UN Convention on the Rights of the Child In Child Friendly

Language



"Rights" are things every child should have or be able to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Almost every country has agreed to these rights. All the rights are connected to each other, and all are equally important. Sometimes, we have to think about rights in terms of what is the best for children in a situation, and what is critical to life and protection from harm. As you grow, you have more responsibility to make choices and exercise your rights.









Everyone under 18 has these rights.

All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do what language they speak, what their religion is what ranguage they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis

Article 3

adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children

your rights are protected. They must help you family to protect your rights and create an envi-ronment where you can grow and reach your

Article 5

Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.

You have the right to be alive

You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have

You have the right to an identity - an officia

record of who you are. No one should take this

You have the right to live with your parent(s),

If you live in a different country than your par

ents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.

You have the right to be protected from kidnap-

You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously

Article 13

what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms or offends other people.

and beliefs. Your parents should help you dec what is right and wrong, and what is best for

You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't

You have the right to privacy.

Article 17

important to your well-being, from radio, news-paper, books, computers and other sources. Adults should make sure that the information you are getting is not harmful, and help you find and understand the information you need.

You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.

Article 19

You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.

You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.

You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care

help if you are a refugee (if you have been forced to leave your home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.

You have the right to special education and care if you have a disability, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that you can live a

sible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information

If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.

You have the right to help from the government if you are poor or in need.

Article 27

You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be disadvantaged so that you can't do many of the things other kids can do.

You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.

Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.

Article 30

You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion - or any you choose. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.

ne right to play and rest.

Article 32

You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly

You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.

Article 34

You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.Article 35No one is allowed to kidnap or sell

from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of). Article 37

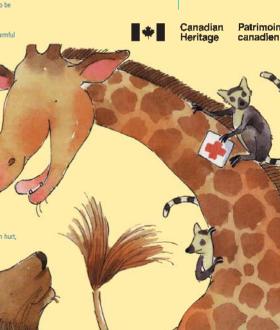
No one is allowed to punish

you in a cruel or harmful way.

You have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.

Article 39

You have the right to help if you've been hurt.



You have the right to legal help and fair treat ment in the justice system that respects your

If the laws of your country provide better pro-

tection of your rights than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.

You have the right to know your rights!

Articles 43 to 54

their rights.

Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.

These articles explain how governments and international organizations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with

