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**Legislative History of the  
Convention on the Rights of the Child  
(1978 - 1989)**

**ARTICLE 13**

**(FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION)**

*The Legislative History of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1978-1989)* was prepared with the support of Rädga Barnen (Swedish Save the Children). It consists of a series of 45 booklets covering the drafting and adoption of each article of the Convention, as well as the preamble, based on United Nations records. This series will ultimately be collected and produced in a single set of volumes.

HR/1995/Ser.1/article.13

**ARTICLE 13**

**(FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION)**

Table of contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>FINAL TEXT ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1989)</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>FIRST POLISH DRAFT CONVENTION AND COMMENTS (1978)</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>FIRST READING (1979-1988)</b> .....	<b>4</b>
	A. 1985: Proposal submitted to the Working Group .....	4
	1. United States of America .....	4
	B. 1987: Proposal submitted to the Working Group .....	4
	1. United States of America .....	4
	C. 1987: Discussion at the Working Group .....	4
	D. 1988: Proposals submitted to the Working Group .....	6
	1. United States of America .....	6
	2. NGO Ad Hoc Group .....	7
	E. 1988: Discussion and adoption at the Working Group .....	7
	F. Text adopted at the first reading .....	10
<b>IV.</b>	<b>TECHNICAL REVIEW (1988)</b> .....	<b>11</b>
	A. Comment by UNICEF .....	11
	B. Additional comments and clarifications by the Secretariat .....	12
<b>V.</b>	<b>SECOND READING (1988-1989)</b> .....	<b>12</b>
	A. Proposal submitted to the Working Group at the second reading .....	12
	1. German Democratic Republic .....	12
	B. Discussion and adoption at the second reading .....	12
<b>VI.</b>	<b>CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>RELATED REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>ANNEX 1</b>	Organizations participating in the NGO Ad Hoc Group .....	16
<b>ANNEX 2</b>	Related articles of the Convention .....	17

## ARTICLE 13

### (FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION)

#### I. FINAL TEXT ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1989)

*The following text is that approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989.*

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

#### II. FIRST POLISH DRAFT CONVENTION AND COMMENTS (1978)

*In a letter dated 17 January 1978 addressed to the Director of the Division of Human Rights (see E/CN.4/1284), the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations Office at Geneva proposed that "The question of the Convention on the Rights of the Child" be included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission of Human Rights. At that session, the Polish delegation presented a draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1366) which contained a draft convention based upon the provisions of the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The resolution was subsequently revised (E/CN.4/L.1366/Rev.1) and two additional articles (XI and XII) were added to the draft convention annexed in the final version of the draft resolution (E/CN.4/L.1366/Rev.2) which was then adopted by the Commission on Human Rights (see E/CN.4/1292, pages 122 to 127) as resolution 20 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978. In that resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to invite Member States, competent specialized agencies, regional, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to communicate to him their views, observations and suggestions concerning the draft convention submitted by Poland. Neither that draft nor the views received on it (see E/CN.4/1324 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5) addressed the issues raised in article 13 of the Convention.*

### **III. FIRST READING (1979-1988)**

*In 1979, the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish an informal open-ended working group to meet for one week to consider the question of a draft convention on the rights of the child during the session of the Commission. The Working Group met again in 1980 and was authorized in 1981 and each year thereafter to meet prior to the Commission session. In 1988, the Working Group met for two weeks in order to complete the first reading. The issues raised under article 13 were first discussed at the Working Group in 1987 and a text concerning freedom of expression was adopted in 1988. This article was referred to as article 7a throughout the first and second readings.*

#### **A. 1985: PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE WORKING GROUP**

##### **1. United States of America**

*The following is taken from the 1985 report of the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1985/64, annex II, page 3).*

##### Article 16 bis

The States Parties to the present Convention shall ensure that the child shall enjoy civil and political rights and freedoms in public life to the fullest extent commensurate with his age including in particular, freedom from arbitrary governmental interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence; the right to petition for redress of grievances; and, subject only to such reasonable restrictions provided by law as are necessary for respect of the rights and legally protected interests of others or for the protection of national security, public safety and order, or public health and morals, freedom of association and expression; and the right of peaceful assembly.

#### **B. 1987: PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE WORKING GROUP**

##### **1. United States of America**

*For the text of this proposal, see paragraph 111 in section C below.*

#### **C. 1987: DISCUSSION AT THE WORKING GROUP**

*The following is taken from the 1987 report of the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1987/25, paragraphs 111-118.*

111. The Working Group had before it the following revised proposal, submitted by the delegation of the United States, of a text that had been put forward by the representative of the United States during the Working Group's 1986 session:

- "1. States Parties to the present Convention recognize the rights of the child to freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly.
2. States Parties recognize the right of the child not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence.
3. The exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly shall be subject only to those restrictions which are provided by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public order ("ordre public"), the protection of public health and morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
4. In no case shall a child be subjected to incarceration or other confinement for the legitimate exercise of these rights or other rights recognized in this Convention.
5. This article shall not be interpreted as affecting the lawful rights and duties of parents or legal guardians, which should be exercised in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child."

112. The representative of the United States said that the protection of children's civil and political rights was of fundamental importance to his country, particularly because the "child", as defined in the draft convention, included adolescents who had often acquired the skills needed to participate fully and effectively in society. He noted that the draft Convention already protected certain other fundamental rights, including the right to freedom of religion. He also explained that the rights in the draft article were universally accepted and were contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

113. The Chairman suggested that the proposal submitted by the representative of the United States could carry the number 7 ter, and this suggestion met with the agreement of the American delegation.

114. A lengthy discussion ensued dealing with the merits of such a proposal. During this general discussion, some delegations made observations concerning different aspects of the proposal. For example, the representative of the United Kingdom said, inter alia, that already existent international instruments dealt with certain parts of the proposal, and suggested that the language in which the draft article was worded called for some clarification. The delegation of Australia, although generally supporting the proposal, raised some questions remarking

among other things that there appeared to be confusion about the freedoms of association and expression and that of privacy, as well as that the proposal made no provision whatsoever for the evolving sense of responsibility of children.

115. The delegation of Norway, in supporting the American proposal, shared the concern of the Australian delegation that there was a need for a general provision dealing with the evolving capacities of the child. The observer for Canada indicated her support for the proposal put forward by the United States representative and her wish that the principle set out in paragraph 5 of draft article 7 ter be dealt with in a comprehensive manner in a general article. The representative of Argentina, although in general favourable to the draft article, voiced the same concerns as other delegations regarding its paragraph 5, and found that there was much to be clarified in the proposal being considered by the Working Group.

116. The representative of the USSR indicated that he was not in a position to support draft article 7 ter as it stood, and considered that the draft Convention should deal with new issues and not reproduce provisions already existing in international instruments. He raised the question as to why the proposal focused on certain civil and political rights and bypassed others, suggesting to break down the proposed article and proceed to separate the civil from the political rights in an approach that would not be selective, yet fully consistent with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

117. The Chinese delegation was not in a position to accept the United States proposal. It was of the opinion that the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and privacy could not be enjoyed by children in the same way as they are enjoyed by adults because the intellect of a child was not as developed as that of an adult, and therefore a child could only engage in activities commensurate with its intellect. The observer for Sweden indicated her support for the text tabled by the delegation of the United States, but called for a separate article on the evolving capacities of the child.

118. The Chairman voiced his hope that the representative of the United States would propose a revised text for article 7 ter and that in doing so would take into account the Working Group's observations. The delegation of the United States accepted the Chairman's suggestion to consider the comments made by other delegations and to resubmit article 7 ter for consideration by the Working Group at its 1988 session. It stated that in doing so, it was its understanding that the proposal would be considered early in the Working Group's deliberations.

#### **D. 1988: PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE WORKING GROUP**

##### **1. United States of America**

*For the text of this proposal, see paragraph 35 in section E below.*

2. **NGO Ad Hoc Group** (see annex 1 for participating organizations)

*In a paper submitted to the Working Group, the NGO Ad Hoc Group proposed an alternative article 7 to take "into account the need to distinguish between freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly and protection of privacy." The following proposal is taken from E/CN.4/1988/WG.1/WP.2, page 10.*

1. The States parties to the present Convention shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express an opinion freely in all matters. The wishes of the child shall be given due weight in accordance with his or her age and maturity.

2. Every child shall have the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas, either orally, in writing, in art form or in any other media of the child's choice.

**E. 1988: DISCUSSION AND ADOPTION AT THE WORKING GROUP**

*The following is taken from the 1988 report of the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1988/28, paragraphs 35-46.*

35. The Working Group had before it a proposal submitted by the United States of America on civil and political rights of the child (E/CN.4/1988/WG.1/WP.18) which read as follows:

(...)

**"I. ADDITIONS TO ARTICLE 7 (FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION)**

1. (Already adopted) The States Parties to the present Convention shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his (or her) own views the right to express his (or her) own opinion freely in all matters, the wishes of the child being given due weight in accordance with his (or her) age and maturity.

(Additional sentence) This right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. (Additional paragraph) The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights and reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

3. (Additional paragraph) States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of parents and, where applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of this right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child."

(...)

36. In introducing that proposal, the representative of the United States of America stated that children not only had the right to expect certain benefits from their Governments; they also had civil and political rights to protect them from abusive action of their Governments. These rights are largely the same as those enjoyed by adults, although it is generally recognized that children do not have the right to vote. While children might need direction and guidance from parents or legal guardians in the exercise of these rights, this does not affect the content of the rights themselves. The United States proposal was intended to complete the process already begun by the Working Group of incorporating provisions from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights into the draft convention. The proposal reflects the recognition contained in the International Covenant that the ability of all individuals to exercise civil and political rights is not absolute, but is subject to certain limited restrictions that may be imposed by States. The proposal was designed to incorporate into the draft convention the right to freedom of expression, the right to freedom of association and to peaceful assembly, and certain privacy rights as elaborated in the International Covenant. The representative of the United States reminded the Working Group that these rights protect children from action of the State, and would not affect the legitimate rights of parents or legal guardians to provide direction and guidance to children.

37. The idea of including civil and political rights in the draft convention to reinforce the protection of children was strongly supported by several participants. However, the legitimate rights of parents and tutors should be safeguarded, the balance between rights of children and rights of the family should be preserved and the wording of the article should be in line with the Covenants.

38. The view was expressed that, if parents should be protected from States, the child should be protected from parents. The following additional paragraph was thus proposed for insertion in article 7 quater:

"States Parties to the present Convention shall respect the right of the child to the protection of law against such interference or attacks."

39. The representative of the United States of America stated that the proposed additional sentence on the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds had been taken verbatim from article 19, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

40. The observer for Finland was of the view that criticisms could be avoided if the proposal dealt with the child's right to express opinion instead of the child's freedom of opinion. He proposed the inclusion of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 7 in a separate article 7 ter:

"1. The child shall have the right to hold opinions.

2. The child shall have the right of expression: this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice."

41. The representative of China, supporting the view that the child should have the right fully to express its own views on questions concerning it, proposed that article 7 be revised. As to the right of the child to seek, receive and impart information, the second additional sentence could be amalgamated with the first one, to read as follows:

"The States Parties to the present Convention shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, the right to express his or her own opinion freely in all matters, the wishes of the child being given due weight in accordance with his or her age and maturity."

42. The observer for Morocco reiterated the following reservations made with regard to article 7 bis at previous sessions of the Working Group: the combination of the provisions in articles 3 and 7 led to the following results: (a) the best interests of the child prevailed over any other consideration; (b) a child who was capable of forming his own views could be heard in a juridical proceeding; (c) the commitment by States to the Convention was compulsory regardless of religious considerations. The above rule not only raised a problem of assessment of the best interests of the child and his capacity of forming his own views, but was in contradiction with certain provisions of the Moroccan Code on Personal Status. Furthermore, article 7 bis, which allowed the child (under the age of 18) freely to choose his religion, ran counter to the principles of Muslim law: the child of a Muslim was bound to be a Muslim, and in order to renounce that fact, he had to conform to the rules of Muslim law on the matter.

43. There was a general consensus on not reopening the discussion on texts already adopted. It was stated that article 7, as already adopted, reflected globally all points of view and covered all aspects relating to divorce, adoption, custody and career development concerning minors.

44. A small drafting group (Finland, Poland, Senegal, and the United States of America), referring to article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, submitted the following text:

"1. The child shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

2. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

3. The exercise of this right provided for in paragraph 2 of this article may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

- (a) For respect of the rights and reputations of others; or
- (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

4. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of parents and, where applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of this right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child."

45. It was proposed that the words "without interference" should be deleted, since in Spanish, the word "interferencia" meant obstacles, and to incorporate paragraph 1 as amended into paragraph 2 or to delete paragraph 1.

46. The Working Group reached consensus on deleting paragraph 1, and adopted paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 7a, to be renumbered accordingly, which read as follows:

"1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

- (a) for respect of the rights and reputations of others; or
- (b) for the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals."

## **F. TEXT AS ADOPTED AT THE FIRST READING**

*The following is taken from E/CN.4/1988/WG.1/WP.1/Rev.1.*

## Article 7a

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) for respect of the rights and reputations of others; or

(b) for the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

### **IV. TECHNICAL REVIEW (1988)**

*By a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (see E/CN.4/1988/28, paragraph 248), the Working Group requested that a technical review of the draft convention be undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat in advance of the second reading. Among the aims of the technical review were to identify overlap and repetition between and within draft articles; to check for linguistic consistency and accuracy in the text; to compare the standards established with those in other widely accepted human rights instruments; and to make recommendations as to how any overlaps or inconsistencies might be corrected in the second reading.*

*The Secretary-General subsequently requested comments on matters within their respective mandates of a number of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross. Those comments were compiled in the Technical Review of the text of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child (E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1 and Add.1), which was taken into account by the Working Group during the second reading of the draft Convention.*

#### **A. Comment by UNICEF**

*The following is taken from E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1, page 22.*

##### Paragraph 2(a)

In order to ensure consistency with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (article 19, paragraph 3) the subparagraph should refer to the "rights or reputations of others".

**B. Additional comments and clarifications by the Secretariat**

*The following is taken from E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1/Add.1.*

16. See above under article 7.

*The comments referred to are the following:*

15. Because article 7 introduces a new restriction on the freedom of expression, namely, that the child be capable of forming his her own views, there arises a possible conflict with article 7a which itself follows article 19, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Taking into account, in addition, the comments by UNICEF in document E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1 concerning the word "wishes", the Working Group may wish to delete article 7 and add a new paragraph 3 to article 7a reading:

"(c) The views of the child shall be given due weight in accordance with his or her age and maturity."

**V. SECOND READING (1988-1989)**

*By a letter addressed to the Secretary-General (see E/CN.4/1988/28, paragraph 248), the Working Group requested that the draft of the convention as adopted at the first reading be circulated to all Member States so that their comments could be taken into account during the second reading of the draft. The Working Group conducted the second reading from 28 November to 9 December 1988 and adopted its report from 21 to 23 February 1989.*

**A. PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE WORKING GROUP AT THE SECOND READING**

**1. German Democratic Republic**

*For the text of this proposal, see paragraph 269 in section B below.*

**B. DISCUSSION AND ADOPTION AT THE SECOND READING**

*The following is taken from the report of the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1989/48, paragraphs 268 to 279.*

268. The Working Group had before it article 7a as adopted at first reading (E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/WP.2):

"1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) for respect of the rights and reputations of others; or

(b) for the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals."

269. The Chairman declared that since article 7 had been kept the suggestions made by UNICEF and the Secretariat (E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/WP.2) for its deletion and its addition under article 7a as paragraph 2(c), were not retained and that the only proposal of amendment came from the German Democratic Republic in E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/WP.39, reading as follows:

"Add the following phrase to paragraph 2b (amendments underlined)

(b) for the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals, or the spiritual and moral well-being of the child; or"

270. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic took the floor in order to point out that article 7a stemmed from article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that this amendment was in view of the addition of article 20 of the Covenant. He added that the purpose was to cover certain dangers of violent information disseminated by the mass media.

271. The representative of China declared her support for the amendment.

272. The delegate of the United States of America reminded the Working Group that this article had been adopted the previous year and that he could not agree with the amendment since such extra restrictions of freedom of expression were to be avoided; and that this restriction did not appear anywhere in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and it would thus be unfair to impose it on children alone. Further, this article also covered the right of children to expression and such a restriction could be used as an excuse to curtail this right. He added that the paternalistic flavour of the amendment was against the spirit of the Convention.

273. The delegate of Portugal declared that the amendment was superfluous since article 5 bis on the parents' rights and duties already covered the issue of the guidance of children, not to mention the Preamble as well as article 16 concerning the purposes of education.

274. The observer for Australia objected to the amendment on the same grounds and drew attention to national legislation that already protects children (by, for example, film classification). The Australian delegate declared that if the amendment was accepted then the following should be added: "... or, in the case of received information."

275. The delegation of Poland declared that the proposal of the German Democratic Republic deserved attention.

276. The representative of Sweden objected to the proposal and warned against the undermining of the existing standards.

277. The delegations of Canada and Argentina stated that the matter was already dealt with under article 9, and the latter proposed the creation of a special drafting group.

278. The delegate of the German Democratic Republic declared it would not insist on the amendment.

279. The suggested revision contained in document E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/WP.2 to substitute the word "or" in subparagraph 2(a) of the article for the word "and" was agreed to and the Working Group went on to adopt article 7a to read as follows:

"1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) for respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) for the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals."

## **VI. CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

*The text of article 13 as adopted by the Working Group at the second reading was adopted along with the other articles of the Convention by the Commission on Human Rights by its resolution 1989/57 of 8 March 1989, by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 1989/79 of 24 May 1989 and by the General Assembly by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989.*

## VII. RELATED REFERENCES

*For further research, see the legislative history of articles 12, 15 and 16. See also annex 2, "Related articles of the Convention".*

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## **ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE NGO AD HOC GROUP**

The organizations listed below participated consistently in the NGO Ad Hoc Group on the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was active in the drafting process from 1983 to 1989. The individual participating organizations did not necessarily subscribe to every provision contained in the various proposals submitted by the NGO Ad Hoc Group.

### *Participating organizations*

Amnesty International  
Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights (Anti-Slavery International)  
Associated Country Women of the World  
Baha'i International Community  
Defence for Children International (Secretariat for the NGO Ad Hoc Group)  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Human Rights Internet  
International Abolitionist Federation  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates  
International Association of Penal Law  
International Catholic Child Bureau  
International Commission of Jurists  
International Council of Jewish Women  
International Council on Social Welfare  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Social Workers  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers  
International Movement of ATD Fourth World  
International Social Service  
Rädda Barnen International  
Rädda Barnen Sweden  
Save the Children Alliance  
World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace  
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts  
World Organization for Early Childhood Education  
Zonta International.

## **RELATED ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION**

The following grouping of related substantive articles is based on the guidelines adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the preparation of State party reports (CRC/C/5):

### ***GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION***

- Implementation of rights (article 4)
- Promotion of rights and dissemination of information (article 42)
- Respect for higher standards (article 41)

### ***DEFINITION OF A CHILD***

- Definition of a child (article 1)

### ***GENERAL PRINCIPLES***

- Non-discrimination (article 2)
- Best interests of the child (article 3)
- Right to life, survival and development (article 6)
- Respect for the views of the child (article 12)

### ***CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS***

- Name and nationality (article 7)
- Preservation of identity (article 8)
- Freedom of expression (article 13)
- Access to appropriate information (article 17)
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (article 14)
- Freedom of association and peaceful assembly (article 15)
- Protection of privacy (article 16)
- Prohibition of torture and the death penalty (article 37(a))

### ***FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND ALTERNATIVE CARE***

- Parental guidance and the child's evolving capacities (article 5)
- Parental responsibilities (articles 18(1) and (2))
- Separation from parents (article 9)
- Family reunification (article 10)
- Recovery of maintenance for the child (article 27(4))
- Children deprived of a family environment (article 20)
- Adoption (article 21)

- Illicit transfer and non-return (article 11)
- Prevention of abuse and neglect (articles 19 and 39)
- Periodic review of placement (article 25)

### ***BASIC HEALTH AND WELFARE***

- Disabled children (article 23)
- Health and health services (article 24)
- Social security and child care services and facilities (articles 26 and 18(3))
- Standard of living (article 27)

### ***EDUCATION***

- Education, including vocational training and guidance (article 28)
- Aims of education (article 29)
- Leisure, recreation and cultural activities (article 31)

### ***SPECIAL PROTECTION MEASURES***

#### ***Children in situations of emergency***

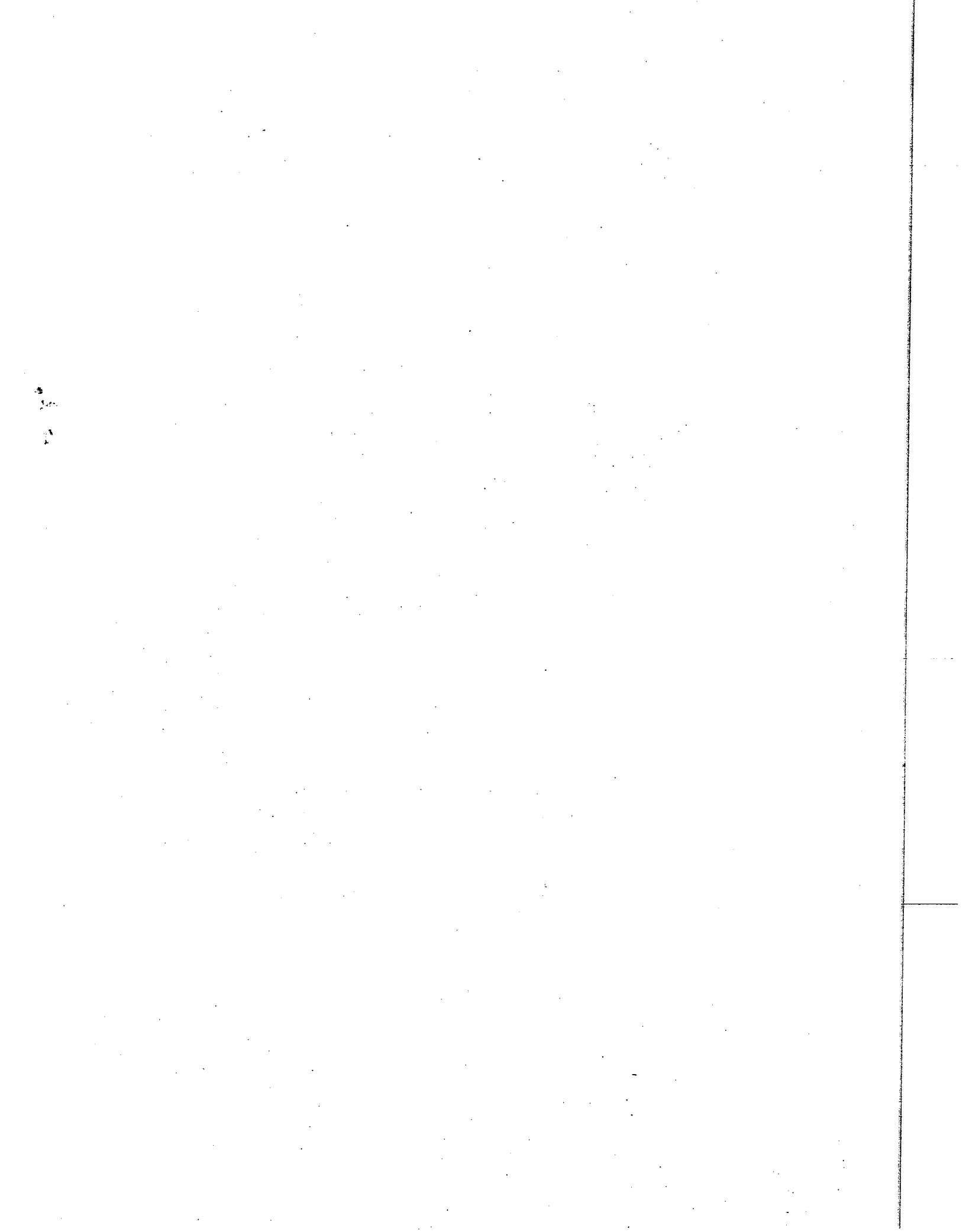
- Refugee children (article 22)
- Children in armed conflicts (article 38)

#### ***Children in conflict with the law***

- Administration of juvenile justice (article 40)
- Children deprived of their liberty (article 37(b), (c) and (d))
- Sentencing of juveniles (article 37(a))
- Physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (article 39)

#### ***Children in situations of exploitation, including physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration***

- Economic exploitation, including child labour (article 32)
- Drug abuse (article 33)
- Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (article 34)
- Sale, trafficking and abduction (article 35)
- Other forms of exploitation (article 36)
- Children belonging to a minority or indigenous group (article 30)



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