

UNCRC
OUR RIGHTS



Complete explanation of UNCRC



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A Right is a power or liberty to which one is justly entitled, or a thing to which one has a just claim.

Alternative Reports These are reports produced by NGO's and children's organisations, which are submitted to the Committee alongside the main Government report.

Articles An article is a division in a legal document, so is just a different way of saying parts.

Committee on the Rights of the Child or **the Committee**. A group of 18 experts on children's rights nominated by state parties to examine reports on children on behalf of United Nations.

Concluding Observations When the Committee has heard all the evidence from a country they then produce their own report which contains recommendations on how Governments can improve their record on children's rights.

Convention Is a legally binding agreement between states.

Declaration Is not legally binding but it carries moral weight because it is adopted by the international community.

Dualist State Where a country has both a Monarch (King or Queen) and a Government.

Duty Bearer An organisation or individual that has the responsibility for ensuring someone can claim their rights.

Enabling Legislation If a county is a dualist state, then when they ratify the convention it does not automatically become law. They have to then create new laws that include the principles and articles of the convention.

General Reservation Includes any number of articles the State Party is unable to/or does not wish to carry out – although Government's can put them back in at a later date.

Government A body that can make and enforce laws within a country. In this document Government means Westminster and not the Welsh Assembly.

Human Rights Refers to the idea of people having universal rights.

NGO's (Non Governmental Organisations) Organisations that are not part of Government. Examples could be Oxfam, Amnesty International or Greenpeace.

Optional Protocols These are additions to the convention.

Participation In this document participation means the right to be involved in decisions about you.

Principle A moral rule e.g. because of my principles towards developing countries, I always buy fair-trade coffee.

Ratified The process of adoption of a legal document or treaty.

Rights Holder A person who is entitled to claim rights.

State Party Another word for Government.

Substantive Articles Articles 1 to 41 of the convention. These articles contain all the rights applicable to children.

UNCRC United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

ABOUT US

Funky Dragon is the Children and Young People's Assembly for Wales. The organisation was established as a charity in 2004. Funky Dragon's main aim is to provide an opportunity for 0 – 25 year olds to get their voices heard on issues that affect them. One of the most important things about Funky Dragon is that it is a young people led organisation. Funky Dragon is a way for young people in Wales to speak directly to the Welsh Assembly Government and other policy-makers.

The opportunity to be listened to is a fundamental right under Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). This gives all young people the opportunity to participate and be listened to:

Article 12

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.

Funky Dragon –
the Children and Young
People's Assembly for Wales

A young people led
organisation

Our aim is to give 0 – 25 year
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The opportunity to participate and
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right under the United Nations
Convention on the Rights of the
Child – Article 12

Mission Statement

Funky Dragon will try to represent
as wide a range of young people
as possible and work with
decision-makers to achieve change



INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (UNCRC)

What is the United Nations?

The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their Governments to continue fighting together against a common enemy.

The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organisation conceived in similar circumstances during the first World War, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security." The International Labour Organisation was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organisation to draw up the United Nations Charter. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been **ratified** by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories. **United Nations Day** is celebrated on 24 October each year.

Taken from the United Nations website: www.un.org



HISTORY OF THE UNCRC

The history of human rights can be traced back hundreds, if not thousands of years. In the 6th century BC, Cyrus the Great issued the "Cyrus Cylinder", a clay cylinder on which a declaration was written, recognized by many as the first human rights document. The cylinder declared many rights including freedom of religion and the abolishment of slavery for the citizens of the Persian Empire. These rights were given to all religious and ethnic groups and women had the same rights as men.

At the beginning of the 20th century many people began to see the need to look at the human rights of children separately from human rights. In 1917, following the Russian Revolution, the Moscow branch of the organisation known as *Proletkult* produced a Declaration of Children's Rights. In 1919 The Polish pediatrician and educationalist Janusz Korczak wrote of the rights of children in his book *How to Love a Child*.

However, the first effective attempt to promote children's rights was the *Declaration of the Rights of the Child*, known as the Declaration of Geneva drafted by Eglantyne Jebb in 1923 and adopted by the League of Nations in 1924. It was a five point set of non-binding declarations to be used as 'guiding principles' in provision of *protection and care* of children by the League's members.

The League of Nations failed in its main aim to stop another outbreak of war and in 1939 World War two broke out.

At the end of the war in 1945, 50 countries got together to form the United Nations (the successor to the League of Nations) and drafted the United Nations Charter. The idea of human rights emerged stronger after World War II. This emergence fuelled by people's desire to never again witness the Nazi's extermination of Jews, Sinti and Romani (gypsies), homosexuals and persons with disabilities.

The United Nations began work on human rights legislation. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights came into existence on December 10, 1948. The declaration extended the revolution in international law ushered in by the United Nations Charter – namely, that how a government treats its own citizens is now a matter of legitimate international concern, and not simply a domestic issue.



In 1948 a slightly amended version of the declaration of the rights of the child was adopted by the United Nations. The declaration was expanded to ten points in 1959. Additions included special treatment, education and care required for disabled children, as well as the rights to play and recreation.

During the 1960s, the United Nations General Assembly approved a motion that 1979 would be *International Year of the Child* (IYC). In the run up to the IYC, the Polish delegation to the 34th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1978 formally tabled a motion that the UN adopt a convention on the rights of the child, this was not the first time Poland had made such an attempt, they had made a previous attempt in 1959.

With pressure from the Polish, NGO's and the IYC underway, the United Nation's conceded and decided that a drafting process toward final convention within a maximum of 10 years be initiated.

Whilst the ten year drafting process was not exactly smooth, constant pressure from NGO's ensured that finally, on the 20th November 1989, the UNCRC was ratified by the United Nations. The UNCRC then entered into force on the 2nd September 1990.



WHAT IS THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD?

"In a simple way, it's a promise that the international community has made to children in respect of the rights of children."

Rhian Croke, Save the Children Wales.

- o The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989
- o The Convention has since been ratified by 192 out of 194 countries, territories and states, making it the most ratified convention in the U.N's history and in turn a truly global bill of rights
- o The two countries yet to **ratify** are The United States of America and Somalia
- o The UK ratified the UNCRC on 16 December 1991, however this does not make it legally binding as it does in some other countries
- o In the UK we have a **dualist state**, which means we have both a Government and a Queen. This means that the Queen would also have to ratify the Convention in order to make it law. However, in ratifying the convention the UK government committed itself to creating **enabling legislation**
- o Regardless of the UNCRC's legal status, it does create a set of recognised standards that are often referred to by national and international courts and bodies
- o The Welsh Assembly Government formally adopted the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on 14 January 2004



WHAT IS A RIGHT?

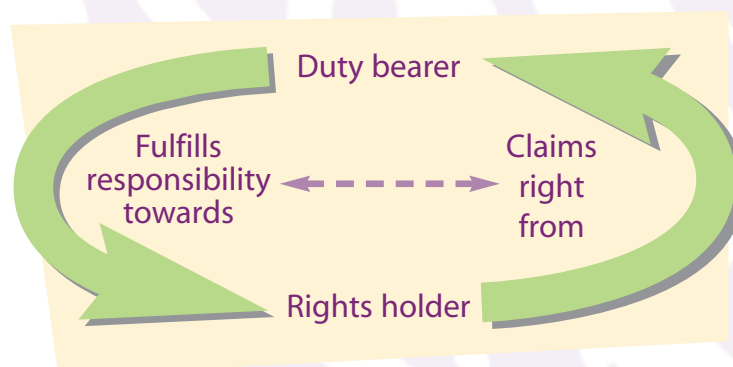
"A **right** is a power or liberty to which one is justly entitled, or a thing to which one has a just claim. Rights serve as rules of interaction between people, and, as such, they place constraints and obligations upon the actions of individuals or groups."

- taken from wikipedia : <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rights>

Human rights are the basic things that all human beings are entitled to in order to survive, and develop to their full potential. These include things such as food, shelter, education, freedom from abuse and to be to be looked after if they get sick. Every single person regardless of their age has **human rights**, and the Government has a responsibility to make sure that people's rights are respected.

Children and young people need special rights because they are relatively more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation compared to adults. The UNCRC brings together children's human rights into one international convention. The Government has a responsibility to ensure that all people understand and respect Children's Rights – this includes parents, guardians, teachers, and young people respecting each other's rights too.

Have a look at this diagram it may help explain it a little easier.



In this diagram, the **duty bearer** could be the government, a school or even a teacher. The **rights holder** is the child or young person. The rights holder claims their right from the duty bearer and in turn the duty bearer has a responsibility to make sure those rights are fulfilled.

The particular types of rights are sometimes known as objects.



So taking education as an example, if the object/right was education then the child claims this right from a number of different duty bearers:

1. The **Government** has a responsibility to ensure that there are enough schools for children and that the curriculum is relevant to them and their lives.
2. The **school** has a responsibility to ensure a safe environment where children can learn.
3. The **family** has a responsibility to ensure that the child turns up to school on time, clothed, fed and, ready for lessons.
4. **Children** can also be duty bearers and have a responsibility to make sure that they do not disturb or upset other children when they are trying to learn.

WHAT'S IN THE UNCRC?

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) consists of 54 **articles**.

Articles 1 to 41 are known as the **substantive articles**. These are the articles that contain the **rights** of children. The **rights** provide for a child's chance to survive and develop to their full potential.

Articles 42 to 54 relate to how Governments implement and monitor the convention.

Guiding Principles of the Convention

The UNCRC's **Substantive Articles** covering the **rights** of children are based around what are known as the guiding principles of the Convention. The guiding principles are critical to the implementation of the Convention; providing the means by which the substantive articles are interpreted. These principles reflect basic values about how children should be respected. There are four guiding principals, which are:

Non-discrimination (Article 2) - All **rights** apply to all children without exception or discrimination of any kind.

Best interests of the Child (Article 3) - All organisations or individuals concerned with children and young people should make sure that what they do is best for the child.



The right to life, survival and development (Article 6) - All children have the **right** to life. The Government must ensure, as much as possible, every child's chance of survival and development.

Participation (Article 12) - Children and young people have the **right** to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them and to have their decisions taken into account.

What do the substantive articles contain?

Whilst the previous four articles explain the principles behind the convention, (the values on which the convention is based) they do not cover the breadth of the articles within the convention. It is for this reason that the convention is sometimes divided in other ways.

The 41 Substantive Articles are often divided into three categories:

Provision, Protection and Participation. These are sometimes known as the 3 P's. Each of these sets of **rights** applies to the different spheres of everyday life – at home, at school, at work, or at leisure.

Provision rights include the **right** to an adequate standard of living, the **right** to adequate health care, the **right** to free education, and the **right** to legal and social services.

Protection rights include protection from discrimination, protection from abuse and neglect, protection from bullying, protection from being kidnapped, and safety within the justice system.

Participation rights include the **right** to freedom of expression, the **right** to have your opinion taken into account when decisions are being made about you, the **right** to information and the **right** to participate in public life.



Optional Protocols

Since completing the convention in 1989 the United Nations has added to it. These additions are known as **optional protocols**:

1. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

Adopted on the 25th May 2000 and came into force on 12th February 2002. This optional protocol is 13 Articles long and concerns the **rights** of children in armed conflict. This was ratified by the UK government 24th June 2003.

The full protocol can be viewed on :

<http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu2/6/protocolchild.htm>

2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

Adopted 25th May 2000 and came into force on 18th January 2002. This optional protocol is 17 articles long. The UK Government has signed but not yet ratified it.

The full protocol can be viewed on:

<http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu2/6/crc/treaties/opsc.htm>

Reservations

The UK Government has made a number of reservations to the UNCRC. A general reservation includes any number of articles the state party is unable to fulfill or does not wish to carry out.

Asylum Seekers

Although the UK has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), it included a **general reservation** on child asylum-seekers, excluding them from their **rights** as set out in the UNCRC. This also applies to children who have been trafficked into the UK. This is why the UK Government is able to place immigration interests before those of the children in question.

Young Offenders

Another reservation made by the UK Government concerns young offenders. The reservation states that the UK can choose not to apply article 37. This means that where no facilities are available or when it is deemed mutually beneficial, children can be detained in the same places as adults.



Children in Armed Conflict

When signing up to the optional protocol on children in armed conflict, the UK Government made the following reservation:

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will take all feasible measures to ensure that members of its armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years, do not take a direct part in hostilities".

Monitoring and reporting on the human rights of children

Once a government has **ratified** the convention it agrees to take part in the monitoring and reporting processes. These provide a way of encouraging and enforcing the governments' accountability, to respect, protect and fulfill children's **rights**.

The monitoring body of the UNCRC is the **Committee on the Rights of the Child**. It was established by the United Nations.

When a government ratifies the convention, it must prepare a report for the Committee on the Rights of the Child after two years, and then every five years. The Committee last examined the UK Government's record on implementing children's rights in September 2002.

So, who reports to the Committee?

Unlike any of the other conventions of the United Nations, the Committee on the Rights of the Child does not just listen to governments. In recognition of the fact that governments are not always the best at collecting statistics and sometimes don't tell the whole truth, the Committee invites non-governmental organisations (NGO's) and child-led organisations to also submit reports. These are known as the **alternative reports**.

If a country has a children's commissioner they are also invited to submit a report. After listening to all the reports, the committee then compiles its **concluding observations**, and presents these to government.

Although the Committee has no way of enforcing its views, it is argued that the open reporting process makes governments publicly and internationally accountable.



CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

FULL CONVENTION

Young Person Friendly Convention

Article

1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights in this Convention.



Article

2

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.

The Convention applies to everyone whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say, no matter what type of family they come from.



Article

3

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.

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for you.



Article

4

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.

Governments should make these rights available to you.

Article

5

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.

Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.

Article
6

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.

You have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article
7

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.

You have the right to a legally registered name and nationality. You also have the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by your parents.

Article
8

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 re-establishing speedily his or her identity.

Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

Article
9

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.
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.

You should not be separated from your parents unless it is for your own good – for example, if a parent is mistreating or neglecting you. If your parents have separated, you have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might harm you.



Article

9

Continued

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.

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.

Article

10

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.

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 (order public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact or get back together as a family.



Article 11

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.

Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 12

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.

You have the right to say what you think should happen when adults are making decisions that affect you, and to have your opinions taken into account.



Article 13

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 (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

You have the right to get, and to share, information as long as the information is not damaging to yourself or others.

Article
14

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.

You have the right to think and believe what you want and to practice your religion, as long as you are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide children on these matters.

Article
15

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 (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

You have the right to meet with other children and young people and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article
16

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.

You have the right to privacy. The law should protect you from attacks against your way of life, your good name, your family and your home.



Article 17

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.

You have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio, and newspapers should provide information that you can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm you.



Article 18

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.
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.
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.

Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work.



Article 19

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.

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.

Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

Article 20

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.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, kafalah 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.

If you cannot be looked after by your own family, you must be looked after properly, by people who respect your religion, culture and language.



Article 21

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:

- (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;
- (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;
- (c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;
- (d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;
- (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.

If you are adopted, the first concern must be what is best for you. The same rules should apply whether the adoption takes place in the country where you were born or if you move to another country.

Article 22

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.

If you are a child who has come into a country as a refugee, you should have the same rights as children born in that country.



Article

22

Continued

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, cooperation 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.

Article

23

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.

If you have a disability, you should receive special care and support so that you can live a full and independent life.



Article

23

Continued

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

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international cooperation, 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.

Article

24

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.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

- (a) To diminish infant and child mortality;
- (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
- (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary healthcare, through, inter alia, 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;
- (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;

You have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that you can stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.



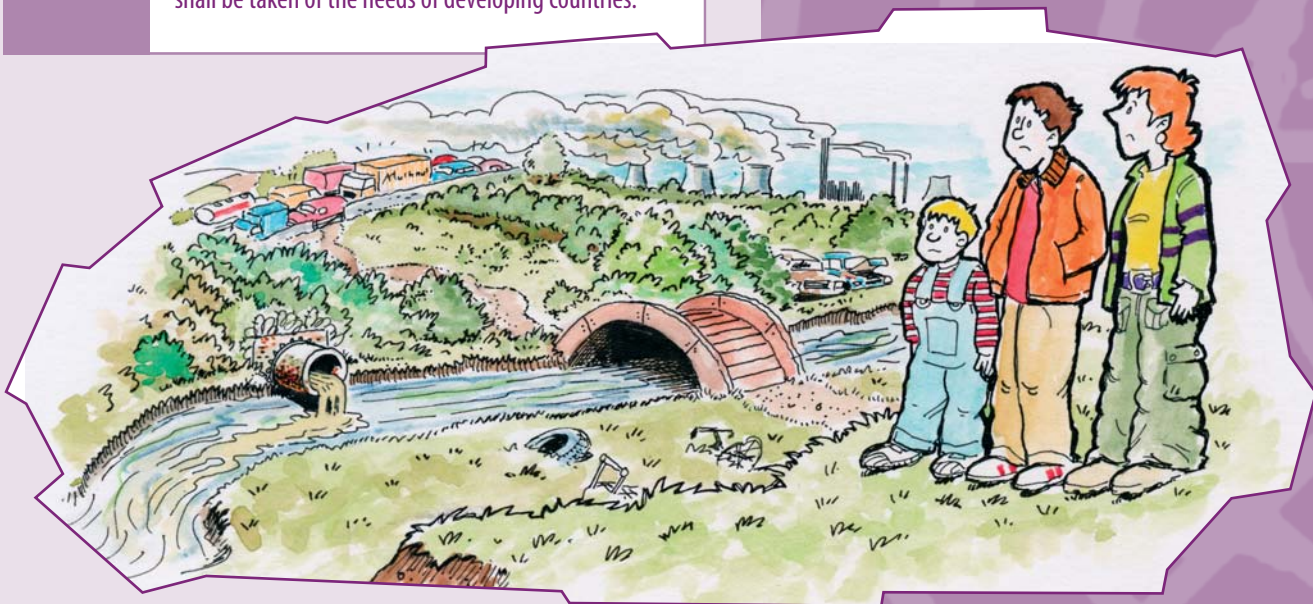
Article
24
Continued

(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 breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

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.



Article
25

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.

If you are looked after by your local authority rather than your parents, you should have your situation reviewed regularly.



Article
26

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.

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.

The government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.

Article
27

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.

You have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet your physical and mental needs. The government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.



Article 28

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;
- (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;
- (c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;
- (d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;
- (e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

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.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation 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.

You have a right to an education. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Primary education should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this.



Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

- (a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;
- (b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
- (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;

Education should develop your personality and talents to the full. It should encourage you to respect your parents, your own and other cultures.

Article
29
Continued

(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;

(e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

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 principle 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.

Article
30

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 practice his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

You have a right to learn and use the language and customs of your family whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where you live.

Article
31

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.

You have a right to relax, play and join in a wide range of activities.



Article
32

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 admission 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.

The government should protect you from work that is dangerous or might harm your health or education.

Article
33

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.

The government should provide ways of protecting you from dangerous drugs.

Article
34

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.

The government should protect you from sexual abuse.



**Article
35**

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.

The government should ensure that you are not abducted or sold.

**Article
36**

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

You should be protected from any activities that could harm your development.

**Article
37**

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 eighteen 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.

If you break the law, you should not be treated cruelly. You should not be put in a prison with adults and you should be able to keep in contact with your family.



**Article
38**

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 fifteen 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 fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavor 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.

Governments should not allow children under 16 to join the army. In war zones, you should receive special protection.



**Article
39**

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.

If you have been neglected or abused, you should receive special help to restore your self-respect.

**Article
40**

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.

If you are accused of breaking the law, you should receive legal help. Prison sentences for children should only be used for the most serious offences.

Article 40 Continued

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;
 - (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;
 - (vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;
 - (vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

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:

- (a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;



Article
40

Continued

(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.

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.

Article
41

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:

- (a) The law of a State party; or
- (b) International law in force for that State.

If the laws of a particular country protect you better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article
42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

The government should make the Convention known to all parents and children.



Articles 43-54

These are about how adults and governments should work together to make sure all children get all their rights.

Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems. (amendment)

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.



Article 43 Continued

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

- (a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;
- (b) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.



Article 44 Continued

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

Article 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies, any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(d) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.



Article 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

Article 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.



Article 50 Continued

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Full convention:

www.ohchr.org/english/law/pdf/crc/pdf

Young person friendly convention:

www.unicef.org.uk/youthvoice/pdfs/uncrc.pdf



USEFUL CONTACTS

Children's Commissioner for Wales

www.childcom.org
South Wales Office: Tel : 01792 765600
Fax: 01792 765601
North Wales Office: Tel: 01492 523333
Fax: 01492 523336
Email: post@childcomwales.org.uk

Children in Wales

www.childreninwales.org.uk
South Wales Office: Tel: 02920 342434
Fax 02920 343134
North Wales Office: Tel: 01286 677570
Fax: 01286 676095
Email: info@childreninwales.org.uk

Save the Children-Wales Programme

www.savethechildren.org
Wales Office: Tel: 02920 396838
Fax: 02920 227797

Child Rights Information Network (CRIN)

www.crin.org
Tel: 02070 126866
Fax: 02070 126952
Email: info@crin.org

NSPCC - National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

www.nspcc.org.uk
NSPCC Child Protection Helpline: 0808 8005000
Head Office: Tel: 020 7825 2500
Fax: 020 7825 2525
Wales Office:
Tel: 029 2026 7000
Fax: 029 2022 3628

ChildLine (a service of NSPCC)

www.childline.org.uk
Childline: 0800 1111

Barnardo's Cymru

www.barnardos.org.uk
Wales Office: Tel: 029 2049 3387
Fax: 029 2048 9802

British Youth Council

www.byc.org.uk
Head Office: Tel: 0845 458 1489
Fax: 0845 458 1847

National Youth Agency

www.nya.org.uk
Head Office: Tel: 0116 242 7350
Fax 0116 242 7444
Email: nya@nya.org.uk

Children's Rights Officers and Advocates

www.croa.org.uk
Head Office: Tel: 01773 820100
Fax: 01773 820300
Email: info@croa.org.uk

Young Voice

www.young-voice.org
Head Office: Tel: 0208 979 4991
Fax: 0208 979 2952
Email: info@young-voice.org

Youth Voice UNICEF

www.unicef.org.uk/youthvoice
Helpdesk: 08706063377
Email: youthvoice@unicef.org.uk

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