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

**ARTICLE 15**

**(FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION  
AND PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY)**

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.15

**ARTICLE 15**

**(FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY)**

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## ARTICLE 15

### (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY)

#### 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. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

#### 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 15 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. Issues raised under article 15 were first discussed at the Working Group in 1986 and a text was adopted at the 1988 session. This article was referred to as article 16 bis in 1985, 18 quater in 1986 and 7 ter thereafter.*

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

**1. United States of America**

*The following text 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. 1986: PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE WORKING GROUP**

**1. United States of America**

*For the text of this proposal see paragraph 84 in section C below.*

**C. 1986: DISCUSSION AT THE WORKING GROUP**

*The following is taken from the 1986 report of the Working Group to the Commission on Human Rights, E/CN.4/1986/39, paragraphs 84 to 87.*

84. The Working Group had before it the following revised proposal by the delegation of the United States for an article 18 quater:

"1. States Parties to the present Convention recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association with others, to peaceful assembly, and to be

protected by law against arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence.

2. States Parties shall respect and guarantee these rights, and shall not place any restrictions on their exercise, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this article. 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.

3. The exercise of the right to freedom of association and the right to peaceful assembly may be subject to those restrictions provided by law which are consistent with the international obligations of a State Party and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

4. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted as limiting or otherwise affecting the authority, rights or responsibilities of a parent or other legal guardian of the child."

85. While the delegations of Australia and Canada expressed their support for the inclusion of the United States proposal in the draft convention, the representative of the USSR stated that he was totally opposed to it and the representatives of Algeria, China, Iraq and Poland said that it would be difficult for them to accept the proposal.

86. The delegation of Bangladesh proposed two amendments to paragraph 1, namely, to delete the words "with others" and to replace the words "be protected" by the words "the protection".

87. The Working Group postponed consideration of this article until its next session.

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

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

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

#### **E. 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 to 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.

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

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

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

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

*The following is taken from E/CN.4/1988/WG.1/WP.2, page 15.*

1. States parties to the present Convention recognise the rights of the child to freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly.
2. The exercise of these rights 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.

**G. 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 to 38 and 47 to 54.*

Article 7a (Freedom of expression and information)

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:

(...)

"III NEW ARTICLE 7 ter (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION, PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY)

1. The States Parties to the present Convention recognize the right of the child to freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
3. 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 these rights 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."

(...)

Article 7 ter (Freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly)

47. The representative of the United States of America stated that, in his delegation's proposal (see paragraph 35 above), freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly were combined in one article, even though the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights treated them separately. The separate treatment in the International Covenant was necessary to address issues raised by the right of adults to join trade unions. The draft convention need not address such issues, although it should be recognized that older children have the right to join trade unions. States retained their authority to restrict this right in article 7 ter, paragraph 2. He indicated that he would not insist on paragraph 3 if article 5 bis were adopted.

## Paragraph 1

48. It was observed that freedom of association and of assembly did not mean any kind of associations or organizations, such as trade unions; this freedom should be commensurate with the age, maturity and level of development of the child, as stated in article 7 in relation to the child's right to express opinions, the wishes of the child being given due weight in accordance with his age and maturity. The representative of China therefore proposed the following amended text for article 7 ter, paragraph 1:

"The States Parties to the present Convention recognize, in accordance with the child's age and maturity, his or her right to freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly."

49. Several participants supported the inclusion of freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly which was recognized by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

50. Many participants indicated their preference for retaining article 7 ter, paragraph 1, as it stood, and said that they would agree to take up the Chinese concerns in article 7 ter, paragraph 3. The view was expressed that, in the exercise of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, the age of the child was not important and the parents could take him with them, while in all countries, for the exercise of the right to freedom of association, there were specific age restrictions by law, for example, in the field of employment or admission to a trade union.

51. The Working Group adopted article 7 ter, paragraph 1 (see paragraph 54 below).

## Paragraph 2

52. The discussion on paragraph 2 (see paragraph 35 above) focused on the proposal to delete the word "morals", and to insert the words "or the promotion of the best interests of the child" after the word "order". The view was expressed that that proposal was not acceptable since it would impose new restrictions on freedom of association which were incompatible with article 22, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It was based on the assumption that the child was acting against its best interests, while he was only exercising his rights. In a spirit of compromise proposals were made: (a) to add, at the end of paragraph 2, the words "or where the exercise of these rights would be (manifestly) contrary to the best interests of the child"; (b) to add, at the end of paragraph 2 or paragraph 3, the words "in order to promote the best interests of the child".

53. One speaker stated that in her country, parents and legal guardians had the right to guide children, while other social organs, both governmental and non-governmental were also involved in guiding children. She therefore proposed to insert in paragraph 3, the words "social organs" after the word "guardians".

She also stated that children's rights should be better protected, and that, because of their age and level of maturity, they needed guidance from adults. Another speaker was of the view that children could act contrary to their interests, particularly in the case of children without adequate maturity. These comments were supported by the observer for Egypt.

54. Finally, a consensus was reached on paragraph 2 as proposed by the United States of America. The adopted article 7 ter reads as follows:

"1. The States Parties to the present Convention recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

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

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

##### Article 7 ter

1. The States Parties to the present Convention recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

#### **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 International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

*The following is taken from E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1, page 24.*

Regarding article 7 ter, it would appear from the relevant discussion (paragraphs 47-50 of the Report of the Working Group, E/CN.4/1988/28) that the right of older children to join trade unions is also contemplated, but rather as an accessory aspect, and therefore not expressly mentioned as in article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Also, different from article 22 of the covenant, the draft Convention does not provide that the child "shall have" the right to freedom of association but "recognizes" this right of the child (the reservations of paragraph 2 of article 7 ter are, however, substantially the same as the corresponding provisions of paragraph 2 of article 22 of the Convention).

This difference in treatment, admittedly justified as regards the right of association in general of the child, may cause difficulties as regards the right to form and join trade unions of older, working children, specifically children who have reached or are above the general minimum age for admission to employment but are still under 18 years, therefore still a "child" according to article 1 of the draft Convention. Under the International Labour Organisation's Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), the general minimum age for employment is fixed as not lower than 15 years (14 for developing countries). Such "children", if they are in employment, must be regarded as workers and consequently enjoy the trade union rights laid down in the Covenants and in the ILO's Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the latter being expressly referred to in the saving clauses of article 8, paragraph 3, and article 22, paragraph 3, respectively of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of the Covenant on Civil and Political rights. (In this connection, see also comments on article 21.)

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

*The following is taken from E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1/Add.1, paragraph 18.*

18. Noting the comments by the ILO (document E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/CRP.1) and comparing article 7 ter with articles 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Working Group, for reasons of consistency, may wish to modify paragraph 1 of article 7 ter to read:

"The child shall have the right to freedom of association and to freedom of assembly."

## 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. 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 292 to 295.*

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

"1. The States Parties to the present Convention recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

293. The Chairman drew attention to the amendment proposed by the International Labour Organisation as it appears in E/CN.4/1989/WG.1/WP.2, p. 35. The representative of the ILO pointed out that it was the Legal Counsel and not the ILO which sponsored the amendment but that the ILO would support it because it used the same wording as article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. She then stated that while article 7 ter reproduced in its paragraph 2 the terms of paragraph 2 of article 22 of the Covenant, it did not contain a clause similar to paragraph 3 of this article, which safeguarded the obligations arising from the ILO Convention on Freedom of Association (No. 87), 1948. In order to avoid any conflict, the ILO would favour the adoption of a general clause safeguarding more clearly than the present article 21 the rights recognized in other international instruments. Such a clause had been proposed by Finland at the first reading.

294. The representative of Venezuela expressed her support for this safeguard clause.

295. The Chairman declared that the safeguard clause would be discussed under article 21 and the Working Group proceeded to adopt article 7 ter as follows:

"1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others."

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

*The text of article 15 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 13 and 16. See also annex 2, "Related articles of the Convention".*

\* \* \* \* \*

## **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***

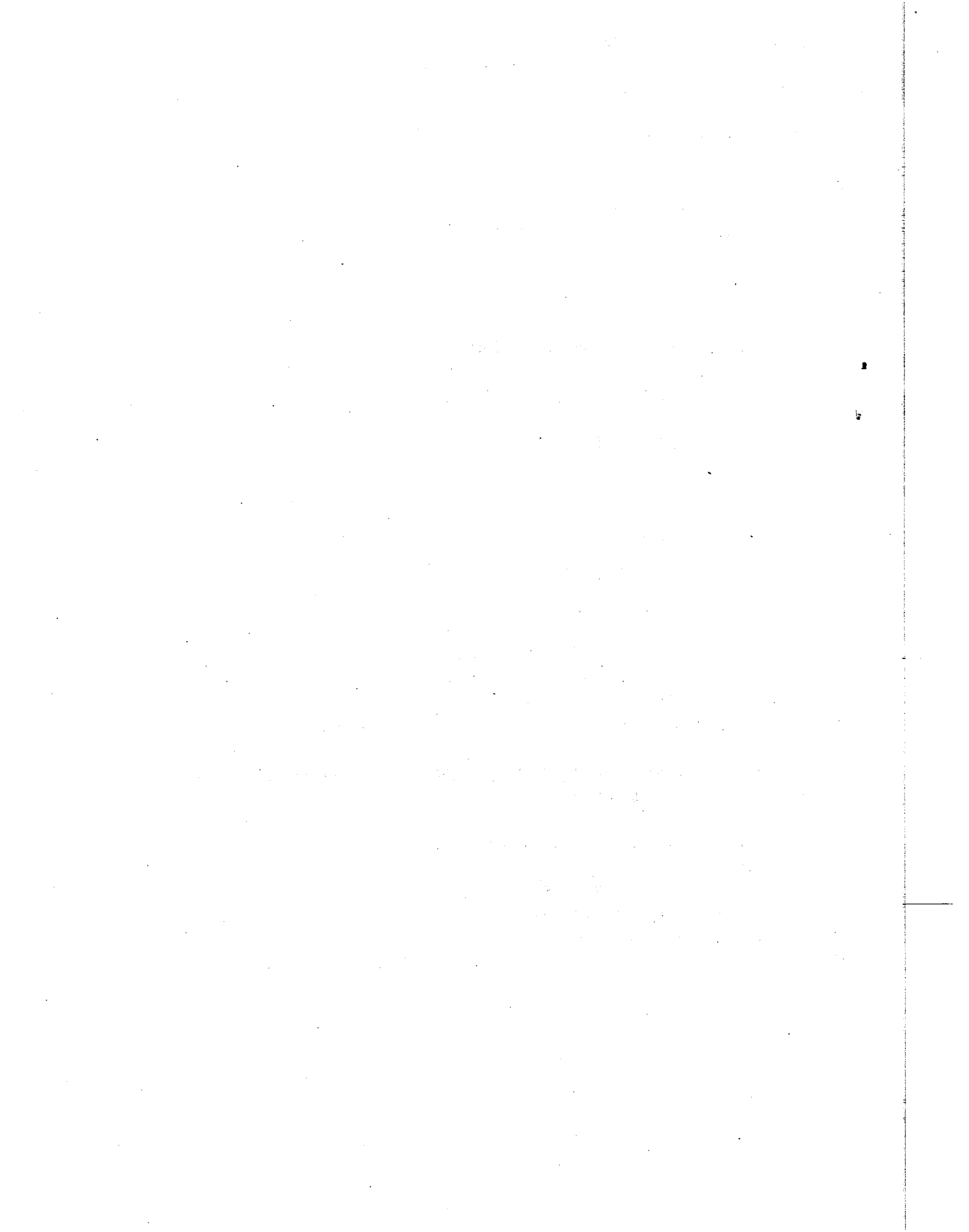
- Refugee children (article 22)
- Children in armed conflicts (article 38)

#### ***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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