

Examination of reports:

24. Improve the use of country rapporteurs. Charge country rapporteurs with the responsibility of: studying a particular report; preparing, with the assistance of the secretariat, a written comprehensive study; identifying inadequacies; summarizing the significant issues.
25. Ensure the best use of time during the dialogue: limit the length of time for introductory remarks of states parties, avoid repetitious questioning by members, and ensure time is allotted to follow-up questions or comments.
26. Focus the dialogue on key issues and themes identified by the country rapporteur, the pre-sessional working group and the state's written responses to the list of issues.
27. Schedule meetings, where appropriate, in the country concerned.
28. Schedule for review all states which have failed to report for considerable lengths of time.

Concluding observations:

29. Disseminate concluding observations immediately after their adoption, including to all relevant UN agencies. Send concluding observations to NGOs which have exhibited an interest in the state report.
30. Adopt concluding observations which clearly identify circumstances which are inconsistent with the requirements of the treaty, and which are sufficiently specific to be useful to domestic legislators, policy-makers and citizens.

(iv) The High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Center for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women should

Information gathering:

31. Develop a country profile consisting of all country-specific information within the UN system which could be updated and supplied to the treaty bodies. Utilize, where appropriate, the assistance of the UN specialized agencies.
32. To the extent possible, assist in providing NGOs with resources to participate in the treaty monitoring process.
33. Facilitate field missions for treaty body members, where appropriate.