#### 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, or 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 protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.



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 recognized 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.



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

You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.

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.

# THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

in child friendly language

Every child in Canada and around the world from birth to 18 has rights. Rights are what you should have or be able to do to survive, thrive and meet your full potential. All rights are equally important and are connected to each other. You are born with these rights, and no one can take them away.

You have the right to privacy.

#### Article 17

Article 22

You have the right to special

a refugee (if you have been

forced to leave your home

and live in another country),

as well as all the rights in this

protection and help if you are

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



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.

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 18

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

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

# Article 21

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



### 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 20

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

# Article 24

You have the right to the best healthcare 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

Convention.

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 practice your own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.

### Article 31

You have the right to play and rest.

### Article 33

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

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

# Article 40

paid fairly.

Article 32

You have the right to

If you work, you have

the right to be safe and

protection from work that

harms you, and is bad for

your health and education.

help and fair treatment in the justice system that respects your rights.



### Article 41

If the laws of your country in this Convention, those laws should apply.

You have the right to know



### Article 34

You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.

# Article 36

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

# Article 37

or sell you.

Article 35

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

No one is allowed to kidnap

### 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

or badly treated.

You have the right to legal



provide better protection of your rights than the articles

# Article 42

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



#### Article 43-54 These articles explain

how governments and international organizations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with their rights.

