

No. 27531

MULTILATERAL

**Convention on the rights of the child. Adopted by the General
Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989**

Authentic texts: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Registered ex officio on 2 September 1990.

MULTILATÉRAL

**Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant. Adoptée par l'As-
semblée générale des Nations Unies le 20 novembre 1989**

Textes authentiques : arabe, chinois, anglais, français, russe et espagnol.

Enregistrée d'office le 2 septembre 1990.

CONVENTION¹ ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

¹ Came into force on 2 September 1990, i.e., the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, in accordance with article 49 (1):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Bangladesh*	3 August 1990	Holy See*	20 April 1990
Belize.....	2 May 1990	Kenya.....	30 July 1990
Bhutan.....	1 August 1990	Mauritius*	26 July 1990 (a)
Bolivia.....	26 June 1990	Mongolia.....	5 July 1990
Ecuador.....	23 March 1990	Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	24 July 1990
Egypt*	6 July 1990	Senegal.....	31 July 1990
El Salvador.....	10 July 1990	Sierra Leone.....	18 June 1990
Ghana.....	5 February 1990	Sweden.....	29 June 1990
Guatemala.....	6 June 1990	Togo.....	1 August 1990
Guinea.....	13 July 1990 (a)	Viet Nam.....	28 February 1990

Subsequently, the Convention entered into force in respect of the following States on the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary General of the United Nations of the instrument of ratification or accession, in accordance with article 49 (2):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)</i>
Benin.....	3 August 1990	Guinea Bissau.....	20 August 1990
(With effect from 2 September 1990.)		(With effect from 19 September 1990.)	
Burkina Faso.....	31 August 1990	Honduras.....	10 August 1990
(With effect from 30 September 1990.)		(With effect from 9 September 1990.)	
Chile.....	13 August 1990	Philippines.....	21 August 1990
(With effect from 12 September 1990.)		(With effect from 20 September 1990.)	
Costa Rica.....	21 August 1990	Sudan.....	3 August 1990
(With effect from 20 September 1990.)		(With effect from 2 September 1990.)	
France*	7 August 1990	Uganda.....	17 August 1990
(With effect from 6 September 1990.)		(With effect from 16 September 1990.)	
Gambia.....	8 August 1990	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	16 August 1990
(With effect from 7 September 1990.)		(With effect from 15 September 1990.)	

For other actions registered subsequently and published in this volume, see p. 441.

* See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon ratification or accession.

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and in the International Covenants on Human Rights,^{2,3} proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924⁴ and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959⁵ and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³ (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights² (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, “the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth”,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally;⁶ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules);⁷ and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,⁸

Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I*, p. 71.

² See “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966 in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, p. 3.

³ See “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights” adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1966 in United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 999, p. 171 and vol. 1057, p. 407 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic Spanish text).

⁴ *League of Nations, Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 21*, October 1924, p. 42-43.

⁵ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4354)*, p. 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/41/53)*, p. 265.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/40/53)*, p. 206.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631)*, p. 146.

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Article 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals equally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

Article 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

Article 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.
2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.
2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

Article 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.
2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.
2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.
3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.
4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the

child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Article 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13

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

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

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

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

Article 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 15

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

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

Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

(c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

(e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall 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.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, *inter alia*, foster placement, *kafalah* of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

Article 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in

view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Article 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilita-

tion services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To diminish infant and child mortality;

(b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;

(c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;

(d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;

(e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

Article 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

Article 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

(a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

(b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

(c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

(d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

(e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

(a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

(d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

Article 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

- (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;
- (b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

Article 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Article 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

- (i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;
- (ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;
- (iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;
- (iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;
- (v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;
- (vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;
- (vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Article 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

- (a) The law of a State Party; or
- (b) International law in force for that State.

PART II

Article 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Com-

mittee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

(a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(b) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

Article 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies, any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(d) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

PART III

Article 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

Article 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present

and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

[For the signatures, see p. 124 of this volume.]

باسم افغانستان :

代表阿富汗:

In the name of Afghanistan:

Au nom de l'Afghanistan :

От имени Афганистана:

En nombre del Afganistán:

باسم ألبانيا :

代表阿尔巴尼亚:

In the name of Albania:

Au nom de l'Albanie :

От имени Албании:

En nombre de Albania:

[BASHHIM PITARKA]

باسم الجزائر:

代表阿尔及利亚:

In the name of Algeria:

Au nom de l'Algérie :

От имени Алжира:

En nombre de Argelia:

[Illegible — Illisible]

باسم أنغولا :

代表安哥拉:

In the name of Angola:

Au nom de l'Angola :

От имени Анголы:

En nombre de Angola:

[Illegible — Illisible]

4/2/90

باسم أنتيغوا وبربودا :

代表安提瓜和巴布达:

In the name of Antigua and Barbuda:

Au nom d'Antigua-et-Barbuda :

От имени Антигуа и Барбуды:

En nombre de Antigua y Barbuda:

باسم الأرجنتين :

代表阿根廷:

In the name of Argentina:

Au nom de l'Argentine :

От имени Аргентины:

En nombre de la Argentina:

[JORGE ALBERTO VAZQUEZ]¹

29 de Junio de 1990²

باسم استراليا :

代表澳大利亚:

In the name of Australia:

Au nom de l'Australie :

От имени Австралии:

En nombre de Australia:

[PETER STEPHEN WILENSKI]

22 August 1990

باسم النمسا :

代表奥地利:

In the name of Austria:

Au nom de l'Autriche :

От имени Австрии:

En nombre de Austria:

[PETER HOHENFELLNER]

26/08/90

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

² 29 June 1990 — 29 juin 1990.

باسم البهاما :

代表巴哈马:

In the name of the Bahamas:

Au nom des Bahamas :

От имени Багамских островов:

En nombre de las Bahamas:

باسم البحرين :

代表巴林:

In the name of Bahrain:

Au nom de Bahreïn :

От имени Бахрейна:

En nombre de Bahrein:

باسم بنغلاديش:

代表孟加拉国:

In the name of Bangladesh:

Au nom du Bangladesh :

От имени Бангладеш:

En nombre de Bangladesh:

[A. H. G. MOHIDDIN]

26/1/90

باسم بربادوس:

代表巴巴多斯:

In the name of Barbados:

Au nom de la Barbade :

От имени Барбадоса:

En nombre de Barbados:

[DAME NITA BARROW]

Permanent Representative of Barbados¹

19th April 1990

¹ Le Représentant permanent de la Barbade.

باسم بلجیکا :

代表比利时:

In the name of Belgium:

Au nom de la Belgique :

От имени Бельгии:

En nombre de Bélgica:

[PAUL NALERDAEME]

26 Jan 90

باسم بيليز :

代表伯利兹

In the name of Belize:

Au nom du Belize :

От имени Белиза:

En nombre de Belice:

[CARL ROGERS]

March 2, 1990

باسم بينن :

代表贝宁:

In the name of Benin:

Au nom du Bénin :

От имени Бенина:

En nombre de Benin:

[GRATIEN TONAKPON CAPO-CHICHI]

Le 25 avril 1990

باسم بوتان :

代表不丹:

In the name of Bhutan:

Au nom du Bhoutan :

От имени Бутана:

En nombre de Bhután:

[UGYEN TSHERING]

4th June 1990

باسم بوليفيا :

代表玻利维亚:

In the name of Bolivia:

Au nom de la Bolivie :

От имени Боливии:

En nombre de Bolivia:

[HUGO NAVAJAS MOGRO]

8 de Marzo, 1990¹

باسم بوتسوانا :

代表博茨瓦纳:

In the name of Botswana:

Au nom du Botswana :

От имени Ботсваны:

En nombre de Botswana:

باسم البرازيل :

代表巴西:

In the name of Brazil:

Au nom du Brésil :

От имени Бразилии:

En nombre del Brasil:

[PAULO NOGUEIRA BATISTA]

26 Jan 90

باسم بروني دارالسلام :

代表文莱国:

In the name of Brunei Darussalam:

Au nom de Brunéi Darussalam :

От имени Брунея Даруссалама:

En nombre de Brunei Darussalam:

¹ 8 March 1990 — 8 mars 1990.

باسم بلغاريا :

代表保加利亚:

In the name of Bulgaria:

Au nom de la Bulgarie :

От имени Болгарии:

En nombre de Bulgaria:

[IVAN SOTIROV]

31.5.1990

باسم بوركينا فاسو :

代表布尔基纳法索:

In the name of Burkina Faso:

Au nom du Burkina Faso :

От имени Буркина Фасо:

En nombre de Burkina Faso:

[GAËTAN R. OUEDRAGO]

26 Jan 90

باسم بوروندي :

代表布隆迪:

In the name of Burundi:

Au nom du Burundi :

От имени Бурунди:

En nombre de Burundi:

[BENOÎT SEBURGAMO]

8 mai 1990

باسم جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国:

In the name of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie :

От имени Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia:

[LEV I. MATSIMOV]

26/01/90

باسم كمبوديا :

柬埔寨代表:

In the name of Cambodia:

Au nom du Cambodge :

От имени Камбоджи:

En nombre de Camboya:

باسم الكاميرون :

喀麦隆代表:

In the name of Cameroon:

Au nom du Cameroun :

От имени Камеруна:

En nombre del Camerún:

باسم كندا :

代表加拿大:

In the name of Canada:

Au nom du Canada :

От имени Канады:

En nombre del Canadá:

[BRIAN MULRONEY]

28 May 1990

باسم الرأس الأخضر:

代表佛得角:

In the name of Cape Verde:

Au nom du Cap-Vert :

От имени Островов Зеленого Мыса:

En nombre de Cabo Verde:

باسم جمهورية افريقيا الوسطى :

代表中非共和国:

In the name of the Central African Republic:

Au nom de la République centrafricaine :

От имени Центральноафриканской Республики:

En nombre de la República Centrafricana:

[GOUNDJI AZIZ PHILIPPE]

30 juillet 1990

باسم تشاد :

代表乍得:

In the name of Chad:

Au nom du Tchad :

От имени Чада:

En nombre del Chad:

باسم شيلي :

代表智利:

In the name of Chile:

Au nom du Chili :

От имени Чили:

En nombre de Chile:

[SERGIO COVARRUBIAS SANHUEGA]

26 Jan 90

باسم الصين :

代表中国:

In the name of China:

Au nom de la Chine :

От имени Китая:

En nombre de China:

[Illegible — Illisible]

29 Aug 90

باسم كولومبيا :

代表哥伦比亚 :

In the name of Colombia:

Au nom de la Colombie :

От имени Колумбии:

En nombre de Colombia:

[ENRIQUE PEÑALOSA CAMARGO]¹

26 Jan 90

باسم كومورو :

代表科摩罗 :

In the name of the Comoros:

Au nom des Comores :

От имени Коморских островов:

En nombre de las Comoras:

باسم الكونغو :

代表刚果 :

In the name of the Congo:

Au nom du Congo :

От имени Конго:

En nombre del Congo:

باسم كوستاريكا :

代表哥斯达黎加 :

In the name of Costa Rica:

Au nom du Costa Rica :

От имени Коста-Рики:

En nombre de Costa Rica:

[CARLOS JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GUTIÉRREZ]

26 Jan 90

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم كوت ديفوار :

科特迪瓦代表

In the name of Côte d'Ivoire:

Au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire :

От имени Кот д'Ивуар:

En nombre de Côte d'Ivoire:

[ESSY AMARA]

26 Jan 90

باسم كوبا :

代表古巴:

In the name of Cuba:

Au nom de Cuba :

От имени Кубы:

En nombre de Cuba:

[RICARDO ALARCÓN DE QUESADA]

26 Jan 90

باسم قبرص :

代表塞浦路斯:

In the name of Cyprus:

Au nom de Chypre :

От имени Кипра:

En nombre de Chipre:

باسم تشيكوسلوفاكيا :

代表捷克斯洛伐克:

In the name of Czechoslovakia:

Au nom de la Tchécoslovaquie :

От имени Чехословакии:

En nombre de Checoslovaquia:

باسم جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية :

代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国：

In the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Au nom de la République populaire démocratique de Corée :

От имени Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики:

En nombre de la República Popular Democrática de Corea:

[PAK GIL YON]

August 23 1990

باسم الدانمرك :

代表丹麦：

In the name of Denmark:

Au nom du Danemark :

От имени Дании:

En nombre de Dinamarca:

[KJELD V. MORTENSEN]

26 Jan 90

باسم جيبوتي :

代表吉布提：

In the name of Djibouti:

Au nom de Djibouti :

От имени Джибути:

En nombre de Djibouti:

باسم دومينيكا :

代表多米尼加：

In the name of Dominica:

Au nom de la Dominique :

От имени Доминики:

En nombre de Dominica:

[SIMON P. RICHARDS]

26 Jan 90

باسم الجمهورية الدومينيكية :

代表多米尼加共和国 :

In the name of the Dominican Republic:

Au nom de la République dominicaine :

От имени Доминиканской Республики:

En nombre de la República Dominicana:

[RAFAEL PEDRO GONZÁLES PANTALÉM]

8/8/90¹

باسم اکوادور :

代表厄瓜多尔 :

In the name of Ecuador:

Au nom de l'Équateur :

От имени Эквадора:

En nombre del Ecuador:

[JOSÉ AYALA LASSO]²

26 Jan 90

باسم مصر :

代表埃及 :

In the name of Egypt:

Au nom de l'Égypte :

От имени Египта:

En nombre de Egipto:

[MOHAMED NORMAN GALAL]²

Feb. 5, 1991

باسم السلفادور :

代表萨尔瓦多 :

In the name of El Salvador:

Au nom d'El Salvador :

От имени Сальвадора:

En nombre de El Salvador:

[RICARDO GUILLERMO CASTENADO CORNEJO]

26 Jan 90

¹ 8 August 1990 — 8 août 1990.

² See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم غينيا الاستوائية :

代表赤道几内亚:

In the name of Equatorial Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée équatoriale :

От имени Экваториальной Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea Ecuatorial:

باسم اثيوبيا :

代表埃塞俄比亚:

In the name of Ethiopia:

Au nom de l’Ethiopie :

От имени Эфиопии:

En nombre de Etiopia:

باسم جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية :

代表德意志联邦共和国:

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany:

Au nom de la République fédérale d’Allemagne :

От имени Федеративной Республики Германии:

En nombre de la República Federal de Alemania:

[HANS-JOACHIM VERGAN]¹

26 Jan 90

باسم فيجي :

代表斐济:

In the name of Fiji:

Au nom de Fidji :

От имени Фиджи:

En nombre de Fiji:

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم فنلندا :

代表芬兰:

In the name of Finland:

Au nom de la Finlande :

От имени Финляндии:

En nombre de Finlandia:

[KLAUS TÖRMUD]

26 Jan 90

باسم فرنسا :

代表法国:

In the name of France:

Au nom de la France :

От имени Франции:

En nombre de Francia:

[EDWIGE AVICE]¹

26 Jan 90

باسم غابون :

代表加蓬:

In the name of Gabon:

Au nom du Gabon :

От имени Габона:

En nombre del Gabón:

[DENIS DANGUE REWAKA]

26 Jan 90

باسم غامبيا :

代表冈比亚:

In the name of the Gambia:

Au nom de la Gambie :

От имени Гамбии:

En nombre de Gambia:

[OUSMAN SALLAH]

5th Feb, 1990

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم الجمهورية الديمقراطية الألمانية :

代表德意志民主共和国:

In the name of the German Democratic Republic:

Au nom de la République démocratique allemande :

От имени Германской Демократической Республики:

En nombre de la República Democrática Alemana:

[SIEGFRIED ZACHMANN]

07 March 1990

باسم غانا :

代表加纳:

In the name of Ghana:

Au nom du Ghana :

От имени Ганы:

En nombre de Ghana:

[J. V. GBEHO]

29th January 1990

باسم اليونان :

代表希腊:

In the name of Greece:

Au nom de la Grèce :

От имени Греции:

En nombre de Grecia:

[CONSTANTIN ZEPOS]

26 Jan 90

باسم غرينادا :

代表格林纳达:

In the name of Grenada:

Au nom de la Grenade :

От имени Гренады:

En nombre de Granada:

[LAMUEL STANISLAUS]

21 February 1990

باسم غواتيمالا :

代表危地马拉:

In the name of Guatemala:

Au nom du Guatemala :

От имени Гватемалы:

En nombre de Guatemala:

[RAQUEL BLANDÓN SANDOVAL DE CEREZO]¹

26 Jan 90

باسم غينيا :

代表几内亚:

In the name of Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée :

От имени Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea:

باسم غينيا - بيساو :

代表几内亚比绍:

In the name of Guinea-Bissau:

Au nom de la Guinée-Bissau :

От имени Гвинеи-Бисау:

En nombre de Guinea-Bissau:

[DEVERAH]

26 Jan 90

باسم غيانا :

代表圭亚那:

In the name of Guyana:

Au nom du Guyana :

От имени Гвианы:

En nombre de Guyana:

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم هاييتي :

代表海地:

In the name of Haiti:

Au nom d'Haïti :

От имени Гаити:

En nombre de Haïti:

[ROGER RAVIX]

26 Jan 90

باسم الكرسي الرسولي :

代表教廷:

In the name of the Holy See:

Au nom du Saint-Siège :

От имени Святейшего престола:

En nombre de la Santa Sede:

[RENATO MARTINO]

20 April 1990

باسم هندوراس:

代表洪都拉斯:

In the name of Honduras:

Au nom du Honduras :

От имени Гондураса:

En nombre de Honduras:

[ROBERTO FLORES BERMUDEZ]

31 de Mayo 1990¹

باسم هنغاريا :

代表匈牙利:

In the name of Hungary:

Au nom de la Hongrie :

От имени Венгрии:

En nombre de Hungría:

[ESZLERGÁLYOS FERENC]

14.3.90

¹ 31 May 1990 — 31 mai 1990.

باسم ايسلندا :

代表冰岛:

In the name of Iceland:

Au nom de l'Islande :

От имени Исландии:

En nombre de Islandia:

[HELGI GISLASON]

26 Jan 90

باسم الهند :

代表印度:

In the name of India:

Au nom de l'Inde :

От имени Индии:

En nombre de la India:

باسم اندونيسيا :

代表印度尼西亚:

In the name of Indonesia:

Au nom de l'Indonésie :

От имени Индонезии:

En nombre de Indonesia:

[NANA S. SUTRESNA]

26 Jan 90

باسم العراق :

代表伊拉克:

In the name of Iraq:

Au nom de l'Iraq :

От имени Ирака:

En nombre del Iraq:

باسم ایرلندا :

代表爱尔兰:

In the name of Ireland:

Au nom de l'Irlande :

От имени Ирландии:

En nombre de Irlanda:

باسم جمهورية ايران الإسلامية :

代表伊朗伊斯兰共和国:

In the name of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Au nom de la République islamique d'Iran :

От имени Исламской Республики Иран:

En nombre de la República Islámica del Irán:

باسم اسرائيل :

代表以色列:

In the name of Israel:

Au nom d'Israël :

От имени Израиля:

En nombre de Israel:

[JOHANAN BEIN]

3 July 1990

باسم ايطاليا :

代表意大利:

In the name of Italy:

Au nom de l'Italie :

От имени Италии:

En nombre de Italia:

[VIERY TRAXLER]

26 Jan 90

باسم جامايكا :

代表牙买加：

In the name of Jamaica:

Au nom de la Jamaïque :

От имени Ямайки:

En nombre de Jamaïca:

[HERBERT SAMUEL WALKER]

26 Jan 90

باسم اليابان :

代表日本：

In the name of Japan:

Au nom du Japon :

От имени Японии:

En nombre del Japón:

باسم الأردن :

代表约旦：

In the name of Jordan:

Au nom de la Jordanie :

От имени Иордании:

En nombre de Jordania:

[Illegible — Illisible]

Ambassador of Jordan¹

29 August 1990

باسم كينيا :

代表肯尼亚：

In the name of Kenya:

Au nom du Kenya :

От имени Кении:

En nombre de Kenya:

[MICHAEL GEORGE OKEYO]

Ambassador of Kenya to the UN²

26 Jan 90

¹ L'Ambassadeur de la Jordanie.

² L'Ambassadeur du Kenya aux Nations Unies.

باسم كيريباتي :

代表基里巴斯:

In the name of Kiribati:

Au nom de Kiribati :

От имени Кирибати:

En nombre de Kiribati:

باسم الكويت :

代表科威特:

In the name of Kuwait:

Au nom du Koweït :

От имени Кувейта:

En nombre de Kuwait:

[MOHAMMAD A. ABU AL-HASSAN]¹

7-6-1990²

باسم جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية :

代表老挝人民民主共和国:

In the name of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

Au nom de la République démocratique populaire lao :

От имени Лаосской Народно-Демократической Республики:

En nombre de la República Democrática Popular Lao:

باسم لبنان :

代表黎巴嫩:

In the name of Lebanon:

Au nom du Liban :

От имени Ливана:

En nombre del Líbano:

[CHAUKI CHOUERI]

26 Jan 90

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

² 7 June 1990 — 7 juin 1990.

باسم ليسوتو:

代表莱索托:

In the name of Lesotho:

Au nom du Lesotho :

От имени Лесото:

En nombre de Lesotho:

[MONYANE PAANYA PHOFOLO]

21/8/90

باسم لیبیریا :

代表利比里亚:

In the name of Liberia:

Au nom du Libéria :

От имени Либерии:

En nombre de Liberia:

[RUDOLPH JONHSON]

26-4-90

باسم الجماهيرية العربية الليبية :

代表阿拉伯利比亚民众国:

In the name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

Au nom de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne :

От имени Ливийской Арабской Джамахирии:

En nombre de la Jamahiriya Arabe Libia:

باسم لختنشتاين :

代表列支敦士登:

In the name of Liechtenstein:

Au nom du Liechtenstein :

От имени Лихтенштейна:

En nombre de Liechtenstein:

باسم لكسمبرغ :

代表卢森堡 :

In the name of Luxembourg:

Au nom du Luxembourg :

От имени Люксембурга:

En nombre de Luxemburgo:

[JEAN FEYDER]

21 mars 1990

باسم مدغشقر :

代表马达加斯加 :

In the name of Madagascar:

Au nom de Madagascar :

От имени Мадагаскара:

En nombre de Madagascar:

[BLAISE RABETAFIKA]

19 avril 1990

باسم ملاوی :

代表马拉维 :

In the name of Malawi:

Au nom du Malawi :

От имени Малави:

En nombre de Malawi:

باسم ماليزيا :

代表马来西亚 :

In the name of Malaysia:

Au nom de la Malaisie :

От имени Малайзии:

En nombre de Malasia:

باسم ملديف:

代表马尔代夫:

In the name of Maldives:

Au nom des Maldives :

От имени Мальдивов:

En nombre de Maldivas:

[HUSSEIN MANIKFAN]¹

Aug 21 1990

باسم مالي:

代表马里:

In the name of Mali:

Au nom du Mali :

От имени Мали:

En nombre de Mali:

[NOUMOU DIAKITE]

26 Jan 90

باسم مالطسه:

代表马耳他:

In the name of Malta:

Au nom de Malte :

От имени Мальты:

En nombre de Malta:

[ALEXANDER BORG OLIVIER]

26 January 1990

باسم موريتانيا:

代表毛里塔尼亚:

In the name of Mauritania:

Au nom de la Mauritanie :

От имени Мавритании:

En nombre de Mauritania:

[MOHAMEDOU OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD]¹

26 Jan 90

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم موريشيوس :

代表毛里求斯:

In the name of Mauritius:

Au nom de Maurice :

От имени Маврикия:

En nombre de Mauricio:

باسم المكسيك :

代表墨西哥:

In the name of Mexico:

Au nom du Mexique :

От имени Мексики:

En nombre de México:

[JORGE MONTAÑA MARTÍNEZ]

26 Jan 90

باسم موناكو :

代表摩纳哥:

In the name of Monaco:

Au nom de Monaco :

От имени Монако:

En nombre de Mónaco:

باسم منغوليا :

代表蒙古:

In the name of Mongolia:

Au nom de la Mongolie :

От имени Монголии:

En nombre de Mongolia:

[MONGALYN DUGERSUREN]

26 Jan 90

باسم المغرب :

代表摩洛哥:

In the name of Morocco:

Au nom du Maroc :

От имени Марокко:

En nombre de Marruecos:

[ALI BENFILLOUN]

26 Jan 90

باسم موزامبيق :

代表莫桑比克:

In the name of Mozambique:

Au nom du Mozambique :

От имени Мозамбика:

En nombre de Mozambique:

باسم ناميبيا :

代表纳米比亚:

In the name of Namibia:

Au nom de la Namibie :

От имени Намибии:

En nombre de Namibia:

باسم ناورو:

代表瑙鲁:

In the name of Nauru:

Au nom de Nauru :

От имени Науру:

En nombre de Nauru:

باسم نيبال :

代表尼泊尔：

In the name of Nepal:

Au nom du Népal :

От имени Непала:

En nombre de Nepal:

[JAI PRATAP RANA]

26 Jan 90

باسم هولندا :

代表荷兰：

In the name of the Netherlands:

Au nom des Pays-Bas :

От имени Нидерландов:

En nombre de los Países Bajos:

[R. J. VAN SCHAIK]

26 Jan 90

باسم نيوزيلندا :

代表新西兰：

In the name of New Zealand:

Au nom de la Nouvelle-Zélande :

От имени Новой Зеландии:

En nombre de Nueva Zelandia:

باسم نيكاراغوا :

代表尼加拉瓜：

In the name of Nicaragua:

Au nom du Nicaragua :

От имени Никарагуа:

En nombre de Nicaragua:

[ALEJANDRO SERRANO CALDERA]

6/2/90¹

¹ 6 February 1990 — 6 février 1990.

باسم النيجر:

代表尼日尔:

In the name of the Niger:

Au nom du Niger :

От имени Нигера:

En nombre del Níger:

[MOUMOUNI ADAMOU DJERMAKOJE]

26 Jan 90

باسم نيجيريا:

代表尼日利亚:

In the name of Nigeria:

Au nom du Nigéria :

От имени Нигерии:

En nombre de Nigeria:

[LOC AGUBUZU]

26 Jan 90

باسم النرويج:

代表挪威:

In the name of Norway:

Au nom de la Norvège :

От имени Норвегии:

En nombre de Noruega:

[ERIK TELLMANN]

26 Jan 90

باسم عمان:

代表阿曼:

In the name of Oman:

Au nom de l'Oman :

От имени Омана:

En nombre de Omán:

باسم پاکستان :

代表巴基斯坦:

In the name of Pakistan:

Au nom du Pakistan :

От имени Пакистана:

En nombre del Pakistán:

باسم بنما :

代表巴拿马:

In the name of Panama:

Au nom du Panama :

От имени Панамы:

En nombre de Panamá:

[EDUARDO VALLARINO ARJONA]

26 Jan 90

باسم بابوا غينيا الجديدة :

代表巴布亚新几内亚:

In the name of Papua New Guinea:

Au nom de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée :

От имени Папуа-Новой Гвинеи:

En nombre de Papua Nueva Guinea:

باسم باراغواي :

代表巴拉圭:

In the name of Paraguay:

Au nom du Paraguay :

От имени Парагвая:

En nombre del Paraguay:

[ALFREDO CAÑETE]

Abril 4, 1990¹

¹ 4 April 1990 — 4 avril 1990.

باسم بيرو:

代表秘鲁:

In the name of Peru:

Au nom du Pérou :

От имени Перу:

En nombre del Perú:

[RICARDO LUNA]

26 Jan 90

باسم الفلبين:

代表菲律宾:

In the name of the Philippines:

Au nom des Philippines :

От имени Филиппин:

En nombre de Filipinas:

[MANUEL MENDEZ]

26 Jan 90

باسم بولندا:

代表波兰:

In the name of Poland:

Au nom de la Pologne :

От имени Польши:

En nombre de Polonia:

[STANISLAV PAULAK]

26 Jan 90

باسم البرتغال:

代表葡萄牙:

In the name of Portugal:

Au nom du Portugal :

От имени Португалии:

En nombre de Portugal:

[FERNANDO REINA]

26 Jan 90

باسم قطر:

代表卡塔尔:

In the name of Qatar:

Au nom du Qatar :

От имени Катара:

En nombre de Qatar:

باسم جمهورية كوريا:

代表大韩民国:

In the name of the Republic of Korea:

Au nom de la République de Corée :

От имени Корейской Республики:

En nombre de la República de Corea:

باسم رومانيا:

代表罗马尼亚:

In the name of Romania:

Au nom de la Roumanie :

От имени Румынии:

En nombre de Rumania:

[IOAN VOICU]

26 January 1990

باسم رواندا:

代表卢旺达:

In the name of Rwanda:

Au nom du Rwanda :

От имени Руанды:

En nombre de Rwanda:

[RUKASHAZA OSWALD]

26 Jan 90

باسم سانت كيتس ونيفيس

代表圣基茨和尼维斯

In the name of Saint Kitts and Nevis:

Au nom de Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis :

От имени Сент-Китс и Невис:

En nombre de Saint Kitts y Nevis:

[RAYMOND C. TAYLOR]

26 Jan 90

باسم سانت لوسيا :

代表圣卢西亚:

In the name of Saint Lucia:

Au nom de Sainte-Lucie :

От имени Сент-Люсии:

En nombre de Santa Lucía:

باسم سانت فنسنت وجزر غرينادين :

代表圣文森特和格林纳丁斯:

In the name of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:

Au nom de Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines :

От имени Сент-Винсента и Гренадин:

En nombre de San Vicente y las Granadinas:

باسم ساموا :

代表萨摩亚:

In the name of Samoa:

Au nom du Samoa :

От имени Самоа:

En nombre de Samoa:

باسم سان مارينو:

代表圣马力诺:

In the name of San Marino:

Au nom de Saint-Marin :

От имени Сан-Марино:

En nombre de San Marino:

باسم سان تومي وبرينسيبي :

代表圣多美和普林西比:

In the name of Sao Tome and Principe:

Au nom de Sao Tomé-et-Principe :

От имени Сан-Томе и Принсипи:

En nombre de Santo Tomé y Príncipe:

باسم المملكة العربية السعودية :

代表沙特阿拉伯:

In the name of Saudi Arabia:

Au nom de l'Arabie saoudite :

От имени Саудовской Аравии:

En nombre de Arabia Saudita:

باسم السنغال :

代表塞内加尔:

In the name of Senegal:

Au nom du Sénégal :

От имени Сенегала:

En nombre del Senegal:

[ALISA CLAUDE DIALLO]

26 Jan 90

باسم سيشيل :

代表塞舌尔:

In the name of Seychelles:

Au nom des Seychelles :

От имени Сейшельских островов:

En nombre de Seychelles:

باسم سيراليون :

代表塞拉利昂:

In the name of Sierra Leone:

Au nom de la Sierra Leone :

От имени Сьерра-Леоне:

En nombre de Sierra Leone:

[TOM OBALEH KARGBO]

2/13/90

باسم سنغافوره :

代表新加坡:

In the name of Singapore:

Au nom de Singapour :

От имени Сингапура:

En nombre de Singapur:

باسم جزر سليمان :

代表所罗门群岛:

In the name of Solomon Islands:

Au nom des Iles Salomon :

От имени Соломоновых Островов:

En nombre de las Islas Salomón:

باسم الصومال :

代表索马里:

In the name of Somalia:

Au nom de la Somalie :

От имени Сомали:

En nombre de Somalia:

باسم افريقيا الجنوبية :

代表南非:

In the name of South Africa:

Au nom de l'Afrique de Sud :

От имени Южной Африки:

En nombre de Sudáfrica:

باسم اسبانيا :

代表西班牙:

In the name of Spain:

Au nom de l'Espagne :

От имени Испании

En nombre de España:

[FRANCISCO VILLARY ORTIZ DE URBINA]

26 Jan 90

باسم سرى لانكا :

代表斯里兰卡:

In the name of Sri Lanka:

Au nom de Sri Lanka :

От имени Шри Ланки:

En nombre de Sri Lanka:

[DAYA PERERA]

26 Jan 90

باسم السودان :

代表苏丹:

In the name of the Sudan:

Au nom du Soudan :

От имени Судана:

En nombre del Sudán:

[SALAH MOHAMED ALI]

24 July 1990

باسم سورينام :

代表苏里南:

In the name of Suriname:

Au nom du Suriname :

От имени Суринама:

En nombre de Suriname:

[KRIESNADATH NANDOE]

26 Jan 90

باسم سوازيلند :

代表斯威士兰:

In the name of Swaziland:

Au nom du Swaziland :

От имени Свазиленда:

En nombre de Swazilandia:

[T. L. L. DLAMINI]

22nd August 1990

باسم السويد :

代表瑞典:

In the name of Sweden:

Au nom de la Suède :

От имени Швеции:

En nombre de Suecia:

[JAN ELIASSON]

26 Jan 90

باسم سويسرا :

代表瑞士:

In the name of Switzerland:

Au nom de la Suisse :

От имени Швейцарии:

En nombre de Suiza:

باسم الجمهورية العربية السورية :

代表阿拉伯叙利亚共和国:

In the name of the Syrian Arab Republic:

Au nom de la République arabe syrienne :

От имени Сирийской Арабской Республики:

En nombre de la República Árabe Siria:

باسم تايلند :

代表泰国:

In the name of Thailand:

Au nom de la Thaïlande :

От имени Таиланда:

En nombre de Tailandia:

باسم توفو :

代表多哥:

In the name of Togo:

Au nom du Togo :

От имени Того:

En nombre del Togo:

[KOFFI ADJOYI]

26 Jan 90

باسم تونغا :

代表汤加:

In the name of Tonga:

Au nom des Tonga :

От имени Тонга:

En nombre de Tonga:

باسم ترینیداد وتوباگو:

代表特立尼达和多巴哥:

In the name of Trinidad and Tobago:

Au nom de la Trinité-et-Tobago :

От имени Тринидада и Тобаго:

En nombre de Trinidad y Tabago:

باسم تونس:

代表突尼斯:

In the name of Tunisia:

Au nom de la Tunisie :

От имени Туниса:

En nombre de Túnez:

[Illegible — Illisible]

90-2-26

باسم تركيا :

代表土耳其:

In the name of Turkey:

Au nom de la Turquie :

От имени Турции:

En nombre de Turquía:

باسم توفالو:

代表图瓦卢:

In the name of Tuvalu:

Au nom de Tuvalu :

От имени Тувалу:

En nombre de Tuvalu:

باسم أوندو:

代表乌干达:

In the name of Uganda:

Au nom de l'Ouganda :

От имени Уганды:

En nombre de Uganda:

[CHRISTOPHER KATSIGUZI]

17/8/90

باسم جمهورية اوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية:

代表乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国:

In the name of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine :

От имени Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania:

[MYKOLA P. MAKAREVYTCH]

21 February 1990

باسم اتحاد ميانمار

以缅甸联邦的名义

In the name of the Union of Myanmar:

Au nom de l'Union du Myanmar :

От имени Союза Мьянма:

En nombre de la Unión de Myanmar:

باسم اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟：

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Au nom de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :

От имени Союза Советских Социалистических Республик:

En nombre de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

[ALEKSANDER MIKHAILOVICH BELONVGOV]

26 Jan 90

باسم الامارات العربية المتحدة :

代表阿拉伯联合酋长国：

In the name of the United Arab Emirates:

Au nom des Emirats arabes unis :

От имени Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов:

En nombre de los Emiratos Arabes Unidos:

باسم المملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى وايرلندا الشمالية :

代表大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国：

In the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Au nom du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :

От имени Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:

En nombre del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte:

[THOMAS RICHARDSON]¹

19 April 1990

باسم جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة :

代表坦桑尼亚联合共和国：

In the name of the United Republic of Tanzania:

Au nom de la République-Unie de Tanzanie :

От имени Объединенной Республики Танзания:

En nombre de la República Unida de Tanzania:

[ANTHONY NYAKYI]

1 June 1990

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية :

代表美利坚合众国:

In the name of the United States of America:

Au nom des Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

От имени Соединенных Штатов Америки:

En nombre de los Estados Unidos de América:

باسم أوروغواي :

代表乌拉圭:

In the name of Uruguay:

Au nom de l'Uruguay :

От имени Уругвая:

En nombre del Uruguay:

[PABLO SADER]¹

26 Jan 90

باسم فانواتو :

代表瓦努阿图:

In the name of Vanuatu:

Au nom de Vanuatu :

От имени Вануату:

En nombre de Vanuatu:

باسم فنزويلا :

代表委内瑞拉:

In the name of Venezuela:

Au nom du Venezuela :

От имени Венесуэлы:

En nombre de Venezuela:

[ADRIANA PULIDO]

26 Jan 90

¹ See p. 168 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 168 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم فيت نام :

代表越南社会主义共和国:

In the name of Viet Nam:

Au nom du Viet Nam :

От имени Вьетнама:

En nombre de Viet Nam:

[TRINH XUÂN LÂNG]

26 Jan 90

باسم اليمن :

代表也门:

In the name of Yemen:

Au nom du Yémen :

От имени Йемена:

En nombre del Yemen:

[Amb. MOHAMED ABDULAZIZ SALLAM]

Feb. 13 '90

باسم يوغوسلافيا :

代表南斯拉夫:

In the name of Yugoslavia:

Au nom de la Yougoslavie :

От имени Югославии:

En nombre de Yugoslavia:

[DRAGOSLAV PEJIC]

26 Jan 90

باسم زائير :

代表扎伊尔:

In the name of Zaïre:

Au nom du Zaïre :

От имени Заира:

En nombre del Zaïre:

[BAGHENI ADEITO]

New York, le 20 mars 1990

باسم زامبيا :

代表赞比亚:

In the name of Zambia:

Au nom de la Zambie :

От имени Замбии:

En nombre de Zambia:

باسم زمبابوى :

代表津巴布韦:

In the name of Zimbabwe:

Au nom du Zimbabwe :

От имени Зимбабве:

En nombre de Zimbabwe:

[S. I. G. MUDENGE]

03/08/90¹

باسم مجلس التعااضد الاقتصادى :

代表经济互助委员会:

In the name of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance:

Au nom du Conseil d'aide économique mutuelle :

От имени Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи:

En nombre del Consejo de Asistencia Económica Mutua:

باسم المجتمع الاقتصادى الأوروبى :

代表欧洲经济共同体:

In the name of the European Economic Community:

Au nom de la Communauté économique européenne :

От имени Европейского экономического сообщества:

En nombre de la Comunidad Económica Europea:

¹ 8 March 1990 — 8 mars 1990.

رئيس المؤتمر:**会议主席:**

The President of the Conference:

Le Président de la Conférence :

Председатель Конференции:

El Presidente de la Conferencia:

الأمين العام:**秘书长:**

The Secretary-General:

Le Secrétaire général :

Генеральный секретарь:

El Secretario General:

RESERVATIONS AND
DECLARATIONS MADE
UPON SIGNATURERÉSERVES ET DÉCLARATIONS
FAITES LORS DE LA SIGNATURE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

“La República Argentina hace reserva de los incisos *b*), *c*), *d*) y *e*) del artículo 21 de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño y manifiesta que no regirán en su jurisdicción por entender que, para aplicarlos, debe contarse previamente con un riguroso mecanismo de protección legal del niño en materia de adopción internacional, a fin de impedir su tráfico y venta.

En relación con el artículo 1 de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, la República Argentina declara que el mismo debe interpretarse en el sentido que se entiende por niño todo ser humano desde el momento de su concepción y hasta los 18 años de edad.

En relación con el artículo 38 de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, la República Argentina declara que es su deseo que la Convención hubiese prohibido terminantemente la utilización de niños en los conflictos armados, tal como lo estipula su derecho interno el cual, en virtud del artículo 41, continuará aplicando en la materia”

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Reservation

The Argentine Republic enters a reservation to subparagraphs (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of article 21 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and declares that those subparagraphs shall not apply in areas within its jurisdiction because, in its view, before they can be applied a strict mechanism must exist for the legal protection of children in matters of inter-country adoption, in order to prevent trafficking in and the sale of children.

Declarations

Concerning article 1 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that the article must be interpreted to the effect that a child means every human being from the moment of conception up to the age of eighteen.

Concerning article 38 of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that it would have liked the Convention

Réserve

La République argentine formule des réserves au sujet des alinéas *b*, *c*, *d*, et *e* de l'article 21 de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant et déclare qu'ils ne s'appliqueront pas dans le territoire relevant de sa juridiction; en effet, leur application exigerait l'existence préalable d'un mécanisme rigoureux de protection juridique de l'enfant en matière d'adoption internationale afin d'empêcher le trafic et la vente des enfants.

Déclarations

En ce qui concerne l'article premier de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, la République argentine déclare que le mot « enfant » doit s'entendre de tout être humain du moment de la conception jusqu'à l'âge de 18 ans.

En ce qui concerne l'article 38 de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, la République argentine déclare

categorically to prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts; such a prohibition exists in its domestic law which, by virtue of article 41 of the Convention, it shall continue to apply in this regard.

qu'elle aurait souhaité que la Convention ait formellement interdit l'utilisation d'enfants dans les conflits armés, comme le stipule son droit interne lequel continuera de s'appliquer en la matière en vertu de l'article 41.

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIE

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

“El gobierno colombiano considera que, si bien la edad mínima de 15 años para participar en conflictos armados consagrada en el Artículo 38 de la Convención, es el resultado de serias negociaciones que reflejan diversos sistemas jurídicos, políticos y culturales del mundo, hubiese sido deseable que dicha edad fuera de 18 años, acorde con los principios y normas que rigen en diversas regiones y países, entre ellos Colombia, razón por la cual el gobierno colombiano entiende que para los efectos del Artículo 38 de la Convención la edad en cuestión será la de 18 años.”

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Declaration

The Colombian Government considers that, while the minimum age of 15 years for taking part in armed conflicts, set forth in article 38 of the Convention, is the outcome of serious negotiations which reflect various legal, political and cultural systems in the world, it would have been preferable to fix that age at 18 years, in accordance with the principles and norms prevailing in various regions and countries, Colombia among them, for which reason the Colombian Government, for the purposes of article 38 of the Convention, shall construe the age in question to be 18 years.

Déclaration

Le Gouvernement colombien est conscient que la fixation à 15 ans de l'âge minimum requis pour participer à des conflits armés, ainsi que le stipule l'article 38 de la Convention, est le résultat de négociations approfondies où il a été tenu compte des divers systèmes juridiques, politiques et culturels existant dans le monde. Il estime néanmoins qu'il eût été préférable de retenir l'âge de 18 ans, qui correspond aux principes et normes en vigueur dans plusieurs régions et pays, dont la Colombie. Aussi considère-t-il qu'aux fins de l'article 38 de la Convention, cet âge sera de 18 ans.

ECUADOR

ÉQUATEUR

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

“Al momento de suscribir la Convención Internacional sobre los Derechos del Niño, el Ecuador ratifica los conceptos emitidos en la intervención formulada por el Embajador José Ayala Lasso el día 14 de noviembre de 1989, en el seno de la Tercera Comisión, sobre el tema 108 de la Agenda, singularmente en cuanto a la interpretación que debe darse a los artículos 24, a la luz del Preámbulo de la Convención, y 38”.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

Declaration

In signing the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Ecuador reaffirms the points made in the statement delivered by Ambassador José Ayala Lasso on agenda item 108, in the Third Committee on 14 November 1989, particularly as concerns the interpretation to be given to article 24, in the light of the preamble of the Convention, and article 38.

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Déclaration

Au moment de signer la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, l'Equateur entérine les vues exposées par son ambassadeur, M. Jose Ayala Lasso, dans son intervention du 14 novembre 1989 à la Troisième Commission, à propos du point 108 de l'ordre du jour, notamment quant à la façon dont il convient d'interpréter l'article 24, compte tenu du préambule de la Convention, et l'article 38.

EGYPT

ÉGYPTÉ

[ARABIC TEXT — TEXTE ARABE]

" اعتباراً لأن الشريعة الإسلامية هي مصدر أساسي من مصادر التشريع في القانون الوضعي المصري ، ونظراً لأن هذه الشريعة اذ توجب توفير كافة وسائل الحماية والرعاية للأطفال بطرق ووسائل متعددة ، فانه ليس من بينها نظام التبني الموجود في بعض القوانين الوضعية الأخرى ،

فان حكومة جمهورية مصر العربية تحفظ على كافة النصوص والأحكام الخاصة بالتبني في هذه الاتفاقية ، وعلى وجه خاص ما ورد بشأن التبني في المادتين ٢٠ و ٢١ من الاتفاقية . "

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

Reservation

Since the Islamic Shariah is one of the fundamental sources of legislation in Egyptian positive law and because the Shariah, in enjoining the provision of every means of protection and care for

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Réserve

Attendu que la loi islamique est l'une des principales sources du droit positif égyptien et que tout en considérant qu'il est impératif d'assurer par tous les moyens aux enfants la protection dont

children by numerous ways and means, does not include among those ways and means the system of adoption existing in certain other bodies of positive law.

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt expresses its reservation with respect to all the clauses and provisions relating to adoption in the said Convention, and in particular with respect to the provisions governing adoption in articles 20 and 21 of the Convention.

FRANCE

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

Declarations

(1) The Government of the French Republic declares that this Convention, particularly article 6, cannot be interpreted as constituting any obstacle to the implementation of the provisions of French legislation relating to the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

(2) The Government of the Republic declares that, in the light of article 2 of the Constitution of the French Republic, article 30 is not applicable in so far as the Republic is concerned.

Reservation

(3) The Government of the Republic construes article 40, paragraph 2 (*b*) (*v*), as establishing a general principle to which limited exceptions may be made under law. This is particularly the case for certain non-appealable offences tried by the Police Court and for offences of a criminal nature. None the less, the decisions handed down by the final court of jurisdiction may be appealed before the Court of Cassation, which shall rule on the legality of the decision taken.

ils ont besoin, ladite loi, contrairement à d'autres types de droit positif, ne reconnaît pas l'adoption.

Le Gouvernement de la République arabe d'Egypte émet des réserves sur toutes les dispositions de la Convention concernant l'adoption, et en particulier celles des articles 20 et 21.

FRANCE

Déclarations

« 1) Le Gouvernement de la République déclare que la présente Convention, notamment l'article 6, ne saurait être interprétée comme faisant obstacle à l'application des dispositions de la législation française relative à l'interruption volontaire de la grossesse.

2) Le Gouvernement de la République déclare, compte tenu de l'article 2 de la Constitution de la République française, que l'article 30 n'a pas lieu de s'appliquer en ce qui concerne la République.

Réservation

3) Le Gouvernement de la République interprète l'article 40 paragraphe 2, *b v*, comme posant un principe général auquel la loi peut apporter des exceptions limitées. Il en est ainsi, notamment, pour certaines infractions relevant en premier et dernier ressort du tribunal de police ainsi que pour les infractions de nature criminelle. Au demeurant les décisions rendues en dernier ressort peuvent faire l'objet d'un recours devant la Cour de Cassation qui statue sur la légalité de la décision intervenue. »

*GERMANY, FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF¹*

*ALLEMAGNE, RÉPUBLIQUE
FÉDÉRALE D¹*

[TRANSDUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Declaration

“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right to make, upon ratification, such declarations as it considers necessary, especially with regard to the interpretation of articles 9, 10, 18 and 22.”

Déclaration

Le Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne réserve son droit de faire, lors de la ratification, telles déclarations qu'il juge nécessaires, spécialement en ce qui concerne l'interprétation des articles 9, 10, 18 et 22.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

“El Estado de Guatemala suscribe la presente Convención, con el espíritu humanista de robustecer los ideales que la inspiran y por constituir un documento que busca institucionalizar a nivel universal, normas especiales de protección para los niños, quienes en virtud de su incapacidad por edad, han necesitado la tutela de la familia, la sociedad y el Estado.

Con relación al artículo 1 de la Convención y con el propósito de enmarcar su actuación en el ámbito jurídico, el Gobierno de Guatemala declara: que en el artículo 3° de su constitución política se establece que: “El Estado garantiza y protege la vida humana desde su concepción, así como la integridad y la seguridad de la persona.”

[TRANSLATION — TRANSDUCTION]

[TRANSDUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Declaration

The State of Guatemala is signing this Convention out of a humanitarian desire to strengthen the ideals on which the Convention is based, and because it is an instrument which seeks to institutionalize, at the global level, specific norms for the protection of children, who, not being legally of age, must be under the guardianship of the family, society and the State.

Déclaration

Le Guatemala signe la présente Convention dans un esprit humaniste et afin d'affermir les idéaux qui inspirent ce document. Celui-ci a, en effet, pour but d'institutionnaliser au niveau mondial des normes spécifiques destinées à protéger les enfants qui, en raison de leur incapacité de mineurs, ont besoin de la protection vigilante de la famille, de la société et de l'Etat.

¹ The Federal Republic of Germany signed the Convention on 26 January 1990. The declaration was made in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 15 Feb. 1990, in which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that “it was [its] intention to make the said declaration on the occasion of the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child”.

¹ La République fédérale d'Allemagne a signé la Convention le 26 janvier 1990. La déclaration a été faite par une communication reçue par le Secrétaire général le 15 février 1990, dans laquelle le Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne a indiqué qu'il était dans [son] intention de faire, à l'occasion de la signature de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, ladite déclaration.

With reference to article 1 of the Convention, and with the aim of giving legal definition to its signing of the Convention, the Government of Guatemala declares that article 3 of its Political Constitution establishes that: “The State guarantees and protects human life from the time of its conception, as well as the integrity and security of the individual.”

KUWAIT

Reservation

“[Kuwait expresses] reservations on all provisions of the Convention that are incompatible with the laws of Islamic Shari’a and the local statutes in effect.”

MALDIVES

Reservations

“1. Since the Islamic Shariah is one of the fundamental sources of Maldivian Law and since Islamic Shariah does not include the system of adoption among the ways and means for the protection and care of children contained in Shariah, the Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation with respect to all the clauses and provisions relating to adoption in the said Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2. The Government of the Republic of Maldives expresses its reservation to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the said Convention on the Rights of the Child, since the Constitution and the Laws of the Republic of Maldives stipulate that all Maldivians should be Muslims.”

A propos de l’article premier de la Convention, le Gouvernement guatémaltèque tient à définir avec précision le terrain juridique où il situe son action, et rappelle que l’article 30 de la constitution guatémaltèque dispose ce qui suit : « L’Etat garantit et protège dès le moment de la conception la vie humaine, ainsi que l’intégrité et la sécurité de la personne. »

KOWEÏT

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Réserve

[Koweït exprime] des réserves à l’égard de toutes les dispositions de la Convention incompatibles avec la *chari’a* islamique et les textes législatifs internes en vigueur.

MALDIVES

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Réserves

1. Considérant que la *charia* islamique, qui est l’une des sources fondamentales de la législation maldivienne, ne prévoit pas l’adoption parmi les moyens permettant d’assurer aux enfants la protection et les soins qui leur sont dus, le Gouvernement de la République des Maldives formule une réserve à l’égard de toutes les clauses et dispositions ayant trait à l’adoption qui figurent dans la Convention relative aux droits de l’enfant.

2. Le Gouvernement de la République des Maldives formule en outre une réserve à l’égard du paragraphe 1 de l’article 14 de ladite Convention car la Constitution et les lois de la République des Maldives stipulent que tous les Maldiviens doivent être musulmans.

MAURITANIA

MAURITANIE

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

Reservation

In signing this important Convention, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is making reservations to articles or provisions which may be contrary to the beliefs and values of Islam, the religion of the people and State.

Réserve

« En signant cette importante Convention, la République islamique de Mauritanie formule des réserves à l'égard des articles ou dispositions susceptibles d'aller à l'encontre des croyances et des valeurs de l'Islam, religion du Peuple et de l'Etat. »

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRE-
LANDROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRE-
TAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Declaration

“The United Kingdom reserves the right to formulate, upon ratifying the Convention, any reservations or interpretative declarations which it might consider necessary.”

Déclaration

Le Royaume-Uni se réserve le droit de formuler, lors de la ratification de la Convention, toutes réserves ou déclarations interprétatives qu'il pourrait considérer nécessaires.

URUGUAY

URUGUAY

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

“Que la República Oriental del Uruguay procede a la firma de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, aprobada en Nueva York el veinte de noviembre de mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, confirmando su derecho a efectuar reservas a la misma, de considerarlo pertinente, en el momento de su ratificación.”

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Declaration

On signing this Convention on the rights of the child approved in New York on 20 November 1989, Uruguay reaffirms the right to make reservations upon ratification, if it considers it appropriate.

Déclaration

En signant cette Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant approuvée le 20 novembre 1989, l'Uruguay réaffirme son droit de formuler des réserves lors de la ratification, s'il le juge utile.

RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS MADE UPON RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION

RÉSERVES ET DÉCLARATIONS FAITES LORS DE LA RATIFICATION OU DE L'ADHÉSION

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Reservations

“[The Government of Bangladesh] ratifies the Convention with a reservation to Article 14, paragraph 1.

Also, Article 21 would apply subject to the existing laws and practices in Bangladesh.”

Réserves

[Le Gouvernement du Bangladesh] a informé le Secrétaire général qu’il a ratifié la Convention avec une réserve au sujet du paragraphe 1 de l’article 14.

De même, l’article 21 s’appliquera sous réserve des lois et pratiques du Bangladesh.

EGYPT

ÉGYPTÉ

[Confirming the reservation made upon signature, see p. 170 of this volume.]

[Avec confirmation de la réserve faite lors de la signature, voir p. 170 du présent volume.]

FRANCE

FRANCE

[Confirming the declarations and reservation made upon signature, see p. 171 of this volume.]

[Avec confirmation des déclarations et réserve faites lors de la signature, voir p. 171 du présent volume.]

HOLY SEE

SAINT-SIÈGE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Reservations

a) [The Holy See] interprets the phrase ‘Family planning education and services’ in Article 24.2, to mean only those methods of family planning which it considers morally acceptable, that is, the natural methods of family planning.

Réserves

« a) [Le Saint-Siège] interprète le membre de phrase « l’éducation et les services en matière de planification familiale », au paragraphe 2 de l’article 24, comme désignant seulement les méthodes de planification familiale qu’il juge moralement acceptables, c’est-à-dire les méthodes naturelles de planification familiale;

b) [The Holy See] interprets the articles of the Convention in a way which safeguards the primary and inalienable rights of parents, in particular insofar as these rights concern education (Articles 13 and 28), religion (Article 14), association with others (Article 15) and privacy (Article 16).

c) [The Holy See declares] that the application of the Convention be compatible in practice with the particular nature of the Vatican City State and of the sources of its objective law (Art. 1, Law of 7 June 1929, n. 11), and, in consideration of its limited extent, with its legislation in the matters of citizenship, access and residence.”

Declarations

“The Holy See regards the present Convention as a proper and laudable instrument aimed at protecting the rights and interest of children, who are ‘that precious treasure given to each generation as a challenge to its wisdom and humanity’ (Pope John Paul II, 26 April 1984).

The Holy See recognizes that the Convention represents an enactment of principles previously adopted by the United Nations, and once effective as a ratified instrument, will safeguard the rights of the child before as well as after birth, as expressly affirmed in the ‘Declaration of the Rights of the Child’ [Res. 136 (XIV)] and restated in the ninth preambular paragraph of the Convention. The Holy See remains confident that the ninth preambular paragraph will serve as the perspective through which the rest of the Convention will be interpreted, in conformity with Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969.

By acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Holy See intends to give renewed expression to its constant concern for the well-being of chil-

b) [Le Saint-Siège] interprète les articles de la Convention de manière à sauvegarder les droits primordiaux et inaliénables des parents en ce qui concerne en particulier l’éducation (art. 13 et 28), la religion (art. 14), l’association avec autrui (art. 15) et la vie privée (art. 16);

c) [Le Saint-Siège déclare] que l’application de la Convention soit compatible en pratique avec la nature particulière de l’Etat de la Cité du Vatican et des sources de son droit objectif (art. 1, loi du 7 juin 1929, n° 11) et, compte tenu de son étendue limitée avec sa législation en matière de citoyenneté, d’accès et de résidence.

Déclarations

Le Saint-Siège considère la présente Convention comme un instrument approprié et louable visant à protéger les droits et intérêts des enfants, qui sont « ce précieux trésor donné à chaque génération comme un appel à sa sagesse et à son humanité » (Pape Jean-Paul II, 26 avril 1984).

Le Saint-Siège reconnaît que la Convention consacre dans un texte des principes précédemment adoptés par l’Organisation des Nations Unies et qu’une fois en vigueur en tant qu’instrument ratifié, elle sauvegardera les droits de l’enfant avant comme après la naissance ainsi qu’il est expressément affirmé dans la « Déclaration des droits de l’enfant » [résolution 1386 (XIV)] et répété dans le neuvième alinéa du préambule de la Convention. Le Saint-Siège a le ferme espoir que c’est à la lumière du neuvième alinéa du préambule que le reste de la Convention sera interprété, conformément à l’article 31 de la Convention de Vienne sur le droit des traités du 23 mai 1969.

En adhérant à la Convention relative aux droits de l’enfant, le Saint-Siège entend exprimer à nouveau sa préoccupation constante pour le bien-être

dren and families. In consideration of its singular nature and position, the Holy See, in acceding to this Convention, does not intend to prescind in any way from its specific mission which is of a religious and moral character.”

MAURITIUS

Reservation

“[Mauritius] having considered the Convention, hereby accedes to it with express reservation with regard to Article 22 of the said Convention.”

des enfants et des familles. Etant donné sa nature et sa position particulières, le Saint-Siège, en adhérant à cette Convention, n’entend s’écarter d’aucune façon de sa mission spécifique, qui a un caractère religieux et moral. »

MAURICE

[TRANSLATION — TRANSLATION]

Réserve

[Maurice], ayant examiné la Convention, adhère à celle-ci en formulant une réserve expresse au sujet de son article 22.

No. 27531. CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD. ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 20 NOVEMBER 1989¹

N° 27531. CONVENTION RELATIVE AUX DROITS DE L'ENFANT. ADOPTÉE PAR L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DES NATIONS UNIES LE 20 NOVEMBRE 1989¹

NOTIFICATIONS under article 49 (2)

Received on:

4 September 1990

PERU

(With effect from 4 October 1990. Instrument of ratification deposited on 4 September 1990.)

Registered ex officio on 4 September 1990.

Received on:

5 September 1990

INDONESIA

(With effect from 5 October 1990. Instrument of ratification deposited on 5 September 1990.)

With the following reservation:

"The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the fundamental rights of the child irrespective of their sex, ethnic or race. The Constitution prescribes those rights to be implemented by national laws and regulations.

The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Republic of Indonesia does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the Constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce any right beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.

With reference to the provisions of articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 29 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that it will apply these articles in conformity with its Constitution."

Registered ex officio on 5 September 1990.

NOTIFICATIONS en vertu du paragraphe 2 de l'article 49

Reçu le :

4 septembre 1990

PÉROU

(Avec effet du 4 octobre 1990. Instrument de ratification déposé le 4 septembre 1990.)

Enregistré d'office le 4 septembre 1990.

Reçu le :

5 septembre 1990

INDONÉSIE

(Avec effet du 5 octobre 1990. Instrument de ratification déposé le 5 septembre 1990.)

Avec la réserve suivante :

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La Constitution de la République d'Indonésie de 1945 garantit les droits fondamentaux de l'enfant, indépendamment de considérations de sexe, d'ethnie ou de race, et prévoit qu'il leur est donné effet par les lois et règlements nationaux.

La ratification de la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant par la République d'Indonésie n'implique pas l'acceptation d'obligations allant au-delà des limites constitutionnelles ni l'acceptation d'une obligation d'introduire des droits allant au-delà de ceux qui sont prescrits par la Constitution.

En ce qui concerne les dispositions des articles 1, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22 et 29 de la Convention, le Gouvernement de la République d'Indonésie déclare qu'il appliquera ces articles en conformité avec sa Constitution.

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¹ See p. 3 of this volume.

¹ Voir p. 3 du présent volume.

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