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Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Activities of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles)

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 45/22, contains information on the activities the Subcommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in considering and reviewing applications of national human rights institutions for accreditation and reaccreditation during the period from December 2020 to March 2022.

* The annex to the report is circulated as received, in the language of submission only.



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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 45/22, in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Council, at its fifty-first session, a report on the activities of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

2. The Paris Principles, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134, established the criteria necessary for a national human rights body to be considered as a national human rights institution. According to the principles, a national institution must be given a broad mandate to promote and protect all human rights, clearly set forth in a constitutional and/or legislative text, and be established in accordance with a procedure that affords all necessary guarantees to ensure pluralism of composition, independence and adequate funding.

3. The statute of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (hereinafter the statute) mandates its Subcommittee on Accreditation to review and analyse applications for accreditation from human rights institutions and to determine whether such institutions are compliant with the Paris Principles. In accordance with section 10 of the rules of procedure of the Subcommittee, the classifications for accreditation are the following:

- (a) A status, indicating full compliance with the Paris Principles;
- (b) B status, indicating partial compliance with the Paris Principles.

4. The Subcommittee issued its general observations with the substantive assistance and input of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The general observations serve to interpret the Paris Principles and provide a basis for the Subcommittee's review of accreditation applications by national human rights institutions. The general observations are also used by national human rights institutions to strengthen their capacity and efficiency and to advocate for the adoption of measures by their authorities to improve the legislative basis of the institutions and address any funding or other issues.

5. The Subcommittee is composed of four national human rights institutions with A status. To ensure a fair balance of regional representation, section 3.1 of the Subcommittee's rules of procedure requires that one institution be appointed as a member from each of the four regional networks recognized in article 31.1 of the statute of the Global Alliance (Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe) for a renewable three-year term. In line with section 3.2 of its rules of procedure, the Subcommittee designates one of its members as its Chair for a one-year term, renewable twice.

6. Article 6 of the statute of the Global Alliance requires that its general and Bureau meetings and the meetings of the Subcommittee be held under the auspices of, and in cooperation with, OHCHR.

7. According to article 11.1 of the statute, after considering a report from the Subcommittee, the Bureau of the Global Alliance takes a decision on all applications for accreditation under the auspices of, and in cooperation with, OHCHR. OHCHR therefore assumes the secretariat function of the Global Alliance and its Subcommittee, which entails the analysis and preparation of accreditation files and the participation of OHCHR at all meetings of the Subcommittee, including during deliberations and the adoption of reports, to oversee the process and provide technical advice to the members.

II. Engagement of institutions with A status in United Nations mechanisms and processes

8. The Human Rights Council, by its resolution 16/21, and the General Assembly, by its resolution 65/281, on reviewing the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council, have granted increased opportunities and visibility to national human rights institutions with A status. In particular, under the universal periodic review process, stakeholders' reports

contain a separate section dedicated to contributions by such institutions. Moreover, during that process, human rights institutions with A status are entitled to intervene following the presentations of States during the adoption of the outcomes of universal periodic reviews by the Council. Institutions with A status are also able to intervene immediately after States concerned during interactive dialogues between the Council and special procedures mandate holders, following the presentation of country mission reports by the latter. Institutions with A status may also nominate candidates as special procedures mandate holders.

9. Indicator 16.a.1, under Sustainable Development Goal 16 to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, requires the existence of independent national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles.

10. In its resolution 45/22, the Human Rights Council encouraged all relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes, including in the discussions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and the review of General Assembly resolution 72/305, on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, to strengthen the independent participation of national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles, in accordance with their respective mandates.

11. In that regard, in June 2021, national human rights institutions with A status were: accredited to the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; invited to participate at the tenth United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights; and invited to participate in side events at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in November 2021. In April 2022, the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing also invited institutions with A status to contribute to its twelfth session.

III. Accreditation during the period under review

12. The March and October 2020 sessions of the Subcommittee were postponed due to the special circumstances created by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In November 2020, the Subcommittee decided to conduct a virtual meeting to decide on how to conduct its sessions during the pandemic in order not to further delay the accreditation process.

13. In December 2020, the Subcommittee held its first virtual session. As it was evident that the special circumstances created by the COVID-19 pandemic would persist, it was decided to also conduct the following three sessions virtually. The scheduling of the sessions of the Subcommittee had to be adapted to the different time zones of the participants, which resulted in the extension of the duration of the sessions to two weeks. As secretariat of the Subcommittee, OHCHR prepared a work programme to accommodate the time differences between members of the Subcommittee and the national human rights institutions under review at each session and also prepared the draft report of the Subcommittee after the conclusion of daily meetings to ensure its approval by the last day of the session.

14. The four sessions under the reporting period were facilitated by the United Nations Division of Conference Management through the use of WebEx technology.

15. The annex shows the accreditation status granted to each institution at each session.

A. Session of December 2020¹

16. At the session held from 7 to 18 December 2020, the Subcommittee consisted of the national human rights institutions of Canada, France, Morocco (Chair) and the State of Palestine. In accordance with section 3.1 of the rules of procedure of the Subcommittee, the national human rights institution of Guatemala, which replaced the human rights institution

¹ Report of the Subcommittee on its session of December 2020 (available at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/NHRI/GANHRI/SCA_Report_December_2020_-_24012021_-_En.pdf).

of Canada on the Subcommittee at the end of its term on 18 December, participated as alternate member for the Americas to familiarize itself with the conduct of the accreditation process. The national human rights institution of the Philippines, a former member of the Subcommittee, participated as supporting member for the newly appointed national human rights institution of the State of Palestine.

17. During the session, under article 10 of the statute,² the Subcommittee considered applications for accreditation submitted by the human rights institutions of Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia and Uzbekistan. The Subcommittee recommended that the human rights institutions of Côte d'Ivoire and Estonia be accredited A status and that the human rights institution of Uzbekistan be accredited B status.

18. According to article 15 of the statute,³ the Subcommittee reviewed the compliance with the Paris Principles of the national human rights institutions of Albania, Chile, Latvia, Mauritania, Slovenia and the Netherlands and recommended their reaccreditation with A status.

19. Pursuant to article 14.1 of the statute,⁴ the Subcommittee decided to defer the review of the national human rights institution of Serbia to its second session of 2021 and the review of the national human rights institution of Thailand to its first session of 2022.

20. Under article 16.2 of the statute,⁵ the Subcommittee conducted a special review of the national human rights institutions of Panama and recommended that the institution be downgraded to B status. The Subcommittee decided to initiate a special review of the national human rights institution of Mexico at its first session of 2021.

B. Session of June 2021⁶

21. At the session held from 14 to 25 June 2021, the Subcommittee consisted of the national human rights institutions of France, Guatemala, Morocco (Chair) and the State of Palestine. In the absence of the national human rights institution of France, the national human rights institution of the Netherlands served as the alternate member for Europe, in accordance with section 3.1 of the rules of procedure. Under the same provision, the national human rights institution of New Zealand and the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain participated as alternate members for the Asia and Pacific and Europe regions, respectively, to familiarize themselves with the conduct of the accreditation process: the human rights institution of New Zealand replaced the human rights institution of the State of Palestine on the Subcommittee during its review at the session of October 2021; the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain replaced the human rights institution of France on the Subcommittee upon the expiry of its term at the end of the session held in June 2021.

22. During the session, the Subcommittee considered, under article 10 of the statute, the application for accreditation submitted by the human rights institution of Fiji and recommended that it be accredited B status.

23. Pursuant to article 15 of the statute, the Subcommittee reviewed the compliance with the Paris Principles of the national human rights institutions of: Burundi, Iraq, Ireland, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Russian Federation and Scotland. The Subcommittee recommended

² Article 10 of the statute of the Global Alliance states that any national human rights institution seeking accreditation under the Paris Principles should apply to the Chair of the Global Alliance.

³ Article 15 of the statute of the Global Alliance requires that national human rights institutions with A status be subjected to a reaccreditation process on a five-year cyclical basis.

⁴ In accordance with article 14.1 of the statute of the Global Alliance, the Subcommittee may decide to defer an application rather than make a decision on status.

⁵ Article 16.2 of the statute of the Global Alliance provides for the Chair of the Global Alliance or any member of the Subcommittee to initiate a review of a national human rights institution with A status when new circumstances arise that affect its compliance with the Paris Principles.

⁶ Report of the Subcommittee on its session of June 2021 (available at <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/NHRI/GANHRI/EN-SCA-Report-June-2021.pdf>).

that all of the human rights institutions be reaccredited with A status. It also reviewed the national human rights institution of Hungary and recommended that the institution be downgraded to B status.

24. In accordance with article 14.1 of the statute, the Subcommittee decided to defer the review of the national human rights institution of Cyprus to its second session of 2022.

25. Under article 16.2 of the statute, the Subcommittee conducted a special review of the national human rights institution of Mexico and recommended that the A status of the institution be maintained. The Subcommittee decided to initiate a special review of the national human rights institutions of Nepal and Sri Lanka at its second session of 2021.

C. Session of October 2021⁷

26. At its session held from 18 to 29 October 2021, the Subcommittee consisted of the national human rights institutions of Guatemala, Morocco (Chair) and New Zealand and the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain. As the national human rights institution of the State of Palestine was reviewed at the October 2021 session, the national human rights institution of New Zealand served as the alternate member for the Asia and Pacific, under section 3.1 of the rules of procedure.

27. During the session, the Subcommittee reviewed, under article 15 of the statute, the reaccreditation of the national human rights institutions of: Ethiopia, Mongolia, Northern Ireland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Serbia, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. The Subcommittee recommended that all of those institutions, except for that of Northern Ireland, be reaccredited with A status. It decided, under article 14.1 of the statute, to defer the review of the human rights commission of Northern Ireland to its second session of 2022.

28. Pursuant to article 14.1 of the statute, the Subcommittee decided to defer the special review of the national human rights institution of Nepal to its second session of 2022.

29. Under article 16.1 of the statute,⁸ the Subcommittee decided to initiate a special review of the national human rights institution of Afghanistan at its first session of 2022.

30. According to article 16.2 of the statute, the Subcommittee conducted a special review of the national human rights institution of Sri Lanka and recommended that it be downgraded to B status.

31. In accordance with 18.1 of the statute,⁹ the Subcommittee reviewed the national human rights institutions of Panama, which, in December 2020, had been given one year to establish its compliance with the Paris Principles. The Subcommittee recommended that it be downgraded to B status.

D. Session of March 2022¹⁰

32. At its session held from 14 to 25 March 2022, the national human rights institution of Morocco resigned from its position as member of the Subcommittee, subsequent to its election as member of the Bureau of the Global Alliance and pursuant to section 4.7 of the

⁷ Report of the Subcommittee on its session of October 2021 (available at

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/SCA-Report-October-2021_E.pdf).

⁸ In accordance with article 16.1 of the statute, when the circumstances of a national human rights institution changes in any way that may affect its continued compliance with the Paris Principles, the institution must notify the Chair of the Global Alliance of such changes: the Chair must place the matter before the Subcommittee in order to initiate a review of the accreditation status of the institution.

⁹ Pursuant to article 18.1 of the statute, when the Subcommittee decides to downgrade a national human rights institution with A status, the institution is given the opportunity to provide, in writing, within one year of receipt of such notice, the evidence deemed necessary to establish its continued conformity with the Paris Principles.

¹⁰ Report of the Subcommittee on its session of March 2022 (available at:

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/SCA-Report-March-2022_E.pdf).

rules of procedure. Consequently, in accordance with section 3.1 of the rules of procedure, the national human rights institution of South Africa was appointed as member of the Subcommittee by the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions.

33. At the March 2022 session, the Subcommittee consisted of the national human rights institutions of Guatemala, South Africa, the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain and the national human rights institution of the State of Palestine (Chair). In accordance with section 3.1 of the rules of procedure of the Subcommittee, the national human rights institution of Greece participated as an alternate member for Europe to familiarize itself with the conduct of the accreditation process in order to replace the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain during its review at the following session.

34. During the session, the Subcommittee considered, under article 10 of the statute, applications for accreditation submitted by the human rights institutions of Benin and the Gambia. The Subcommittee recommended that the two institutions be accredited with A status.

35. The Subcommittee reviewed, under article 15 of the statute, the reaccreditation of the national human rights institutions of Austria, Ecuador, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand and Thailand and recommended that all be reaccredited with A status.

36. Pursuant to article 14.1 of the statute, the Subcommittee decided to defer the review of the national human rights institutions of Australia and Germany to its second session of 2023 and that of El Salvador to its second session of 2022.

37. Under article 16.1 of the statute, the Subcommittee recommended that the national human rights institution of Afghanistan be downgraded to B status.

38. According to article 16.2 of the statute, the Subcommittee decided to initiate a special review of the national human rights institution of Madagascar at its second session of 2022.

39. In accordance with 18.1 of the statute, the Subcommittee reviewed the national human rights institution of Hungary, which, in June 2021, had been given one year to establish its compliance with the Paris Principles. The Subcommittee recommended that it be downgraded to B status.

IV. Suspension of the national human rights institution of Afghanistan

40. On 27 April 2022, the de facto authorities of Afghanistan issued Order No. 212 regarding the abolishment of six State bodies, including the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

41. Consequently, in accordance with article 18.3 (i) of the statute, the Chair of the Global Alliance, through OHCHR as its secretariat, notified the Bureau and the national human rights institution in question, on 20 and 25 May 2022, respectively, of the existence of an exceptional circumstance, pursuant to article 18.2 of the statute, necessitating the immediate suspension of the A status accreditation of the national human rights institution of Afghanistan.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

42. **The primary advantage of “A” status accreditation is that it gives national human rights institutions the opportunity to take the floor under any agenda item at sessions of the Human Rights Council, and to speak after concerned States upon the adoption of reports on the universal periodic review. OHCHR assumes secretariat functions for the Council and its mechanisms and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and its Subcommittee on Accreditation.**

43. **The substantive and advisory role of OHCHR as the secretariat of the Subcommittee enhances the credibility of the accreditation process. The presence of OHCHR during the decision-making process is instrumental in ensuring the**

compliance of the process with the established rules of procedure and contributes to its transparency, impartiality, fairness and rigour, as well as the consistency in the assessment of national human rights institution and their accreditation classification.

44. The Paris Principles and the general observations of the Subcommittee remain the basis upon which the Subcommittee accredits national human rights institutions.

45. The interdependence and indivisibility of human rights require that the mandate of national human rights institutions be broad, as set out in the Paris Principles, to include the promotion and protection of all human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural – for everyone.

46. Members of the Subcommittee on Accreditation sit as impartial, objective and independent experts, without taking into consideration national, regional and/or political interests during deliberations, as required by the rules of procedure.

47. Representatives of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and its regional networks attend the sessions of the Subcommittee on Accreditation as observers without participation rights in the decision-making by the Subcommittee.

48. To ensure the credibility of the accreditation process, regional networks of national human rights institutions are advised to appoint, as members of the Subcommittee, national human rights institutions with a broad mandate to promote and protect all human rights, as required by the Paris Principles and the general observations.

49. All communications of the Subcommittee to and from national human rights institutions are channelled through OHCHR, as the Secretariat of the Subcommittee, in order to ensure compliance and consistency with its rules of procedure.

50. The Subcommittee on Accreditation should be enabled to review those B status national human rights institutions which do not discharge their mandates even partially in compliance with the Paris Principles. Thus, the Bureau and General Assembly of the Global Alliance are invited to amend promptly articles 16.2 and 18.2 of the statute of the Global Alliance to include B status national human rights institutions in the provisions of those articles.

51. Member States are reminded of the importance of achieving indicator 16.a.1 of Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which requires “the existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles”. In this regard, Member States are invited to seek the assistance of OHCHR in the drafting of the founding laws of national human rights institutions.

52. National human rights institutions are encouraged to engage in technical cooperation programmes with OHCHR in order to build and strengthen their capacity to discharge their mandates in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

53. Member States and other stakeholders are encouraged to enable OHCHR, through financial support, to maintain its high-quality servicing to the Subcommittee.

Annex

Status of national institutions accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

Accreditation status as of 18 May 2022

In accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and the rules of procedure of the Subcommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, the classifications for accreditation used by the Subcommittee are:

A: Fully compliant with the Paris Principles.

B: Partially compliant with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination.

*A(R): The category of accreditation with reserve, previously granted where insufficient documentation had been submitted to allow for the conferral of A status, is no longer awarded. It is now only used when referring to institutions that were accredited with this status before April 2008.

A status institutions (90)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Asia and the Pacific		
Afghanistan: Independent Human Rights Commission	A	October 2007 – A* November 2008 November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 October 2019 October 2021 – Special review in March 2022 March 2022 – Recommended to be accredited B
Australia: Australian Human Rights Commission	A	1999 October 2006 May 2011 November 2016
India: National Human Rights Commission	A	1999 October 2006 May 2011 – A* November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017
Indonesia: National Commission on Human Rights	A	2000 March 2007 March 2012* November 2013 – Special review in March 2014 March 2014 – A* March 2017
Iraq: High Commission for Human Rights	A	March 2015 – B June 2021

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Jordan: National Centre for Human Rights	A	April 2006 (B) March 2007 (B) October 2007 – A* October 2010 – A November 2015 – deferred to November 2016 November 2016 March 2022
Malaysia: Human Rights Commission	A	2002 April 2008 – recommended to be accredited B November 2009 – A* October 2010 November 2015 June 2021
Mongolia: National Human Rights Commission	A	2002 – A(R) 2003 November 2008 November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 October 2021
Nepal: National Human Rights Commission	A	2001 – A(R) 2002 – A April 2006 – deferred to October 2006 October 2006 – deferred to March 2007 March 2007 – deferred to October 2007 October 2007 – A* November 2008 – A* November 2009 – deferred to March 2010 March 2010 – recommended to be accredited B May 2011 – A November 2012 – Special review in May 2013 May 2013 – deferred to November 2013 November 2013 – deferred to March 2014 March 2014 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 – A March 2019 June 2021 – Special review in October 2021 October 2021 – deferred to October 2022
New Zealand: Human Rights Commission	A	1999 October 2006 May 2011 May 2016 March 2022
The Philippines: Commission on Human Rights	A	1999 March 2007 – deferred to October 2007 October 2007 March 2012 March 2017

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Qatar: National Human Rights Committee	A	October 2006 (B) March 2009 – A* March 2010 – deferred to October 2010 October 2010 November 2015 October 2021
Republic of Korea: National Human Rights Commission	A	2004 November 2008 March 2014 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 – deferred to March 2015 March 2015 – deferred to May 2016 May 2016 October 2021
Samoa: Office of the Ombudsman	A	May 2016 October 2021
Sri Lanka: Human Rights Commission	A	2000 – B October 2007 – B March 2009 – B May 2018 October 2021 – recommended to be downgraded to B
State of Palestine: Independent Commission for Human Rights		2005 – A(R) March 2009 November 2015 October 2021
Timor-Leste: <i>Provedoria</i> for Human Rights and Justice	A	April 2008 November 2013 October 2018
Africa		
Burundi: <i>Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme</i>	A	November 2012 May 2016 – Special review in November 2016 November 2016 – recommended to be downgraded to B November 2017 – B June 2021
Cameroon: National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms	A	1999 October 2006 (B) March 2010 – A March 2015 – deferred to May 2016 May 2016 – deferred to November 2016 November 2016 - deferred to March 2017 March 2017 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017
Côte d'Ivoire: <i>Conseil National Des Droits De L'homme</i>	A	December 2020
Democratic Republic of Congo: National Human Rights Commission	A	May 2018 – A

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Egypt: National Council for Human Rights	A	April 2006 (B) October 2006 – A October 2011 – deferred to November 2012 November 2012 – deferred to May 2013 May 2013 – deferred to November 2013 November 2013 – deferred November 2015 – deferred to November 2016 November 2016 – deferred to March 2017 March 2017 – deferred to May 2018 May 2018
Ethiopia: Ethiopian Human Rights Commission	A	November 2013 – B October 2021
Ghana: Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	A	2001 November 2008 March 2014 March 2019
Kenya: National Commission on Human Rights	A	2005 November 2008 October 2014 October 2019
Liberia: Independent National Commission on Human Rights	A	March 2017
Madagascar: <i>Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme</i>	A	March 2019 March 2022 – Special review in October 2022
Malawi: Human Rights Commission	A	2000 March 2007 March 2012 – deferred to November 2012 November 2012 – deferred to May 2013 May 2013 – deferred to November 2013 November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 – deferred to March 2015 March 2015 – deferred to May 2016 May 2016 – deferred to November 2016 November 2016
Mali: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	A	March 2012 – B March 2022
Mauritania: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	A	November 2009 (B) May 2011 – A November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017 – recommended to be downgraded to B October 2018 – B December 2020
Mauritius: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	A	2002 April 2008 – A* October 2014 June 2021

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Morocco: <i>Conseil national des droits de l'homme</i>	A	1999 – A(R) 2001 October 2007 – A* October 2010 – A* November 2015
Namibia: Office of the Ombudsman	A	2003 – A(R) April 2006 May 2011 November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017 – deferred to October 2018 October 2018
Niger: <i>Commission Nationale des Droits Humains</i>	A	March 2017
Nigeria: National Human Rights Commission	A	1999 – A(R) 2000 October 2006 October 2007 – B May 2011 – A November 2016
Rwanda: National Commission for Human Rights	A	2001 October 2007 March 2012 – recommended to be accredited B May 2013 – A October 2018
Sierra Leone: Human Rights Commission	A	May 2011 May 2016
South Africa: Human Rights Commission	A	1999 – A(R) 2000 October 2007 November 2012 November 2017
United Republic of Tanzania: Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance	A	2003 – A(R) October 2006 October 2011 – A* November 2016 – deferred November 2017 November 2017
Thailand: National Human Rights Commission	A	2004 – A November 2008 – A November 2013 – deferred to March 2014 March 2014 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 – recommended to be downgraded B November 2015 – B December 2020 – deferred to March 2022 March 2022

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Togo: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	A	1999 – A(R) 2000 October 2007 November 2012 – deferred to May 2013 May 2013 October 2019
Uganda: Human Rights Commission	A	2000 – A(R) 2001 April 2008 May 2013 May 2018
Zambia: Human Rights Commission	A	2003 – A(R) October 2006 October 2011 November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 201 – deferred to October 2018 October 2018
Zimbabwe: Human Rights Commission	A	May 2016
Americas		
Argentina: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	A	1999 October 2006 October 2011 November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017 – deferred to October 2018 October 2018 – deferred to October 2019 October 2019 – deferred
Plurinational State of Bolivia: <i>Defensor del Pueblo</i>	A	1999 (B) 2000 – A March 2007 March 2012 March 2017
Canada: Canadian Human Rights Commission	A	1999 October 2006 May 2011 May 2016
Chile: <i>Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos</i>	A	November 2012 May 2018 – Special review in October 2018 October 2018 – A December 2020
Colombia: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	A	2001 October 2007 March 2012 – A* March 2017
Costa Rica: <i>Defensoría de los Habitantes</i>	A	1999 October 2006 October 2011 November 2016

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Ecuador: <i>Defensor del Pueblo</i>	A	1999 – A(R) 2002 April 2008 – recommended to be accredited B March 2009 – A March 2015 May 2018 – Special review in October 2018 October 2018 – deferred to October 2019 October 2019
El Salvador: <i>Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos</i>	A	April 2006 May 2011 November 2016
Guatemala: <i>Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos</i>	A	1999 (B) 2000 – A(R) 2002 April 2008 May 2013 May 2018
Haiti: Office for the Protection of Citizens	A	November 2013 March 2019
Honduras: <i>Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos</i>	A	2000 October 2007 (A) October 2010 – Special review, recommended to be accredited B October 2011 – B May 2016 – B October 2019
Mexico: <i>Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos</i>	A	1999 October 2006 October 2011 November 2016 December 2020 – Special review in June 2021 June 2021 March 2022
Peru: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	A	1999 March 2007 March 2012 March 2017
Uruguay: <i>Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos y Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	A	May 2016 October 2021
Europe		
Albania: People's Advocate	A	2003 – A(R) 2004 November 2008 November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 December 2020

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Armenia: Human Rights Defender	A	April 2006 – A(R) October 2006 October 2011 – deferred to November 2012 November 2012 – deferred to May 2013 May 2013 March 2019
Austria: Austrian Ombudsman Board	A	2000 – B May 2011 – B March 2022
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Institute of Human Rights Ombudsmen	A	2001 – A(R) 2002 – A(R) 2003 – A(R) November 2009 – recommended to be accredited B October 2010 – A November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017
Bulgaria: Ombudsman of the Republic of Bulgaria	A	March 2019
Croatia: Ombudsman	A	April 2008 May 2013 March 2019
Denmark: Danish Institute for Human Rights	A	1999 (B) 2001 October 2007 – A November 2012 November 2017 – deferred to October 2018 October 2018
Estonia: Chancellor of Justice of Estonia	A	December 2020
Finland: Finnish National Human Rights Institution	A	October 2014 October 2019
France: <i>Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme</i>	A	1999 October 2007 November 2012 – deferred to May 2013 May 2013 March 2019
Georgia: Public Defender's Office	A	October 2007 November 2012 – deferred to May 2013 May 2013 October 2018
Germany: German Institute for Human Rights	A	2001 – A(R) 2002 – A(R) 2003 November 2008 November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 March 2015 – deferred to November 2015 November 2015 March 2022 – deferred to October 2023

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Greece: National Commission for Human Rights	A	2000 – A(R) 2001 October 2007 – A* November 2009 – A* March 2010 – A* March 2015 – deferred to May 2016 May 2016 – recommended to be downgraded to B March 2017
Ireland: Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission	A	November 2015 June 2021
Latvia: Ombudsman of the Republic of Latvia	A	March 2015 December 2020
Lithuania: Seimas Ombudsmen Office	A	March 2017
Luxembourg: <i>Commission consultative des droits de l'homme</i>	A	2001 – A(R) 2002 November 2008 – recommended to be downgraded to B March 2009 – deferred to November 2009 November 2009 – A* October 2010 November 2015 March 2022
Republic of Moldova: Office of the People's Advocate of Moldova	A	November 2009 – B May 2018
Netherlands: Netherlands Institute for Human Rights	A	March 2014 December 2020
Norway: Norwegian National Human Rights Institution	A	March 2017
Poland: Commissioner for Human Rights	A	1999 October 2007 November 2012 November 2017
Portugal: <i>Provedor de Justiça</i>	A	1999 October 2007 November 2012 November 2017
Russian Federation: Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation	A	2000 (B) 2001 (B) November 2008 – A November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 October 2019 – deferred to October 2020 (session held in June 2021) June 2021
Serbia: Protector of Citizens	A	March 2010 March 2015 October 2021

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Slovenia: Human Rights Ombudsman	A	2000 – B March 2010 – B December 2020
Spain: <i>El Defensor del Pueblo</i>	A	2000 October 2007 November 2012 May 2018
Ukraine: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights	A	April 2008 (B) March 2009 – A March 2014 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 October 2019
Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain	A	November 2008 October 2010 – Special Review – A November 2015
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission	A	2001 (B) May 2011 – A May 2016 October 2021 – deferred to October 2022
Scotland: Scottish Human Rights Commission	A	November 2009 – deferred to March 2010 March 2010 March 2015 June 2021

“B” status institutions (30)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Americas		
Nicaragua: <i>Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos</i>	B	April 2006 – A May 2011 – A November 2016 – deferred to November 2017 November 2017 – deferred to May 2018 May 2018 – recommended to be downgraded B status March 2019 – B
Panama: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	B	1999 October 2006 November 2012 November 2017 October 2019 – Special Review in March 2020 (session held in December 2020) December 2020 – Recommended to be downgraded to B status, given one year to establish compliance with the Paris Principles October 2021
Paraguay: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo de Paraguay</i>	B	March 2019

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	B	2002 – A April 2008 – A May 2013 – A March 2014 – Special Review in October 2014 October 2014 – deferred to March 2015 March 2015 – recommended to be accredited B May 2016 – B
Asia and the Pacific		
Bahrain: National Institution for Human Rights	B	May 2016
Bangladesh: National Human Rights Commission	B	May 2011 March 2015
Fiji: Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission	B	June 2021
Maldives: Human Rights Commission	B	April 2008 March 2010
Myanmar: Myanmar National Human Rights Commission	B	November 2015
Oman: National Human Rights Commission	B	November 2013
Uzbekistan: Authorized Person of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan	B	December 2020
Central Asia		
Kazakhstan: Commissioner for Human Rights	B	March 2012
Kyrgyzstan: Ombudsman	B	March 2012
Tajikistan: Human Rights Ombudsman	B	March 2012
Africa		
Algeria: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	B	2000 – A(R) 2002 – A(R) 2003 – A April 2008 – recommended to be downgraded to B March 2009 – B March 2010 – deferred to October 2010 October 2010 May 2018
Chad: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	B	2000 – A(R) 2001 – A(R) 2003 – A(R) November 2009
Congo: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	B	October 2010
Côte d'Ivoire: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	B	May 2016
Libya: National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights	B	October 2014

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Senegal: <i>Comité sénégalais des droits de l'homme</i>	B	2000 October 2007 – A* October 2010 – deferred to May 2011 May 2011 – deferred to October 2011 October 2011 – recommended to be accredited B November 2012
Tunisia: <i>Comité supérieur des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales</i>	B	November 2009
Europe		
Azerbaijan: Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman)	B	October 2006 – A October 2010 – deferred to May 2011 May 2011 – recommended to be accredited B March 2012 – A March 2017 – recommended to be downgraded to B May 2018
Belgium: Inter-federal Centre for Equal Opportunity and fight against racism and discrimination	B	May 2018
Bulgaria: Commission for Protection Against Discrimination	B	October 2011
Cyprus: Commissioner for Administration and Human Rights	B	November 2015 June 2021 – deferred to October 2022
Hungary: Commissioner for Fundamental Rights	B	November 2013 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 October 2019 – deferred to October 2020 (session held in June 2021) June 2021 – recommended to be downgraded to B March 2022
North Macedonia: Ombudsman	B	October 2011
Montenegro: Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms	B	May 2016
Slovakia: National Centre for Human Rights	B	2002 – C October 2007 March 2012 – Accreditation lapsed due to non-submission of documentation March 2014 – B
Slovenia: Human Rights Ombudsman	B	2000 March 2010
Sweden: Equality Ombudsman	B	May 2011

“C” status institutions (10)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
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Africa

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Benin: <i>Commission béninoise des droits de l'homme</i>	C	2002
Madagascar: <i>Commission nationale des droits de l'homme</i>	C	2000 – A(R) 2002 – A(R) 2003 – A(R) April 2006 – recommended status withdrawn October 2006 – C
Americas		
Antigua and Barbuda: Office of the Ombudsman	C	2001
Barbados: Office of the Ombudsman	C	2001
Puerto Rico: <i>Oficina del Procurador del Ciudadano del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico</i>	C	March 2007
Asia and the Pacific		
Hong Kong, Administrative Region of China: Equal Opportunities Commission	C	2000
Islamic Republic of Iran: <i>Commission islamique des droits de l'homme</i>	C	2000
Europe		
Romania: Romanian Institute for Human Rights	C	March 2007 May 2011
Switzerland: <i>Commission fédérale pour les questions féminines</i>	C	March 2009
Switzerland: Federal Commission against Racism	C	1998 (B) March 2010

Suspended institutions

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Asia and the Pacific		
Fiji: Human Rights Commission	Suspended	2000 (A) March 2007 – accreditation suspended; documents to be submitted October 2007 2 April 2007 – The Commission resigned from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
	Note: The Commission resigned from the former International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on 2 April 2007.	

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Americas		
Paraguay: <i>Defensoría del Pueblo</i>	Suspended Note: The Defensoría resigned from the former International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on 10 July 2014.	2003 – A November 2008 – A November 2013 – deferred to March 2014 March 2014 – deferred to October 2014 October 2014 – March 2019 – Suspended

Institutions whose accreditation has lapsed

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Africa		
Burkina Faso: <i>Commission nationale des droits humains</i>		2002 – A(R) 2003 – A(R) 2005 – B March 2012 – accreditation lapsed due to non-submission of documentation
Europe		
Norway: Norwegian Centre for Human Rights		In view of the establishment of Norwegian National Human Rights Institution and its accreditation in March 2017, the accreditation of this institution lapsed.

Dissolved institutions

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Europe		
Hungary: Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights		May 2011 The institution ceased to exist in view of the establishment of a new institution – Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.
Netherlands: Equal Treatment Commission		1999 – B 2004 – B March 2010 – B The institution ceased to exist in view of the establishment of a new institution – the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights.
Ireland: Irish Human Rights Commission		November 2014 The institution was dissolved by Act 2014, which established the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Year reviewed</i>
Belgium: Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism		December 2014 The institution had been transformed into two institutions: Inter-federal Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Discrimination and Racism; Federal Centre for the Analysis of Migration Flows.
