

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

In 1989, world leaders came together making a commitment to every child to protect and fulfil their rights. 'Rights' are things that every child should have or be able to do. The 'Rights' are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, with almost every country in the world agreeing to uphold these rights.

All children have the same rights. All rights are equally important. Rights come with responsibilities. As you grow and learn about your rights, you have more responsibility to make choices, exercise your rights and respect the rights of other people.

ARTICLE 1

Everyone under 18 has these rights.

ARTICLE 2

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.

ARTICLE 3

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

ARTICLE 4

The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family to protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.

ARTICLE 5

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

ARTICLE 6

You have the right to be alive.

ARTICLE 7

You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognised by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).

ARTICLE 8

You have the right to an identity – an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.

ARTICLE 9

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.

ARTICLE 10

If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.

ARTICLE 11

You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.

ARTICLE 12

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

ARTICLE 13

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.

ARTICLE 14

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.

ARTICLE 15

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

ARTICLE 16

You have the right to privacy.

ARTICLE 17

You have the right to get information that is important to your well being, from radio, newspapers, 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.

ARTICLE 18

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.

ARTICLE 20

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

ARTICLE 21

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

ARTICLE 22

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.

ARTICLE 23

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.

ARTICLE 24

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.

ARTICLE 25

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.

ARTICLE 26

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.

ARTICLE 28

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

ARTICLE 29

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 practise your own culture, language and religion – or any you choose. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.

ARTICLE 31

You have the 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.

ARTICLE 33

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 35

No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.

ARTICLE 36

You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).

ARTICLE 37

No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel and harmful way.

ARTICLE 38

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, neglected, or badly treated.

ARTICLE 40

You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in the justice system that respects your rights.

ARTICLE 41

If the laws of your country provide better protection of your right than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.

ARTICLE 42

You have the right to know your rights! Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.

ARTICLE 43 TO 54

These articles explain how governments and international organisations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with their rights.