

CONVENTION **ON THE RIGHTS**
OF THE FAMILY

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The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that the family constitutes one of the most precious of human values;

Considering that the family is the foundation of social order and fundamental unit group of society, primary to the State and independent of public authorities;

Considering that future of humanity depends on well-functioning family;

Considering that parents, children, grandparents and other blood relatives and relatives by marriage form a unique community which provides the best environment for the development of an individual and his or her protection from violence and other pathologies;

Considering that in the light of historical experience, family subjectivity whereby parents' rights and children's rights are breached, is characteristic of political systems depersonalising individuals;

Considering that the family is the first and irreplaceable school of social values related to social life in general and inherent in civilizational, national and spiritual identity of particular societies;

Considering that a State is unable to implement common interest without the participation of families;

Concerned with the attempts to undermine a natural importance of the family, marriage, gender and parenthood;

Considering that full respect of the basic values is particularly important for the integral development of an individual and all human communities;

Considering that the family provides an indispensable moral and material support for its members, in particular the youngest and the oldest ones;

Bearing in mind that many regions of the world are affected by the unprecedented demographic crisis on the grounds of undermining nature and disregarding the social function of marriage and family;

Objecting to any measures designated to weaken the importance of the family in a human life and family disintegration, including questioning the parents' right to bring up their children in conformity with their own convictions, disproportionate interference with parental relations, practices hindering families from transmitting values to their offspring, use of public institutions for ideological indoctrination, lack of respect for human dignity at the earliest stage of life and strengthening the anti-life mentality;

Convinced that parents, spouses and children need to have the safeguard of their rights and freedom reinforced;

Considering that the family is based on marriage and marriage understood as a union of one man and one woman are natural institutions;

Considering that parents are primarily responsible for the upbringing of their children;

Noticing that the complementarity which exists between married men and women allows for the best integral development of the family;

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

Recognizing that domestic violence is a form of violence that impairs family life and poses a threat to family and its members;

Noticing that sexual violence and any form of promotion thereof in culture pose a significant threat to marriage and family as regards fulfilment of their natural functions in the society

Noticing that the natural role and autonomy of the family in the social life as well as mutual obligations of family members have been increasingly undermined over the past decades and natural identity of marriage have been questioned, thus weakening the basic structures of protection against violence, including domestic violence and contributing to the intensification thereof;

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation between States, international organisations and societies for the effective protection of core values against new threats,

Recognizing the right of the family to protection by society and the State, as enshrined in Article 16(3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 10(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 18(1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 17(2) of the American Convention on Human Rights, Article 18 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, as well as United Nations Human Rights Council resolutions A/HRC/RES/26/11 and A/HRC/RES/29/22 concerning the protection of the family,

Recognizing the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, which underscores the family as the key environment for the upbringing and development of all its members, calls for investment in social protection systems and support for caregivers, and promotes family-oriented policies in response to demographic challenges,

Recognizing the provisions of the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family of 2020, including the sovereign right of nations to shape their own family-supportive policies without external pressure, as well as the fundamental importance of the family as the basic unit of society for health, well-being and sustainable development,

Have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I

Definitions

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention:

- a) “marriage” means a free and permanent union of woman and man subject to particular protection under national law;
- b) “family” means a community of people related by blood or marriage;
- c) “sex” means a set of biological (including genetic) characteristics allowing for an objective differentiation between woman and man;
- d) “child’s best interest” means all conditions necessary for the proper personal, spiritual and intellectual development of the child and necessary to provide him or her with the basic material conditions, which are first and foremost provided by parents and other family members and where they are deprived of parental authority in compliance with the present Convention, by other legal guardians. Such conditions are identified in consideration of the need to maintain family bonds and family integrity, secure life and health of the minor child and protect him or her from depravity, respect his or her cultural identity as well as, appropriately to his or her age and maturity, his or her opinion on his or her situation;
- e) “violence” means a single or recurring deliberate action in breach of another person’s rights, which constitutes an act prohibited by the law of the State Party against life, health, physical integrity, freedom and/ or property and
- f) “domestic violence” means a single or recurring deliberate action in breach of another person’s rights, which constitutes an act prohibited by law of the State Party against life, health, physical integrity, freedom and/or property, committed in a family or domestic context between ex-spouses or cohabitants, regardless of whether or not the offender lives together with the victim.

CHAPTER II

General Rules

Article 2

- 1) Marriage, family and parenthood are subject to special protection of the States Parties.
- 2) When applying national law, the States Parties shall resolve any doubts in such a manner as to maintain the family integrity.

Article 3

Each family has the right to use rights and fundamental freedoms available to other people, in particular freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of speech, economic freedom, freedom of private property and right to respect for private and family life.

Article 4

Each family has the right to have its independence of public authorities respected. The relations between the family and the State shall be based on the principle of subsidiarity, pursuant to which a community of a higher order should not interfere in the internal life of a community of a lower order, depriving the latter of its functions, but rather should support it in case of need and help to coordinate its activity with the activities of the rest of society, always with a view to the common good. Any interference of the State in the family matters should be exceptional rather than regular.

Article 5

- 1) The child is subject to special legal protection, both before as well as after birth.
- 2) No compensation can be claimed for damages caused by the conception or birth of a child.

Article 6

National law on inheritance and transfer of assets between the family members shall respect their rights and needs.

Article 7

Discrimination on the grounds of performing unpaid work of raising children is prohibited.

Article 8

The States Parties respect everybody's right to promote the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the present Convention, both individually and collectively, internally and internationally.

Article 9

The States Parties undertake to systematically integrate a family perspective into all stages of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies, programmes and legislative initiatives at the national and local levels, with a view to ensuring that public authorities' decisions contribute to the protection and support of the family as the fundamental unit of society.

Article 10

- 1) The States Parties do not recognise the legal effects of same-sex relationships, polygamous relationships and incestuous relationships entered into in any form whatsoever, either internally or abroad.
- 2) The States Parties cannot be required to take any measures facilitating same-sex relationships, polygamous relationships or incestuous relationships abroad.

Article 11

There shall be no interference by the States Parties with the exercise of the rights and freedoms of spouses, parents and children guaranteed by the present Convention except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in the interests of national security, public safety, for the protection of health, meeting the just requirements of morality or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

CHAPTER III

Family Impact Assessment

Article 12

- 1) The States Parties shall establish a mandatory requirement to conduct a family impact assessment for every draft legislative act, strategy or programme of significant relevance to family life.
- 2) The family impact assessment shall examine, in particular, the effects of the proposed act on:
 - a) the integrity and autonomy of the family;
 - b) parental rights and responsibilities;
 - c) the best interests of the child;
 - d) the stability of marriage and the conditions for the upbringing of children within the family;
 - e) the situation of large families, single-parent families and families in difficult circumstances.
- 3) Local self-government authorities shall apply the family impact assessment mutatis mutandis within the scope of their competences, in particular when adopting local legislation, spatial development plans and sectoral programmes.
- 4) The results of the assessment shall be made publicly available.
- 5) The States Parties shall submit to the Committee referred to in Article 37, as part of their periodic reports, information on the functioning of the family impact assessment system as well as examples of adjustments made to draft legislative acts as a result of the assessments conducted.

CHAPTER IV

Spouses' Rights

Article 13

Every man and every woman of marriageable age has the right to marry and found a family.

Article 14

- 1) None can be forced to marry.
- 2) Forced marriages are invalid.

Article 15

The spouses have equal rights and obligations.

Article 16

- 1) Public authorities shall not, in any way, affect the reduction of fertility or make it difficult for families to have children.
- 2) Public authorities shall ensure social recognition and specific support to families with many children.
- 3) Public authorities shall counteract any discrimination against parents, in particular against women, by employers, on account of their parental obligations.

Article 17

There shall be no discrimination of families as regards access to family benefits, tax benefits and other forms of public support on the grounds of parents being married.

CHAPTER V

Parents' Rights

Article 18

- 1) The States Parties undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents to perform parental authority over their children.
- 2) Parental freedom includes, in particular, the right to education of the child in compliance with one's own convictions, in particular religious and moral convictions, freedom to choose parental techniques appropriate to child's maturity, freedom to choose the form and place of child's education as well as other rights and freedoms guaranteed by the present Convention.
- 3) A parent can only be deprived of parental authority or have parental authority restricted under law and by way of a final decision of an independent court, subject to paragraph 5, where:
 - 1) he or she commits a crime to the detriment of the child,
 - 2) he or she is declared legally incapacitated,
 - 3) he or she abandons the child,
 - 4) he or she is convicted for a long-term imprisonment for a crime and
 - 5) he or she puts child's life at risk or cause serious damage to the child's health.
- 4) An independent court may apply measures necessary to secure the child's best interest for the time necessary to establish the circumstances laid down in paragraph 3, on terms and conditions and in the manner laid down in national law.
- 5) Deprivation or restriction of parental authority or application of provisional measures concerning parental authority otherwise than by virtue of a court order is forbidden. According to national law, public authorities can only take a child away, with immediate effect, when his or her life is at risk or the

child can suffer serious impairment of health, which cannot be otherwise prevented. In such an event, the decision to take a child away by intervention for the duration of the proceedings on the limitation or deprivation of parental authority shall be confirmed by the court within 24 hours.

Article 19

Each parent has the right to protection of legitimate expectations. The State establishes law in compliance with the principles of decent legislation, including clarity and precision of provisions, protection of acquired rights, legal certainty and principle of non-retroactivity.

Article 20

- 1) Everyone has the right to an independent and fair trial in cases concerning rights and freedoms of parents, children and spouses.
- 2) In the proceedings concerning deprivation or restriction of parental authority or application of provisional measures concerning parental authority, the competent public authorities shall rely on the assumption that the child's best interest is best served with his or her biological family.

Article 21

- 1) Parents have the right to freely choose schools or other measures necessary to educate their children in keeping with their convictions.
- 2) Parents have the right to participate in the creation of core curricula for school education.
- 3) When dividing public subsidies, the States Parties take the needs of home-schooling parents into consideration.
- 4) The States Parties respect the independence of religious schools and other private schools, in particular by providing them with freedom of developing their core curricula which shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the public authorities.

Article 22

- 1) Education at school and in other educational and care facilities is conducted under parental direction and supervision.

- 2) Religion of Catholic Church or other religious association whose legal situation is regulated in accordance with the program established thereby, can be taught at schools.
- 3) Parents have the right to decide on the participation of their children in the classes affecting their morals.

Article 23

Parents have the right to take care of their child's development.

Article 24

Parents have the right to transmit national identity to their children, in particular their culture and native language.

CHAPTER VI

Children's rights

Article 25

- 1) In all child-related actions, the States Parties shall strive to secure the best interest of the child in the best manner possible.
- 2) The 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 legally responsible for him or her and take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

Article 26

The child has the right to be protected against cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment.

Article 27

All children are equal before the law. Any discrimination against children on the grounds of birth is prohibited.

Article 28

Every child has the right to know his or her parents. The foregoing cannot be construed as the basis for restricting the right of a parent in a difficult situation to anonymously entrust his or her child to the care of a trustworthy person or institution (baby boxes).

Article 29

- 1) Every child has the right to be brought up by mother and father. If a child loses his or her mother and father, he or she has the right to be brought up by the family members.
- 2) The child who is orphaned or who is without a care from parents has the right to special assistance from public authorities. The States Parties

shall make it easier for families to accept children in temporary or permanent need.

Article 30

The child who is separated from one or both parents has the right to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's interests.

Article 31

Restraining child from communicating in a language of his or her parents is prohibited.

Article 32

- 1) Every child has the right to be treated in a friendly manner by the judicial authorities.
- 2) The States Parties consider the child's view in all matters affecting his or her rights and interests if possible and appropriately to his or her age and maturity.

Article 33

- 1) The States Parties protect children from depersonalisation, crime, depravity, exploitation and addictions.
- 2) Any act whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another person or group of persons for remuneration or any other consideration shall be prohibited.

Article 34

Disabled children have the right to special assistance allowing their proper development.

Article 35

It is prohibited to retrieve organs or tissues from a deceased child against his or her parents' will.

CHAPTER VII

Preventing and combating violence, including domestic violence and violence detrimental to family life

Article 36

- 1) Everyone has the right to live free of violence in the public and private spheres, in particular the right to live free of domestic violence and violence detrimental to family life.
- 2) This Chapter shall not prevent the application of direct coercion measures by authorised public authorities pursuant to national law.

Article 37

- 1) In view of safety, support and respect for the victim's rights, as well as professionalism and sensitivity in the provision of aid, the States Parties shall take the measures necessary to prevent, counteract and provide reparation for acts of violence committed by a natural or legal person and shall, in particular:
 - 1) support victims in overcoming the effects of domestic violence through services such as legal and psychological counselling, financial assistance, housing, education, training and assistance in finding employment,
 - 2) ensure access to health care and services providing aid to the victims,
 - 3) support educational programmes aimed at teaching perpetrators of domestic violence to adopt non-violent behaviour in interpersonal relationships with a view to preventing further violence and changing violent behavioural patterns,
 - 4) support treatment programmes aimed at preventing perpetrators,

- in particular sex offenders, from re-offending,
- 5) support the organisation of training for professionals dealing with victims or perpetrators of all acts of violence, on the prevention and detection of such violence, equality between women and men, the needs and rights of victims, as well as on how to prevent secondary victimisation,
- 6) ensure that victims have information on and access to applicable regional and international individual/collective complaints mechanisms,
- 7) strive to provide for, in the spatial distribution, immediate, short- and long-term specialist support services to any victim subjected to any of the acts of violence,
- 8) strive to ensure sufficient number of appropriate and easily accessible shelters to provide safe accommodation for and to reach out pro-actively to victims, especially women and their children,
- 9) strive to ensure sufficient number of appropriate and easily accessible centres to provide aid to rape victims and victims of sexual violence and to ensure medical and forensic examination, trauma support and counselling,
- 10) ensure appropriate protection and support services to child witnesses of all forms of violence, including psychosocial and social aid to child witnesses of any form of violence,
- 11) ensure access to state-wide round- the-clock (24/7) telephone helplines free of charge to provide advice to callers, confidentially or with due regard for their anonymity, in relation to all forms of violence covered by the scope of the present Convention,
- 12) provide universal access to free national informational portals in at least all official languages as well as languages of national and ethnic minorities of the State Party, where information can be found on all forms of violence falling within the scope of the Convention, methods of preventing them, rights of victims of violence and obligations of public authorities arising hereunder and allowing any case of violence to be reported, +
- 13) guarantee that victims who have sustained serious bodily injury or impairment of health as a consequence of an act of violence have the right to claim compensation from perpetrators, to the extent

that the damage is not covered by other sources,

- 14) ensure that the competent authorities are granted the power to order, in situations of immediate danger, a perpetrator of the act of violence to vacate the residence of the victim or person at risk of domestic violence for a sufficient period of time and to prohibit the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the victim or person at risk,
- 15) guarantee that appropriate restraining or protection orders are available to victims of all forms of violence. A breach of any such restraining or protection order shall be subject to dissuasive and proportionate criminal or other administrative sanctions. The restraining or protection orders shall be available for immediate protection and without undue financial or administrative burdens placed on the victim, issued for a specified period or until modified or discharged; where necessary, issued on an ex parte basis which has immediate effect; available irrespective of, or in addition to, other legal proceedings and shall be allowed to be introduced in subsequent legal proceedings,
- 16) provide for the right to legal assistance and to free legal aid for victims under the conditions provided by their national law,
- 17) disseminate information on measures available to prevent acts of violence and
- 18) violence prevention programs provide for a principle that family members are the partners of public authorities in preventing the violence and family is the best environment ensuring protection against violence, especially for women and children .

- 2) When planning, undertaking and implementing the measures referred to in paragraph 1, the States Parties cooperate with the relevant organisations of civic society.

Article 38

- 1) The States Parties shall monitor cases of all forms of violence, in particular by way of:

- 1) collecting disaggregated statistical data at regular intervals;
- 2) supporting and disseminating research in the field of violence, including domestic violence, in order to study its root causes, effects, frequency and conviction rates, as well as the efficacy of measures taken to implement this Convention;
- 3) conducting population-based surveys at regular intervals to assess the prevalence of and trends in all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention.

- 2) The States Parties shall provide information collected pursuant to this Article to the Committee referred to in Article 43, in order to support international cooperation and allow for the international comparative analysis.
- 3) The data collected under the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be available to general public.

Article 39

- 1) The States Parties shall ensure that perpetrators of violence are subject to criminal liability applying effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for the following intentional conduct:
 - 1) seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats,
 - 2) repeatedly engaging in threatening conduct directed at another person, causing her or him to fear for her or his safety,
 - 3) committing acts of physical violence against another person,
 - 4) engaging in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with another person,
 - 5) causing another person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a third person,
 - 6) approving sexual violence,
 - 7) forcing an adult or a child to enter into a marriage,
 - 8) luring an adult or a child to the territory of a State Party or State other than the one she or he resides in with the purpose of forcing this adult or child to enter into a marriage,
 - 9) coercing or procuring a woman to undergo circumcision, infibulation or performance any other mutilation to the whole or any part of her

labia majora, labia minora or clitoris as well as inciting, coercing or procuring a girl to undergo any of the said acts,

- 10) performing a forced abortion on a woman as well as performing an illegal abortion with her consent and
- 11) performing surgery on a woman which has the purpose of terminating her capacity to naturally reproduce without her prior and informed consent or understanding of the procedure.

2) Any assistance or incitement to commit a crime referred to in paragraph 1 points 1-5 and 7- 11 as well as attempt to commit a crime referred to in paragraph 1 points 3-5 and 7-11 shall be subject to criminal liability.

3) The States Parties undertake that any form of harassment with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment, shall be subject to criminal or other legal sanction.

4) The States Parties undertake that the following circumstances may, in conformity with national law, be taken into consideration as aggravating circumstances in the determination of the sentence in relation to the offences referred to in this Article:

- a) the offence was committed against the former or current spouse or person in cohabitation as recognised by national law, by a member of the family, a person cohabiting with the victim or a person having abused her or his authority,
- b) the offence, or related offences, were committed repeatedly,
- c) the offence was committed against a person made vulnerable by particular circumstances,
- d) the offence was committed against or in the presence of a child,
- e) the offence was committed by two or more people acting together,
- f) the offence was preceded or accompanied by extreme acts of violence,
- g) the offence was committed with the use or threat of a weapon,
- h) the offence resulted in severe physical or psychological harm for the victim and
- i) the perpetrator had previously been convicted of offences of a similar nature.

- 5) The States Parties shall establish the statute of limitation periods in the manner that is sufficient and commensurate with the gravity of the offence in question, and where the offence is committed against a minor child, they shall take account of the need to efficiently initiate proceedings after the victim has reached the age of majority.
- 6) The perpetrator's liability for offences laid down in this Article cannot be waived or limited on the grounds of the relationship between victim and perpetrator.

Article 40

- 1) The States Parties shall recognise their jurisdiction over any offence referred to in the present Convention, when the offence is committed:
 - a) in their territory;
 - b) on board a ship flying their flag;
 - c) on board an aircraft registered under their laws;
 - d) by one of their nationals or
 - e) by a person residing who has her or his habitual residence in their territory.
- 2) The States Parties shall endeavour to take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish jurisdiction over any offence referred to in the present Convention where the offence is committed against one of their nationals or a person who has her or his habitual residence in their territory.
- 3) For the prosecution of the offences referred to in Article 37 paragraph 1 points 4, 9 and 10, the States Parties shall ensure that their jurisdiction is not subordinated to the condition that the acts are criminalised in the territory where they were committed.
- 4) For the prosecution of the offences referred to in Article 37 paragraphs 1, 4, 7, 8 and 10, the States Parties shall ensure that their jurisdiction as regards points d and e of paragraph 1 is not subordinated to the condition that the prosecution can only be initiated following the reporting by the victim of the offence or the laying of information by the State of the place where the offence was committed.

- 5) The States Parties shall establish jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 37, in cases where an alleged perpetrator is present on their territory and they do not extradite her or him to another State Party, solely on the basis of her or his nationality.
- 6) When more than one State Party claims jurisdiction over an alleged offence referred to in Article 37, the States Parties involved shall, where appropriate, consult each other with a view to determining the most appropriate jurisdiction for prosecution.
- 7) Without prejudice to the general rules of international law, this Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised by a State Party in accordance with its national law.

Article 41

The States Parties shall provide national courts with the possibility of taking into account final sentences passed by the court of another State Party in relation to the offences referred to in Article 37 when determining the sentence.

Article 42

- 1) The States Parties shall protect the rights and interests of victims, including their special needs as witnesses, in the investigation and judicial proceedings, in particular by:
 - 1) providing for their protection, as well as that of their families and witnesses, from intimidation, retaliation and repeat victimisation;
 - 2) ensuring that victims are informed, at least in cases where the victims and the family might be in danger, when the perpetrator escapes or is released temporarily or definitively;
 - 3) informing victims, under the conditions provided for by national law, of their rights and the services at their disposal and the follow-up given to their complaint, the charges, the general progress of the investigation or proceedings, and their role therein, as well as the decision issued in the case;
 - 4) enabling victims, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law, to be heard, to supply evidence and have their views,

needs and concerns presented, directly or through an intermediary, and considered,

- 5) providing victims with appropriate support services so that their rights and interests are duly presented and taken into account;
- 6) ensuring that measures may be adopted to protect the privacy and the image of the victim;
- 7) ensuring that contact between victims and perpetrators within court and law enforcement agency premises is avoided where possible;
- 8) providing victims with independent and qualified interpreters when victims are parties to proceedings or when they are supplying evidence and
- 9) enabling victims to testify, according to the rules provided by national law, in the courtroom without being present or at least without the presence of the alleged perpetrator of an offence, notably through the use of appropriate communication technologies, where available.

2) A child victim and child witness of violence and domestic violence shall be afforded, where appropriate, special protection measures taking into account the best interest of the child.

Article 43

- 1) The States Parties shall co-operate with each other, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and pursuant to relevant international and regional agreements on co-operation in civil and criminal matters, arrangements agreed on the basis of uniform or reciprocal legislation and their national law, to the widest extent possible, for the purpose of:
 - 1) preventing, combating and prosecuting all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention,
 - 2) protecting and providing assistance to victims,
 - 3) investigations or proceedings concerning the offences referred to in this Convention and
 - 4) enforcing relevant civil and criminal judgments issued by the judicial authorities of the States Parties, including protection orders.

- 2) The States Parties shall ensure that victims of an offence referred to in Article 37 paragraph 1 and committed in the territory of a State Party other than the one where they reside may make a complaint before the competent authorities of their State of residence.
- 3) If a State Party that makes legal assistance in criminal matters, extradition or enforcement of civil or criminal judgments imposed by another State Party to this Convention conditional on the existence of an agreement receives a request for such legal co-operation from a State Party with which it has not concluded such an agreement, it may consider this Convention to be the legal basis for legal assistance in criminal matters, extradition or enforcement of civil or criminal judgments imposed by the other State Party in respect of the offences referred to in this Convention.

CHAPTER VIII

International Family Rights Committee

Article 44

The States Parties shall make the principles and provisions of the present Convention widely known, by measures at their disposal, to adults and children alike.

Article 45

- 1) For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in the implementation of the obligations laid down in the present Convention, there shall be established an International Family Rights Committee, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.
- 2) The Committee shall consist of the number of experts equivalent to the number of States Parties.
- 3) The experts shall be people of high moral standing and recognized skills in the field covered by this Convention. The Committee members shall be delegated by each State Party from among its citizens, consideration being given to the need to include a certain number of people with legal experience.
- 8) Before assuming their roles, the Committee members shall make a solemn declaration at the open meeting of the Committee, to the effect that they shall perform their tasks fairly and impartially.
- 9) If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she cannot perform the duties of the Committee member, 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. After the end of the term of office, election shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

- 10) The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, whereas all decisions shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast in the presence of at least half of the members.
- 11) The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually.
- 12) The Executive Secretary shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.
- 13) With the approval of the Executive Secretary, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from Office resources.

Article 46

- 1) States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Executive Secretary, 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 concerned,
 - b) thereafter every four 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 State Party concerned, in particular information referred to in Article 36 paragraph 1 of the Convention.
- 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 point b, 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 Executive Secretary, every two years, reports on its activities.
- 6) States Parties shall make their reports referred to in paragraph 5 widely available to the general public.

CHAPTER IX

Executive Secretary's Office

Article 47

- 1) The Executive Secretary, assisted by the Office, shall be responsible for the coordination of organisational matters related to the dissemination, enforcement and promotion of the Convention as well as administrative support of the International Family Rights Committee and organisation of the election of its members.
- 2) The Executive Secretary shall be elected for a term of six years by States Parties from among their nationals by a consensus and where no consensus can be reached, by an absolute majority of the votes.
- 3) The Executive Secretary shall manage the work of the Office and shall, in particular, appoint the staff necessary to assist him or her in the performance of his or her tasks. When appointing the staff and establishing the terms and conditions of service, particular account should be taken of the need to ensure the highest level of efficiency, professional qualifications and integrity. Due consideration should also be given to the staff's interest on the widest possible geographical basis.
- 4) Every two years, the Executive Secretary shall provide the States Parties with a draft budget of the Office for approval by an absolute majority of the votes. The annual contributions of the States Parties are the sources of income.
- 5) The Office of the Executive Secretary is located at

CHAPTER X

Final Provisions

Article 48

- 1) When executing the present Convention or submitting an instrument of ratification, any State Party may make a reservation on each provision of the Convention to the extent any law applicable on its territory is incompliant with that provision. General reservations and reservations to Articles 1-4, Articles 11-16, Article 18, Article 20, Articles 25-26, Article 29, Article 31 and Article 33 shall not be permitted.
- 2) Each reservation shall include a short description of the law concerned.
- 3) The Executive Secretary shall receive and circulate to all States Parties the text of reservations made at the time of ratification or accession.
- 4) A State Party making a reservation pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article may withdraw its reservation at any time by notification addressed to the Executive Secretary, who shall then inform all States Parties.

Article 49

The present Convention applies to all parts of federal States Parties without any restrictions or exceptions.

Article 50

The State Parties to any dispute which may arise concerning the application or interpretation of the provisions of this Convention shall first seek to resolve it by means of negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or by any other methods of peaceful settlement accepted by mutual agreement between them.

Article 51

- 1) The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
- 2) The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary.

- 3) The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary.

Article 52

- 1) The present Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the lapse of three months of the date of deposit with the Executive Secretary of the fourth instrument of ratification or accession.
- 2) For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the fourth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following upon the lapse of three months of the date of deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 53

The Executive Secretary is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary.

In witness thereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

