

## Appendix A

### The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

This plain language version is given only as a guide. For an exact rendering of each principle, refer students to the original. This version is based in part on the translation of a text, prepared in 1978 for the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace, by a Research Group of the University of Geneva under the responsibility of Prof. L. Massarenti.

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 1</b> When children are born, they are free and each should be treated in the same way. They have reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a friendly manner.</p>	<p><b>Article 1</b> All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.</p>
<p><b>Article 2</b> Everyone can claim the following rights, despite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a different sex</li> <li>- a different skin colour</li> <li>- speaking a different language</li> <li>- thinking different things</li> <li>- believing in another religion</li> <li>- owning more or less</li> <li>- being born in another social group</li> <li>- coming from another country.</li> </ul> <p>It also makes no difference whether the country you live in is independent or not.</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.</p>
<p><b>Article 3</b> You have the right to live, and to live in freedom and safety.</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.</p>
<p><b>Article 4</b> Nobody has the right to treat you as his or her slave and you should not make anyone your slave.</p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.</p>
<p><b>Article 5</b> Nobody has the right to torture you.</p>	<p><b>Article 5</b> No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>
<p><b>Article 6</b> You should be legally protected in the same way everywhere, and like everyone else.</p>	<p><b>Article 6</b> Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p>

<b>Plain language version</b>	<b>Original text</b>
<p><b>Article 7</b> The law is the same for everyone; it should be applied in the same way to all.</p>	<p><b>Article 7</b> All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.</p>
<p><b>Article 8</b> You should be able to ask for legal help when the rights your country grants you are not respected.</p>	<p><b>Article 8</b> Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.</p>
<p><b>Article 9</b> Nobody has the right to put you in prison, to keep you there, or to send you away from your country unjustly, or without a good reason.</p>	<p><b>Article 9</b> No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.</p>
<p><b>Article 10</b> If you must go on trial this should be done in public. The people who try you should not let themselves be influenced by others.</p>	<p><b>Article 10</b> Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.</p>
<p><b>Article 11</b> You should be considered innocent until it can be proved that you are guilty. If you are accused of a crime, you should always have the right to defend yourself. Nobody has the right to condemn you and punish you for something you have not done.</p>	<p><b>Article 11</b> 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.</p>
<p><b>Article 12</b> You have the right to ask to be protected if someone tries to harm your good name, enter your house, open your letters, or bother you or your family without a good reason.</p>	<p><b>Article 12</b> No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 13</b> You have the right to come and go as you wish within your country. You have the right to leave your country to go to another one; and you should be able to return to your country if you want.</p>	<p><b>Article 13</b> 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.</p>
<p><b>Article 14</b> If someone hurts you, you have the right to go to another country and ask it to protect you. You lose this right if you have killed someone and if you yourself do not respect what is written here.</p>	<p><b>Article 14</b> 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p>
<p><b>Article 15</b> You have the right to belong to a country and nobody can prevent you, without a good reason, from belonging to another country if you wish.</p>	<p><b>Article 15</b> 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.</p>
<p><b>Article 16</b> As soon as a person is legally entitled, he or she has the right to marry and have a family. Neither the colour of your skin, nor the country you come from nor your religion should be impediments to doing this. Men and women have the same rights when they are married and also when they are separated. Nobody should force a person to marry. The Government of your country should protect your family and its members.</p>	<p><b>Article 16</b> 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. 2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.</p>
<p><b>Article 17</b> You have the right to own things and nobody has the right to take these from you without a good reason.</p>	<p><b>Article 17</b> 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.</p>
<p><b>Article 18</b> You have the right to profess your religion freely, to change it, and to practise it either on your own or with other people.</p>	<p><b>Article 18</b> Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.</p>
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Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 19</b> You have the right to think what you want, and to say what you like, and nobody should forbid you from doing so. You should be able to share your ideas – also with people from any other country.</p>	<p><b>Article 19</b> Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek receive and impart information and ideas though any media and regardless of frontiers.</p>
<p><b>Article 20</b> You have the right to organize peaceful meetings or to take part in meetings in a peaceful way. It is wrong to force someone to belong to a group.</p>	<p><b>Article 20</b> 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.</p>
<p><b>Article 21</b> You have the right to take part in your country's political affairs either by belonging to the Government yourself or by choosing politicians who have the same ideas as you. Governments should be voted for regularly and voting should be secret. You should get a vote and all votes should be equal. You also have the same right to join the public service as anyone else.</p>	<p><b>Article 21</b> 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.</p>
<p><b>Article 22</b> The society in which you live should help you to develop and to make the most of all the advantages (culture, work, social welfare) that are offered to you and to all the men and women in your country.</p>	<p><b>Article 22</b> Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.</p>
<p><b>Article 23</b> You have the right to work, to be free to choose your work, and to get a salary that allows you to live and support your family. If a man and a woman do the same work, they should get the same pay. All people who work have the right to join together to defend their interests.</p>	<p><b>Article 23</b> 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Every one who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 24</b> Each work day should not be too long, since everyone has the right to rest and should be able to take regular paid holidays.</p>	<p><b>Article 24</b> Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.</p>
<p><b>Article 25</b> You have the right to have whatever you need so that you and your family: do not fall ill; do not go hungry; have clothes and a house; and are helped if you are out of work, if you are ill, if you are old, if your wife or husband is dead, or if you do not earn a living for any other reason you cannot help. Both a mother who is going to have a baby and her baby should get special help. All children have the same rights, whether or not the mother is married.</p>	<p><b>Article 25</b> 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. 2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.</p>
<p><b>Article 26</b> You have the right to go to school and everyone should go to school. Primary schooling should be free. You should be able to learn a profession or continue your studies as far as you wish. At school, you should be able to develop all your talents and you should be taught to get on with others, whatever their race, their religion or the country they come from. Your parents have the right to choose how and what you will be taught at school.</p>	<p><b>Article 26</b> 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. 3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.</p>
<p><b>Article 27</b> You have the right to share in your community's arts and sciences, and in any good they do. Your works as an artist, a writer or a scientist should be protected, and you should be able to benefit from them.</p>	<p><b>Article 27</b> 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 28</b> To make sure that your rights will be respected, there must be an “order” that can protect them. This “order” should be local and worldwide.</p>	<p><b>Article 28</b> Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p>
<p><b>Article 29</b> You have duties towards the community within which your personality can fully develop. The law should guarantee human rights. It should allow everyone to respect others and to be respected.</p>	<p><b>Article 29</b> 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. 3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p>
<p><b>Article 30</b> No society and no human being in any part of the world should act in such a way as to destroy the rights that you have just been reading about.</p>	<p><b>Article 30</b> Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.</p>

The plain language version of the UDHR is a duly permitted reproduction of the text from the annex of the **ABC-Teaching Human Rights**, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva/New York: 2003). This publication is also available at [www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/TrainingEducation.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/TrainingEducation.aspx)

**Appendix B**

**Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989

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.

(Note: The articles on the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other matters have not been included.)

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>PREAMBLE</b> United Nations and specific provisions of certain relevant human rights treaties and proclamations.</p> <p>It reaffirms the fact that children, because of their vulnerability, need special care and protection, and it places special emphasis on the primary caring and protective responsibility of the family.</p> <p>It also reaffirms the need for legal and other protection of the child before and after birth, the importance of respect for the cultural values of the child’s community, and the vital role of international cooperation in securing children’s rights.</p>	<p><b>PREAMBLE</b> <i>The States Parties to the present Convention,</i></p> <p><i>Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,</i></p> <p><i>Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,</i></p> <p><i>Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,</i></p> <p><i>Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,</i></p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p><i>Convinced</i> that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,</p> <p><i>Considering</i> that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,</p> <p><i>Bearing in mind</i> that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,</p> <p><i>Bearing in mind</i> that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, “the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth”,</p>



Plain language version	Original text
	<p><i>Recalling</i> the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”); and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,</p> <p><i>Taking due account</i> of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,</p> <p><i>Have agreed</i> as follows:</p>
<p><b>Article 1</b> Everyone under 18 has these rights.</p>	<p><b>Article 1</b> For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.</p>
<p><b>Article 2</b> 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, 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.</p>	<p><b>Article 2</b> 1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child’s or his or her parent’s or legal guardian’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. 2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child’s parents, legal guardians, or family members.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 3</b> All adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.</p>	<p><b>Article 3</b> 1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. 2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures. 3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.</p>
<p><b>Article 4</b> The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.</p>	<p><b>Article 4</b> States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p>
<p><b>Article 5</b> Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.</p>	<p><b>Article 5</b> States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 6</b> You have the right to be alive.</p>	<p><b>Article 6</b> 1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. 2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.</p>
<p><b>Article 7</b> You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).</p>	<p><b>Article 7</b> 1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents. 2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.</p>
<p><b>Article 8</b> You have the right to an identity – an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.</p>	<p><b>Article 8</b> 1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference. 2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.</p>
<p><b>Article 9</b> You have the right to live with your parent(s), unless it is bad for you. You have the right to live with a family who cares for you.</p>	<p><b>Article 9</b> 1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.</p> <p>4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.</p>
<p><b>Article 10</b> If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.</p>	<p><b>Article 10</b> 1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.</p>
<p><b>Article 11</b> You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.</p>	<p><b>Article 11</b> 1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad. 2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.</p>
<p><b>Article 12</b> You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.</p>	<p><b>Article 12</b> 1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. 2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 13</b> You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms or offends other people.</p>	<p><b>Article 13</b> 1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice. 2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary: (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (<i>ordre public</i>), or of public health or morals.</p>
<p><b>Article 14</b> You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong and what is best for you.</p>	<p><b>Article 14</b> 1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. 2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child. 3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.</p>
<p><b>Article 15</b> You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.</p>	<p><b>Article 15</b> 1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly. 2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (<i>ordre public</i>), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 16</b> You have the right to privacy.</p>	<p><b>Article 16</b> 1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation. 2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>
<p><b>Article 17</b> You have the right to get information that is important to your well being, from radio, newspaper, 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.</p>	<p><b>Article 17</b> States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall: (a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29; (b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources; (c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children’s books; (d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous; (e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.</p>
<p><b>Article 18</b> You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.</p>	<p><b>Article 18</b> 1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.</p>
<p><b>Article 19</b> You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.</p>	<p><b>Article 19</b></p> <p>1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.</p> <p>2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.</p>
<p><b>Article 20</b> You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.</p>	<p><b>Article 20</b></p> <p>1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.</p>



Plain language version	Original text
	<p>3. Such care could include, <i>inter alia</i>, foster placement, <i>kafala</i> of Islamic law, adoption, or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.</p>
<p><b>Article 21</b> You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.</p>	<p><b>Article 21</b> States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;</p> <p>(b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that the child concerned by intercountry adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;</p> <p>(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in intercountry adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;</p> <p>(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 22</b> You have the right to special protection and 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.</p>	<p><b>Article 22</b> 1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties. 2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.</p>
<p><b>Article 23</b> 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 full life.</p>	<p><b>Article 23</b> 1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance, and facilitate the child's active participation in the community. 2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.</p> <p>4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p>
<p><b>Article 24</b>            You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.</p>	<p><b>Article 24</b></p> <p>1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:</p> <p>(a) To diminish infant and child mortality;</p> <p>(b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>(c) To combat disease and malnutrition including within the framework of primary health care, through <i>inter alia</i> the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;</p> <p>(d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;</p> <p>(e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;</p> <p>(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.</p> <p>4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p>
<p><b>Article 25</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Article 25</b> States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.</p>
<p><b>Article 26</b> You have the right to help from the government if you are poor or in need.</p>	<p><b>Article 26</b> 1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.</p>
<p><b>Article 27</b>                      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.</p>	<p><b>Article 27</b>                      1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.                      2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.                      3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.                      4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.</p>
<p><b>Article 28</b>                      You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.</p>	<p><b>Article 28</b>                      1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:                      (a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>(b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;</p> <p>(c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;</p> <p>(d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;</p> <p>(e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p>
<p><b>Article 29</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Article 29</b> 1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:</p> <p>(a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;</p> <p>(b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;</p> <p>(c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;</p>

Plain language version	Original text
	<p>(d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;</p> <p>(e) The development of respect for the natural environment.</p> <p>2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.</p>
<p><b>Article 30</b>            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.</p>	<p><b>Article 30</b>            In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.</p>
<p><b>Article 31</b>            You have the right to play and rest.</p>	<p><b>Article 31</b>            1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.            2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.</p>

Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 32</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Article 32</b> 1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. 2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular: (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admissions to employment; (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment; (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.</p>
<p><b>Article 33</b> You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drugs trade.</p>	<p><b>Article 33</b> States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.</p>
<p><b>Article 34</b> You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.</p>	<p><b>Article 34</b> States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent: (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.</p>



Plain language version	Original text
<p><b>Article 35</b> No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.</p>	<p><b>Article 35</b> States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.</p>
<p><b>Article 36</b> You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).</p>	<p><b>Article 36</b> States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child’s welfare.</p>
<p><b>Article 37</b> No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way.</p>	<p><b>Article 37</b> States Parties shall ensure that: (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age; (b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time; (c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child’s best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances; (d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.</p>

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<p><b>Article 38</b> You have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or to take part in war.</p>	<p><b>Article 38</b> 1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child. 2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 15 years do not take a direct part in hostilities. 3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of 15 years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of 15 years but who have not attained the age of 18 years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest. 4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.</p>
<p><b>Article 39</b> You have the right to help if you've been hurt, neglected or badly treated.</p>	<p><b>Article 39</b> States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.</p>

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<p><b>Article 40</b>                      You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in a justice system that respects your rights.</p>	<p><b>Article 40</b>                      1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.                      2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:                      (a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;                      (b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:                      (i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;                      (ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;                      (iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;                      (iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;</p>

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	<p>(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;</p> <p>(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;</p> <p>(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:</p> <p>(a) the establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;</p> <p>(b) whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.</p> <p>4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.</p>
<p><b>Article 41</b> If the laws of your country provide better protection of your rights than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.</p>	<p><b>Article 41</b> Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:</p> <p>(a) The law of a State Party; or</p> <p>(b) International law in force for that State.</p>
<p><b>Article 42</b> You have the right to know your rights! Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.</p>	<p><b>Article 42</b> States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.</p>

The plain language version of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (including the introductory statement) is a duly permitted reproduction of the text from the website of UNICEF-Canada ([www.unicef.ca/portal/GetPage.aspx?at=1421](http://www.unicef.ca/portal/GetPage.aspx?at=1421)).