**Convention on the Rights of the Child**

 **(Adopted by the General Assembly on November 20, 1989)**

**Preamble** 缔约国 States parties to this Convention, taking into account the recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, are the foundation of world freedom, justice and peace, bearing in mind that The people of the United Nations reaffirmed their belief in basic human rights and human dignity and values ​​in the Charter, and were determined to promote social progress and a higher standard of living in broader freedoms, recognizing that the United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two human rights International conventions declare and agree that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms contained in these instruments, irrespective of race, color, gender, language, religion, political or other point of view, national or social origin, property, birth or Any difference in other status, etc., recalling that the United Nations declared in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: children have the right to special care and help, and believe that the family is the basic group of society and the natural environment for the growth and happiness of all members of the family, especially children , Should receive the necessary protection and assistance to fully bear it in Responsibilities of the district, in order to fully and harmoniously develop their personality, children should grow up in a family environment in an atmosphere of happiness, caressing and understanding, considering that children should be prepared to live independently in society. In the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter, especially in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity, to nurture them to grow up, bearing in mind the need for special care for children in the 1924 Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child and in the Affirmed in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on November 20, 1959, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (especially articles 23 and 24), the Economic, Social , The International Covenant on Cultural Rights (especially Article 10) and the statutes and relevant instruments of various specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children, as recognized in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, They need special protection and care before and after birth, including appropriate legal protections, which were reviewed and enacted Declaration on Social and Legal Principles on Child Protection and Child Welfare, Especially Domestic and International Fostering and Adoption Methods, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules), and the Protection of Women in Extraordinary States and in Armed Conflicts And the Children's Declaration, recognizing that there are children living in extremely difficult situations in all countries in the world. These children need special care. Due consideration is given to the importance of the traditional and cultural values ​​of each nation to the protection and harmonious development of children. The importance of international cooperation to improve the living conditions of children in every country, especially in developing countries, is hereby agreed as follows:

　　**Part One** **Article 1** For the purposes of this Convention, a child means any person under the age of 18, unless the law applicable to him provides that the age of majority is below 18.
　　**Article 2** 1. States Parties shall respect the rights set out in this Convention and ensure that every child within their jurisdiction enjoys such rights, regardless of the race, color, sex, Any discrimination based on language, religion, politics or other perspective, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
　　2. States parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children are protected and shall not be subjected to all forms of discrimination or punishment based on the identity, activities, opinions or beliefs of the child's parent, legal guardian or family member.
　　**Article 3** 1. All acts involving children, whether performed by public or private social welfare agencies, courts, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, shall take the best interests of the child as a primary consideration.
　　2. States parties shall assume the protection and care necessary to ensure the enjoyment of their children, consider the rights and obligations of their parents, legal guardians, or any individual responsible for them, and take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures to that end .
　　3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children meet the standards set by the competent authorities, in particular those concerning safety, health, number and qualifications of staff and effective supervision.
　　**Article 4** (1) The State party shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures to realize the rights permitted by this Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States parties should take such measures within the limits of international cooperation, to the maximum extent permitted by their available resources, and as needed.
　　**Article 5** (1) The State party shall respect the responsibilities, rights and obligations of parents, and in certain areas respect family or community members, legal guardians or other persons who are legally responsible for the child in a manner consistent with the child's ability to accept at different stages. Appropriately guide and assist children to precede the rights permitted by this Convention.
　　**Article 6** (1) The State party acknowledges that every child has an inherent right to life.
　　2. States Parties shall maximize the survival and development of children.
　　**Article 7** 1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right to obtain a name from the date of birth, the right to a nationality, and the right to know as far as possible who his parents are and the care of his parents.
　　2. States parties shall ensure that these rights are implemented in accordance with national law and their commitments in this field in accordance with relevant international instruments, with particular attention to children who are otherwise stateless.
　　**Article 8** 1. The State party undertakes to respect the right of the child to safeguard his or her identity, including nationality, names and family relationships, as recognized by law, without unlawful interference.
　　2. Where a child is illegally deprived of part or all of his or her identity, the State party should provide appropriate assistance and protection to facilitate its rapid re-establishment.
　　**Article 9** 1. The State party shall ensure that children are not separated from their parents against the wishes of the child's parents, unless the competent authority determines that such separation is in the child's best interests and is necessary, in accordance with appropriate laws and procedures and after a court review. Such a ruling may be necessary in special circumstances, such as where a child must be located because of parental abuse or neglect, or because of separation of parents.
　　2. Whereever litigation is conducted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, all parties concerned shall be given the opportunity to participate in the litigation and to clarify their opinions.
　　3. The State party shall respect the right of a child separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relationships and direct contact with the parent, except for those who violate the child's best interests.
　　4. If the separation is due to any action taken by the State party against one or both of the parents or the child, such as detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including the death of the person for any reason in the country's detention) The State Party shall, upon request, inform parents, children or other members of the family of the basic situation of the missing members of the family, unless the provision of such circumstances would be detrimental to the welfare of the child. Such requests suffer adverse consequences.
　　**Article 10** 1. In accordance with the obligations of the State party under article 9, paragraph 1, States parties shall promptly and actively apply for a child or their parent's request to enter or leave a State Party for reunion with their families. . The State party should also ensure that applicants and members of their families are not adversely affected by such requests.
　　2. Children whose parents live in different countries should have the right to maintain personal relationships and direct contact with both parents, except in special circumstances. To this end, in accordance with the obligations of the State party under article 9, paragraph 1, the State party shall respect the right of the child and his parents to leave any country, including their own, and enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be limited only by the law and necessary for the protection of national security, public order, public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of others and not incompatible with other rights recognized in this Convention.
　　**Article 11** (1) The State party shall take measures to prevent the illegal removal of children and their return to their home countries.
　　2. To this end, States Parties shall endeavour to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or accede to existing agreements.
　**Article 12** 1. States parties shall ensure that children who are able to form their own views have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting children, and that children's opinions shall be given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity.
　　2. To this end, children shall in particular have the opportunity to present their opinions in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child and to express their views, directly or through representatives or appropriate bodies, in a manner consistent with the rules of procedure of national law.
　　**Article 13** 1. Children shall have the right to speak freely, and this right shall include seeking, receiving and benevolent information through oral, written or printed, artistic forms or any other medium chosen by the child, regardless of national borders And freedom of thought.
　　2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these restrictions are limited to those required by law and are necessary to:
　　(A) respect the rights and reputation of others; or (b) protect national security or public order or public health or morals.
　　**Article 14** (1) The State party shall respect the right of children to freedom of thought, belief and religion.
　　2. The State party should respect parents and, where appropriate, the rights and obligations of legal guardians, and guide children to precede their rights in accordance with the law of children's acceptance at different stages.
　　3. The freedom to express one's religion or belief is subject only to restrictions described by law and such restrictions necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
　**Article 15** (1) The State party recognizes the right of children to freedom of association and peaceful assembly.
　　2. The exercise of this right shall not be restricted, except as required by law and necessary in a democratic society for national security or public safety, public order, protection of public health or morals, or protection of their rights and freedoms.
　**Article 16** 1. Children's privacy, family, home or communication shall not be subject to arbitrary or illegal interference, and their honour and reputation shall not be unlawfully attacked.
　　2. Children have the right to legal protection from such interference or attacks.
　　**Article 17** (1) States parties recognize the important role of the mass media and should ensure that children have access to information and information from different national and international channels, especially information and information designed to promote their social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. data. To this end, the State party should:
　　(A) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and materials that are socially and culturally beneficial to children in the spirit of Article 29; (b) Encourage the exchange and dissemination of such information and materials from different cultural, national and international channels International cooperation; (c) encourage the production and distribution of children's books; (d) encourage the development of appropriate guidelines, in accordance with Articles 13 and 18, to protect children from information and materials that harm their welfare.
　**Article 18** (1) The State party shall use its best endeavours to ensure that the principle of joint responsibility for the upbringing and development of children is recognized by both parents. Parents or legal guardians, as the case may be, have primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of children will be their main concern.
　　2. To guarantee and promote the rights enumerated in this Convention, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance in the performance of their parents and legal guardians in the responsibility of raising children, and shall ensure the development of childcare institutions, facilities and services.
　　3. The State party shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents are entitled to the childcare services and facilities to which they are entitled.
　　**Article 19** 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect children from any form of physical, mental or physical harm when they are cared for by their parents, legal guardian or any other person responsible for the care of the child, Harm or abuse, neglect or care, abuse or exploitation, including sexual assault.
　　2. Such protective measures should include, as appropriate, effective procedures to establish social programmes, provide children and those responsible for their care with the necessary support, and take other forms of prevention to identify, report, inquire, investigate, deal with and pursue the foregoing Child abuse, and judicial intervention in due course.
　　**Article 20** 1. Children who are temporarily or permanently separated from the family environment, or children whose best interests are not to continue living in such an environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance from the State.
　　2. States Parties shall ensure that such children are otherwise cared for in accordance with their laws.
　　3. This kind of care should include foster care, Islamic law "kafala" (guardianship), adoption or, if necessary, placement in an appropriate parenting institution. In considering solutions, due attention should be paid to the need to make children's education continuous and to pay attention to their ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.
　　**Article 21** (1) States that recognize and / or allow adoption systems shall ensure that the best interests of the child are the primary consideration and shall:
　　(A) Ensuring that only competent authorities, in accordance with applicable laws and procedures and based on all relevant and reliable information, determine that adoption can be allowed in view of the situation of the child with regard to parents, relatives and legal guardians, and that the person concerned may Adoption agrees before the child's adoption can be approved; (b) Recognizes that if a child cannot be placed in a foster or adoptive home or cannot be cared for in any appropriate manner in the child's country of origin, intercountry adoption can be considered as an alternative to child care Method.
　　(C) Ensure that children who have been adopted internationally enjoy the same safeguards and standards as national adoptions; (d) take all appropriate measures to ensure that arrangements for international adoptions do not result in improper financial gains for the persons involved; e (e) when appropriate Develop bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements to advance the objectives of this article, and to this end work to ensure that the competent authority or agency is responsible for arranging the adoption of a child in another country.
　　**Article 22** 1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that children who apply for refugee status or children who may be considered refugees in accordance with applicable international or national law and procedures, are available with or without their parents or anyone else Appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance to enjoy the applicable rights under this Convention and other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the State is a party.
　　2. To this end, the State party shall provide any cooperation it deems appropriate to the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations that cooperate with the United Nations to protect and assist such children and to provide refugee children alone. Follow their parents or their family members to get the news necessary to reunite with the family. Where a parent or other family member cannot be found, the child shall also be afforded the same protection as other children who have been permanently or temporarily separated from the family environment for any reason in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.
　　**Article 23** (1) The State party recognizes that children with physical and mental disabilities should be able to enjoy a full and appropriate life under conditions that ensure their dignity, promote their independence and facilitate their active participation in social life.
　　2. The State party recognizes that children with disabilities have the right to special care and should encourage and ensure contact with normal children and their caregivers, within existing resources, and consider the situation of the child, his parents or other caregivers, based on the application, Provide assistance.
　　3. In view of the special needs of children with disabilities, and taking into account the financial situation of the child's parents or other caregivers, assistance provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be provided free of charge when possible. The purpose of such assistance shall be to ensure that children with disabilities can effectively obtain And access to education, training, health, rehabilitation services, employment preparation and recreational opportunities in a way that helps the child participate as fully as possible in society and achieve personal and cultural development, including spiritual and spiritual development.
　　4. The State party should, in the spirit of international cooperation, promote the exchange of appropriate information in the areas of preventive health care and medical, psychological and functional treatment of children with disabilities, including the dissemination and access to information on rehabilitation education methods and vocational services, with a view to enabling the State party to These areas improve their capabilities and technologies and expand their experience. In this regard, special consideration should be given to the needs of developing countries.
　　**Article 24** (1) The State party recognizes that children have the right to the highest attainable standards and health, as well as medical and rehabilitation facilities. The State party should work to ensure that no child is deprived of the right to such health services.
　　2. States parties shall strive to fully realize this right, and in particular shall take appropriate measures to (a) reduce infant and child mortality; (b) ensure that all children are provided with the necessary medical assistance and health care, with emphasis on the development of primary health care; (c ) Elimination of diseases and malnutrition, including the use of currently available technologies and the provision of adequate nutritious food and clean drinking water in the context of primary health care, taking into account the dangers of environmental pollution; (d) ensuring that mothers receive appropriate prenatal and Postnatal health care; (e) Ensure that basic knowledge of child health care and nutrition, the benefits of breastfeeding, personal hygiene and environmental hygiene, and the prevention of accidents are made available to all segments of society, especially parents and children, Educate and help them apply this basic knowledge; (f) Provide education and services on preventive health care, parental guidance and family planning.
　　3. States parties shall endeavour to take all effective and appropriate measures to abolish traditional practices that are harmful to the physical and mental health of children.
　　4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international cooperation with a view to gradually and fully realizing the rights recognized in this article. In this regard, special consideration should be given to the needs of developing countries.
　　**Article 25** (1) The State party recognizes that children who have been placed for the purpose of caring for, protecting or treating children's physical and mental health are entitled to a periodic review of the treatment given and all other circumstances related to the placement.
　　**Article 26** 1. States Parties shall recognize the right of every child to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to fully realize this right in accordance with its domestic law.
　　2. Depending on the situation, benefits should be provided free of charge, taking into account the resources and environment of the child and those who have the obligation to support the child, as well as other factors related to the child's own or application for benefits.
　　**Article 27** (1) The State party recognizes that every child has the right to a standard of living sufficient to promote his physical, psychological, spiritual, moral and social development.
　　2. Parents or other persons responsible for caring for children have the primary responsibility to ensure the living conditions necessary for the development of the child to the extent permitted by their abilities and financial conditions.
　　3. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to assist parents or other persons responsible for the realization of this right, in accordance with national conditions and within their capabilities, and provide material assistance and funding programmes when needed, especially in the areas of nutrition, clothing and housing .
　　4. The State party shall take all appropriate measures to recover child support from the parents of children who are inside or outside the country or other persons who have financial responsibility for the child. In particular, where persons with financial responsibility for children live in a country different from children, States parties should promote accession to or conclusion of such agreements and other appropriate arrangements.
　　**Article 28** 1. The State party recognizes that children have the right to education and gradually realizes this right on the basis of equal opportunities. The State party should, in particular:
　　(A) Make every effort to achieve comprehensive and compulsory free primary education; (b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, so that all children can enjoy and receive such education, and take appropriate measures, such as free education And provide subsidies to those in need; (c) maximize access to higher education for all in accordance with their ability; (d) make education and vocational information and guidance available to all children; (e) take measures to encourage Students attend on time and reduce dropout rates.
　　2. The State party shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the manner in which schools implement discipline is consistent with the child's personal dignity and the provisions of this Convention.
　　3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in educational matters, with a particular focus on eliminating ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world, and providing access to scientific and technological knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, special consideration should be given to the needs of developing countries.
　　**Article 29** 1. The States parties agree that the purpose of educating children shall be:
　　(A) develop children's personality, intelligence, and physical and mental abilities to the fullest; (b) foster respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; (c) foster children's parents, their own Cultural recognition, language and values, the national values ​​of the country in which the child lives, respect for their country of origin, and respect for civilizations other than their own country; The spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of men and women, and friendly living in a free society; (e) foster respect for the natural environment.
　　2. The interpretation of any part of this article or article 28 shall not interfere with the freedom of individuals and groups to establish and guide educational institutions, but must always abide by the principles set out in paragraph 1 of this article and the education practices implemented in such institutions Meet the requirements of the minimum standards that the state may provide.
　　**Article 30** (1) In countries where there are ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or former indigenous peoples, children belonging to such minorities or former indigenous peoples shall not be deprived of their common enjoyment with other members of their group Culture, the right to believe in one s religion, hold religious ceremonies, or use one s own language.
　**Article 31** (1) The State party recognizes the right of children to rest and leisure, to engage in games and entertainment activities appropriate to their age, and to participate freely in cultural life and artistic activities.
　　2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of children to participate fully in cultural and artistic life, and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activities.
　　**Article 32** 1. The State party recognizes the right of children to protection from economic exploitation and any work that may impede or affect children's education or harm children's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
　　2. States parties shall adopt legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of this article. To this end, and in view of the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States parties should, in particular:
　　(A) Establish the minimum age for employment; (b) Establish appropriate rules regarding working hours and conditions; (c) Establish appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective implementation of this article.
　　**Article 33** (1) States parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such drugs drug.
　　**Article 34** (1) The State party undertakes to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual assault. To this end, the State party shall, in particular, take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:
　　(A) seduce or force children to engage in any illegal sexual activity; (b) use children for prostitution or engage in other illegal sexual acts; (c) use children for obscene performances and acts as obscene subjects.
　**Article 35** (1) States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, sale or trafficking of children for any purpose or in any form.
　**Article 36** (1) States parties shall protect children from all other forms of exploitation that undermine the welfare of children.
　　**Article 37** (1) States Parties shall ensure that:
　　(A) No child is subject to torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No person under the age of 18 shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment without the possibility of release; (b) No child shall be deprived of his liberty illegally or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of children shall be in accordance with the law and shall be used only as a last resort, with the shortest appropriate period of time; (c) All children deprived of their liberty shall be treated humanely, their inherent dignity shall be respected, and Consideration should be given to treating them in the manner required by their age. In particular, all children deprived of their liberty should be separated from adults, unless they are considered to be in the best interests of the child, and have the right to keep in touch with their families through letters and visits, except in special circumstances; (d) All children deprived of their liberty have The right to obtain legal and other appropriate assistance promptly, and the right to challenge the legality of their deprivation of liberty to the courts or other independent and impartial authorities, and the right to prompt determination of any such action.
　　**Article 38** 1. States Parties undertake to respect and ensure respect for the provisions of children in international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflict.
　　2. States parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons under the age of 15 do not participate directly in hostilities.
　　3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting anyone under the age of 15 to join the armed forces. When recruiting persons who have reached the age of 15 but not 18, the State party should endeavour to consider the oldest first.
　　4. States parties shall, in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law, protect their civilian population in armed conflict and shall take all feasible measures to ensure the protection and care of children affected by armed conflict.
　　**Article 39** (1) The State party shall take all appropriate measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery and reintegration of children who have suffered from: any form of neglect, exploitation or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or Degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflict. Such rehabilitation and reintegration should take place in an environment that promotes children's health, self-esteem and dignity.
　**Article 40** 1. The State party recognizes that children who have been accused, charged or deemed to have violated criminal law have the right to be treated in a manner that promotes their sense of dignity and worth and enhances their respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. Such treatment should take into account their age and desire to promote their reintegration and play an active role in society.
　　2. To this end, and in view of the relevant provisions of international instruments, States parties shall, in particular, ensure that:
　　(A) When a child intentionally or unintentionally commits an act that has not been prohibited by national or international law, he or she should not be charged or considered to have violated criminal law; (b) All children alleged or charged with criminal law should receive at least the following: Guarantee:
　　(Ⅰ) shall be deemed not guilty until convicted according to law; ⅱ (迅速) be promptly and directly informed of the charges against him, if appropriate, through his parents or legal guardian, and obtain the legal or other necessary to prepare and file a defence Appropriate assistance; (ⅲ) requires an independent and impartial authority or judicial authority to make a prompt judgment through a fair hearing in accordance with the law, if it has obtained legal or other appropriate assistance, and must have its parents or legal guardian present unless it is deemed not to do so It is in the child's best interests, especially considering his age or condition; (ⅳ) No confession shall be forced, the parties shall check or be challenged by their spokespersons against their disadvantaged persons, and shall be commissioned to obtain evidence from witnesses under unequal conditions; ) If found guilty of criminal law, have the right to require a higher-level independent and impartial authority or judicial authority to review this judgment and any measures taken against it in accordance with the law; (ⅵ) If the child does not understand or speak the language used, there is The right to receive the assistance of an interpreter for free; Section are fully respected.
　　3. States Parties shall endeavour to promote or establish laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children who have been alleged, charged or identified as having violated criminal law, in particular:
　　(A) Establish a minimum age, and children under this age shall be deemed to be incapable of violating criminal law; b (b) When appropriate and necessary, develop measures to prevent such children from accessing judicial procedures, subject to full respect for human rights and legal protection.
　　4. Multiple approaches should be adopted, such as care, guidance and supervision orders, counselling, inspections, foster care, education and vocational training programmes, and other approaches not to be taken care of by institutions to ensure that children are handled in a way that is consistent with their benefits and their circumstances Proportionate to illegal acts.
　　**Article 41** (1) Nothing in this Convention shall affect any provision that is conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and may be contained in:
　　(A) the law of a Contracting State; or (b) international law in force in that State.

　**Part II** 条 **Article 42** The State party undertakes to adopt appropriate positive means to make both adults and children generally aware of the principles and provisions of this Convention.
　　**Article 43** 1. In order to review the progress made by States parties in fulfilling their obligations under this Convention, a Committee on the Rights of the Child shall be established to perform the functions set out below.
　　2. The Committee shall consist of 10 experts of high moral character and recognized competence in the areas covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by the State party from among its nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the main legal system.
　　3. Members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from the list of candidates nominated by the State party. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
　　4. The initial election of the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date on which this Convention enters into force and shall be held every two years thereafter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should write to the State party at least four months before the date of the election to nominate candidates for his nomination within two months. The Secretary-General shall then prepare an alphabetical list of all persons nominated, indicating the States parties that have nominated them, and shall send them to the States parties to this Convention.
　　5. (1) Elections shall be held at a meeting of States parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At such meetings, a quorum of two-thirds of the States Parties shall be elected as a member of the Committee with the largest number of votes and the absolute majority of the votes of the States Parties present and voting.
　　6. Members of the Commission serve for a term of four years. Members shall be eligible for re-election if they are nominated again. The term of office of five members elected in the first election shall expire at the end of two years; the chairman of the meeting shall immediately select five members by lot after the first election.
　　7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that it is no longer capable of performing its duties for any other reason, the State Party that nominated that member shall designate another expert from its nationals to replace the remaining term of office, subject to the approval of the Committee.
　　8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.
　　9. The Commission shall elect its own officers for a term of two years.
　　10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient location determined by the Committee. The committee should normally meet once a year. The duration of the Committee shall be determined by the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention and reviewed as necessary, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.
　　11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the Committee to effectively perform its duties under this Convention.
　　12. (1) The members of a committee established under this Convention may receive remuneration from the funds of the United Nations upon approval by the General Assembly, the conditions of which shall be determined by the General Assembly.
　**Article 44** 1. 承担 States Parties undertake to report to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the measures they have taken to realize the rights recognized in this Convention and the progress made in the enjoyment of these rights:
　　(A) within two years after the entry into force of this Convention for the State Party concerned; (b) every five years thereafter.
　　2. The report submitted under this article shall indicate any factors and difficulties that may affect the extent to which the obligations under this Convention are fulfilled. The report should also contain sufficient information to give the Committee a full picture of the implementation of this Convention in that country.
　　3. If the State party has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee, it is not necessary to repeat the basic information previously provided in subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (2) of this article.
　　4. The Committee may request the State party to provide further information relevant to the implementation of this Convention.
　　5. The Commission will submit a report on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every two years.
　　6. The State party will make its report available to the general public in its own country.
　　**Article 45** (1) To promote the effective implementation of this Convention and encourage international cooperation in the areas covered by this Convention:
　　(A) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations agencies shall have the right to send representatives to review the implementation of the provisions of this Convention falling within their area of ​​responsibility. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other relevant bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of this Convention in areas falling within their respective areas of responsibility. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations agencies to submit reports on the implementation of this Convention in areas falling within their scope of activity; (b) The Committee shall report to the specialized agencies, the United Nations The Foundation and other relevant agencies forward any requests from States parties, or indicate any reports requiring technical advice or assistance, and any comments and suggestions made by the Committee on such requests or clarifications; (c) The Committee may recommend that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to represent the Committee on child rights (D) The Committee may make recommendations and general recommendations based on the information received in accordance with Articles 44 and 45 of this Convention. Such proposals and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with any comments made by the State party.

　**Part III** **Article 46** This Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
　　**Article 47** (1) This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
　　**Article 48** (1) This Convention shall be open to accession by all States. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
　　**Article 49** (1) This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
　　2. This Convention shall enter into force for those States which have ratified or acceded to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, from the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of their ratification or accession.
　　**Article 50** 1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and submit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall immediately notify the States parties of the proposed amendment and ask them to indicate whether they favour a conference of States parties to consider the proposal and vote on it. The Secretary-General shall convene a meeting under the auspices of the United Nations if at least one third of the States Parties agree to such a meeting within four months of the date on which such notifications are found. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.
　　2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties.
　　3. Once an amendment has entered into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties that have accepted it, and other States Parties shall remain bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments that they have accepted.
　　**Article 51** (1) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive reservations formulated by States at the time of ratification or accession and shall distribute them to all States.
　　2. No reservations may be formulated which are incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention.
　　3. The State Party may at any time submit a notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting the withdrawal of the reservation, and he shall inform all States of this fact. The notification will take effect on the day the Secretary-General receives it.
　　**Article 52** (1) A State Party may notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations in writing of its withdrawal from this Convention. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notice by the Secretary-General.
　　**Article 53** (1) To designate the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the depositary of this Convention.
　　**Article 54** (1) The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Convention shall be equally authentic and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
　　Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this Convention for certification.

　　The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations in 1989, is the most widely recognized international convention in history. The Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out the basic human rights that should be accorded to all children: the right to survival; the right to full development of all their physical and intellectual abilities; the right to protect them from harm to their development; and the right to participate in family, cultural and social life . The Convention on the Rights of the Child protects these rights by establishing the minimum standards that governments must meet to provide health care, education, legal and social services to their children. The Chinese government ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992, and worked with various people's groups, international organizations, the news media, and individuals to transform the obligations under this Convention from a declaration of pure intent into an improvement of the lives of all Chinese children Specific action plan.