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## Promotion and protection of the rights of children

### Report of the Third Committee

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Edgar Andrés **Molina Linares** (Guatemala)

#### I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 15 September 2017, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled:

“Promotion and protection of the rights of children:

“(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children;

“(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children”

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 11th to 15th meetings, from 9 to 11 October 2017. The Committee considered proposals and took action under the item at its 50th to 52nd meetings, on 20 and 21 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion is contained in the relevant summary records.<sup>1</sup>

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children ([A/72/164](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on children ([A/72/208](#));

<sup>1</sup> [A/C.3/72/SR.11](#), [A/C.3/72/SR.12](#), [A/C.3/72/SR.13](#), [A/C.3/72/SR.14](#), [A/C.3/72/SR.15](#), [A/C.3/72/SR.50](#), [A/C.3/72/SR.51](#) and [A/C.3/72/SR.52](#).



- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the girl child (A/72/218);
- (d) Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (A/72/275);
- (e) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/72/276);
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/72/356).

4. At its 11th meeting, on 9 October, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, who responded to the questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Belgium, Switzerland, Argentina, Estonia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the European Union, France, Norway, Lithuania, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Spain, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Algeria, the United States of America, the Syrian Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Armenia, as well as by the observer of the State of Palestine.

5. At the same meeting, the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund made an introductory statement.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children made an introductory statement and responded to the questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Brazil, Algeria, the European Union, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Japan, Switzerland, Lithuania, Slovenia, the United States, the Russian Federation, Estonia, Maldives, the United Kingdom, Norway, the Dominican Republic, Qatar, Spain, South Africa and Iraq.

7. At the 12th meeting, on 10 October, the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child made an introductory statement and responded to the questions posed and the comments made by the representatives of the European Union, Czechia, Japan, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Iceland.

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,<sup>2</sup> who responded to the questions posed and the comments made by the representatives of the European Union, Maldives, Iraq, the United States, the Russian Federation, Liechtenstein, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Libya, Qatar, Slovenia, Switzerland, Cuba and Mexico. The Secretary and the Chair of the Committee made statements.

9. At the 13th meeting, on 10 October, the Independent Expert and lead author of the global study on children deprived of liberty made an introductory statement and responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Germany, the European Union, Switzerland (also on behalf of Austria) and Morocco.

10. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights made a statement.

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<sup>2</sup> The statements were made under agenda items 68 and 72 (b) jointly.

## II. Consideration of proposals

### A. Draft resolution [A/C.3/72/19/Rev.1](#)

11. At its 50th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “The girl child” ([A/C.3/72/L.19/Rev.1](#)), which replaced draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.19](#), and was submitted by Argentina, Armenia, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iceland, Kenya, Liberia, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Southern African Development Community), Tunisia and Uruguay.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Namibia (on behalf of the Southern African Development Community) made a statement and orally revised operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.19/Rev.1](#).<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

13. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Saint Lucia.

14. Also at the 50th meeting, the representative of Argentina moved to suspend the meeting under rule 118 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, after which the Secretary of the Committee and the representatives of Namibia and Yemen made statements.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the motion to suspend the meeting by a recorded vote of 103 to 25, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,

<sup>3</sup> See [A/C.3/72/SR.50](#).

Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

*Against:*

Cambodia, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Mali, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Yemen.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

16. Following the resumption of the 50th meeting, on 20 November, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay withdrew as sponsors of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

17. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina orally proposed an amendment to retain operative paragraph 11 in of draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.19/Rev.1](#).

18. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Namibia requested a vote on the proposed oral amendment.

19. Also at the 50th meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed oral amendment by a recorded vote of 84 to 73, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

*Against:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

20. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Mexico, Canada, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Yemen and Egypt; after the vote, statements were made by the Syrian Arab Republic and Estonia (on behalf of the European Union).

21. At the 50th meeting, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal and the Republic of Moldova withdrew as sponsors of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement, to which the Secretary of the Committee responded.

23. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.19/Rev.1](#), as orally revised (see para. 44, draft resolution I).

24. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Norway (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) and the Syrian Arab Republic; after the adoption, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Mexico, Argentina and Uruguay, as well as by the observer for the Holy See.

## **B. Draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.21/Rev.1](#)**

25. At its 52nd meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Rights of the child" ([A/C.3/72/L.21/Rev.1](#)), which replaced draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.21](#), submitted by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

26. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed of a statement of programme budget implications, contained in document [A/C.3/72/L.71](#), in connection with draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.21/Rev.1](#).

27. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Estonia (on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) made a statement and orally revised several paragraphs of the draft resolution.<sup>4</sup> Subsequently, Australia, Belize, Canada, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Thailand and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

28. Also at the 52nd meeting, the representative of Barbados made a statement on behalf of the Caribbean Community.

29. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, made a statement and orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 36 (k) of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

30. Also at the 52nd meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement and orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 16 of the draft resolution, as orally revised, to delete the words "inter alia, through the International Criminal Court".

31. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa made a statement.

32. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Guinea-Bissau and Lesotho withdrew as sponsors of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

33. Also at the 52nd meeting, the representative of Estonia made a statement on behalf of the European Union and requested a vote on the proposed oral amendments.

34. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay made a statement.

35. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed oral amendment to operative paragraph 16 by a recorded vote of 102 to 19, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Belarus, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

*Against:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali,

<sup>4</sup> See [A/C.3/72/SR.52](#).

Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Angola, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Qatar, Rwanda, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia.

36. Before the vote on the oral amendment to operative paragraph 16, statements were made by Liechtenstein (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland), Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) and the Russian Federation.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the proposed oral amendment to operative paragraph 36 (k) (later renumbered 35 (k)) by a recorded vote of 90 to 76, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of

Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

*Abstaining:*

Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Maldives, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka.

38. Before the vote on the proposed oral amendment to operative paragraph 36 (k) (later renumbered 35 (k)), statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria, Singapore, Canada (also on behalf of Australia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and the Russian Federation; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Estonia (on behalf of the European Union), Nigeria and Mauritania.

**Action on draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.21/Rev.1](#) as a whole**

39. At the 52nd meeting, Algeria, Belarus, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended.

40. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement in connection with rule 130 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

41. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation, Egypt and Singapore made statements, in response to which the Secretary of the Committee provided clarifications. The Chair also made a statement.

42. Also at its 52nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.21/Rev.1](#), as orally revised and amended, by a recorded vote of 180 to none (see para. 44, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation,

Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

None.

43. Before the vote, the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Singapore, the Sudan, Israel, the Russian Federation, Brazil, Morocco, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, the United Arab Emirates, Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Chile and Colombia, as well as by the observer for the Holy See.

### III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

44. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### **Draft resolution I** **The girl child**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/138](#) of 17 December 2015 and all relevant resolutions on the girl child, and recalling its resolution [66/170](#) of 19 December 2011 on the International Day of the Girl Child and the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, in particular those relevant to the girl child,

*Recalling* all human rights and other instruments relevant to the rights of the child, in particular the girl child, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>1</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>2</sup> the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>3</sup> the Optional Protocols thereto<sup>4</sup> and the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages,<sup>5</sup>

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>6</sup> and reaffirming also other internationally agreed development goals and commitments relevant to the girl child,

*Noting* the adoption of the Southern African Development Community Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage,

*Reaffirming* all relevant outcomes of major United Nations summits and conferences relevant to the girl child, including the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled “A world fit for children”,<sup>7</sup> the Beijing Declaration<sup>8</sup> and Platform for Action,<sup>9</sup> the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,<sup>10</sup> the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,<sup>11</sup> the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,<sup>12</sup> the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, entitled “Global Crisis — Global Action”,<sup>13</sup> and the

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531, and resolution [66/138](#), annex; United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2131, No. 20378; and *ibid.*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 521, No. 7525.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution [S-27/2](#), annex.

<sup>8</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

<sup>11</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>12</sup> *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

<sup>13</sup> Resolution [S-26/2](#), annex.

political declarations on HIV and AIDS adopted by the high-level meetings of the General Assembly held in 2006,<sup>14</sup> 2011<sup>15</sup> and 2016,<sup>16</sup> and reiterating that their full and effective implementation is essential to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recognizing* that chronic poverty remains one of the biggest obstacles to meeting the needs and promoting and protecting the rights of the child, including the girl child, and that girls living in poverty are more likely to be married as children or to work to ease family hardships, often ending education and suffering other harmful consequences, further limiting their opportunities and leaving them entrenched in poverty, and recognizing also that the eradication of poverty must remain a high priority for the international community,

*Recognizing also* that urgent national and international action is required to eliminate poverty, including extreme poverty, and noting that the impacts of global financial and economic crises, volatile energy and food prices and continuing food insecurity as a result of various factors are felt directly by households,

*Recognizing further* that social protection, education, adequate health care, nutrition, full access to clean water, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, skills development and combating discrimination and violence against girls, among other things, are all necessary for the empowerment of the girl child, and recalling the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective across the United Nations system in relation to the girl child,

*Underscoring* that women and girls may be disproportionately affected by and are more vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, which further threaten health, food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and noting in this regard the implementation of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,<sup>17</sup>

*Deeply concerned* that the extreme situation of girls in child-headed households persists and that poverty, armed conflict, climate-related and other hazards, natural disasters, disease outbreaks, including the impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, and other humanitarian emergencies increase the incidence of child-headed households, forcing children, particularly girls, to undertake adult responsibilities, including being the main household earner and caring for younger siblings, and making them particularly vulnerable to poverty, violence, including physical and sexual violence, and discrimination, which seriously inhibits their development and violates and/or impairs the full enjoyment of their human rights,

*Deeply concerned also* about the continuing lack of recent information and statistics, disaggregated by sex, on the status of children in child-headed households, which are necessary to inform appropriate policy responses by Member States and the United Nations system,

*Recognizing* that women and girls are more vulnerable to HIV infection and that they bear a disproportionate burden of the impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, including the unpaid care and domestic work related to the care of and support for those living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, and that this negatively affects girls by depriving them of their childhood and diminishing their opportunities to receive an education, often resulting in their having to head

<sup>14</sup> Resolution 60/262, annex.

<sup>15</sup> Resolution 65/277, annex.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 70/266, annex.

<sup>17</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

households and increasing their vulnerability to the worst forms of child labour and to sexual exploitation,

*Noting with concern* that millions of girls are engaged in child labour and its worst forms, including those who have been victims of trafficking in persons and affected by armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, that children without nationality or birth registration are vulnerable to trafficking in persons and child labour and that many children face the double burden of having to combine economic activities with unpaid care and domestic work, which deprive them of their childhood and hamper the full enjoyment of their right to education and opportunities for decent employment in the future, and noting in this regard the need to recognize, reduce and redistribute girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work,

*Recognizing* that girl children are often at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence and forced labour, which, among other things, would hinder efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those Goals that are relevant to gender equality and the empowerment of girls, and reaffirming the need to achieve gender equality to ensure a just and equitable world for girls, including by partnering with men and boys, as an important strategy for advancing the rights of the girl child,

*Recognizing also* that the empowerment of and investment in girls, which is critical for economic growth, and the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty, as well as the meaningful participation of girls in decisions that affect them, are key in breaking the cycle of discrimination and violence and in promoting and protecting the full and effective enjoyment of their human rights, and recognizing further that empowering girls requires their active participation in decision-making processes and as agents of change in their own lives and communities, including through girls' organizations with the active support and engagement of their parents, legal guardians, families and care providers, boys and men, as well as the wider community,

*Deeply concerned* about all forms of violence against children, including those that disproportionately affect girls, such as child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, rape, sexual abuse, domestic violence, trafficking in persons and the use of information and communications technology and social media to perpetrate violence against women and girls, and, in addition, about the corresponding impunity and lack of accountability, and that violence against women and girls is underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, which reflects discriminatory norms that reinforce the lower status of girls in society,

*Deeply concerned also* about discrimination against the girl child and the violation of the rights of the girl child, including girls with disabilities, bearing in mind their specific needs, which often result in less access for girls to education, and to quality education, nutrition, including food allocation, and physical and mental health-care services, in girls enjoying fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood and adolescence than boys, and in leaving them more vulnerable than boys to the consequences of unprotected and premature sexual relations and often being subjected to various forms of cultural, social, sexual and economic exploitation and violence, abuse, rape, incest, honour-related crimes and harmful practices, such as female infanticide, child, early and forced marriage, prenatal sex selection and female genital mutilation,

*Deeply concerned further* that, despite its widespread practice, child, early and forced marriage is still underreported, recognizing that this requires further attention and that child, early and forced marriage exposes the girl child to greater risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, often leads to premature sexual relations, early pregnancy and early childbearing and increases the risk of obstetric fistula and high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity, and furthermore entails complications during pregnancy and childbirth, which often lead to disability, stillbirth and maternal

death, particularly for young women and girls, which require appropriate prenatal and postnatal health-care services for mothers, including in the area of skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care, and noting with concern that this reduces girls' opportunities to complete their education, gain comprehensive knowledge, participate in the community or develop employable skills and is likely to have a long-term adverse impact on their physical and mental health and well-being, their employment opportunities and their quality of life and that of their children, and violates and/or impairs the full enjoyment of their human rights,

*Deeply concerned* that young women and girls are particularly affected by water scarcity, unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene, and concerned furthermore that girls, especially those in rural areas, are often excluded from full and continued participation in school owing to their burden of water procurement at home, a lack of water and sanitation facilities in schools and inadequate access to effective feminine hygiene products,

*Emphasizing* that increased and equal access to quality education for young people, especially adolescent girls, including in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, as well as health care, hygiene and sanitation, dramatically lowers their vulnerability to preventable diseases and infections, in particular HIV and other sexually transmitted infections,

*Recognizing* that, despite gains in providing access to education, girls are still more likely than boys to remain excluded from education, and recognizing also that among gendered barriers to girls' equal enjoyment of their right to education are child marriage, early pregnancy, gender-based violence, the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and gender stereotypes and negative social norms that lead families and communities to place less value on girls' education when compared with that of boys,

*Deeply concerned* that school-related violence against girls, including sexual violence and harassment on the way to and from and at school, such as violence perpetrated by teachers, continues to deter girls' education and, in many cases, the transition to and completion of secondary education, and that these risks may influence parents' decision to allow girls to attend school,

*Noting* that school meals and take-home rations attract and retain children in schools, and recognizing that school feeding is an incentive to enhance enrolment and reduce absenteeism, especially for girls,

*Stressing* the need for the international community, the relevant United Nations entities, the specialized agencies, civil society and international financial institutions to continue to actively support, through the allocation of enhanced financial resources and technical assistance, targeted comprehensive programmes that address the needs and priorities of the girl child,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>18</sup>
2. *Stresses* the need for the full and urgent implementation of the rights of the child, including the girl child, as provided under international human rights instruments, and urges States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>1</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>2</sup> the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities<sup>3</sup> and the Optional Protocols thereto<sup>4</sup> as a matter of priority;
3. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138),<sup>19</sup> and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),<sup>20</sup> of the International Labour Organization to consider doing so;

<sup>18</sup> A/72/218.

<sup>19</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14862.

4. *Urges* States to develop or review relevant programmes that promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and equal access to basic social services, such as education, nutrition, water and sanitation, birth registration, health care, vaccinations and protection from diseases representing the major causes of mortality, including non-communicable diseases, and to mainstream a gender perspective into all development policies and programmes, including those specific to the girl child;

5. *Also urges* States to improve the situation of girl children living in poverty, including extreme poverty, deprived of adequate food and nutrition, water and sanitation facilities, with limited or no access to basic physical and mental health-care services, shelter, education, participation and protection;

6. *Recognizes* that ensuring equal access to inclusive, equitable and quality education requires transformations in education systems, mainstreaming a gender perspective into educational programmes, infrastructure development and teacher training, and in this regard calls upon States to invest in quality education, including through adequate financing, to ensure that all girls, including those who are marginalized or in vulnerable situations, enjoy their right to education;

7. *Notes* the role of the United Nations in supporting national Governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>21</sup> and in realizing girls' right to education;

8. *Calls upon* States to recognize the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination by making primary education compulsory and available free to all children, including those living in rural areas, and ensuring that all children have equal access to quality education, as well as making secondary and tertiary education available and accessible to all, in particular through the progressive introduction of free secondary education, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, ensuring physical access to education, including by increasing financial incentives to families, improving the safety of girls on the way to and from school, ensuring that all schools are accessible, safe, secure and free from violence and providing hygienic, separate and adequate sanitation facilities, contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion and ensuring school attendance, in particular for girls and children from low-income families and children who become heads of households;

9. *Calls upon* all States to place enhanced emphasis on quality education for the girl child, including catch-up and literacy education for those who did not receive formal education, special initiatives for keeping girls in school through post-primary education, including those who are already married or pregnant, to promote access to skills and entrepreneurship training for young women and to tackle gender stereotypes, in order to ensure that young women entering the labour market have opportunities to obtain full and productive employment and decent work, and equal pay for equal work or work of equal value;

10. *Encourages* States to adopt, as appropriate, and implement inclusive policies and programmes to promote girls' education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, including information and communications technology, throughout their education, by, inter alia, expanding the scope of education and training opportunities ranging from basic digital fluency to advanced technical skills, recognizing that girls who develop such skills may enjoy more academic success and higher-paying jobs in the future, and recognizing also that girls and women have an equally important role to play in these arenas as men and boys;

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.

<sup>21</sup> Resolution 70/1.

11. *Calls upon* States, with the support, where appropriate, of international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, to develop policies and programmes, giving priority to formal, informal and non-formal education programmes, including scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education, relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

12. *Urges* States to acknowledge the different needs of girls and boys during their childhood and adolescence and, as appropriate, to make adapted investments that are consistent with and responsive to their changing needs, in particular ensuring that girls have access to clean water, including safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and feminine hygiene products as well as private toilet facilities, including feminine hygiene product disposal facilities, in educational institutions and other public spaces, which will improve their health and access to education and increase their safety;

13. *Calls upon* States, in collaboration with civil society and other relevant actors, to promote educational and health practices in order to foster a culture in which menstruation is recognized as healthy and natural, and girls are not stigmatized on this basis, recognizing that girls' attendance at school can be affected by negative perceptions of menstruation and lack of means to maintain safe personal hygiene, such as water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools that meet the needs of girls;

14. *Urges* States to strengthen efforts to urgently eradicate all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and calls upon all States, the United Nations system and civil society to take measures to address the obstacles that continue to affect the achievement of the goals set forth in the Beijing Platform for Action,<sup>9</sup> as contained in paragraph 33 of the further actions and initiatives,<sup>22</sup> including reviewing remaining laws that discriminate against women and girls in order to modify or abolish them and, where appropriate, strengthening national mechanisms to implement inclusive policies and programmes for the girl child and, in some cases, to enhance coordination among responsible institutions for the realization of the human rights of girls, including access to justice, fighting impunity for perpetrators of, and ensuring the availability of appropriate penalties for crimes of sexual violence committed against the girl child, and to mobilize all necessary resources and support in order to achieve those goals;

15. *Also urges* States to ensure that the applicable conventions of the International Labour Organization relating to the employment of girls and boys are respected and effectively enforced and that girls who are employed have equal access to decent work and equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, are protected from economic and sexual exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and abuse in the workplace, are aware of their rights and have access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and technical and vocational training, and urges States to develop gender-sensitive measures, including national action plans, where appropriate, to eliminate child labour and its worst forms, commercial sexual exploitation, hazardous forms of child labour, trafficking and slavery-like practices, including forced and bonded labour, and

<sup>22</sup> Resolution S-23/3, annex.

recruitment or use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law, and to recognize that girls, including in child-headed households, face greater risks in this regard;

16. *Calls upon* States, with the support of relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, as appropriate, to take all measures necessary to ensure the right of girls to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, and to develop sustainable health systems, strengthen existing ones to ensure primary health care with an integrated HIV response and make them more accessible to adolescent girls;

17. *Also calls upon* States to strengthen the capacity of national health systems, and in this regard invites the international community to assist national efforts, upon request, including by allocating adequate resources in order to provide the essential services needed to prevent obstetric fistula and to treat those cases that occur by providing the continuum of services, including family planning, prenatal and postnatal care, skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care and post-partum care, to adolescent girls, including those living in poverty and in underserved rural areas where obstetric fistula is most common;

18. *Urges* all States to enact, uphold and strictly enforce laws and policies aimed at preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage and protecting those at risk and to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the informed, free and full consent of the intending spouses, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, to raise the minimum age for marriage, engage all relevant stakeholders, including girls, where necessary, and ensure that these laws are well known, to further develop and implement holistic, comprehensive and coordinated policies, plans of action and programmes and to support already married girls and adolescents and ensure the provision of viable alternatives and institutional support, especially educational opportunities for girls, to ensure the survival, protection, development and advancement of the girl child in order to promote and protect the full enjoyment of her human rights and to ensure equal opportunities for girls, including by making such plans an integral part of her total development process;

19. *Urges* States to enact, as appropriate, and implement legislation to protect, support and empower children living in child-headed households, in particular those headed by girls, that includes provisions to ensure their physical, psychosocial and economic well-being, including protecting their property and inheritance rights, access to health-care services, nutrition, clean water, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, education, scholarships and training opportunities, and that their family is protected and assisted in staying together, including through, where appropriate, social protection programmes and economic support;

20. *Also urges* States to forge partnerships with relevant stakeholders, particularly by working with and involving communities in developing programmes and mechanisms designed to ensure the safety and protection as well as the empowerment of children, especially girls and to ensure that they receive the support they need from their communities;

21. *Calls upon* States to strengthen research, data collection and analysis on the girl child, disaggregated by household structure, sex, age, disability status, economic situation, marital status and geographical location, and improve gender statistics on time use, unpaid care work and water and sanitation in order to provide a better understanding of the situations of girls, especially of the multiple forms of discrimination that they face, and to inform the development of necessary policies and programme responses, which should take a holistic age-appropriate approach to addressing the full range of the forms of discrimination that girls may face, in order to protect their rights effectively;

22. *Urges* States to take all measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment by girls with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, on an equal basis with other children, and to adopt, implement and strengthen appropriate policies and programmes designed to address their needs;

23. *Urges* all States to enact and enforce legislation to protect girls from all forms of violence, discrimination, exploitation and harmful practices in all settings, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, female genital mutilation, rape, domestic violence, incest, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, trafficking and forced migration, forced labour and child, early and forced marriage, and to develop age-appropriate, safe, confidential and disability-accessible programmes and medical, social and psychological support services to assist girls who are subjected to violence and discrimination;

24. *Urges* States to strengthen and intensify their efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of school-related violence against girls and to hold perpetrators accountable;

25. *Calls upon* all States to enact and enforce the necessary legislative or other measures, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and the media, to prevent the distribution over the Internet of child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, ensuring that adequate mechanisms are in place to enable the reporting and removal of such material and that its creators, distributors and collectors are prosecuted, as appropriate;

26. *Urges* States to formulate or review, as needed, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated national plans, programmes or strategies to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, which should have dedicated resources, be widely disseminated and provide targets and timetables for implementation, as well as effective domestic enforcement procedures through the establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms involving all parties concerned, including consultations with women's organizations, giving attention to the recommendations relating to the girl child of the Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children;

27. *Also urges* States to ensure that children who are capable of forming their own views have the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting them, with the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child, to ensure that this right is fully and equally enjoyed by the girl child, to meaningfully involve girl children, including those with special needs, as well as girls with disabilities, and their representative organizations in decision-making processes, as appropriate, and to include them as full partners in identifying their own needs and in developing, planning, implementing and assessing policies and programmes to meet those needs, with a view to ensuring their full and effective participation;

28. *Recognizes* that a considerable number of girl children are particularly vulnerable, including orphans, children living on the street, internally displaced and refugee children, children affected by trafficking and sexual and economic exploitation, children living with or affected by HIV and AIDS, and children who are incarcerated or who live without parental support, and therefore urges States, with the support of the international community, where relevant, to take appropriate measures to address the needs of such children by implementing national, subregional and regional policies and strategies to build and strengthen governmental, community and family capacities to provide a supportive environment for such children, including by providing appropriate counselling and psychosocial support, and ensuring their safety,

enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition and health and social services on an equal basis with other children;

29. *Urges* all States and the international community to respect, promote and protect the rights of the girl child, taking into account the particular vulnerabilities of the girl child in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations and in climate-related and other hazards and natural disasters, as well as in other humanitarian emergencies, all of which may result in the creation of child-headed households, and urges States to take special measures for the protection of girls in all phases of humanitarian emergencies, from relief to recovery, and in particular to ensure that children have access to basic services, which include clean water, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, to protect them from sexually transmitted infections, including HIV infection, gender-based violence, including rape, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, torture, abduction and trafficking, including forced labour, paying special attention to refugee and displaced girls, and to take into account their special needs in disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation assistance and reintegration processes;

30. *Deplores* all acts of sexual exploitation and abuse of and trafficking in women and children, including in humanitarian crises and by humanitarian workers and peacekeepers, including military, police and civilian personnel involved in United Nations operations, takes note of the voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse introduced by the Secretary-General, welcomes the efforts undertaken by United Nations agencies and peacekeeping operations to implement a zero-tolerance policy, in this regard, and requests the Secretary-General or the Member States from which those humanitarian workers originate and personnel-contributing countries to continue to take all appropriate action necessary to combat such abuses and exploitation by such personnel, including through the full implementation without delay of those measures adopted in the relevant General Assembly resolutions based on recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;<sup>23</sup>

31. *Calls upon* Member States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective child- and youth-sensitive measures to combat, eliminate and prosecute all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual and economic exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy within wider efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by taking effective measures against the criminalization of girls who are victims of exploitation and ensuring that girls who have been exploited receive access to the necessary psychosocial support, and in this regard urges Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media, to fully and effectively implement the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons<sup>24</sup> and the activities outlined therein, with full respect for the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;<sup>25</sup>

32. *Reaffirms* that everyone has a right to a nationality as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>26</sup> and in this regard calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider adopting and implementing nationality legislation consistent with their applicable obligations under international law and to facilitate the

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<sup>23</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1)*.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution 64/293.

<sup>25</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

<sup>26</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

acquisition of nationality by and ensure free or low-cost birth registration for children born on their territories or their nationals abroad who would otherwise be stateless;

33. *Calls upon* Governments, civil society, including the media, and non-governmental organizations to promote human rights education and full respect for and the enjoyment of the human rights of the girl child, inter alia, through the translation, production and dissemination of age-appropriate and gender-sensitive information material on those rights to all sectors of society, in particular to children;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure that all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Labour Organization, take into account the rights and the particular needs of the girl child in country programmes of cooperation in accordance with national priorities, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

35. *Requests* all human rights treaty bodies and the human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, including the special procedures, to adopt regularly and systematically a gender perspective in the implementation of their mandates and to include in their reports information on the qualitative analysis of violations of the human rights of women and girls, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation and coordination in that regard;

36. *Requests* States to ensure that, in all policies and programmes designed to provide comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, particular attention and support are given to the girl child at risk, living with or affected by HIV, including pregnant girls and young and adolescent mothers and girls with disabilities, and child heads of households, with a view to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3, in particular the target of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

37. *Invites* States to promote initiatives aimed at reducing the prices of antiretroviral drugs, especially second-line drugs, available to the girl child, including bilateral and private sector initiatives as well as initiatives on a voluntary basis taken by groups of States, including those based on innovative financing mechanisms that contribute to the mobilization of resources for social development, including those that aim to provide further access to drugs at affordable prices to developing countries on a sustainable and predictable basis, and in this regard takes note of the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID;

38. *Calls upon* all States to integrate food and nutritional support with the goal that children, especially girl children, have access at all times to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food requirements for an active and healthy life;

39. *Calls upon* States to ensure that social protection programmes, including HIV-sensitive programmes, are provided to orphans and other vulnerable children, with particular attention to addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of girl children, ensuring school attendance and protecting their rights;

40. *Urges* States and the international community to increase resources at all levels, particularly in the education and health sectors, so as to enable young people, especially girls, to gain the knowledge, attitudes and life skills that they need to fulfil their social, economic and other potential and overcome their challenges,

including the prevention of HIV infection and early pregnancy, and to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health;

41. *Urges* States, the international community, relevant United Nations entities, civil society and international financial institutions to continue to actively support, through the allocation of financial resources and technical assistance, efforts to address girls' right and access to education;

42. *Strongly calls upon* States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of the girl child is ensured, inter alia, by cooperating, supporting and participating in global efforts towards the full and timely realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>7</sup> and of all other relevant internationally agreed development goals, in particular for the eradication of poverty at the global, regional and country levels, recognizing that strengthened availability and effective allocation of resources are required at all levels in this regard, and reaffirming that investment in children, particularly girls, and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including a status analysis on improvements in the social, economic and political investments made by Member States towards empowering girls in rural areas, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, with a view to assessing the impact of the present resolution on the well-being of the girl child.

## Draft resolution II Rights of the child

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the importance of its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>1</sup> which constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, reaffirming also that States parties to the Convention shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized therein, while bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention<sup>2</sup> and calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

*Reaffirming also* all of its previous resolutions on the rights of the child, the most recent of which was resolution 71/177 of 19 December 2016,

*Recalling* all other relevant resolutions, including resolutions 71/167 of 19 December 2016 on trafficking in women and girls, 71/168 of 19 December 2016 on intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation, 71/170 of 19 December 2016 entitled “Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: domestic violence”, 71/175 of 19 December 2016 on child, early and forced marriage, and 71/176 of 19 December 2016 on protecting children from bullying,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>3</sup> which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind,

*Recalling* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>4</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>4</sup> the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>5</sup> the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,<sup>6</sup> the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees<sup>7</sup> and the 1967 Protocol thereto,<sup>8</sup> the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,<sup>9</sup> the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>10</sup> and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>11</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>12</sup> the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,<sup>13</sup> and both the

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and resolution 66/138, annex.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>4</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2716, No. 48088.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138),<sup>14</sup> and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),<sup>15</sup> of the International Labour Organization,

*Reaffirming* that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development, provide the framework for actions concerning children,

*Reaffirming also* the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,<sup>16</sup> the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>17</sup> and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled “A world fit for children”,<sup>18</sup> recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>19</sup> the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>20</sup> and the outcome documents of their review conferences, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,<sup>21</sup> the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,<sup>22</sup> the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,<sup>23</sup> the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>24</sup> and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,<sup>25</sup> the Declaration on the Right to Development,<sup>26</sup> the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,<sup>27</sup> the outcome document, entitled “The future we want”, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,<sup>28</sup> and the outcome document of the third Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brasilia from 8 to 10 October 2013, and recalling also the World Congresses against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development<sup>29</sup> and the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015,

*Underscoring* the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>30</sup> in ensuring the enjoyment of the rights of the child,

*Welcoming* the work undertaken on a global compact on refugees and a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, to be considered for adoption in 2018, and recalling the importance of protecting the human rights and fundamental

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14862.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.

<sup>16</sup> A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

<sup>17</sup> Resolution 55/2.

<sup>18</sup> Resolution S-27/2, annex.

<sup>19</sup> Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

<sup>20</sup> Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>21</sup> Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

<sup>22</sup> See resolution 2542 (XXIV).

<sup>23</sup> Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5–16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

<sup>24</sup> Resolution 61/295, annex.

<sup>25</sup> Resolution 69/2.

<sup>26</sup> Resolution 41/128, annex.

<sup>27</sup> Resolution 62/88.

<sup>28</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

<sup>29</sup> See A/69/76, annex, enclosure 2.

<sup>30</sup> Resolution 70/1.

freedoms of all refugee and migrant children, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly<sup>31</sup> and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in resolution 70/137,<sup>32</sup> as well as the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,<sup>33</sup> the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict<sup>34</sup> and the joint report of the Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution and child pornography and other child sexual abuse material and on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,<sup>35</sup> whose recommendations should be carefully studied, taking fully into account the views of Member States,

*Reaffirming* that States have the primary responsibility to respect, promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of the child,

*Acknowledging* the important role played by national governmental and local structures for children, including, where they exist, ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

*Recognizing* that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children, in the best interests of the child, and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

*Noting with appreciation* the work to promote and protect the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, by relevant mandate holders and special procedures of the United Nations and by relevant regional organizations, where appropriate, and intergovernmental organizations, and recognizing the valuable role of national human rights institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

*Noting* the convening of international, regional and national meetings aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against children, including all violent punishment of children, and encouraging additional efforts in this regard,

*Recognizing* the importance of international, regional and bilateral multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives to advance the effective protection and promotion of the rights of the child and the elimination of violence against children, and in this regard taking note, inter alia, of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, the “High time to end violence against children” initiative, the Together for Girls partnership, the Global Alliance to Eradicate Forced Labour, Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Child Labour, the Global Youth Partnership for the Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities, the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack, the WeProtect Global Alliance to combat online child sexual exploitation and the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Promoting Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies,

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<sup>31</sup> [A/72/208](#).

<sup>32</sup> [A/72/356](#).

<sup>33</sup> [A/72/275](#).

<sup>34</sup> [A/72/276](#).

<sup>35</sup> [A/72/164](#).

*Profoundly concerned* that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera and tuberculosis, fetal alcohol syndrome and inherited addictions, non-communicable diseases, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, environmental damage, climate change, natural disasters, armed conflict, foreign occupation, displacement, famine, violence, terrorism, abuse, all forms of exploitation, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children, such as for purposes of child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, child sex tourism and trafficking in children, including for purposes of labour and sexual exploitation, organ removal and the transfer of organs of the child for profit, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality, inadequate protection and inadequate access to justice, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

*Profoundly concerned also* that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains negatively affected by the prolonged effects of the world financial and economic crisis, poverty and inequality, reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, recognizing its impact beyond the socioeconomic context and the intrinsic interlinkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development, in this regard underlining the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing that a strong focus is needed on poverty, deprivation and inequality to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence and to promote the resilience of children, their families and their communities,

*Profoundly concerned further* that children in many parts of the world remain negatively affected by the impacts of climate change, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, which further threaten health, food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and in this regard calling for the implementation of the Paris Agreement<sup>36</sup> adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

*Expressing deep concern* that, despite the recognition of the right of the child to express her or his views freely on all matters affecting her or him, with her or his views given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child, children are still seldom seriously consulted and involved in such matters owing to a variety of constraints and impediments and that the full implementation of this right has yet to be fully realized,

*Deeply concerned* that children disproportionately suffer the consequences of discrimination, exclusion, inequality and poverty,

*Deeply concerned also* that approximately 5.6 million children under the age of 5 die each year,<sup>37</sup> mostly from preventable and treatable causes, owing to inadequate or lack of access to integrated and quality sexual, reproductive and maternal health-care services, as well as newborn and child health care and services, early childbearing and lack of access to health determinants, such as safe drinking water and sanitation, safe and adequate food and nutrition, including breastfeeding,

<sup>36</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>37</sup> See UNICEF, "Levels and trends in child mortality, 2015" (available from [www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child\\_Mortality\\_Report\\_2015\\_Web\\_9\\_Sept\\_15.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2015_Web_9_Sept_15.pdf)).

and that mortality remains highest among children belonging to the poorest and most marginalized communities,

*Recognizing* that the risk of maternal mortality is highest for girls under 15 years of age and that complications in pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death among girls under 15 years of age in many countries,

*Expressing concern* that children with disabilities face stigmatization, discrimination or exclusion and are disproportionately subjected to mental and physical violence and sexual abuse in all settings,

## I

### **Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto**

1. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 1 to 5 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 1 to 10 of its resolution [68/147](#) of 18 December 2013, urges States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child<sup>1</sup> and to the Optional Protocols thereto<sup>2</sup> as a matter of priority and to implement them effectively and fully, and encourages further efforts by the Secretary-General in this regard;

2. *Urges* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;<sup>16</sup>

## II

### **Promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children**

#### **Non-discrimination**

3. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 6 to 10 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 11 to 14 of its resolution [68/147](#), and calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination of any kind;

#### **Registration, family relations, adoption and alternative care**

4. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 15 to 19 of its resolution [68/147](#), and urges all States parties to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to preserve the identity of children, including their nationality, name and family relations, as recognized by law, to protect children in matters relating to birth registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care, recognizing that every effort should be directed to enabling children to remain in or swiftly return to the care of their parents or, when appropriate, other close family members and that, where alternative care is necessary, family and community-based care should be promoted over placement in institutions;

5. *Calls upon* States to take all measures necessary to prevent and combat illegal adoptions and all adoptions that are not in the best interest of the child;

#### **Economic and social well-being of children**

6. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 13 to 15 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 20 to 29 of its resolution [68/147](#), calls upon all States and the international community to create an enabling environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field and by implementing their

commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and reaffirms that investment in children, especially for early childhood development, has high economic and social returns and that all related efforts to ensure that resources allocated and spent for children, especially on children's education and health, should serve as a means for the fulfilment of the rights of the child;

### **Child labour**

7. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 16 to 18 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 30 to 33 of its resolution [68/147](#), urges States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour and to end child labour in all its forms, by 2025 at the latest, and to promote education as a key strategy, in this regard notes the convening of the Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in Buenos Aires from 14 to 16 November 2017, and urges States to continue to promote the engagement of all sectors of society in creating an enabling environment for the eradication of child labour;

### **Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations**

8. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 26 to 28 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 40 to 48 of its resolution [68/147](#), and calls upon all States to promote and protect all human rights of all children and to implement evidence-based programmes and measures that provide them with special protection and assistance, including access to inclusive and equitable quality education, health care and social services;

### **Migrant children**

9. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 40 to 87 of its resolution [71/177](#), and calls upon States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all children affected by migration, regardless of their migration status, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, while recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all children affected by migration and in avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

10. *Expresses* the commitment to protect the human rights of migrant children, given their vulnerability, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, to ensure that they receive appropriate protection and assistance and to provide for their health, education and psychosocial development, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in policies on integration, return and family reunification;

### **Children and the administration of justice**

11. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 29 to 31 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 49 to 57 of its resolution [68/147](#), and calls upon all States to respect and protect the rights of child victims and witnesses and children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law, as well as children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law, and to ensure that the arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child should be in conformity with the law and should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

12. *Encourages* continued regional and cross-regional efforts, the sharing of best practices and the provision of technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice;

### **Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**

13. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 32 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 58 of its resolution [68/147](#), and calls upon all States to prevent, criminalize, prosecute and punish all forms of the sale and trafficking of children, including for the purposes of removal of organs of the child, child slavery, forced labour and the sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution and child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, with the aim of eradicating those practices, including when perpetrated using the Internet and other information and communications technologies, to combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices and take measures to eliminate the demand that fosters them, as well as addressing the rights and needs of victims effectively, including universal access to comprehensive social, physical and mental health and legal services, without discrimination of any kind, and counselling for all victims to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society, and to take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

### **Children affected by armed conflict**

14. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 33 to 39 of its resolution [71/177](#) and 59 to 70 of its resolution [68/147](#), condemns in the strongest terms all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, acknowledging that sexual violence in these situations disproportionately affects girls, but that boys are also targets, in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals and related personnel, and in patterns of abduction of children, as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end and prevent them, and to encourage age- and gender-specific support services, including psychological, social and sexual and reproductive health-care services and reintegration programmes, and notes in this regard the adoption of Security Council resolution [2225 \(2015\)](#) of 18 June 2015;

15. *Underlines* that the needs of children, including rehabilitation and reintegration, should be fully considered in post-conflict and peacebuilding programmes and that the promotion and protection of the rights of children affected by armed conflict is crucial to break cycles of violence and prevent recurring conflicts;

16. *Calls upon* States to protect children affected by armed conflict, in particular from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to ensure that they receive timely, effective humanitarian assistance, noting the efforts taken to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators, and calls upon the international community to hold those responsible for violations accountable, inter alia, through the International Criminal Court;

17. *Calls upon* States and regional and subregional organizations to mainstream the rights of the child into relevant activities in conflict and post-conflict situations with the aim of promoting peace and preventing and resolving conflict, as well as negotiating and implementing peace agreements and arrangements negotiated by parties to armed conflict;

18. *Recalls* that 2016 marked the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of resolution [51/77](#) of 12 December 1996, by which the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict was

created, welcomes its achievements in protecting children affected by armed conflict, underlines the need for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States, United Nations bodies and agencies, regional organizations and especially subregional organizations, to enhance its public awareness activities, including by collecting, assessing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned, in accordance with the existing mandate, and notes with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General and United Nations bodies to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict;

### III

#### Violence against children

19. *Recalls* article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which States parties are required to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child;

20. *Also recalls* the United Nations study on violence against children submitted to the General Assembly in 2006,<sup>38</sup> and notes with appreciation the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in continuing to mainstream the study recommendations in the international, regional and national agendas;

21. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that every five minutes a child dies as a result of violence and that globally 1 billion children, between 2 and 17 years of age, experience physical, sexual, emotional or multiple types of violence, with an estimated 120 million girls and 73 million boys having been the victims of sexual violence at some point in their lives;

22. *Condemns* all forms of violence against children in all settings, including physical, mental, psychological and sexual violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, child abuse and exploitation, hostage-taking, domestic violence, incest, trafficking in or sale of children and their organs, paedophilia, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism, gang and armed violence, sexual exploitation of children online, bullying, including cyberbullying, and harmful practices, and urges States to strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all such violence through a comprehensive approach and to develop a multifaceted and systematic framework, which is integrated into national planning processes, to respond to violence against children;

23. *Calls upon* all States to implement the commitment to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>30</sup>

24. *Urges* all States to exercise leadership to end all forms of violence against children in all settings and to support advocacy in this regard at all levels, including at the local, national, regional and international levels, and by all sectors, especially by political, community and religious leaders, as well as the public and private sectors, the media and civil society;

25. *Requests* relevant entities, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular those that are members of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence against Children, to continue to explore ways and means, within

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<sup>38</sup> A/61/299.

their respective mandates, by which they can contribute more effectively to preventing and responding to all forms of violence against children;

26. *Expresses support* for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of her mandate in promoting the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children in all regions and in advancing the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, including through her regional and thematic consultations and field missions and thematic reports addressing emerging concerns, and in this regard takes note of the recent reports entitled *Ending the Torment: Tackling Bullying from the Schoolyard to Cyberspace*,<sup>39</sup> *Protecting Children Affected by Armed Violence in the Community*<sup>40</sup> and *Safeguarding the Rights of Girls in the Criminal Justice System: Preventing Violence, Stigmatization and Deprivation of Liberty*,<sup>41</sup>

27. *Notes* the consolidated partnerships promoted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, including the platform for dialogue and communication initiated and led by the Special Representative with regional organizations and institutions, to share knowledge and good practices, coordinate efforts, enhance synergies, identify trends and contribute to accelerating progress in protecting children from violence;

28. *Urges* all States to address the gender dimension of all forms of violence against children and incorporate a gender perspective in all policies adopted and actions taken to protect children against all forms of violence and harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, acknowledging that girls and boys face varying risks from different forms of violence at different ages and in different situations, including in schools;

29. *Stresses* the importance of taking an integrated and multifaceted approach based on the rights and well-being of children, and the best interests of the child as a primary consideration, when designing and implementing measures to protect children from all forms of violence;

30. *Emphasizes* that no child should be left behind and that States should pay particular attention to the protection of children who are marginalized or are in vulnerable situations or who face stigmatization, discrimination or exclusion and should ensure the enjoyment of all their human rights, without discrimination of any kind;

31. *Urges* all States to strengthen international cooperation and mutual assistance to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence and to end impunity for crimes against children;

32. *Encourages* States to consider accession to or ratification of The Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, of 19 October 1996;<sup>42</sup>

33. *Recalls* the importance of actively engaging with children and respecting their views in all aspects of prevention, response and monitoring of violence against them, taking into account article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

34. *Expresses its concern* about situations of violence in communities worldwide, including violence linked to illegal arms trade, organized crime, drug-

<sup>39</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.I.14.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.16.I.15.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, Sales No. E.15.I.10.

<sup>42</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2204, No. 39130.

related crime and gang-related violence, putting the well-being and security of children at severe risk;

35. *Recognizes* that there has been significant progress at the international, regional and national levels in addressing violence against children since the submission of the United Nations Study on Violence against Children, and calls upon all States to maintain and enhance their efforts to protect children from all forms of violence, in particular:

(a) To take effective and appropriate legislative and other measures to prohibit, prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against children in all settings, including harmful practices in all situations, and to strengthen international, national and local cooperation and mutual assistance in this regard;

(b) To respect fully the rights, human dignity and physical integrity of children and to prevent and address any psychological, mental, physical or sexual violence or any other humiliating or degrading treatment or punishment;

(c) To give priority attention to the prevention of all forms of violence against children and to addressing its underlying causes and its gender dimension through a systematic, comprehensive and multifaceted approach, recognizing that witnessing violence, including domestic violence, also causes harm to children;

(d) To develop a well-coordinated and well-resourced national strategy for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, including measures aimed at, inter alia, raising awareness, building the capacity of professionals working with and for children, supporting effective parenting programmes, fostering research, collecting data on the incidence of violence against children and developing and implementing appropriate national monitoring tools to periodically assess progress;

(e) To end impunity for perpetrators of crimes against children, to undertake thorough and prompt investigations of all acts of violence against children and to prosecute such acts of violence and impose appropriate penalties, recognizing that persons convicted of violent offences against children, including sexual abuse, who continue to pose a risk of harm to children should be prevented from working with children;

(f) To protect children from all forms of violence or abuse in all settings by all those who work with and for children, including in educational settings, in alternative care and residential care settings, and in international development activities and humanitarian relief work, as well as by government officials, such as the police, law enforcement authorities, employees and officials in detention centres or welfare institutions and health-care personnel;

(g) To establish and develop safe, well-publicized, confidential and accessible mechanisms to enable children or their representatives to seek counselling, to report violence against children and file complaints on incidents of violence and to ensure that children have access to such mechanisms;

(h) To develop coherent and coordinated protection systems and to provide universal access to quality comprehensive social, physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and legal and counselling services for all victims and survivors, to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society, and to strengthen social welfare systems and effective service delivery for children affected by violence, in particular in the justice, education and health sectors;

(i) To strive to change attitudes that condone or normalize any form of violence against children, including cruel, inhuman or degrading forms of discipline, harmful practices and all forms of sexual violence;

(j) To continue to promote and invest in education, including as a long-term and lifelong process, by which everyone learns tolerance and respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring such respect in all societies;

(k) To accelerate efforts to scale up scientifically accurate age-appropriate comprehensive education, relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys, young women and men, in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with information on sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young people, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers in order to protect them from violence;

36. *Expresses concern* at the persistent and growing challenges to eliminating all forms of violence against children, and urges States to intensify their efforts in this regard, and in particular:

(a) To adopt and strengthen, as appropriate, clear and comprehensive measures, including, where required, legislation, that seek to prevent and protect children from bullying and provide for safe and child-sensitive counselling and reporting procedures and safeguards for the rights of affected children;

(b) To strengthen the capacities of schools in early detection and response to prevent and respond to bullying, including cyberbullying, in particular initiatives to mobilize support to prevent and address this phenomenon, and to ensure that children are informed of any existing public policies to secure their protection;

(c) To take measures to promote constructive and positive forms of discipline and child development approaches in all settings, including the home, schools and other educational settings, and throughout care and justice systems, and to work towards the elimination of all forms of violence against children, including violent forms of discipline;

(d) To adopt all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and human rights by taking all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, in accordance with the best interests of the child, to protect the child from all forms of physical or psychological violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse in schools, and in this context to take measures to promote non-violent forms of discipline in schools;

(e) To accelerate efforts to develop, review and strengthen inclusive and gender-responsive policies, including by allocating adequate resources, to address the structural and underlying causes of violence against girls, to overcome gender stereotypes and negative social norms, to encourage the media to examine the impact of gender-role stereotypes, including those perpetuated by commercial advertisements, that foster gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and inequalities, to promote zero tolerance for such violence and to remove the stigma of being a victim and survivor of violence, thus creating an enabling and accessible environment where girls can easily report incidents of violence and make use of the services available, including protection and assistance programmes;

(f) To fully engage men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and as allies in the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence;

(g) To condemn all harmful practices that affect girls, in particular female genital mutilation, whether committed within or outside a medical institution, and to take all measures necessary, especially through educational campaigns, including enacting and enforcing legislation, to prohibit female genital mutilation and to protect girls from this form of violence, and to hold perpetrators to account;

(h) To enact, enforce and uphold laws and policies aimed at preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage and protecting those at risk, to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the informed, free and full consent of the intending spouses and to amend relevant laws and policies to remove any provision that enables perpetrators of rape, sexual abuse or abduction to escape prosecution and punishment by marrying their victims;

(i) To take all measures necessary to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, on an equal basis with other children, to adopt, implement and strengthen appropriate policies and programmes designed to address their needs, with a focus on ending violence for children with disabilities, to ensure that programmes aimed at violence prevention and victim support are inclusive and accessible to children with disabilities, including by providing information in accessible formats, and to mainstream disability issues in training and information provided to professionals working on addressing violence against children;

(j) To enact and enforce the necessary legislative or other measures, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and the media, to prevent the distribution over the Internet of child pornography, including depictions of child sexual abuse, ensuring that adequate mechanisms are in place to enable the reporting and removal of such material and that its creators, distributors and collectors are prosecuted, as appropriate, while working towards ensuring that the opportunities provided by information and communications technologies in the lives of children, as tools for learning, socialization, expression, inclusion and fulfilment of their rights and fundamental freedoms, such as the right to education, the right to freedom of expression, the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and the right to express their views freely, are used to their fullest;

(k) To ensure the legal protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation online and to define it legally, in accordance with international human rights law and obligations, to criminalize all relevant conduct related to the sexual exploitation of children online and offline and to ensure that all those in the whole chain of individuals involved in or attempting to commit such criminal activities are held accountable and brought to justice in order to fight impunity, taking into account the multi-jurisdictional and transnational nature of child sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated online through information and communications technologies;

(l) To protect children deprived of their liberty from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, to ensure that, if they are arrested, detained or imprisoned, children are provided with prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of their liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action, that, from the moment they are arrested, children will have the right to maintain contact with their family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances, that no child is sentenced or subjected to forced labour or corporal punishment or deprived of access to and the provision of health care and services, hygiene and environmental sanitation, nutritious food, education, basic instruction and vocational training, access to safe, confidential, independent mechanisms to report on violence and that the conditions in such settings are regularly and effectively

monitored, and to undertake prompt investigations of all reported acts of violence and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable;

(m) To consider taking measures for the dissemination and implementation of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,<sup>43</sup> and invites relevant United Nations actors to support Member States, where appropriate, to this end through concerted efforts;

(n) To improve the situation of children living in poverty, in particular extreme poverty, deprived of adequate food and nutrition, water and sanitation facilities, with limited or no access to basic physical and mental health-care services, shelter, education, participation and protection, taking into account that, while a severe lack of goods and services hurts every human being, it is particularly threatening and harmful to children, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, to reach their full potential and to participate as a full member of society, and exposed to conditions that lead to increased violence;

(o) To ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all decisions and actions concerning children, underlining that migrant children, including undocumented and unaccompanied children, regardless of migratory status, should be rapidly assigned a legal guardian when unaccompanied and be provided with effective protection from discrimination and from violence, as well as with access to due process in all legal and administrative proceedings affecting them, including for the determination of their age and legal status, and in this context reaffirms paragraphs 66 and 67 of its resolution [71/177](#);

(p) To devise, enforce and strengthen effective gender- and age-sensitive measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in children, including for sexual exploitation and forced labour, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy that integrates a human rights perspective, and to draw up, as appropriate, national action plans in this regard;

(q) To strengthen measures to eliminate the demand for child sex tourism and to ensure the effective protection of children from exploitation through all possible preventive actions, including legislative measures and other relevant policies and programmes;

(r) To protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspect of the child's welfare;

(s) To continue to seek to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute violations and abuses against children in humanitarian emergencies, to strengthen support services for children affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those who have experienced violations and abuses, and to call for a more effective response in that regard;

(t) To invest in the development and implementation of data systems to monitor violence against children and track progress and to promote, where possible, innovation in the area of data collection and monitoring, including using benchmarks and indicators, to ensure access to reliable disaggregated data;

(u) To encourage and support the private sector, including the corporate sector, to put in place policies and processes, appropriate to their size and circumstances, that ensure that their activities do not cause or contribute to violence against and exploitation of children;

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<sup>43</sup> See Economic and Social Council resolution [2014/18](#).

- (v) To support the work of the independent expert for the global study on the situation of children deprived of their liberty;

#### IV Follow-up

37. *Recalls* paragraph 52 (d) of its resolution [69/157](#) of 18 December 2014, in which it invited the Secretary-General to commission an in-depth global study on children deprived of their liberty, to be funded through voluntary contributions, and also recalls paragraph 88 of its resolution [71/177](#), in this regard encourages Member States and United Nations agencies, funds, programmes and offices, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to contribute to and support the elaboration of the study, and invites the designated independent expert to update Member States at its seventy-third session on the progress made and to submit a final report to the Assembly at its seventy-fourth session;

38. *Welcomes* the appointment of Virginia Gamba as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [51/77](#) and [60/231](#) of 23 December 2005, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, as extended by the Assembly in resolution [69/157](#);

39. *Recognizes* the work of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, its increased level of work and the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, and, bearing in mind its resolution [63/241](#) of 24 December 2008 and paragraphs 35 to 37 of its resolution [51/77](#), recommends that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further period of three years;

40. *Decides*:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the implementation of the priority themes of the resolution entitled “Rights of the child”, adopted at its sixty-ninth to seventy-second sessions, including progress that has been achieved and challenges that still remain, taking into account information provided by Member States;

(b) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict to increase her engagement with States, United Nations bodies and agencies, regional organizations and especially subregional organizations and to increase public awareness activities, including by collecting, assessing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned, in accordance with the existing mandate;

(d) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, consistent with paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution [62/141](#), including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda;

(e) To request the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining in the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as mandated by the Human Rights Council in paragraph 32 of its resolution 34/16;<sup>44</sup>

(f) To invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventy-third session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

(g) To continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-third session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of the rights of children”.

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<sup>44</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/72/53)*, chap. III.