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Promotion and protection of the rights of children

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Rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution [44/25](#) of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹ which constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Reaffirming also that the rights of the child are human rights, and that these rights need to be protected and upheld both offline and online,

Reaffirming further that States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child shall undertake all appropriate measures for the implementation of the rights recognized therein, while bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention² and calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

Reaffirming that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the best interests of the child, and non-discrimination, participation

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

² Ibid., vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.



and survival and development of the child, provide the framework for actions concerning children, including in the digital environment,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³ which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, and recalling that 2023 marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of its adoption,

Reaffirming further resolution 70/1, adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, while taking note of the interconnectedness of the Sustainable Development Goals set in the 2030 Agenda and the rights proclaimed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and reaffirming the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, including children, and in this regard emphasizing the impact of the digital environment on the rights of the child,

Underscoring the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in ensuring the enjoyment of the rights of the child and their well-being,

Noting that States parties should implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child in relation to the digital environment, including the importance of privacy to children’s agency, dignity and safety, and for the exercise of their rights,

Recognizing the importance of the digital environment in children’s lives for the realization of the rights enshrined in, inter alia, the Convention of the rights of the Child,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁸ the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁹ and the 1967 Protocol thereto,¹⁰ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹¹ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹³ and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹⁴ as well as relevant International Labour Organization conventions on children, including the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)¹⁵ and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182),¹⁶

Recognizing that safe, equitable and effective access to digital technologies can enable children to enjoy their rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁷ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁸ Ibid., vol. 2716, No. 48088.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

¹¹ Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹² Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹³ Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁴ Ibid., vol. 1465, No. 24841.

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14862.

¹⁶ Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.

Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Reaffirming all of its previous resolutions on the rights of the child, the most recent of which was resolution 76/147 of 16 December 2021, and recalling also all other relevant resolutions on this matter, including its resolutions 77/201 of 15 December 2022 on protecting children from bullying, 73/327 of 25 July 2019 on the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, 2021, 77/202 of 15 December 2022 on child, early and forced marriage, 76/146 on 16 December 2021 on the girl child and 77/211 of 15 December 2022 on the right to privacy in the digital age,

Noting Human Rights Council resolutions 45/30 of 13 October 2020, entitled “Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment”,¹⁷ 51/10 of 6 October 2022 on countering cyberbullying¹⁸ and 54/5 of 10 October 2023 on ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child,¹⁹ as well as the agreed conclusions of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2023,²⁰

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,²¹ the United Nations Millennium Declaration²² and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled “A world fit for children”,²³ recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²⁴ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development²⁵ and the outcome documents of their review conferences, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,²⁶ the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²⁷ and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,²⁸ the Declaration on the Right to Development,²⁹ the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,³⁰ the outcome document of the fourth Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, held in Buenos Aires from 14 to 16 November 2017 and the outcome documents of previous Global Conferences, and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage,³¹

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/75/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2023, Supplement No. 7 (E/2023/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

²¹ *A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)*, chap. III.

²² Resolution 55/2.

²³ Resolution S-27/2, annex.

²⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

²⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²⁶ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

²⁷ Resolution 61/295, annex.

²⁸ Resolution 69/2.

²⁹ Resolution 41/128, annex.

³⁰ Resolution 62/88.

³¹ Resolution 74/2.

Taking note of general comment No. 25 (2021) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in relation to the digital environment,³² and taking note also of general comment No. 26 (2023) on children's rights and the environment, with a special focus on climate change,³³

Taking note also of all relevant international instruments on the rights of migrants and refugees, and recalling the importance of protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugee and migrant children, including girls, including those unaccompanied or separated from their caregivers, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration,

Expressing concern that many developing countries still face serious challenges in building their national science, technology and innovation base, lack affordable access to information and communications technologies, and that, for the poor, the promise of science, technology and innovation remains unfulfilled,

Reaffirming that the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development and have a direct impact on addressing the prevailing challenges to expanding access to digital technologies, particularly in developing countries,

Noting with grave concern that globally, around 2.2 billion, or two thirds of, children and young people worldwide, especially girls and adolescent girls, who are disproportionately impacted, do not have Internet access at home, while recognizing that although digital technologies can offer increasing opportunities and benefits, with the increased reliance on virtual learning in many schools, the challenges faced by children, especially those in developing countries, in accessing the Internet and digital devices, including lack of equipment, digital literacy skills and adequate technology to provide online teaching, lead to limited access or lack of access to quality education for many children, including girls and those in rural or remote areas,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly³⁴ and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in resolution 76/147,³⁵ as well as the most recent reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,³⁶ the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,³⁷ the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children³⁸ and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,³⁹ whose recommendations should be carefully studied, taking fully into account the views of Member States,

Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to promote, respect, protect and fulfil all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of the child, and acknowledging the important role played by national governmental and local structures for children, including, where they exist, ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions, including national human rights institutions,

³² [CRC/C/GC/25](#).

³³ [CRC/C/GC/26](#).

³⁴ [A/77/309-E/2023/5](#).

³⁵ [A/78/366](#).

³⁶ [A/78/214](#).

³⁷ [A/78/247](#).

³⁸ [A/78/137](#).

³⁹ [A/78/172](#).

where they exist, for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, including in the digital environment,

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

Recognizing also the State responsibility to ensure children's protection and care as is necessary for their well-being, taking into account the rights, responsibilities and duties of their parents, legal guardians or other individuals legally responsible for them, and, to this end, to take all appropriate and legislative and administrative measures,

Encouraging all States to strengthen efforts to prevent the military use of schools in contravention of international law and to promote and protect the right to education, to make it accessible, inclusive, quality and non-discriminatory and to facilitate the continuation of education in situations of armed conflict, and encouraging all States to strengthen efforts to protect children affected by armed conflict, including from recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups and by supporting long-term and sustainable reintegration and rehabilitation for these children,

Urging all States to promote, respect, protect and fulfil the right of children, including children with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations, to express themselves freely and their right to be heard, to ensure that they have access to quality education and information in child-friendly formats, that their views are given due weight and that they are included in decision-making processes, in accordance with their evolving capacities or age and maturity, in all matters affecting them, including those relating to relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda, while recognizing also the importance of involving children's organizations and child-led initiatives,

Recognizing that violence against children undermines efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and hinders progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the negative and long-term impact of violence on the development of children stifles their potential to become active participants in society,

Recognizing also that the responsibility to respect the rights of the child extends to private actors and businesses, which should pay particular attention to accessible design and operation of the digital environment and the safeguarding of the safety, privacy and protection of the child, including but not limited to products and services specifically designed for children or directed toward them, as well as those that are not targeted at children but which may still be used by them,

Expressing concern that children often do not and/or cannot provide their free, explicit and informed consent to the collection, processing and storage of their data or to the reuse, sale or multiple resale of their personal information, as the collection, processing, use, storage and sharing of personal information, including sensitive data, have increased significantly in the digital age,

Reaffirming that the realization of the rights of the child may be supported through the development of digital literacy and skills among children, as well as their parents or legal guardians, teachers and educators, and recognizing the importance of strengthening their evolving capacities, digital skills and competencies, and empowering children to report and seek help in responding to online threats and bullying, including cyberbullying, in adequate ways and raising their awareness of online safety, disinformation and misinformation,

Recognizing the critical role of parents and legal guardians, teachers and educators in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, including digital learning, by providing support, including through the necessary training, access to devices, materials and technological infrastructure,

Deeply concerned that increased unsupervised use of digital technologies has exacerbated children's, including adolescents', exposure to risks, harms and all forms of violence, such as harassment and abuse, sexual and gender-based violence, including that which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, sexual harassment, peer-to-peer sexual harassment and cyberbullying, child sexual exploitation and abuse, child grooming, gambling, economic exploitation, including child labour, the promotion of and incitement to self-harm and life-threatening activities, trafficking in persons and abduction, and the recruitment of children to participate in criminal or terrorist activities, exposure to violent and sexual content and hate speech, as well as all forms of discrimination, including but not limited to stigmatization, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and discrimination based on religion or belief,

Acknowledging that ensuring a respectful, supportive child-rearing environment free from violence supports the realization of children's individual personalities and fosters the development of social, responsible and actively contributing citizens in the local community and larger society, and recognizing that the protection of the child from violence is a key strategy for reducing and preventing all forms of violence in societies and for promoting freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Concerned about the occurrence of bullying, including cyberbullying, in all parts of the world and the fact that children who are victimized by such practices may be at heightened risk of compromising their health, emotional well-being, academic work and education and for a wide range of physical and/or mental health conditions, as well as potential long-term effects on individuals' ability to realize their own potential,

Recognizing the importance of taking effective measures to prevent violations and abuses of the rights of the child, responding appropriately to all forms of violence against children, online and offline, and providing for safe and child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms and safeguards for the rights of all affected children, and recognizing the need to foster a policy of zero tolerance for all forms of violence against children,

Deeply concerned that children disproportionately suffer the consequences of discrimination, exclusion and inequality and that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains negatively affected by the prolonged effects of poverty and inequality, reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is one of the greatest global challenges and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, recognizing the impact of poverty beyond the socioeconomic context and the intrinsic interlinkage between poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development, and in this regard underlining the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and recognizing that a strong focus is needed on poverty, deprivation and inequality to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence and to promote the resilience of children, their families and their communities,

Recognizing that girls are often at greater risk of being exposed to and encountering various forms of discrimination and violence, particularly in digital contexts, including sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and child labour, which, among other things, would hinder the realization of their rights and efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those Goals that are relevant to gender equality and the empowerment of girls, reaffirming the need to achieve gender

equality to ensure a just and equitable world for all girls, including by partnering with men and boys, as an important strategy for advancing full enjoyment of human rights,

Expressing concern about the unequal pace of digital transformation and access to digital technology and structural and systemic barriers, inter alia, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, which undermine the ability of women and girls to securely access digital technologies and the Internet and of being equipped with the knowledge, awareness and skills for their empowerment, and connected at a level that allows for a safe online experience at affordable cost, especially in developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries,

Acknowledging the impact that the digital environment has on the physical and mental health of children, reaffirming the obligations of States, in accordance with international human rights law, to take all necessary measures to ensure that the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is respected, protected and fulfilled, and underscoring the responsibility of private sector actors to ensure that their actions do not negatively affect the enjoyment of this right and detrimental consequences on children's health and development are avoided and that all forms of violence are prevented and addressed, in view of their negative impact on the physical and mental health of the child, without discrimination of any kind,

Acknowledging also the importance of preventing, avoiding and minimizing the possible risks to the enjoyment of the rights of the child that may emerge as the result of the conception, design, use, deployment and further development of new and emerging technologies, such as those that involve artificial intelligence,

Expressing concern about the spread of disinformation and misinformation, including among children, particularly on social media platforms, which can be designed and implemented so as to mislead, to spread racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, misogyny, stereotyping and stigmatization, to violate and abuse human rights, including the right to be free from arbitrary or unlawful interference with their right to privacy, to impede freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, and to incite all forms of violence, hatred, intolerance, discrimination and hostility, and emphasizing the important contribution of journalists and media workers, civil society and academia in countering this trend,

Recognizing that the empowerment of and investment in children, and in particular girls, which is critical for economic growth, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty, are key in breaking the cycle of all forms of discrimination and violence, including multiple and intersecting forms, and in promoting, respecting and protecting the full and effective enjoyment of their human rights, and recognizing further that empowering children requires their active and meaningful participation in decision-making processes in accordance with their evolving capacities or age and maturity and as agents of change in their own lives and communities, while acknowledging that all parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern,

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

Reaffirming the need to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, and recognizing that infectious diseases, including pneumonia,

diarrhoea and malaria, remain a leading cause of deaths of children under 5, along with pre-term birth and intrapartum-related complications,

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

Recognizing also that there are large disparities in maternal mortality and morbidity rates between developed and developing countries as well as within and among countries, particularly in rural and remote areas and the poorest urban areas,

Recognizing further that, although digital technologies can offer increasing opportunities and benefits, the increased reliance on virtual learning and the challenges faced by children in accessing the Internet and digital devices, including barriers caused by digital divides, including the gender digital divide, a lack of equipment and digital literacy skills, can limit access to equitable and quality education and increase inequalities between and within countries, with internally displaced children, refugees, migrants, those living in humanitarian situations, as well as those with disabilities and those living in rural and remote areas, children in alternative, especially institutional, care, and from the poorest households being the most affected,

Recognizing that the digital environment enables children, including children in vulnerable situations, to communicate with each other, advocate for their rights and form associations, recognizing also their positive, important and legitimate role in promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights, including in the digital environment, and recognizing further the need to protect them from threats, acts of intimidation, reprisals and violence and harassment, both online and offline,

Recognizing also the role of the Internet, including for the right to enjoyment of rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child, while ensuring that children are safe and protected when they engage in the digital environment, in full accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Reaffirming that, with regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States should take steps to ensure the allocation of available resources to the maximum extent possible and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, to provide guidance and support to parents and caregivers on how to create safe and inclusive environments that facilitate children's play and recreational activities, including on their responsible use of digital technology,

Recalling the importance of promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrant children, regardless of their migration status, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration; reaffirming all latest international policy developments and relevant United Nations agreements in this regard; and strengthening international and regional cooperation, within the framework of the United Nations and relevant regional forums,

Recognizing the importance of prevention in ensuring safe online and information and communications technology environments for children, while protecting them against arbitrary or unlawful interference with their rights to privacy, to seek, receive or impart information, to education, to participation and to the freedoms of expression and of association, and recognizing also that prevention measures and approaches should involve key actors, including Governments, parents, civil society, organizations of persons with disabilities, industry, especially technology enterprises and those related to social media, schools, children, academia, competent authorities and relevant actors, community-based organizations and the general public,

Recognizing also the importance of international, regional and bilateral multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives to advance the effective protection and promotion of the rights of the child and the elimination of all forms of violence against children, including all violent punishment of children,

Noting with appreciation the work that aims to strengthen the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, including by relevant mandate holders and special procedures, within their respective mandates, and by relevant regional organizations, and intergovernmental organizations, and recognizing the valuable role of national human rights institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and noting the annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child, on the theme “Rights of the child and the digital environment”, held during the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council,

Stressing that information and communications technologies and applications can create new ways to enhance education and foster learning and teaching on the rights of the child and can be useful tools to promote the enjoyment of children’s rights and their protection, and in that regard stressing the need for enhanced efforts to expand connectivity, affordability, digital learning and associated skills bridging the digital divides, including the gender digital divide, while protecting children from harm in the digital environment,

1. *Recognizes* that the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the human rights treaty with the largest number of ratifications, and acknowledges that the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto contain a comprehensive set of international legal standards for the protection and well-being of children;

2. *Recalls* that, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, States parties should undertake all appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the rights recognized therein, and underlines that this includes the rights of the child in relation to the digital environment;

3. *Calls upon* States parties to increase their efforts for the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

4. *Urges* States to review, adopt and update national legislation in line with their international human rights obligations and commitments to ensure that the digital environment is compatible with the rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto and other relevant human rights instruments;

5. *Also urges* States to ensure that the best interests of the child is a primary consideration in decision-making related to the rights of the child in the digital environment, by considering the critical importance of child rights impact assessments of relevant laws, standards and policies to evaluate their actual impact on the rights of the child, and encourages the implementation of the child rights impact assessment and safeguarding principles by businesses in the digital environment;

6. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto as a matter of priority and to implement them effectively, and encourages further efforts by the Secretary-General in this regard;

7. *Urges* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention on the Rights of the Child or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view

to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

8. *Calls upon* States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination of any kind;

9. *Highlights* the importance of promoting and protecting the right of the child to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, and to this end notes the importance of bridging digital divides, promoting digital literacy as well as public awareness and understanding of new and emerging digital technologies, promoting risk awareness and self-protection training and guidance, and supporting capacity-building initiatives to enhance understanding, knowledge and skills relating to the human rights implications of new and emerging digital technologies;

10. *Calls upon* States to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divide within and among countries, the gender, disability and age digital divides and the divide between rural and urban areas, including between developing and developed countries, and to urgently address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing new technologies and to harness digital technologies for development, recalls the need to emphasize quality and equity of access to developing countries, to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities, and to promote the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to be free from arbitrary or unlawful interference with their right to privacy, for every child, without discrimination of any kind, and urges the full respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights in providing and expanding access and bridging the digital divide;

11. *Underlines* the need for digital, media and information literacy as well as the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge digital divides, within and among countries and regions, including through international cooperation, to ensure that children, especially children in vulnerable situations, are able to connect to and access the Internet in a safe and secure way;

12. *Encourages* States to promote the rights of the child in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁰ in accordance with their obligations under international law and in the best interests of the child;

13. *Urges* States to improve the situation of children living in poverty, in particular extreme poverty, deprived of adequate nutritious food, clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, including for menstrual hygiene health and management, with limited or no access to basic physical and mental health-care services, adequate shelter, education, participation and protection, taking into account that, while a severe lack of goods and services hurts every human being, it is particularly threatening and harmful to children, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, to reach their full potential and to participate as full members of society, and exposed to conditions that lead to increased violence;

14. *Also urges* States to ensure that no restrictions are placed on the exercise by children of their human rights, including to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in the digital environment other than those that are lawful, necessary and proportionate;

15. *Recalls* every child's right to be registered immediately after birth, to a name, to acquire a nationality and to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectively, reminds States of their

⁴⁰ Resolution 70/1.

obligation to ensure the registration of the birth of all children without discrimination of any kind, including in the case of late birth registration, calls upon States to ensure that birth registration procedures are universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost, and recognizes the importance of birth registration as a critical means of preventing statelessness;

16. *Calls upon* States to promote the use of digital identification systems that enable every child to be registered immediately after birth and to have a name and to have the right to be recognized by national authorities to facilitate access to essential services, especially for children in rural and remote areas, refugee and migrant children and those in the most vulnerable situations;

17. *Also calls upon* States to scale up scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education, relevant to cultural contexts, that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men, in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, with information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and foster informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young people, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

18. *Further calls upon* States to create opportunities for children's inclusive and meaningful participation in decision-making processes in line with their evolving capacities, including girls and adolescent girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, Indigenous children, and children in vulnerable situations and those who are hardest to reach, in all matters affecting them, including in relation to the digital environment, and for children to become agents of change within their communities, taking into account the importance of involving children's organizations and child-led initiatives, by creating inclusive consultative mechanisms and ensuring that policy measures are developed on the basis of participatory, evidence-based decision-making processes that take into account the views of children and the best interests of the child;

19. *Urges* all States to respect, protect and fulfil the right of children, including children with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations, to express themselves freely and their right to be provided the opportunity to be heard in any proceeding affecting them, and to ensure that they have access to quality inclusive education and information in child-friendly and accessible formats, that their views are given due weight and that they are included in decision-making processes, in accordance with their age and maturity, in all matters affecting them, including those relating to the digital environment;

20. *Reaffirms* the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination, and calls upon States to make primary education compulsory, inclusive and available free to all children, ensuring that all children have equal access to education of good quality, making secondary education generally available and accessible to all, in particular through the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion by eliminating social, economic and gender disparities in education and ensuring school attendance, in particular for girls, children with disabilities, pregnant adolescent girls, children living in poverty, Indigenous children, children of African descent, persons

belonging to ethnic or religious minorities and children in vulnerable or marginalized situations;

21. *Acknowledges with concern* the lack of readiness and vision for digital and remote learning across the globe, evidenced through the absence or shortage of appropriate infrastructure, connectivity, policies and programmes, digital learning solutions, educational content and resources and guidance and support mechanisms for schools, teachers and families, as well as the lack of digital literacy and skills among students, teachers and caregivers, and in this regard commits to address these challenges and spread the benefits of digitalization including by expanding the participation of all countries in the digitalization, in particular developing countries, among others through enhancing their digital infrastructure connectivity as well as building their capacities and access to technological innovations through stronger partnerships and improving digital literacy;

22. *Urges* States to ensure that all schools are safe and free from violence, such as bullying, including cyberbullying, sexual harassment, including peer-to-peer sexual harassment, online and offline, and that they address all forms of violence against children, with particular attention to girls and children with disabilities and in vulnerable situations;

23. *Recognizes* that children with disabilities, particularly girls, may face stigmatization, discrimination and exclusion and are disproportionately subjected to mental and physical violence and sexual abuse and therefore may be particularly exposed to online risks, including cyberbullying, and that there is a need to take steps to ensure that the digital environment, including safety information, protective strategies, services and forums relating to it, is accessible and safe, bearing in mind the importance of countering prejudice that might lead to overprotection or exclusion;

24. *Urges* States to take comprehensive, multisectoral, coordinated, effective and gender-responsive measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against all children and to address structural and underlying causes and risk factors, including through enhanced prevention measures, research and strengthened coordination and monitoring and evaluation, implementing, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, effective violence prevention and response activities in schools and communities, educating children from a young age regarding the importance of treating all people with dignity and respect, and designing educational programmes and teaching materials that support consent, non-violent behaviour, respect for boundaries and what constitutes unacceptable behaviour and how to report it, that eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms, build self-esteem and informed decision-making and communication skills and promote the development of respectful relationships based on gender equality, inclusion and respect for human rights;

25. *Calls upon* States to promote the provision of accessible, gender-responsive and age-appropriate information to children, including children with disabilities, on their rights, including through human rights education programmes as well as equal access to technologies that provide them with information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of their social, spiritual and moral well-being, and physical and mental health, and the protection of their rights;

26. *Also calls upon* States to accelerate efforts to eliminate all barriers to the equal enjoyment by girls of their right to education, to address gender-based discrimination, negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems, including in curricula, textbooks and teaching methodologies, and to fight all forms of violence, including sexual harassment and school-related sexual and gender-based violence, in and out of schools and other educational settings;

27. *Urges* States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour and to end child labour in all its forms, by 2025 at the latest;

28. *Calls upon* States to scale up programming for girls, including education and skills development training for adolescent girls; to address gender-specific barriers to the equal enjoyment by girls of their right to education and access to quality education; to ensure access to gender-specific support services, including psychological, social and sexual and reproductive health-care services, and education, including in emergencies; and to ensure that girls' opinions are heard, and that measures are taken to enable young women and girls to successfully grow into leadership positions in public and private spheres by ensuring their full and equal access to education, technology and skills development, leadership and mentorship programmes, increased technical and financial support, and protection from violence and discrimination;

29. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that child protection, including social protection and gender-sensitive mental health services, is recognized as essential and that it continues to be provided and be accessible, affordable and available to all children at all times, including through the use of digital technologies;

30. *Encourages* States to adopt and implement sustained and inclusive child-empowering, age-appropriate, disability-inclusive and gender-responsive non-formal and formal education programmes, providing children, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, teachers and other professionals working with and for children with skills relating to digital and data literacy, to promote awareness among children of the possible adverse consequences of exposure to risks relating to content, contact, conduct and contract, including cyberaggression, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of violence that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology, recognizing a child who is a victim of online harm and responding appropriately, as well as coping strategies to reduce harm and strategies to protect their personal data and those of others and to build children's social and emotional skills and resilience in order to ensure all children's safety and their human rights in the digital context;

31. *Calls upon* States to invest equitably in technological infrastructure in schools and other learning settings, ensuring the availability and affordability of a sufficient number of devices, high-quality and high-speed broadband and a stable source of electricity, accessibility and the timely maintenance of school technologies;

32. *Also calls upon* States to support and invest in education, including human rights education, as a long-term and lifelong process, through which everyone learns equality, non-discrimination, non-violence, tolerance, inclusion and respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring such respect in all societies, including in digital contexts, and to engage, educate, encourage and support the promotion of positive behaviour that addresses all forms of discrimination and violence that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology;

33. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in engaging with and accessing new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, setting standards and technology flows, and in this regard urges all stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

34. *Urges* States to stress the role and responsibility of online service providers in protecting children from online harm, especially child sexual exploitation and abuse;

35. *Encourages* States to urge businesses that have an impact on the enjoyment of children's rights in relation to the digital environment to ensure that human rights are respected in the conception, design, development, deployment, evaluation and regulation of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, and to ensure that they are subject to adequate safeguards and oversight that seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to businesses' operations, products or services in order to promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and affordable digital technology environment for all children, and calls upon States to consider adopting legislation, regulations or policies to ensure that businesses address their responsibilities to respect children's rights, safety and well-being;

36. *Also encourages* States to urge businesses that have an impact on the enjoyment of children's rights in relation to the digital environment to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on children's rights that are directly linked to their design and operations, products or services and to establish and implement regulatory frameworks and promote industry codes and terms of services that adhere to the highest standards of ethics, privacy and safety in relation to the design, engineering, development, operation, distribution and marketing of their technological products and services and that respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the child;

37. *Reiterates its call upon* States to ensure a clear and predictable environment, including through legal and regulatory measures, which requires digital technology and other relevant industries to respect the rights of the child and which strengthens regulatory agencies' responsibility for the development of standards for the protection of the rights of the child, with powers and resources to monitor data privacy practices, investigate violations and abuses and receive communications from individuals and organizations, and to provide appropriate remedies;

38. *Urges* States to provide children whose rights have been violated or abused with access to effective and appropriate remedial victim support, as well as reparation and guarantees of non-repetition; and calls upon States and businesses to ensure the availability and accessibility of free-of-charge, safe, confidential, responsive and child-friendly reporting mechanisms;

39. *Calls upon* States to encourage business enterprises operating in the digital environment to undertake child rights due diligence and child rights impact assessments to guide mitigating measures, including for the protection of children's physical and mental health and the impacts of the digital environment on children, and in this regard to effectively consider issues of gender and vulnerability and to identify, prevent and mitigate any risks posed by their products and services to children, and in this regard takes note of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework;⁴¹

40. *Encourages* increased transparency by States and businesses to understand the impact of the use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, on children's well-being and development, and to encourage support to independent monitoring of the fulfilment of the rights of the child in the digital environment;

41. *Encourages* States to build and strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms with the participation of Governments, civil society and representatives of industry, in particular the digital technology sector, in consultation with children themselves

⁴¹ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

and, where appropriate, their parents or legal guardians, with a view to promoting multi-stakeholder cooperation in the elaboration and implementation of policies to protect, empower and inform children and prevent violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology;

42. *Notes* the importance of promoting safe and enabling conditions for children facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as children belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as migrant children, refugee or asylum-seeking children, internally displaced children, children with disabilities, children of African descent and Indigenous children;

43. *Urges* States to prohibit the unlawful digital surveillance of children, with due regard to commercial settings and educational and care settings, to work towards enabling secure communications and the protection of individual users against arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, including by developing technical solutions with any restrictions thereon complying with the obligations of States under relevant international human rights instruments;

44. *Calls upon* States to ensure that national legislation on data protection and privacy is in accordance with their international human rights obligations and allows law enforcement, social welfare and judicial authorities to conduct effective and appropriate investigations and prosecutions to combat violations and abuses of the rights of the child, and to raise awareness of the importance of activities and compliance with the law by private actors, notably those in the digital industry, to strengthen those efforts;

45. *Urges* States to take appropriate measures regarding the collection, processing and sharing of children's personal data, addressing exploitative marketing practices aimed at children and adopting standards that identify, define and prohibit practices that manipulate or interfere with children's rights in the digital environment, including by requiring data protection, privacy-by-design, safety-by-design and other regulatory measures to ensure that businesses do not target children using techniques designed to prioritize commercial interests over those of the child, putting in place adequate safeguards that seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services, and taking measures to ensure that access to and use of essential digital services and infrastructure by children is based on the least privacy-intrusive means available for their intended purpose;

46. *Calls upon* States and private entities to ensure that children are protected against economic exploitation, including by reducing children's exposure to marketing and commercial communication, and to ensure that the uses of automated processes of information filtering, profiling, marketing and decision-making do not supplant, manipulate or interfere with children's ability to form and express their opinions in the digital environment;

47. *Urges* States to take measures to ensure that children are informed, in a child-friendly, easily accessible and age-appropriate way, about the collection and use of their data online, and encourages private actors in the technology sector to adhere to the highest international standards and best practices for safety, privacy and security by design, taking into account the particular needs of children;

48. *Encourages* States to make efforts towards mainstreaming children's needs in all digital policies, and public and private investment, providing all children with equal and effective access to age-appropriate information, and information on their rights, and to high-quality online resources, including on digital skills and literacy, and protecting children from online risks and harm, as well as arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy on social media, as well as preventing

children's exposure to violent and sexual content, gambling, exploitation and abuse, and the promotion of or incitement to life-threatening activities;

49. *Strongly condemns* all forms of violence, harassment and abuse against children in all settings, online and offline, including physical, psychological and sexual violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, child abuse and exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism, child sexual abuse material, sexual exploitation of children such as child prostitution, cybergrooming, bullying, including cyberbullying, hostage-taking, domestic violence, trafficking in or sale of children and their organs, gang and armed violence, and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, and urges States to strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all such violence through a comprehensive, gender-responsive, age-appropriate and disability-inclusive approach and to develop an inclusive multifaceted and systematic framework, which is integrated into national planning processes, to respond effectively to violence against children and to provide for safe and child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms and safeguards for the rights of affected children;

50. *Calls upon* all States to protect the rights of the child and to ensure, for children belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities and migrant children, children affected by armed conflict, Indigenous children, children of African descent, internally displaced children and children with disabilities, the enjoyment of all their rights as well as access to health-care services, social services, social protection and accessible and inclusive education on an equal basis with others, and to ensure that all such children, in particular unaccompanied migrant children, internally displaced children and those who are victims of violence and exploitation, receive special protection and assistance and that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in their policies of integration, return and family reunification;

51. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, acknowledging that sexual violence in these situations disproportionately affects girls, but that boys are also targets, in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals and related personnel and in patterns of abduction of children, as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end and prevent them and to encourage age- and gender-specific support services, including psychological, social and sexual and reproductive health-care services, and education, social protection and reintegration programmes;

52. *Encourages* States to adopt and strengthen clear and comprehensive measures, including legislative and policy measures, taking into account the best interests of the child, to prevent and protect children from bullying, including cyberbullying and the dissemination of personal sexually explicit content, and provide for safe and child-sensitive counselling and reporting procedures and safeguards for the rights of affected children;

53. *Calls upon* States to ensure the legal protection of children from violence, both online and offline, in a manner consistent with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, and to criminalize relevant conduct related to violence against children online and offline, including but not limited to forms of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, such as child grooming, sexual extortion, the streaming of child abuse, the possession or distribution of, access to, or exchange or production of or payment for child sexual

abuse material and the viewing, conducting or facilitation of children's participation in live sexual abuses or exploitation transmitted through digital technologies, in addition to the use of digital technology in the recruitment or use of children by armed groups and in the context of child trafficking;

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

55. *Recognizes* that the right of the child to education can be severely hampered as a result of physical, psychological and sexual violence, as well as bullying, in school, outside school and on the way to school, as well as in digital environments, which compromises learning outcomes and may lead to school dropout, and therefore calls upon States to prevent and protect children, including migrant children and children in vulnerable situations, from bullying, including cyberbullying, and other online risks, such as sexual violence and online exploitation, by generating statistical information, promptly and adequately responding to such acts and providing appropriate support and counselling to children affected by and involved in bullying and cyberbullying;

56. *Calls upon* States to ensure that all those responsible for or who attempt to commit crimes against children that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology are held accountable and brought to justice in order to fight impunity, taking into account that such crimes are often multi-jurisdictional and transnational in nature;

57. *Urges* States to promote and protect the rights of the child against sexual exploitation and sexual and gender-based violence, including in digital contexts, through the adoption of relevant legislation to prevent these acts as well as combat them through the detection of child sexual abuse material and its immediate removal from the Internet;

58. *Appreciates* the role of civil society, including child- and youth-led movements, including those aimed at promoting the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights, in supporting victims and survivors of violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, including by amplifying their voices, and in receiving reports of online harms against children;

59. *Emphasizes* that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is a global phenomenon that requires a coordinated and multi-stakeholder global-level response, and in this regard notes the efforts of, inter alia, the WeProtect Global Alliance;

60. *Takes note* of ongoing efforts to mainstream the rights of the child into the work of the United Nations system, and requests all relevant organs, bodies, entities, organizations and mechanisms of the United Nations system to mainstream the promotion, respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of the child throughout their activities, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as to ensure that their staff are trained in child rights matters, and take further steps to increase system-wide coordination and inter-agency cooperation for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child;

61. *Expresses support* for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate in promoting the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, both online and offline, in all

regions and in advancing the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children,⁴² including through partnerships with regional organizations, as well as advocacy through thematic consultations, field missions and thematic reports addressing emerging concerns, including on the need to protect children from exposure to violence online and ensure a safe digital environment for them;

62. *Urges* all States, requests United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invites regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in promoting the further implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children and in supporting Member States in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, encourages States to provide support to the Special Representative, including adequate voluntary financial support for the continued, effective and independent performance of her mandate, and invites organizations, including the private sector, to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

63. *Expresses support* for the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, recalls the adoption of resolution [51/77](#) of 12 December 1996, by which the mandate of the Special Representative was created, and the increased level of work and the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate, welcomes the efforts by the Special Representative to increase public awareness and collect, assess and disseminate best practices and lessons learned, including the study on the evolution of the children and armed conflict mandate from 1996 to 2021, published in January 2022, the study on the gender dimensions of the six grave violations against children in armed conflict, identified by the Special Representative, published in May 2022, the guidance note on the monitoring and reporting of abduction of conflict-affected children, published in July 2022, and the follow-up study on the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on violations against children in situations of armed conflict, published in July 2022, and looks forward to the planned guidance note on the denial of humanitarian access, and particularly welcomes an increased engagement with States, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, regional and subregional organizations and civil society;

64. *Recognizes* that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that the protection and reintegration of, and the prevention of violations and abuses against, conflict-affected children should be considered across all stages of this spectrum;

65. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken regarding Security Council resolutions [1539 \(2004\)](#) of 22 April 2004, [1612 \(2005\)](#) of 26 July 2005, [1882 \(2009\)](#) of 4 August 2009, [1998 \(2011\)](#) of 12 July 2011, [2068 \(2012\)](#) of 19 September 2012, [2225 \(2015\)](#) of 18 June 2015, [2286 \(2016\)](#) of 3 May 2016 and [2427 \(2018\)](#) of 9 July 2018 and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in accordance with those resolutions, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information collected and communicated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is accurate, objective and verifiable, and in this regard encourages the work and the deployment of United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions;

⁴² [A/61/299](#).

66. *Decides:*

- (a) To continue its consideration of the question at its eightieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of the rights of children”;
- (b) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the issues addressed in the present resolution, with a focus on early childhood development;
- (c) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;
- (d) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, in carrying out her mandate for the protection of children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to continue to engage proactively with relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, Member States, regional and subregional organizations and non-State armed groups, including by negotiating action plans, securing commitments, advocating for appropriate response mechanisms and ensuring attention and follow-up to the conclusions and recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and reaffirms the important role that the Special Representative can play in contributing to conflict prevention;
- (e) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in fulfilment of her mandate, consistent with paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution [62/141](#) of 18 December 2007, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda;
- (f) To request the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining in the prevention and elimination of all forms of sale and sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and in the protection, rehabilitation, recovery, reintegration and access to justice of children who are victims and survivors, in a gender-responsive, disability-inclusive, victim-centred, trauma-informed and child-friendly manner and with full respect for the rights of the child, including in how to advance the protection capacities of communities and families, with the best interests of the child as a primary consideration;
- (g) To invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth and eightieth sessions as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee.