

What rights?

for all the world's children

SUMMARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Article 1: Everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 2: 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: All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for you.

Article 4: Governments should make these rights available to you.

Article 5: 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: You have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 7: 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: Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

Article 9: 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 10: 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: Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 13: You have the right to get, and to share, information as long as the information is not damaging to yourself or others.

Article 15: 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: 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 12: 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 17: 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: 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 14: You have the right to think and believe what you want and to practise your religion, as long as you are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide children on these matters.

Article 19: 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: 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: 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: 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 23: If you have a disability, you should receive special care and support so that you can live a full and independent life.

Article 24: 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 25: If you are looked after by your local authority rather than your parents, you should have your situation reviewed regularly.

Article 26: The government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.



Article 38: Governments should not allow children under 16 to join the army. In war zones, you should receive special protection.

Article 27: 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: 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: Education should develop your personality and talents to the full. It should encourage you to respect your parents, your own and other cultures.

Article 30: 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: You have a right to relax, play and join in a wide range of activities.

Article 32: The government should protect you from work that is dangerous or might harm your health or education.

Article 33: The government should provide ways of protecting you from dangerous drugs.

Article 34: The government should protect you from sexual abuse.

Article 35: The government should ensure that you are not abducted or sold.

Article 36: You should be protected from any activities that could harm your development.

Article 37: 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 39: If you have been neglected or abused, you should receive special help to restore your self-respect.

Article 40: 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 41: If the laws of a particular country protect you better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article 42: The government should make the Convention known to all parents and children.

The Convention on the rights of the child has 54 articles in all. Articles 43-54 are about how adults and governments should work together to make sure all children get all their rights.

A convention is an agreement between countries to obey the same law. When the government of a country ratifies a convention, that means it agrees to obey the law written down in that convention.

The United Kingdom ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 16 December 1991. That means our government now has to make sure that every child has all the Rights in the Convention.

CEWC-Cymru is an educational charity which helps young people to develop as active citizens of Wales and the world.

For more information and resources please visit our website

www.cewc-cymru.org.uk

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Pa hawliau?

i holl blant y byd

CRYNODEB O HOLL GONFENIWN Y CENHEDLOEDD UNEDIG AR HAWLIAU'R PLENTYN

Erthygl 1: Mae gan bob un dan ddeunaw oed yr holl hawliau sydd yn y Confensiwn hwn.

Erthygl 2: Mae'r Confensiwn yn gymwys i bawb beth bynnag fo'u hil, crefydd, galluoedd, beth bynnag a feddylant neu a ddywedant, a pha fath bynnag o deulu y dônt ohono.

Erthygl 3: Dylai pob sefydliad sy'n ymwneud â phlant weithio at yr hyn sydd orau i ti.

Erthygl 4: Dylai llywodraethau ofalu bod yr hawliau hyn ar gael i ti.

Erthygl 5: Dylai llywodraethau barchu hawliau a chyfrifoldebau teuluoedd i gyfeirio ac arwain eu plant fel eu bod, wrth dyfu, yn dysgu sut i ddefnyddio'u hawliau'n gywir.

Erthygl 6: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i fyw. Dylai llywodraethau ofalu fod plant yn goroesi ac yn datblygu'n iach.

Erthygl 7: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i enw a gofrestrwyd yn gyfreithiol ac i genedligrwydd. Mae gennyt ti'r hawl hefyd i wybod pwy yw dy rieni a chyhyd ag y bo modd i dderbyn gofal ganddynt.

Erthygl 8: Dylai llywodraethau barchu hawl plant i enw, cenedligrwydd a chysylltiadau teulu.

Erthygl 9: Ni ddylid dy wahanu oddi wrth dy rieni onid yw hyn er dy les dy hun - er enghraifft os yw rhiant yn dy gam-drin neu'n dy esgeuluso. Os yw dy rieni wedi gwahanu, mae gennyt hawl i gadw mewn cysylltiad â'r ddau riant, oni fyddai hyn yn dy niweidio.

Erthygl 10: Dylai teuluoedd sy'n byw mewn gwledydd gwahanol gael yr hawl i symud rhwng y gwledydd hynny fel y gall y rhieni a'r plant gadw mewn cysylltiad neu ddod at ei gilydd fel teulu.

Erthygl 11: Dylai llywodraethau gymryd camau i atal plant rhag cael eu cymryd allan o'u gwledydd nhw'u hunain yn anghyfreithlon.



Erthygl 12: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i ddweud dy farn ynglŷn â'r hyn a ddylai ddiwydd pan fo oedolion yn gwneud penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnat, a dylid cymryd dy farn i ystyriaeth.

Erthygl 13: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gael, ac i rannu, gwybodaeth onid yw'r wybodaeth yn niweidiol i ti neu eraill.

Erthygl 15: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i gyfarfod plant a phobl ifainc eraill ac ymuno gyda grwpiau a sefydliadau, cyn belled nad yw hyn yn atal pobl eraill rhag mwynhau eu hawliau.

Erthygl 16: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i breifatrwydd. Dylai'r gyfraith dy amddiffyn rhag ymosodiadau ar dy ffordd o fyw, dy enw da, dy deulu a dy gartref.

Erthygl 17: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i wybodaeth ddibynadwy gan y cyfryngau torfol. Dylai teledu, radio, a phapurau newydd roi gwybodaeth yr wyt yn ei deall, ac ni ddylent hyrwyddo deunyddiau a allai dy niweidio.

Erthygl 18: Dylai'r ddau riant rannu cyfrifoldeb dros fagu eu plant, a dylent ystyried yr hyn sydd orau i bob plentyn bob amser. Dylai llywodraethau helpu rhieni trwy ddarparu gwasanaethau i'w cefnogi, yn enwedig os yw'r ddau riant yn gweithio.

Erthygl 19: Dylai llywodraethau ofalu bod plant yn cael y gofal priodol, a'u cadw rhag trais, camdriniaeth ac esgeulustod gan eu rhieni neu unrhyw un arall sy'n gofalu amdanynt.

Erthygl 20: Os na all dy deulu dy hun ofalu amdant, rhaid i ti dderbyn gofal priodol gan bobl sy'n parchu dy grefydd, diwylliant ac iaith.

Erthygl 21: Os wyt yn cael dy fabwysiadu, yr ystyriaeth gyntaf yw'r hyn sydd orau i ti. Dylai'r un rheolau fod yn berthnasol os yw'r mabwysiadu yn cymryd lle yn y wlad lle y cefaist dy eni neu os wyt yn symud i wlad arall.

Erthygl 14: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i feddwl a chredu'r hyn a fynnet ac i arfer dy grefydd, cyhyd ag nad wyt yn atal pobl eraill rhag mwynhau eu hawliau. Dylai rhieni roi arweiniad i blant ar y materion hyn.

Erthygl 22: Os wyt yn blentyn sydd wedi dod i wlad fel ffoadur, dylit gael yr un hawliau â phlant a anwyd yn y wlad honno.

Erthygl 23: Os oes gennyt anabledd, dylit dderbyn gofal arbennig a chefnogaeth er mwyn gallu byw bywyd llawn ac annibynnol.

Erthygl 24: Mae gennyt yr hawl i ofal iechyd o ansawdd da ac i ddŵr glân, bwyd maethlon ac amgylchedd glân er mwyn gadw'n iach. Dylai gwledydd cyfoethog helpu gwledydd tlotach i gyflawni hyn.

Erthygl 25: Os wyt yn derbyn gofal gan dy awdurdod lleol yn hytrach na gan dy rieni, dylai dy sefyllfa gael ei hadolygu'n rheolaidd.

Erthygl 26: Dylai'r llywodraeth roi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer plant teuluoedd mewn angen.



Erthygl 38: Ni ddylai llywodraethau adael i blant dan 16 oed ymuno â'r fyddin. Mewn parthau rhyfel, dylit gael gwarchodaeth arbennig.

Erthygl 27: Mae gennyt ti'r hawl i safon byw sy'n ddigon da i ddiwallu dy anghenion corfforol a meddyliol. Dylai'r llywodraeth helpu rhieni na allant fforddio i ddarparu hyn.

Erthygl 28: Mae gennyt yr hawl i addysg. Dylai disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion barchu hunan-barch dynol plant. Dylai addysg gynradd fod am ddim. Dylai gwledydd cyfoethog helpu gwledydd tlotach i gyflawni hyn.

Erthygl 29: Dylai addysg ddatblygu dy bersonoliaeth a'th ddoniau yn llawn. Dylai dy annog i barchu dy rieni, dy ddiwylliant dy hun a diwyllianau eraill.

Erthygl 30: Mae gennyt yr hawl i ddefnyddio iaith ac arferion dy deulu, boed y rhain yn cael eu rhannu gan fwyaf y bobl yn y wlad ble'r wyt yn byw neu beidio.

Erthygl 31: Mae gennyt yr hawl i ymlacio, chwarae ac ymuno mewn ystod eang o weithgareddau.

Erthygl 32: Dylai'r llywodraeth dy gadw rhag gwaith sy'n beryglus neu a allai amharu ar dy iechyd neu dy addysg.

Erthygl 33: Dylai'r llywodraeth ddarparu ffyrdd o dy amddiffyn rhag cyffuriau peryglus.

Erthygl 34: Dylai'r llywodraeth dy amddiffyn rhag camdriniaeth rywiol.

Erthygl 35: Dylai'r llywodraeth sicrhau na chei di dy gipio na dy werthu.

Erthygl 36: Dylit gael dy warchod rhag unrhyw weithgarwch a allai amharu ar dy ddatblygiad.

Erthygl 37: Os wyt ti'n torri'r gyfraith ni ddylid dy drin yn greulon. Ni ddylid dy roi mewn carchar gydag oedolion a dylit allu cadw mewn cysylltiad gyda dy rieni.

Erthygl 39: Os wyt ti wedi cael dy esgeuluso neu dy gam-drin, dylit gael help arbennig i adfer dy hunan-barch.

Erthygl 40: Os wyt yn cael dy gyhuddo o dorri'r gyfraith dylit dderbyn help cyfreithiol. Dylid defnyddio dedfrydau o garchar i blant ar gyfer y troseddau mwyaf difrifol yn unig.

Erthygl 41: Os yw cyfraith gwlad arbennig yn dy warchod yn well nag erthyglau'r Confensiwn, yna dylai'r cyfreithiau hynny ddal i fodoli.

Erthygl 42: Dylai'r llywodraeth wneud y Confensiwn yn hysbys i bob rhiant a phlentyn.

Mae gan y Confensiwn ar hawliau plentyn 54 o erthyglau i gyd. Mae erthyglau 43-54 yn ymwneud â sut y dylai oedolion a llywodraethau gydweithio i ofalu bod pob plentyn yn derbyn ei holl hawliau.

Cytundeb rhwng gwledydd i ufuddhau i'r un gyfraith yw confensiwn. Pan fo llywodraeth gwlad yn cadarnhau confensiwn, mae hyn yn golygu ei bod yn cytuno i ufuddhau i'r ddeddf a ysgrifennwyd i lawr yn y confensiwn hwnnw.

Cadarnhaodd Teyrnas Unedig Prydain Fawr a Gogledd Iwerddon y Confensiwn ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ar 16 Rhagfyr 1991. Golyga hyn bod yn rhaid i'n llywodraeth ni yn awr ofalu bod pob plentyn yn derbyn pob hawl yn y Confensiwn.



Elusen addysgol yw CEWC-Cymru sy'n helpu pobl ifanc i ddatblygu'n ddinasyddion gweithredol yng Nghymru ac yn y byd. Am ragor o wybodaeth ac adnoddau, ewch i'n gwefan os gwelech yn dda.

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