



Children’s Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) Template

Title / Piece of work:	South Wales Metro Programme
Related SF / LF number (if applicable)	
Name of Official:	
Department:	
Date:	26/01/2018
Signature:	

Please complete the CRIA and retain it for your records on iShare. You may be asked to provide this document at a later stage to evidence that you have complied with the duty to have due regard to children’s rights e.g. Freedom of Information access requests, monitoring purposes or to inform reporting to the NAFW.

Upon completion you should also forward a copy of the CRIA to the Measure Implementation Team for monitoring purposes using the dedicated mailbox CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk

If officials are not sure about whether to complete a CRIA, they should err on the side of caution and seek advice from the Measure Implementation Team by forwarding any questions to our mailbox CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk

You may wish to cross-reference with other impact assessments undertaken.

NB. All CRIAs undertaken on legislation must be published alongside the relevant piece of work on the WG website. All other CRIAs must be listed in the WG CRIA newsletter and must be made available upon request. Ministers are however, encouraged to publish all completed CRIAs.

Six Steps to Due Regard



Step 1. What's the piece of work and its objective(s)?

You may wish to include:

- A brief description of the piece of work
- What the time frame for achieving it?
- Who are the intended beneficiaries?
- Is it likely that the piece of work will specifically affect children?
- Will the piece of work have an effect on a particular group of children, if so, describe the group affected?
- Provide links to any supporting evidence, data or research which support your proposal.

The South Wales Metro Programme

The Welsh Government is currently developing a South Wales Metro Programme which will comprise of a new transport system that will provide more frequent and joined-up services using trains, buses, light rail, and encourage active travel to transport hubs.

It is intended that the South Wales Metro will operate across 10 Local Authorities which form the Cardiff Capital Region. The area is currently served by various rail and bus services but many of the rail services, particularly those in the South Wales Valleys are serviced by old rolling stock. Additionally, several bus companies operate local and regional services but there is limited integration of services, ticketing or passenger information. Consequently, many communities have poor connections with the main economic centre within the region (Cardiff) and beyond. The main objective of the South Wales Metro is to enhance public transport provision and offer an alternative to the private car.

The objectives of the South Wales Metro Programme are:

- Deliver a high quality, reliable, efficient, economically sustainable transport network
- Improve connectivity, linking communities with all major commercial, social and leisure attractors, enabling the region to function as a single coherent economic entity
- Improve accessibility to public transport within cities and town centres
- Provide comparable journey times across public and private transport modes, offering realistic travel choices
- Reduce the impact of transport on the environment
- Encourage active travel and social inclusion initiatives

The Key Features of the South Wales Metro Programme are:

Key components of the scheme

- Higher Service Frequencies: Rail services in the Core Valley Network will run at up to four trains an hour.
- Integration: A variety of transport modes such as heavy rail, light rail, bus and active travel (cycling and walking) will be seamlessly joined to give integrated, reliable and frequent services across the region.
- An extendable network: Network flexibility to grow so that it is even more accessible.
- Enabling development and regeneration: These new stations will provide better passenger facilities and become a focal point for their communities.

Delivery

The South Wales Metro programme will be delivered in several phases and is being developed so that it can be incrementally extended. Phase 1 has already been completed, phase 2 is planned to be carried out between 2017 and 2023 and future phases beyond 2023.

Phase 1

Phase 1, which has already been completed, included the construction of new stations (Ebbw Vale Town and Pye Corner), rail and bus improvements across the region, bus corridor schemes focused on the A470 and active travel and park-and-ride schemes.

It is important to note that phase 1 of the intervention has already been delivered.

Phase 2

Phase 2 is being developed with the aim to help the economic potential of the region be realised. The following are the key projects proposed as part of Phase 2:

- Rhymney, Coryton, and Bay line infrastructure and operational enhancements to enable faster and more frequent services.
- Treherbert, Aberdare, and Merthyr line infrastructure and operational enhancements to enable faster and more frequent services.
- In addition, extra stations and conversion of some sections of freight line are being considered. For example, this could include Hirwaun, Nelson, Crwys Road, Gabalfa, Wedal Road, Treharris and additional stations on the Bay branch.
- Enhanced intermodal facilities and associated station improvements at key locations across the network
- Ebbw Valley line improvements and Abertillery spur. In this context, direct services to Newport from the Ebbw Valley will be considered in the procurement process.
- These enhancements could be integrated with potential service improvements on the Marches line to Abergavenny
- Newport Rapid Transit to provide enhanced public transport services across the city, linking with the rail network and key locations such as Celtic Manor, Celtic Springs, etc
- Further enhancements are also anticipated on the Maesteg line and to services on the Vale of Glamorgan line to Rhose/Cardiff Airport¹

Future Phases

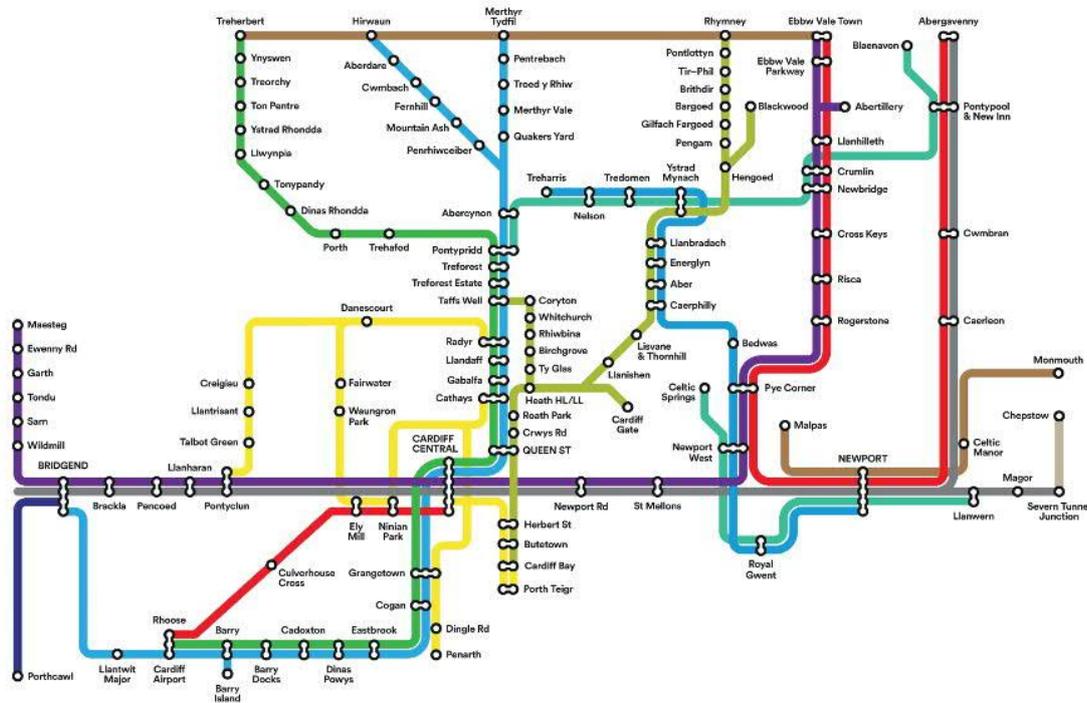
One of the central features of the Metro Programme is its ability to be extended. The following schemes are examples of further projects that have been explored to date:

- Enhancements to Maesteg and Vale of Glamorgan lines
- Extension of the Bay branch
- Direct link between Cardiff Bay and Cardiff Central

¹ Welsh Government (2017) Rolling out our metro brochure

- Capacity improvements on the Vale of Glamorgan line
- Road corridor from Central Cardiff to North West Cardiff development areas
- Other schemes resulting from opportunities identified during works on Phase 2 or works to define the Future Phases

Figure 1 Proposed extent of the South Wales Metro System



Source: Welsh Government

Beneficiaries

The intended beneficiaries of this piece of work are all public transport users and communities in South Wales including children.

Potential impacts on children

The development of the South Wales Metro Programme is likely to have a number of impacts on children.

An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) was carried out, which identified the impact of the scheme on people with protected characteristics, including different age groups and therefore explores the potential impacts on children.

Most impacts identified are associated with the environmental and socio-economic effects of the scheme.

In terms of environmental effects, it is likely that during the construction works there will be temporary effects on air quality and noise levels, which may have subsequent impacts on children’s health. Once the enhanced Metro network is in operation, the scheme is expected to lead to improvements in air quality and noise.

The improvements to connectivity and accessibility will enable children to access community facilities (including schools and healthcare), as well as leisure and sports facilities, encouraging more active lifestyles. The scheme will also improve connectivity for children from rural areas.

There is no evidence to show that children from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds, or from different religions would be disproportionately affected by the scheme compared to children from other backgrounds.

Step 2. Analysing the impact

- What positive impacts will this piece of work have on children, young people or their families?
- What are the negative impacts and what compensatory measures may be needed to mitigate them?
- How will you know if your piece of work is a success?
- Have you considered the short, medium and long term outcomes?
- Have you developed an outcomes framework to measure impact?
- Do you need to engage with children & young people and/or stakeholders to seek their views using consultation or participatory methods?
- If yes to above, how have their views influenced your work? n/a
- Do you need to produce child friendly versions of proposals/consultations? No
- Does the piece of work have any links to delivering the key objectives of the [Child Poverty Strategy for Wales](#)?
- If so, state how the work may impact on child poverty.

Methodology

The individual scheme objectives and activities of the South Wales Metro Programme that are set out in the Strategic Environmental Statement were analysed in relation to their effect on children and a thematic impact framework was developed. The results of the EqlA and Health Impact Assessments were used to inform the assessment. The impacts identified for the scheme were mapped against the UNCRC Children's rights identifying specific rights that are relevant to the South Wales Metro Programme.

The articles that were identified as being relevant to the Programme are 13, 17, 24 and 31.

Article 13: 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 17: 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 24: 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 31: every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

These articles detail the rights of children to have access to information, to relax, play and to join in a wide range of activities and access to good quality health care and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy.²

The assessment identified evidence-based themes that are relevant to children across both the construction and operational phases. The impacts identified in relation to these themes have been presented below. Potential indicators that can be used to monitor the impacts have also been identified.

² Specific elements of these articles may be less relevant in Wales however the stated aim remains important for focus.

Air quality

Children are identified in government guidance (for example in the WeITAG distributional impact appraisal³) as a particularly vulnerable group to air quality changes. This is linked to UNCRC article 24 on health.

Effects arising during construction

The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the programme identified that in the short-term the effect on air quality is likely to be negligible. The resulting impact on children of changes to air quality arising from construction is also likely to be negligible.

Effects arising during operation

There is likely to be a permanent, though relatively minor positive cumulative impact on air quality once the scheme is operational. This will result in a positive impact on children in the local area. This is due to a projected modal shift away from private car use towards more sustainable, low or ultra-low emission modes of public transport. For example, a scheme under the Vale of Glamorgan line package contains provision for heavy rail diesel service enhancements. The replacement of polluting vehicles with newer less-polluting diesel vehicles will help to improve air quality. Improvements in air quality help reduce the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular disease.

Potential monitoring data and activity

To monitor the potential effects that the South Wales Metro Programme will have on air quality, the use of environmental monitoring data and public health data for children could be utilised. For example looking at the incidence of pollution linked early deaths which are currently estimated to be around 1,300 a year in Wales.⁴

Noise

Noise disproportionately affects children, including for example their ability to concentrate and learn at school.⁵ This should be taken into consideration in planning the construction and operation of the scheme.

Effects arising during construction

During the construction stage, the impact on children of changes to noise is likely to be negligible. Cumulative effects are unlikely given the low likelihood of a significant number of interventions being constructed simultaneously.

Effects arising during operation

Provision of enhanced bus and rail routes are anticipated to encourage a modal shift away from the car, which will have a beneficial impact on noise.

Potential monitoring data and activity

The monitoring of the potential effects that the South Wales Metro Programme has on noise could include the use of environmental monitoring data and public health data for children.

Accessibility and connectivity

Access to community facilities such as schools and healthcare, and connectivity with opportunities for social interaction and leisure pursuits are important for children's health and wellbeing. This is linked to UNCRC article 31.

³ Department for Transport (2015): 'WebTAG Unit A4.2'

⁴ British Lung Foundation (2016): 'Local air quality and noise management in Wales'

⁵ Department for Transport (2015): 'WebTAG Unit A4.2'

Effects arising during construction

During the construction phase some of the scheme options may require the partial demolition and refurbishment of existing bus stations.⁶ This has the potential to temporarily negatively impact the ability of children to access leisure, health and community facilities. It may also mean that some groups, for example young parents, may be unable to access stations and services. Currently 29% of trips to school by children aged 11 to 16 are made by bus and 48% of pupils in years 3-11 take part in extracurricular or community club sport on three or more occasions per week.⁷ Public transport is a lifeline for many parents with young children, disruption arising from construction works may impact on parents with young children and by extension the children themselves. Effects are likely to only be felt during the construction phase itself rather than a long-term impact.

Effects arising during operation

The introduction of new and improved metro services⁸ has the potential to positively impact children. Improvements to the public transport network will help to increase access to social infrastructure and social networks, which by extension means that children will be better able to access educational resources, healthcare and other community facilities. These benefits are likely to be disproportionately experienced by children in rural areas accessing schools and community facilities and the options presented for the South Wales Metro Programme may alleviate the current inequalities felt by people living in rural areas in terms of access to public transport.⁹

Potential monitoring data and activity

The monitoring of the number of children accessing school and other activities by bus may be used to indicate if disruption arising from construction will specifically impact on children. Similarly, the monitoring of these measures can be utilised in order to capture whether the potential benefits of the operational phase are realised. Changes in the statistics on bus and surface rail usage from the National Travel Survey for young people from rural areas could also be used to understand if the impacts identified for this group in particular are realised.

Active Travel

Active transport, encouragement of and greater accessibility to social inclusion initiatives which may include participation in sport have the potential to enable children to live healthier lifestyles. This is linked to UNCRC articles 24 and 31.

Effects arising during construction and operation

Active travel measures are not detailed in the Metro scheme at present hence the effects of active travel interventions have not been assessed. However, the scheme does aim to integrate the public transport system with active travel and therefore indirect positive effects can be anticipated (active travel is a key strategy in each of the Local Authority Local Transport Plans and the development of a Metro which is fully integrated with these measures will assist in achievement of active travel schemes).

The successful implementation of active travel within the scheme would generate positive impacts for children. Currently over a quarter of children in Wales at reception age are obese, this is higher than in an England.¹⁰

⁶ E.g. MTA Lines Package Schemes 30 (LR station, Gabalfa), 34 (LR station, Upper Boat), 36 (LR station, Nantgarw), 38 (LR station, Maindy), 140 (New Bus Station, Merthyr), 147 (Aberdare Bus Station Upgrade), 159 (Pontypridd Bus Station Upgrade),

⁷ See: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633077/national-travel-survey-2016.pdf

⁸ E.g. Vale of Glamorgan line package: Scheme 65 – LR spur to Sports Village in Cardiff, Scheme 67: HR Station St Athan, Schemes 94, 120: BRT Cardiff – Barry and Cardiff – Cardiff Airport, Scheme 226 HR diesel service enhancements Cardiff to Bridgend

⁹ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2010): 'Youth unemployment in rural areas'

¹⁰ <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/67795>

Potential monitoring data and activity

Change in levels of obesity by age group in the South Wales area may indicate a positive impact on children. However, it is unlikely that all changes in these and other public health metrics can be directly attributed to the South Wales Metro Programme.

Step 3. How does your piece of work support and promote children's rights?

Dependent upon the impact of your piece of work, use balanced judgement to assess:

- Which UNCRC articles are most relevant to the piece of work? Consider the articles which your piece of work impacts upon. <http://childrensrights.wales/images/PDF/UNCRCRights.pdf>
- Explain why these articles are relevant and how the piece of work promotes them.
- How are you improving the way children and young people access their rights?
- What aspects of children's lives will be affected by the proposal?
- What are the main issues that the CRIA should focus on?
- Does the piece of work help to maximise the outcomes within the articles of the UNCRC?
- If no, have any alternatives to the current piece of work been considered?
- Include any evidence from consultation(s), if applicable, here.

In 2011, Wales became the first country to incorporate children's rights into domestic law. This introduced the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011. This meant that Ministers must have due regard for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the 42 articles within it. The Children's Rights Scheme 2014 sets out the arrangements to comply with the duty to have due regard to the UNCRC. The assessment of the relevance of the Wales Metro Programme to the UNCRC 42 articles on child's rights has led to the identification of four relevant articles. These are listed below with a brief explanation as to how they relate to the programme.

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; and

Article 17 : 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.

The South Wales Metro Programme may want to consider the production of child friendly information to communicate the potential positive and negative impacts they may encounter during the construction phase of the project and schemes. The long-term provision of child friendly information communicating how the different schemes will operate and interact may enhance the potential positive impacts of the scheme, alternatively poor or inadequate information may not enable full realisation of the potential benefits of the schemes. Monitoring the effects of providing this information may include recorded the number of individual impressions, outreach events or access points that are completed.

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 24 is relevant to the South Wales Metro Programme. The air quality and noise impacts of the scheme have the potential to effect children and their overall health and wellbeing. Although the effects are likely

to be minor. Improved accessibility to community facilities and active travel also both have the potential to improve the health of children.

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.

Physical infrastructure benefits, arising from improvements to rail services and road works to provide priority running for buses to reduce delays is likely to improve accessibility and connectivity. This will help to better link rural communities with commercial and leisure attractors, and have a positive impact on children, creating improved opportunities to access community, sports and cultural facilities. The South Wales Metro Programme Objective to encourage active travel supports article 31. Where possible opportunities to encourage greater accessibility, connectivity and active travel for children should be maximised to support the programme objective and article 31.

Summary

In summary this document has set out the potential ways in which the South Wales Metro Programme may affect children and their rights in relation to the UNCRC articles. The effect of the programme on children is likely to be minor in terms of environmental effects. In terms of accessibility and connectivity the programme is likely to improve children's access to community and sporting activities and enable them to better engage in society. Four child's right articles are viewed as relevant to the programme (13, 17, 24, 31). However adverse impacts of the programme on child's rights is unlikely.

Step 4. Advising the Minister and Ministerial decision

When giving advice and making recommendations to the Minister, consider:

- Outlining the ways in which the piece of work helps to maximise the outcomes within the articles of the UNCRC?
- Has any conflict with the UNCRC articles within the proposal been identified?
- Outlining the wider impact; does the proposal affect any other policy areas?
- With regard to any negative impacts caused by the proposal; can Ministers evidence that they have allocated as much resources as possible?
- What options and advice should be provided to Ministers on the proposal?
- In relation to your advice on whether or not to proceed with the piece of work, is there any additional advice you should provide to the Minister?
- How undertaking this CRIA has influenced your advice to the Minister.
- Is it appropriate to advise the Minister to reconsider the decision in the future, in particular bearing in mind the availability of resources at this time and what resources may be available in the future?
- Have you provided advice to Ministers on a LF/SF and confirmed consideration of the UNCRC at the relevant paragraph i.e. statutory compliance?
- Is the advice supported by an explanation of the key issues?

As discussed in the sections 2 and 3, there are four UNCRC articles that can be seen as relevant to the South Wales Metro Programme. Opportunities to maximise children's access to the metro network and to information on the programme exist and are identified in section 2. However adverse impacts of the programme on child's rights are unlikely. No conflict with the UNCRC articles within the proposal have been identified.

Step 5. Recording and communicating the outcome

Final version to be retained on i-share

Evidence should be retained that supports:

- How the duty has been complied with (Steps 1-3 above)
- The analysis that was carried out (Steps 1-3 above)
- The options that were developed and explored (Steps 1- 3 above)
- How have the findings / outcomes been communicated? (Step 4 above)
- 'Tells the story' of how the assessment has been undertaken and the results (Step 4 above)
- Include any hyperlinks to additional background information which may be of relevance.
- All CRIAs undertaken on legislation must be published alongside the relevant piece of work on the WG website. All other CRIAs must be listed in the WG website CRIA newsletter and must be made available upon request. Ministers are however, encouraged to publish all completed CRIAs.

Step 6. Revisiting the piece of work as and when needed

In revisiting the piece of work, consider any monitoring, evaluation or data collection that has been undertaken:

- Has your piece of work has had the intended impact as set out in Step 2.
- Have you engaged with stakeholders to discuss how the policy or practice is working.
- If not, are changes required.
- Identify where improvements can be made to reduce any negative impact.
- Identify any opportunities to promote children's rights, bearing in mind any additional availability of resources at this time.

Budgets

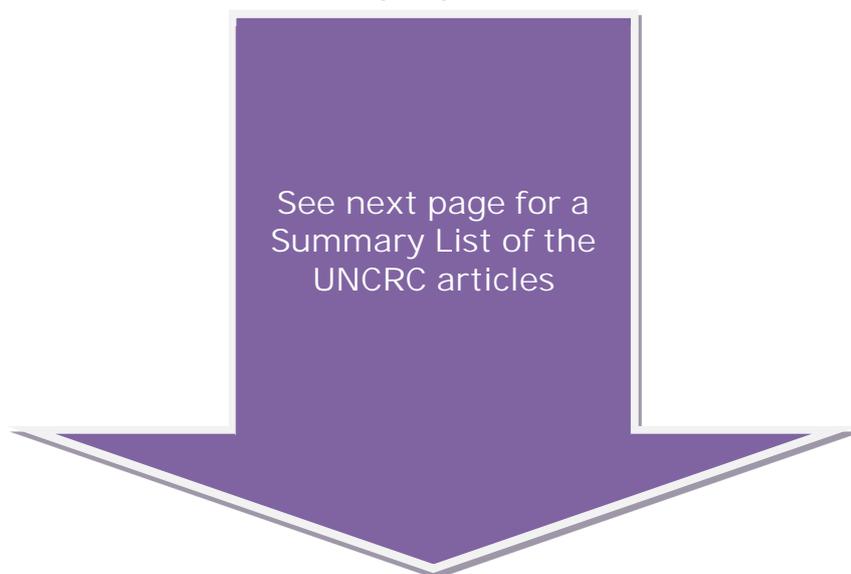
Does the piece of work have any associated allocation of budget?	
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<p>Can you identify how much of this budget will be used for children and young people?</p> <p>It is important that where any changes are made to spending plans, including where additional allocations or savings have been made, that this has been assessed and evidenced as part of the CRIA process.</p> <p>Has any additional spend been identified to ensure children and young people have been given an opportunity to contribute to the piece of work and have their opinions heard? If so, how much?</p>	
Please give any details:	

Monitoring & Review

Do we need to monitor / review the proposal?	No
If applicable: set the review date	

Please forward a copy of this CRIA to CRIA@wales.gsi.gov.uk for monitoring purposes



THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

www.uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international agreement that protects the human rights of the children under the age of 18. On 16 December 1991, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formally agreed to make sure that every child in the UK has all the rights as listed in the convention. The Welsh Government has shown its commitment to the convention by adopting it as the basis for policy making for children in Wales.

Altogether there are 54 articles in the convention. Articles 43-54 are about how adults and governments should work together to make sure all children are entitled to their rights. The information contained here is about articles 1-42 which set out how children should be treated.



**Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government**

www.cymru.gov.uk

Article 1

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

Article 2

The Convention applies to everyone whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say and whatever type of family they come from.

Article 3

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

Article 4

Governments should make these rights available to children.

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

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

Article 7

All children have the right to a legally registered name, the right to a nationality and the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents.

Article 8

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

Article 9

Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good, for example if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might hurt the child.

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 12

Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making

decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account.

Article 13

Children have the right to get and to share information as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 14

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

Article 15

Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article 16

Children have a right to privacy. The law should protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families and their homes.

Article 17

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

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 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

Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture and language.

Article 21

When children are adopted the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether the children are adopted in the country where they were born or taken to live in another country.

Article 22

Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children born in that country.

Article 23

Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives.

Article 24

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

Article 25

Children who are looked after by their local authority rather than their parents should have their situation reviewed regularly.

Article 26

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

Article 27

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

Article 28

Children 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 each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures.

Article 30

Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not.

Article 31

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

Article 32

The Government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education.

Article 33

The Government should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs.

Article 34

The Government should protect children from sexual abuse.

Article 35

The Government should make sure that children are not abducted or sold.

Article 36

Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development.

Article 37

Children who break the law should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in prison with adults and should be able to keep in contact with their families.

Article 38

Governments should not allow children under 15 to join the army. Children in war zones should receive special protection.

Article 39

Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self respect.

Article 40

Children who are accused of breaking the law 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 children 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.

For further information on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child please visit: The Welsh Government's UNCRC Website: www.uncrcletsgetitright.co.uk/

Cic - The National Information and Advice Service for Young People www.ciconline.co.uk/news/

