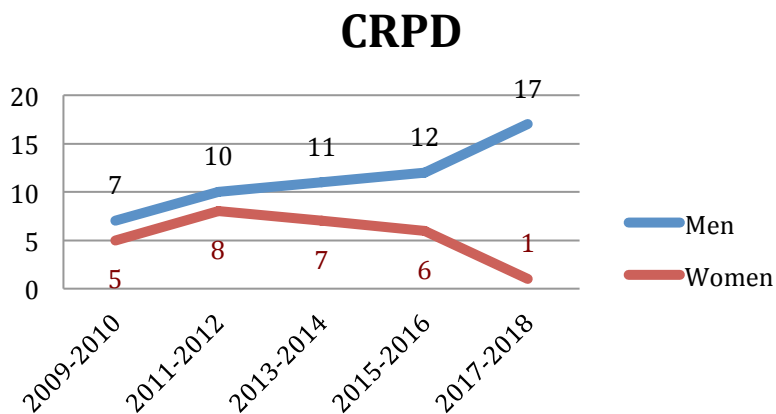
²⁴ One additional woman had been elected but was replaced by a male member in 1991, see <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/PastMembers1991-2013.pdf>

²⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/Elections2012.aspx>

²⁶ http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/TB/TBS/SupplementaryInformationTo_A_71_118.docx



The **Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers & Family (CMW)** had four women and 10 men on the Committee in 2012. From 2013-2015²⁷ there were three women and 11 men. From 2016-2017, it increased its female membership to five women and nine men. As of January 2018, the membership will again however be composed of 11 men and three women.²⁸ The highest female membership was 36%.



From 2009-2010, the **Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** had five female members and seven male.²⁹ From 2011-2012, after the expansion of the membership to 18, it was comprised of eight women and 10 men.³⁰ From 2013-2014, the Committee was made up by seven women and 11 men. In 2015, the female membership was reduced to six women and 12 men. At the elections in 2016, all newly elected members were male, resulting in a membership of one woman and 17 men were on the Committee as of 1 January 2017,³¹ despite the clear provision in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities concerning *balanced gender representation*. The highest female membership was 44%.

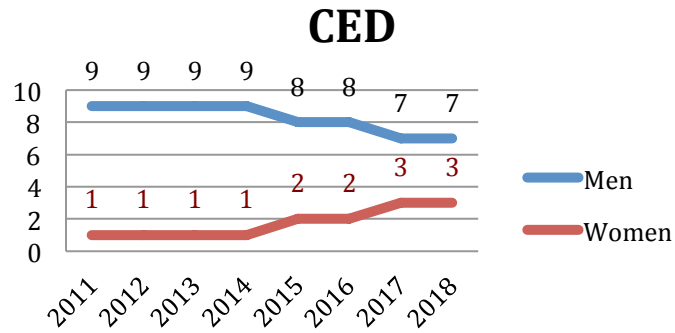
²⁷ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/Elections2013.aspx>
http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CMW/Elections2015/AnnexI_en.doc

²⁸ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/Elections2017.aspx>

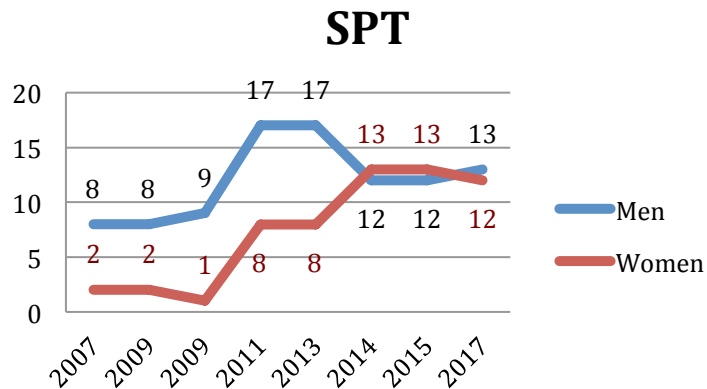
²⁹ [CRPD/C/1/2](#), [CRPD/C/3/2](#),

³⁰ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Elections2016.aspx>, [A/68/55](#) and [CRPD/C/5/5](#)

³¹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Membership.aspx>



The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances also has a clear provision on *balanced gender representation*. The **Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)** has however had a predominantly male membership. In July 2011³², one of 10 members was female, in July 2013³³ the Committee still only had one female member, in July 2015³⁴ there were two female members on the Committee and in July 2017 the highest number so far: three female members, equalling 30%.



The **Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)** also has a provision on gender balance in its treaty (OPCAT). It started off with a low ratio of two women and eight men in 2007³⁵, the female membership saw a reduction to one woman only in 2009.³⁶ From 2011-2013, with the increase in membership to 25 members, eight women and 17 men served on the Subcommittee³⁷ and in 2014, it had 13 female and 12 male members.³⁸ In 2017, the membership is composed of 12 women and 13 men.³⁹ The highest female membership was 52%.

The **Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)** has never had more than two male member at one time among its 23 members (and only for the periods of 2003-2004 and 2009-2010). CEDAW's male membership has been mostly Scandinavian except for one member from the Netherlands.⁴⁰ (No chart provided given that the female membership has never been lower than 91%).

The overview shows that CRC and SPT have reached gender parity and that the CERD, CCPR and the CAT are close to reaching it, with just one additional female member to be elected. CESC and CED are going in the direction towards a larger female membership. The CRPD and the CMW have however developed in the opposite direction, decreasing the number of women on the respective committees.

³² <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/Elections2011.aspx>

³³ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/Elections2015.aspx>

³⁴ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/Elections2017.aspx>

³⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections2008.aspx>

³⁶ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections2010.aspx> and [A/64/44](#). The UK female member resigned in 2009 and was replaced by a male member. An additional member resigned in 2009 but it did not affect the gender composition, see [CAT/C/44/2](#).

³⁷ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections2012.aspx>, [A/66/44](#) and [A/68/44](#).

³⁸ [A/69/44](#) and [CAT/C/54/2](#). At the twenty-second session two women succeeded to the places vacated by the resignations of two male members in 2013, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections2016.aspx> and <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections2014.aspx>

³⁹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Membership.aspx>

⁴⁰ http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CEDAW/Membership_1982_Present.pdf

II. b) Gender composition of treaty bodies on 1 July 2017

Treaty body	No of members	No of female members (%)	No of male members (%)
CERD	18	7 (39 %)	11 (61 %)
CCPR	18	8 (44 %)	10 (56 %)
CESCR	18	5 (28 %)	13 (72 %)
CEDAW	23	22 (96 %)	1 (4 %)
CAT	10	4 (40 %)	6 (60 %)
CRC	18	9 (50 %)	9 (50 %)
CMW	14	5 (36 %)	9 (64 %)
CRPD	18	1 (6 %)	17 (94 %)
CED	10	3 (30 %)	7 (70 %)
SPT	25	12 (48 %)	13 (52 %)
TOTAL	172	76 (44 %)	96 (56 %)

Table: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/ElectionsofTreatyBodiesMembers.aspx> with updates on CED membership and SPT membership.⁴¹

II. c) Figures from the last round of elections of the respective treaty bodies

The table below includes information from the last elections for each of the treaty bodies. It also includes the number of women nominated compared against the actual number of women elected.

Treaty body/ year	Male nominees/ total	Female nominees/ total	% of female nominees	Male/ female members elected	% of female members elected	Composition male/female in 2018	% of female members in 2018
CMW 2017 ⁴²	10/11	1/11	9%	7/0	0%	11/3	21%
CED 2017 ⁴³	6/7	1/7	14%	4/1	20%	7/3	30%
CERD 2017 ⁴⁴	13/16	3/16	19%	6/3	33%	10/8	44%
CAT 2017	7/9	2/9	22%	3/2	40%	6/4	40%
Treaty body/ year	No of male nominees/ total	No of female nominees/ total	% of female nominees	Male/ female members elected	% of female members elected	Composition male/ female in 2017	% of female members in 2017
CCPR 2016 ⁴⁵	16/24	8/24	33%	5/4	44%	10/8	44%
CEDAW 2016 ⁴⁶	1/28	27/28	96%	1/10	91%	1/22	96%
CRC 2016 ⁴⁷	3/9	6/9	66%	3/6	66%	9/9	50%
CRPD 2016 ⁴⁸	15/18	3/18	17%	9/0	0%	17/1	6%
CESCR 2016 ⁴⁹	9/12	3/12	30%	6/3	33%	13/5	28%
SPT 2016 ⁵⁰	11/15	4/15	27%	8/4	33%	13/12	48%

* Candidacies include late nominations and late withdrawals.

⁴¹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Membership.aspx>

⁴² <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/Elections2017.aspx>

⁴³ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/Elections2017.aspx>

⁴⁴ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/Elections27.aspx>

⁴⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/Elections35th.aspx>

⁴⁶ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/Elections2016.aspx>

⁴⁷ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/Elections2016.aspx> (NB. clean slate).

⁴⁸ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/Elections2016.aspx>

⁴⁹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CESCR/Pages/Elections2016.aspx>

⁵⁰ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections2016.aspx>

The chart shows that, with the exception of the CRC and CEDAW, women were underrepresented in the nominations. With the exception of the same two treaty bodies, women were also underrepresented in the election outcomes. The percentage of women elected was generally higher than the percentage nominated with the exception of CMW, CEDAW and CRPD. The last CRC election was a clean slate.

III. A CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVE AROUND ELECTIONS TO THE TREATY BODIES

NGOs have worked together to encourage States to establish an open, transparent and inclusive process at the national level to identify and nominate candidates to treaty bodies, including through consultations with civil society. These processes should take full consideration, at a minimum, of the criteria established in the relevant treaty and in GA Res. 68/268, and ensure the nomination of candidates with relevant human rights experience, including the nomination of expert women to the treaty bodies.

With a view to strengthen the election of experts to the treaty bodies, through a transparent and merit-based assessment of nominated candidates, a group of non-governmental organizations including, Amnesty International, the Association for Prevention of Torture (APT), the Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre), Child Rights Connect (CRC), the International Disability Alliance (IDA), the International Institute on Race, Equality and Human Rights (Race and Equality), the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), the International Women's Rights Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP Asia Pacific), Minority Rights Group International (MRG) and the Open Society Justice Initiative, are running *The United Nations Treaty Body Elections initiative*.⁵¹ The objective is to enable the States parties and other stakeholders to better understand and assess the expertise and experiences of nominees in advance of the elections in relation to the relevant treaty and to encourage States parties to carefully review the competence and experience, independence and impartiality, and geographical and gender diversity in a treaty body's composition and to vote only for the most suitable candidates. This also includes taking specific measures to encourage women to come forward for treaty body positions and refrain from vote trading when electing members to UN expert mechanisms. The initiative does not support or oppose individual candidates.

Leading up to the 2017 elections to the CAT, Amnesty International, the APT and the IRCT together with six partner NGOs developed a [checklist](#) which was circulated to States parties.⁵² Among the five key criteria for membership is for States to consider *promoting diversity of membership including balanced gender representation*. The checklist is followed up by a questionnaire that is distributed to all nominees and replies are made available on www.UNTBelections.org with the view to enable States parties to better understand the skills and experience of the candidates running for election. The ratio of candidates nominated for the 2017 election was: seven men to two women. Elections were held on 5 October 2017.

In June 2016 the CCPR-Centre, Child Rights Connect⁵³, the IDA and IWRAP Asia-Pacific launched a joint-initiative for four elections taking place within the month of June, namely elections to the CRPD, the CEDAW, the CCPR and the CRC.

In addition, the Global Initiative for ESCR Rights and the Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights also took action in advance of the elections to the CESCR in April 2016. The two NGOs, endorsed by 19 other NGOs, wrote to all diplomatic missions in Geneva in September 2015, well in advance of the closing date for nominations, encouraging that due attention be given to the current under-representation of women on the Committee, including the need for expertise on women's economic, social and cultural rights; and the real and perceived independence of its members to be elected.

The partner NGOs are working to raise awareness of the upcoming elections in 2018.

⁵¹ www.untbelections.org

⁵² Amnesty International, [Checklist- criteria for membership of the UN Committee against Torture](https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ior40/6530/2017/en/)

⁵³ Child Rights Connect, [Elections to the Committee on the Rights of the Child - Information for children's rights defenders](#)

IV. QUESTIONS TO THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

The Workshop will look at the obstacles to achieving greater gender diversity on the UN treaty bodies, try to identify some of its causes and develop concrete proposals aimed at improving gender diversity in the treaty bodies. The outcome of the workshop will be a set of recommendations and proposals for implementation of the recommendations and how to improve gender balance on the treaty bodies for the Conference's action plan.

The participants will be asked to reflect on the following topics:

- Taking stock- what has the bigger trends been regarding gender representation in the various treaty bodies over the years? What patterns emerge? What is the cause of the bias shown?
- Is the problem sufficiently well recognised?
- What are the causes for the under-representation of women on these bodies?
- What are the obstacles to women being nominated and elected to these bodies?
- What are the solutions?
- Who are the key stakeholders (States, NGOs, UN or others) and what can they do individually or collectively to remove the obstacles?
- What works? Can measures to promote gender parity also be applicable to other criteria such as geographical diversity or expertise?

ANNEX: TREATY BODY MEMBERSHIP: CRITERIA SET OUT IN THE TREATIES

TREATY NAME	ARTICLE	PROVISION
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ICERD	8	There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems....
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR	28	There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereinafter referred to in the present Covenant as "the Committee"). It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided. The Committee shall be composed of nationals of the states parties to the present Covenant who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ICESCR	ECOSOC res 1987/ 17	The Committee shall have eighteen members who shall be experts with recognized competence in the field of human rights, serving in their personal capacity, due consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of different forms of social and legal systems. To this end, fifteen seats will be equally distributed among the regional groups, while the additional three seats will be allocated in accordance with the increase in the total number of states parties per regional group.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW	17	For the purposes of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State party, of the twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention. The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.
Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment CAT	17	There shall be established a Committee against Torture (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field of human rights, who shall serve in their personal capacity. The experts shall be elected by the States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the usefulness of the participation of some persons have legal experience.
Optional Protocol to the CAT	5	The members of the Subcommittee on Prevention shall be chosen from among persons of high moral character, having proven professional experience in the field of the administration of justice, in particular criminal law, prison or police administration, or in the various fields relevant to the treatment of persons of their liberty. In the composition of the Subcommittee on Prevention due consideration shall be given to equitable geographic distribution and to the representation of different forms of civilization and legal systems of the States Parties. In this composition consideration shall also be given to balanced gender representation on the

		basis of the principles of equality and non-discrimination..... The members of the Subcommittee on Prevention shall serve in their individual capacity, shall be independent and impartial and shall be available to serve the Subcommittee on Prevention efficiently.
Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC	43	For the purposes of examining the progress made by states parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by states parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographic distribution, as well as to the principle legal systems.
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families CMW	72	For the purpose of reviewing the application of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"). The Committee shall consist, at the time of entry into force of the present Convention, of ten, and after the entry into force of the Convention for the forty-first state party, of fourteen experts of high moral standing, impartiality and recognized competence in the field covered by the Convention.
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities CRPD	34	There shall be established a Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereafter referred to as "the Committee"), which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided..... The members of the Committee shall serve in their personal capacity and shall be of high moral standing and recognized competence and experience in the field covered by the present Convention. When nominating their candidates, States Parties are invited to give due consideration to the provision set out in article 4, paragraph 3, of the present Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, representation of different forms of civilization and of the principal legal system, balanced gender representation and participation of experts with disabilities.
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances CED	26	A Committee on Enforced Disappearances (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") shall be established to carry out the functions provided for under this Convention. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights, who shall serve in their personal capacity and be independent and impartial. The members of the Committee shall be elected by the States Parties according to equitable geographical distribution. Due account shall be taken of the usefulness of the participation in the work of the Committee of persons having relevant legal experience and of balanced gender representation .