

A summary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

ARTICLE 1 (definition of the child) Everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights in the Convention.

ARTICLE 2 (non-discrimination) The Convention applies to every child without discrimination, whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, language, abilities, or any other status, whatever they think or say, whatever their family background.

ARTICLE 3 (best interests of the child) The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children.

ARTICLE 4 (implementation of the Convention) Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights.

ARTICLE 5 (parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities) Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and carers to provide guidance and direction to their child as they grow up, so that they fully enjoy their rights. This must be done in a way that recognises the child's increasing capacity to make their own choices.

ARTICLE 6 (life, survival, and development) Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.

ARTICLE 7 (birth registration, name, nationality, care) Every child has the right to be registered at birth, to have a name and nationality, and, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by their parents.

ARTICLE 8 (protection and preservation of identity) Every child has the right to an identity. Governments must respect and protect that right, and prevent the child's name, nationality or family relationships from being changed unlawfully.

ARTICLE 9 (separation from parents) Children must not be separated from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests (for example, if a parent is hurting or neglecting a child). Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents unless this could cause them harm.

ARTICLE 10 (family reunification) Governments must respond quickly and sympathetically if a child or their parents apply to live together in the same country. If a child's parents live apart in different countries, the child has the right to visit and keep in contact with both of them.

ARTICLE 11 (abduction and non-return of children) Governments must do everything they can to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally by their parents or other relatives or being prevented from returning home.

ARTICLE 12 (respect for the views of the child) Every child has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them, and to have their views considered and taken seriously. This right applies at all times, for example during immigration proceedings, housing decisions or the child's day-to-day home life.

ARTICLE 13 (freedom of expression) Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.

ARTICLE 14 (freedom of thought, belief, and religion) Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and also to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents to guide their child as they grow up.

ARTICLE 15 (freedom of association) Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

ARTICLE 16 (right to privacy) Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.

ARTICLE 17 (access to information from the media) Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.

ARTICLE 18 (parental responsibilities and state assistance) Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their child and should always consider what is best for the child. Governments must support parents by creating support services for children and giving parents the help, they need to raise their children.

ARTICLE 19 (protection from violence, abuse, and neglect) Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

ARTICLE 20 (children unable to live with their family) If a child cannot be looked after by their immediate family, the government must give them special protection and assistance. This includes making sure the child is provided with alternative care that is continuous and respects the child's culture, language, and religion.

ARTICLE 21 (adoption) Governments must oversee the process of adoption to make sure it is safe, lawful and that it prioritises children's best interests. Children should only be adopted outside of their country if they cannot be placed with a family in their own country.

ARTICLE 22 (refugee children) If a child is seeking refuge or has refugee status, governments must provide them with appropriate protection and assistance to help them enjoy all the rights in the Convention. Governments must help refugee children who are separated from their parents to be reunited with them.

ARTICLE 23 (children with a disability) A child with a disability has the right to live a full and decent life with dignity and, as far as possible, independence and to play an active part in the community. Governments must do all they can to support disabled children and their families.

ARTICLE 24 (health and health services) Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must provide good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment and education on health and well-being so that children can stay healthy. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

ARTICLE 25 (review of treatment in care) If a child has been placed away from home for the purpose of care or protection (for example, with a foster family or in hospital), they have the right to a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances.

ARTICLE 26 (social security) Every child has the right to benefit from social security. Governments must provide social security, including financial support and other benefits, to families in need of assistance.

ARTICLE 27 (adequate standard of living) Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and social needs and support their development. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.

ARTICLE 28 (right to education) Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free and different forms of secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's dignity and their rights. Richer countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

ARTICLE 29 (goals of education) Education must develop every child's personality, talents, and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.

ARTICLE 30 (children from minority or indigenous groups) Every child has the right to learn and use the language, customs, and religion of their family, whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live.

ARTICLE 31 (leisure, play and culture) Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

ARTICLE 32 (child labour) Governments must protect children from economic exploitation and work that is dangerous or might harm their health, development, or education. Governments must set a minimum age for children to work and ensure that work conditions are safe and appropriate.

ARTICLE 33 (drug abuse) Governments must protect children from the illegal use of drugs and from being involved in the production or distribution of drugs.

ARTICLE 34 (sexual exploitation) Governments must protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.

ARTICLE 35 (abduction, sale and trafficking) Governments must protect children from being abducted, sold or moved illegally to a different place in or outside their country for the purpose of exploitation.

ARTICLE 36 (other forms of exploitation) Governments must protect children from all other forms of exploitation, for example the exploitation of children for political activities, by the media or for medical research.

ARTICLE 37 (inhumane treatment and detention) Children must not be tortured, sentenced to the death penalty, or suffer other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. Children should be arrested, detained, or imprisoned only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible. They must be treated with respect and care and be able to keep in contact with their family. Children must not be put in prison with adults.

ARTICLE 38 (war and armed conflicts) Governments must not allow children under the age of 15 to take part in war or join the armed forces. Governments must do everything they can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflicts.

ARTICLE 39 (recovery from trauma and reintegration) Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect, and social life.

ARTICLE 40 (juvenile justice) A child accused or guilty of breaking the law must be treated with dignity and respect. They have the right to legal assistance and a fair trial that takes account of their age. Governments must set a minimum age for children to be tried in a criminal court and manage a justice system that enables children who have been in conflict with the law to reintegrate into society.

ARTICLE 41 (respect for higher national standards) If a country has laws and standards that go further than the present Convention, then the country must keep these laws.

ARTICLE 42 (knowledge of rights) Governments must actively work to make sure children and adults know about the Convention.

For more information on the United Nations Convention on Child Rights go to:
<https://www.childreninwales.org.uk/children-young-people/young-wales/childrens-rights/>

Crynodeb o Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn (CCUHP)

ERTHYGL 1 (diffiniad o'r plentyn) Mae gan bawb o dan 18 oed yr holl hawliau yn y Confensiwn.

ERTHYGL 2 (peidio â gwahaniaethu) Mae'r Confensiwn yn berthnasol i bob plentyn heb wahaniaethu, beth bynnag fo'i ethnigrwydd, rhyw, crefydd, iaith, galluoedd, neu unrhyw statws arall, beth bynnag y mae'n ei feddwl neu'n ei ddweud, beth bynnag fo'i gefndir teuluol.

ERTHYGL 3 (lles pennaf y plentyn) Dylai les pennaf y plentyn fod yn brif flaenoriaeth ym mhob penderfyniad a gweithred sy'n effeithio ar blant.

ERTHYGL 4 (gweithredu'r Confensiwn) Dylai'r Llywodraethau wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn gallu mwynhau ei hawliau drwy greu systemau a phasio deddfau sy'n hyrwyddo ac yn amddiffyn hawliau plant.

ERTHYGL 5 (arweiniad rhieni a galluoedd esblygol plentyn) Dylai'r Llywodraethau barchu hawliau a chyfrifoldebau rhieni a gofalgwyr i roi arweiniad a chyfeiriad i'w plentyn wrth iddo dyfu i fyny, er mwyn iddo fwynhau ei hawliau'n llawn. Rhaid gwneud hyn mewn ffordd sy'n cydnabod gallu cynyddol y plentyn i wneud ei ddewisiadau ei hun.

ERTHYGL 6 (bywyd, goroesiad, a datblygiad) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i fywyd. Rhaid i lywodraethau wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i sicrhau bod plant yn goroesi ac yn datblygu i'w llawn potensial.

ERTHYGL 7 (cofrestrriad genedigaeth, enw, cenedligrwydd, gofal) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i gael ei gofrestru adeg ei eni, i gael enw a chenedligrwydd, a, chyn belled ag y bo modd, i adnabod ei rieni a chael gofal ganddynt.

ERTHYGL 8 (diogelu a chadw hunaniaeth) Dylai Llywodraethau barchu hawl plant i enw, cenedligrwydd a chlymau teulu.

ERTHYGL 9 (gwahanu oddi wrth rieni) Ni ddylai plant gael eu gwahanu oddi wrth eu rieni yn erbyn eu hewyllys oni bai fod hynny er eu lles (er enghraifft, os yw rhiant yn brifo neu'n esgeuluso plentyn). Mae gan blant y mae eu rieni wedi gwahanu yr hawl i gadw mewn cysylltiad â'r ddau riant oni bai y gallai hyn achosi niwed iddynt.

ERTHYGL 10 (ailuno teulu) Dylai Llywodraethau ymateb yn gyflym ac yn gydymdeimladol os yw plentyn neu ei rieni yn gwneud cais i fyw gyda'i gilydd yn yr un wlad. Os yw rhieni plentyn yn byw ar wahân mewn gwledydd gwahanol, mae gan y plentyn yr hawl i ymweld a chadw mewn cysylltiad â'r ddau ohonynt.

ERTHYGL 11 (cipio a pheidio â dychwelyd plant) Dylai'r Llywodraethau wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i atal plant rhag cael eu cymryd allan o'u gwlad eu hunain yn anghyfreithlon gan eu rieni neu berthnasau eraill neu gael eu hatal rhag dychwelyd adref.

ERTHYGL 12 (parchu barn y plentyn) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i fynegi ei farn, ei deimladau a'i ddymuniadau ym mhob mater sy'n effeithio arno, ac i'w farn gael ei hystyried a'i chymryd o ddifrif. Mae'r hawl hon yn berthnasol bob amser, er enghraifft yn ystod

achosion mewnfudo, penderfyniadau tai neu fywyd cartref dydd i ddydd y plentyn.

ERTHYGL 13 (rhyddid mynegiant) Dylai pob plentyn fod yn rhydd i fynegi ei feddyliau a'i farn ac i gael mynediad at bob math o wybodaeth, cyn belled ag y bo hynny o fewn y gyfraith.

ERTHYGL 14 (rhyddid meddwl, cred, a chrefydd) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i feddwl a chredu'r hyn y mae'n ei ddewis a hefyd i ymarfer ei grefydd, cyn belled nad yw'n atal pobl eraill rhag mwynhau eu hawliau. Rhaid i lywodraethau barchu hawliau a chyfrifoldebau rhieni i arwain eu plentyn wrth iddynt dyfu i fyny.

ERTHYGL 15 (rhyddid cymdeithasu) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i gyfarfod â phlant eraill ac i ymuno â grwpiau a sefydliadau, cyn belled nad yw hyn yn atal pobl eraill rhag mwynhau eu hawliau.

ERTHYGL 16 (hawl i breifatrwydd) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i breifatrwydd. Dylai'r gyfraith ddiogelu bywyd preifat, teuluol a chartref y plentyn, gan gynnwys amddiffyn plant rhag ymosodiadau anghyfreithlon sy'n niweidio eu henw da.

ERTHYGL 17 (mynediad at wybodaeth gan y cyfryngau) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i wybodaeth ddibynadwy o amrywiaeth o ffynonellau, a dylai llywodraethau annog y cyfryngau i ddarparu gwybodaeth y gall plant ei deall. Rhaid i lywodraethau helpu i amddiffyn plant rhag deunyddiau a allai eu niweidio.

ERTHYGL 18 (cyfrifoldebau rhieni a chymorth y wladwriaeth) Mae'r ddau riant yn rhannu cyfrifoldeb am fagu eu plentyn a dylent bob amser ystyried beth sydd orau i'r plentyn. Rhaid i lywodraethau gefnogi rhieni drwy greu gwasanaethau cymorth i blant a rhoi'r cymorth sydd ei angen ar rieni i fagu eu plant.

ERTHYGL 19 (amddiffyn rhag trais, cam-drin ac esgeulustod) Dylai Llywodraethau wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i sicrhau bod plant yn cael eu hamddiffyn rhag pob math o drais, camdriniaeth, esgeulustod a thriniaeth wael gan eu rieni neu unrhyw un arall sy'n gofalu amdanynt.

ERTHYGL 20 (plant yn methu byw gyda'u teulu) Os na all plentyn dderbyn gofal gan ei deulu agos, rhaid i'r llywodraeth roi amddiffyniad a chymorth arbennig iddo. Mae hyn yn cynnwys sicrhau bod y plentyn yn cael gofal arall sy'n barhaus ac sy'n parchu diwylliant, iaith a chrefydd y plentyn.

ERTHYGL 21 (mabwysiadu) Dylai Llywodraethau oruchwylio'r broses fabwysiadu i wneud yn siŵr ei bod yn ddiogel, yn gyfreithlon a'i bod yn blaenoriaethu lles gorau plant. Dim ond os na allant gael eu lleoli gyda theulu yn eu gwlad eu hunain y dylid mabwysiadu plant y tu allan i'w gwlad.

ERTHYGL 22 (plant ffoaduriaid) Os yw plentyn yn ceisio lloches neu â statws ffoadur, rhaid i lywodraethau roi amddiffyniad a chymorth priodol iddynt i'w helpu i fwynhau'r holl hawliau yn y Confensiwn. Rhaid i lywodraethau helpu plant sy'n ffoaduriaid sydd wedi'u gwahanu oddi wrth eu rieni i gael eu haduno â nhw.

ERTHYGL 23 (plant ag anabledd) Mae gan blentyn ag anabledd yr hawl i fyw bywyd llawn a gweddus gydag urddas a, chyn belled ag y

bo modd, annibyniaeth ac i chwarae rhan weithredol yn y gymuned. Rhaid i lywodraethau wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i gefnogi plant anabl a'u teuluoedd.

ERTHYGL 24 (iechyd a gwasanaethau iechyd) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i'r iechyd gorau posibl. Rhaid i lywodraethau ddarparu gofal iechyd o ansawdd da, dŵr glân, bwyd maethlon, ac amgylchedd glân ac addysg ar iechyd a lles fel y gall plant aros yn iach. Rhaid i wledydd cyfoethocach helpu gwledydd tlotach i gyflawni hyn.

ERTHYGL 25 (adolygiad o driniaeth mewn gofal) Os yw plentyn wedi'i leoli oddi cartref at ddiben gofal neu amddiffyniad (er enghraifft, gyda theulu maeth neu mewn ysbyty), mae ganddo'r hawl i adolygiad rheolaidd o'i driniaeth, y ffordd y gofeligir amdanynt a'u hamgylchiadau ehangach.

ERTHYGL 26 (nawdd cymdeithasol) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i gael budd o nawdd cymdeithasol. Rhaid i lywodraethau ddarparu nawdd cymdeithasol, gan gynnwys cymorth ariannol a budd-daliadau eraill, i deuluoedd sydd angen cymorth.

ERTHYGL 27 (safon byw ddigonol) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i safon byw sy'n ddigon da i ddiwallu ei anghenion corfforol a chymdeithasol ac i gefnogi ei ddatblygiad. Rhaid i lywodraethau helpu teuluoedd na allant fforddio darparu hyn.

ERTHYGL 28 (hawl i addysg) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i addysg. Rhaid i addysg gynradd fod am ddim a rhaid i wahanol fathau o addysg uwchradd fod ar gael i bob plentyn. Rhaid i ddisgyblaeth mewn ysgolion barchu urddas plant a'u hawliau. Rhaid i wledydd cyfoethocach helpu gwledydd tlotach i gyflawni hyn.

ERTHYGL 29 (nodau addysg) Dylai addysg ddatblygu personoliaeth, doniau a galluoedd pob plentyn i'r eithaf. Rhaid iddo annog parch y plentyn at hawliau dynol, yn ogystal â pharch at ei rieni, ei ddiwyllianau ei hun a diwyllianau eraill, a'r amgylchedd.

ERTHYGL 30 (plant o grwpiau lleiafrifol neu gynhenid) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i ddysgu a defnyddio iaith, arferion a chrefydd ei deulu, p'un a yw'r rhain yn cael eu rhannu gan fwyafrif y bobl yn y wlad y mae'n byw ynddo ai peidio.

ERTHYGL 31 (hamdden, chwarae a diwylliant) Mae gan bob plentyn yr hawl i ymlacio, chwarae a chymryd rhan mewn ystod eang o weithgareddau diwyllianol ac artistig.

ERTHYGL 32 (Llafur plant) Dylai'r Llywodraethau amddiffyn plant rhag camfanteisio economaidd a gwaith sy'n beryglus neu a allai niweidio eu hiechyd, eu datblygiad neu eu haddysg. Rhaid i lywodraethau osod isafswm oedran i blant weithio a sicrhau bod amodau gwaith yn ddiogel ac yn briodol.

ERTHYGL 33 (cam-drin cyffuriau) Dylai'r Llywodraethau amddiffyn plant rhag defnyddio cyffuriau'n anghyfreithlon a rhag ymwneud â chynhyrchu neu ddosbarthu cyffuriau.

ERTHYGL 34 (camfanteisio rhywiol) Dylai'r Llywodraethau amddiffyn plant rhag pob math o gam-drin a chamfanteisio rhywiol.

ERTHYGL 35 (cipio, gwerthu a masnachu mewn pobl) Dylai'r Llywodraethau amddiffyn plant rhag cael eu cipio, eu gwerthu neu eu symud yn anghyfreithlon i le gwahanol yn eu gwlad neu'r tu allan i'w gwlad at ddibenion camfanteisio.

ERTHYGL 36 (ffurfiau eraill o gamfanteisio) Dylai Llywodraethau amddiffyn plant rhag pob math arall o gamfanteisio, er enghraifft camfanteisio ar blant ar gyfer gweithgareddau gwleidyddol, gan y cyfryngau neu ar gyfer ymchwil feddygol.

ERTHYGL 37 (triniaeth annynol a chadw) Ni ddylid plant beidio â chael eu harteithio, eu dedfrydu i'r gosb eithaf, na dioddef triniaeth neu gosb arall sy'n greulon neu'n ddiraddiol. Dylai plant gael eu harestio, eu cadw, neu eu carcharu dim ond pan fetho popeth arall ac am yr amser byrraf posibl. Rhaid eu trin â pharch a gofal a gallu cadw mewn cysylltiad â'u teulu. Ni ddylid rhoi plant yn y carchar gydag oedolion.

ERTHYGL 38 (rhyfel a gwrthdaro arfog) Ni ddylai Llywodraethau beidio â chaniatáu i blant dan 15 oed gymryd rhan mewn rhyfel nac ymuno â'r lluoedd arfog. Rhaid i lywodraethau wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i amddiffyn a gofalu am blant yr effeithir arnynt gan ryfel a gwrthdaro arfog.

ERTHYGL 39 (adferiad o drawma ac ailintgreiddio) Dylai plant sydd wedi profi esgeulustod, cam-drin, camfanteisio, artaith neu sy'n ddiodeffwyr rhyfel dderbyn cymorth arbennig i'w helpu i adennill eu hiechyd, eu hurddas, eu hunan-barch, a'u bywyd cymdeithasol.

ERTHYGL 40 (cyfiawnder ieuencid) Dylai plant a gyhuddir neu sy'n euog o dorri'r gyfraith gael ei drin ag urddas a pharch. Mae ganddynt yr hawl i gymorth cyfreithiol a threial teg sy'n ystyried eu hoedran. Rhaid i lywodraethau osod isafswm oedran i blant gael eu rhoi ar brawf mewn llys troseddol a rheoli system gyfiawnder sy'n galluogi plant sydd wedi bod yn gwrthdaro â'r gyfraith i ailintgreiddio i gymdeithas.

ERTHYGL 41 (parch at safonau cenedlaethol uwch) Os oes gan wlad gyfreithiau a safonau sy'n mynd ymhellach na'r Confensiwn presennol, yna rhaid i'r wlad gadw'r cyfreithiau hyn.

ERTHYGL 42 (gwybodaeth am hawliau) Dylai'r Llywodraeth fynd ati i weithio i sicrhau bod plant ac oedolion yn gwybod am y Confensiwn.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am Gonfensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn ewch i:
https://www.childreninwales.org.uk/cy/plant_a_phobl_ifanc/cymru_ifanc/hawliau_plant/