

Appendix I – Lesson Resources

The following publications are available from the European Commission Representation in Dublin:

Europlus	It's your Europe- Living, learning and working anywhere in the EU
Media File: Enlargement	Europe at work
How the EU works. A citizens guide to the EU institutions	The European Parliament
Europe in 12 lessons	Panorama of the European Union
The Lisbon Treaty	Enlarging the European Union-what does it mean for our environment?
Europe: Modern European History	Serving the people of Europe
Europe at Work - Junior Cert Workbook	Contact Europe
Europe Direct leaflet	How the European Union works
My fundamental rights in the European Union	Guide to the European Union
Travelling in Europe (map for young people)	The Charter of Fundamental Rights
Europe Today	
Europe at a glance	
Our voice in Europe	

The publications of the Representation are regularly updated. For the latest information check out www.euireland.ie:

- Ireland and the European Union – www.euireland.ie
- EU Enlargement, The Fifth Step: DVD on Enlargement
- You Me and the EU: CD Rom
- Hello Europe: CD Rom

Other Resources:

- Europe in the Round CD Rom and website – www.europeintheround.com
- 'Bringing Europe Closer to its Citizens' DVD, available from the National Forum on Europe.

Appendix II

Sample research project assessment

Student's Name		Class	
Project Title			

		Excellent – 3	Good – 2	Weak – 1	Not Applicable – n/a
Teacher's Comments	Features				
	Clear aims				
	Evidence of Research				
	Methodologies used				
	Investigation				
	Development of theme				
	Accuracy of data				
	Original work				
	Evidence of understanding				
	Initiative shown				
	Presentation (written, oral, visual, aural, dramatic, etc.)				
Results - conclusions					
References					
Overall Grade (A, B, C, D, E)					

Signed (Teacher)		Date	
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*ADAPTED FROM THE TRANSITION YEAR PROGRAMME RESOURCE FOLDER

Appendix III

Sample student self-assessment sheet

Student's Name		Class	
Subject/Module		Date	
Task			

Describe how well you performed this task

If I were starting this task again I would ...

Signed (Student)

Date

*ADAPTED FROM THE TRANSITION YEAR PROGRAMME RESOURCE FOLDER

Appendix IV

Sample student module evaluation

1. Subject Title

2. What part of the Course did you most enjoy? Why?

3. What part of the Course did you find most beneficial? Why?

4. What part of the Course did you least enjoy? Why?

5. How would you rate your own level of participation during this module/subject?

*ADAPTED FROM THE TRANSITION YEAR PROGRAMME RESOURCE FOLDER

Appendix V

Sample teacher checklist for module evaluation

The following questions can be used to stimulate critical reflection and evaluation of the teaching and learning process

- » What aspects, in your opinion, have been successful?
- » How have the students benefited this year so far?
- » What were the highlights for the students?
- » What difficulties or challenges, if any, emerged? Were these difficulties and challenges satisfactorily resolved?
- » Was a formal mid-year evaluation carried out?
 - » Who was involved?
- » When was it carried out?
 - » How was it carried out?
 - » What happened to the findings?
 - » How were the findings collated?
- » Which of the following aspects need further attention in the coming term?
 - » Documenting the written programme.
 - » The written programme (individual programme).
 - » Teaching and learning strategies.
- » Cross-curricular work.
 - » Assessment.
 - » Reporting.
 - » Certification.
 - » End of year Evaluation.
- » Student motivation.
 - » Whole staff involvement.
 - » Trips, out of school visit.
 - » Work Experience.
 - » Community Awareness programme.
 - » Resources (in school and out of school).
 - » School links (inter school, local and transnational).
- » What are the arrangements when “Planning the Programme” for next year? When will it be done? Who will be involved?

***ADAPTED FROM THE TRANSITION YEAR PROGRAMME RESOURCE FOLDER**

Appendix VI

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

BRIEF SUMMARY OF ARTICLES

PREAMBLE

ARTICLE 1 HUMAN DIGNITY

Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.

ARTICLE 2 RIGHT TO LIFE

Everyone has the right to life. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.

ARTICLE 3 RIGHT TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE PERSON

Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular: the free and informed consent of the person concerned, according to the procedures laid down by law, the prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those aiming at the selection of persons, the prohibition on making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain, the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.

ARTICLE 4 PROHIBITION OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 5 PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.

ARTICLE 6 RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 7 RESPECT FOR PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE

Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications.

ARTICLE 8 PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.
2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him or her, and the right to have it rectified.
3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.

ARTICLE 9 RIGHT TO MARRY AND RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY

The right to marry and the right to found a family shall be guaranteed in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.

ARTICLE 10 FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance. The right to conscientious objection is recognised, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

**ARTICLE 11
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFORMATION**

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.

**ARTICLE 12
FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND OF ASSOCIATION**

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association at all levels, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters, which implies the right of everyone to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his or her interests. Political parties at Union level contribute to expressing the political will of the citizens of the Union.

**ARTICLE 13
FREEDOM OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES**

The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.

**ARTICLE 14
RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training. This right includes the possibility to receive free compulsory education. The freedom to found educational establishments with due respect for democratic principles and the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in conformity with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions shall be respected, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of such freedom and right.

**ARTICLE 15
FREEDOM TO CHOOSE AN OCCUPATION AND RIGHT TO ENGAGE IN WORK**

Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation. Every citizen of the Union has the freedom to seek employment, to work, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide services in any Member State. Nationals of third countries who are authorised to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.

**ARTICLE 16
FREEDOM TO CONDUCT A BUSINESS**

The freedom to conduct a business in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices is recognised.

**ARTICLE 17
RIGHT TO PROPERTY**

Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation being paid in good time for their loss. The use of property may be regulated by law in so far as is necessary for the general interest. Intellectual property shall be protected.

**ARTICLE 18
RIGHT TO ASYLUM**

The right to asylum shall be guaranteed with due respect for the rules of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

**ARTICLE 19
PROTECTION IN THE EVENT OF REMOVAL, EXPULSION OR EXTRADITION**

Collective expulsions are prohibited. No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that he or she would be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**ARTICLE 20
EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW**

Everyone is equal before the law.

**ARTICLE 21
NON-DISCRIMINATION**

Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited. Within the scope of application of the Treaty establishing the European Community and of the Treaty on European Union, and without prejudice to the special provisions of those Treaties, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.

**ARTICLE 22
CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY**

The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

**ARTICLE 23
EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN**

Equality between men and women must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay. The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favour of the under-represented sex.

**ARTICLE 24
THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

Children shall have the right to such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being. They may express their views freely. Such views shall be taken into consideration on matters which concern them in accordance with their age and maturity. In all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child's best interests must be a primary consideration. Every child shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis a personal relationship and direct contact with both his or her parents, unless that is contrary to his or her interests.

**ARTICLE 25
THE RIGHTS OF THE ELDERLY**

The Union recognises and respects the rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life.

**ARTICLE 26
INTEGRATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

The Union recognises and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.

**ARTICLE 27
WORKERS' RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION WITHIN THE UNDERTAKING**

Workers or their representatives must, at the appropriate levels, be guaranteed information and consultation in good time in the cases and under the conditions provided for by Community law and national laws and practices.

**ARTICLE 28
RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND ACTION**

Workers and employers, or their respective organisations, have, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices, the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action.

**ARTICLE 29
RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PLACEMENT SERVICES**

Everyone has the right of access to a free placement service.

**ARTICLE 30
PROTECTION IN THE EVENT OF UNJUSTIFIED DISMISSAL**

Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.

**ARTICLE 31
FAIR AND JUST WORKING CONDITIONS**

Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.

**ARTICLE 32
PROHIBITION OF CHILD LABOUR AND PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AT WORK**

The employment of children is prohibited. The minimum age of admission to employment may not be lower than the minimum school-leaving age, without prejudice to such rules as may be more favourable to young people and except for limited derogations. Young people admitted to work must have working conditions appropriate to their age and be protected against economic exploitation and any work likely to harm their safety, health or physical, mental, moral or social development or to interfere with their education.

ARTICLE 33
FAMILY AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE

The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection. To reconcile family and professional life, everyone shall have the right to protection from dismissal for a reason connected with maternity and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.

ARTICLE 34
SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Union recognises and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices. Everyone residing and moving legally within the European Union is entitled to social security benefits and social advantages in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices. In order to combat social exclusion and poverty, the Union recognises and respects the right to social and housing assistance so as to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.

ARTICLE 35
HEALTH CARE

Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities.

ARTICLE 36
ACCESS TO SERVICES OF GENERAL ECONOMIC INTEREST

The Union recognises and respects access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.

ARTICLE 37
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment must be integrated into the policies of the Union and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

ARTICLE 38
CONSUMER PROTECTION

Union policies shall ensure a high level of consumer protection.

ARTICLE 39
RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO STAND AS A CANDIDATE AT ELECTIONS TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he or she resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State. Members of the European Parliament shall be elected by direct universal suffrage in a free and secret ballot.

ARTICLE 40
RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO STAND AS A CANDIDATE AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections in the Member State in which he or she resides under the same conditions as nationals of that State.

ARTICLE 41
RIGHT TO GOOD ADMINISTRATION

Every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union. This right includes: the right of every person to be heard, before any individual measure which would affect him or her adversely is taken; the right of every person to have access to his or her file, while respecting the legitimate interests of confidentiality and of professional and business secrecy; the obligation of the administration to give reasons for its decisions. Every person has the right to have the Community make good any damage caused by its institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States. Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the languages of the Treaties and must have an answer in the same language.

ARTICLE 42
RIGHT OF ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.

ARTICLE 43
OMBUDSMAN

Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to refer to the Ombudsman of the Union cases of maladministration in the activities of the Community institutions or bodies, with the exception of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance acting in their judicial role.

ARTICLE 44
RIGHT TO PETITION

Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to petition the European Parliament.

ARTICLE 45
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND OF RESIDENCE

Every citizen of the Union has the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. Freedom of movement and residence may be granted, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.

ARTICLE 46
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROTECTION

Every citizen of the Union shall, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which he or she is a national is not represented, be entitled to protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any Member State, on the same conditions as the nationals of that Member State.

ARTICLE 47
RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY AND TO A FAIR TRIAL

Everyone whose rights and freedoms guaranteed by the law of the Union are violated has the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal in compliance with the conditions laid down in this Article. Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law. Everyone shall have the possibility of being advised, defended and

represented. Legal aid shall be made available to those who lack sufficient resources in so far as such aid is necessary to ensure effective access to justice.

ARTICLE 48
PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND RIGHT OF DEFENCE

Everyone who has been charged shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. Respect for the rights of the defence of anyone who has been charged shall be guaranteed.

ARTICLE 49
PRINCIPLES OF LEGALITY AND PROPORTIONALITY OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national law or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than that which was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of a criminal offence, the law provides for a lighter penalty, that penalty shall be applicable. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles recognised by the community of nations. The severity of penalties must not be disproportionate to the criminal offence.

ARTICLE 50
RIGHT NOT TO BE TRIED OR PUNISHED TWICE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SAME CRIMINAL OFFENCE

No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he or she has already been finally acquitted or convicted within the Union in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 51
SCOPE

The provisions of this Charter are addressed to the institutions and bodies of the Union with due regard for the principle of subsidiarity and to the Member States only when they are implementing Union law. They shall therefore respect the rights, observe the principles and promote the application thereof in accordance with their respective powers. This Charter does not establish any new power or task for the Community or the Union, or modify powers and tasks defined by the Treaties.

ARTICLE 52

SCOPE OF GUARANTEED RIGHTS

Any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised by this Charter must be provided for by law and respect the essence of those rights and freedoms. Subject to the principle of proportionality, limitations may be made only if they are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest recognised by the Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others. Rights recognised by this Charter which are based on the Community Treaties or the Treaty on European Union shall be exercised under the conditions and within the limits defined by those Treaties. In so far as this Charter contains rights which correspond to rights guaranteed by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the meaning and scope of those rights shall be the same as those laid down by the said Convention. This provision shall not prevent Union law providing more extensive protection.

ARTICLE 53

LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Nothing in this Charter shall be interpreted as restricting or adversely affecting human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognised, in their respective fields of application, by Union law and international law and by international agreements to which the Union, the Community or all the Member States are party, including the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and by the Member States' constitutions.

ARTICLE 54

PROHIBITION OF ABUSE OF RIGHTS

Nothing in this Charter shall be interpreted as implying any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognised in this Charter or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for herein.

For further information please log on to http://www.europa.eu/pol/rights/index_en.htm

Appendix VII

Convention on the Rights of the Child

BRIEF SUMMARY OF ARTICLES

PREAMBLE

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITION OF THE CHILD

Every human being below 18 years unless majority is attained earlier according to the law applicable to the child.

ARTICLE 2

NON DISCRIMINATION

All rights must be granted to each child without exception. The State must protect the child without exception. The State must protect the child against all forms of discriminations.

ARTICLE 3

BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD

In all actions concerning children, the best interest of the child shall be the major consideration.

ARTICLE 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS

The obligation of the State to ensure that the rights in the Convention are implemented.

ARTICLE 5

PARENTS, FAMILY, COMMUNITY RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

States are to respect the parents and family in their child rearing function.

ARTICLE 6

LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

The right of the child to life and the state's obligation to ensure the child's survival and development.

ARTICLE 7

NAME AND NATIONALITY

The right from birth to a name, to acquire a nationality and to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

ARTICLE 8

PRESERVATION OF IDENTITY

The obligation of the State to assist the child in re-establishing identity if this has been illegally withdrawn.

ARTICLE 9

NON-SEPARATION FROM PARENTS

The right of the child to retain contact with his parents in cases of separation. If separation is the result of detention, imprisonment or death the State shall provide the information to the child or parents about the whereabouts of the missing family member.

ARTICLE 10

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Requests to leave or enter country for family reunification shall be dealt with in a humane manner. A child has the right to maintain regular contacts with both parents when these live in different States.

Article 11: Illicit transfer and non-return of children
The State shall combat child kidnapping by a partner or third party.

ARTICLE 12

EXPRESSION OF OPINION

The right of the child to express his or her opinion and to have this taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 13

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFORMATION

The right to seek, receive and impart information in various forms, including art, print, writing.

ARTICLE 14

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

States are to respect the rights and duties of parents to provide direction to the child in the exercise of this right in accordance with the child's evolving capacities.

**ARTICLE 15
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION**

The child's right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly.

**ARTICLE 16
PRIVACY, HONOUR, REPUTATION**

No child shall be subjected to interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence.

**ARTICLE 17
ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND MEDIA**

The child shall have access to information from a diversity of sources; due attention shall be paid to minorities and guidelines to protect children from harmful material shall be encouraged.

**ARTICLE 18
PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing of the child and assistance shall be given to them in the performance of the parental responsibilities.

**ARTICLE 19
ABUSE AND NEGLECT (WHILE IN FAMILY OR CARE)**

States have the obligation to protect children from all forms of abuse. Social programmes and support services shall be made available.

**ARTICLE 20
ALTERNATIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN IN THE ABSENCE OF PARENTS**

The entitlement of the child to alternative care with national laws and the obligation on the State to pay due regard to continuity in the child's religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic background in the provision of alternative care.

**ARTICLE 21
ADOPTION**

States are to ensure that only authorised bodies carry out adoption. Inter-country adoption may be considered if national solutions have been exhausted.

**ARTICLE 22
REFUGEE CHILDREN**

Special protection is to be given to refugee children. States shall cooperate with international agencies to this end and also to reunite children separated from the families.

**ARTICLE 23
DISABLED CHILDREN**

The right to benefit from special care and education for a fuller life in society.

**ARTICLE 24
HEALTH CARE**

Access to preventive and curative health care services as well as the gradual abolition of traditional practices harmful to the child.

**ARTICLE 25
PERIODIC REVIEW**

The child who is placed for care, protection or treatment has the right to have the placement reviewed on a regular basis.

**ARTICLE 26
SOCIAL SECURITY**

The child's right to social security

**ARTICLE 27
STANDARD OF LIVING**

Parental responsibility to provide adequate living conditions for the child's development even when one of the parents is living in a country other than the child's place of residence.

**ARTICLE 28
EDUCATION**

The right to free primary education, the availability of vocational education, and the need for measures to reduce the drop-out rates.

**ARTICLE 29
AIMS OF EDUCATION**

Education should foster the development of the child's personality and talents, preparation for a responsible adult life, respect for human rights as well as the cultural and national values of the child's country and that of others.

**ARTICLE 30
CHILDREN OF MINORITIES AND INDIGENOUS CHILDREN**

The right of the child belonging to a minority or indigenous group to enjoy his or her culture, to practise his or her own language.

**ARTICLE 31
PLAY AND RECREATION**

The right of the child to play, recreational activities and to participate in cultural and artistic life.

**ARTICLE 32
ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION**

The right of the child to protection against harmful forms of work and against exploitation.

**ARTICLE 33
NARCOTIC AND PSYCHOTIC SUBSTANCES**

Protection of the child from their illicit use and the utilisation of the child in their production and distribution.

**ARTICLE 34
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

Protection of the child from sexual exploitation including prostitution and the use of children in pornographic materials.

**ARTICLE 35
ABDUCTION, SALE AND TRAFFIC**

State obligation to prevent the abduction, sale of or traffic in children.

**ARTICLE 36
OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION**

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

**ARTICLE 37
TORTURE, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY**

Obligation of the State vis-à-vis children in detention.

ARTICLE 38: ARMED CONFLICTS

Children under 15 years are not to take a direct part in hostilities. No recruitment of children under 15.

**ARTICLE 39
RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION**

State obligations for the re-education and social reintegration of child victims of exploitation, torture or armed conflicts.

**ARTICLE 40
JUVENILE JUSTICE**

Treatment of child accused of infringing the penal law shall promote the child's sense of dignity.

**ARTICLE 41
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN OTHER INSTRUMENTS**

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child

**ARTICLE 42
DISSEMINATION OF THE CONVENTION**

The state's duty to make the convention known to adults and children.

**ARTICLE 43-54
IMPLEMENTATION**

These paragraphs provide for a Committee on the Rights of the Child to oversee implementation of the Convention.

For further information please log on to http://www.europa.eu/pol/rights/index_en.htm

Appendix VIII

Simplified version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

SUMMARY OF PREAMBLE

The General Assembly recognizes that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, human rights should be protected by the rule of law, friendly relations between nations must be fostered, the peoples of the UN have affirmed their faith in human rights, the dignity and the worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women and are determined to promote social progress, better standards of life and larger freedom and have promised to promote human rights and a common understanding of these rights.

A summary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone is free and we should all be treated in the same way.
2. Everyone is equal despite differences in skin colour, sex, religion, language for example.
3. Everyone has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.
4. No one has the right to treat you as a slave nor should you make anyone your slave.
5. No one has the right to hurt you or to torture you.
6. Everyone has the right to be treated equally by the law.
7. The law is the same for everyone, it should be applied in the same way to all.
8. Everyone has the right to ask for legal help when their rights are not respected.
9. No one has the right to imprison you unjustly or expel you from your own country.
10. Everyone has the right to a fair and public trial.
11. Everyone should be considered innocent until guilt is proved.
12. Every one has the right to ask for help if someone tries to harm you, but no-one can enter your home, open your letters or bother you or your family without a good reason.
13. Everyone has the right to travel as they wish.
14. Everyone has the right to go to another country and ask for protection if they are being persecuted or are in danger of being persecuted.
15. Everyone has the right to belong to a country. No one has the right to prevent you from belonging to another country if you wish to.
16. Everyone has the right to marry and have a family.
17. Everyone has the right to own property and possessions.
18. Everyone has the right to practise and observe all aspects of their own religion and change their religion if they want to.
19. Everyone has the right to say what they think and to give and receive information.
20. Everyone has the right to take part in meetings and to join associations in a peaceful way.
21. Everyone has the right to help choose and take part in the government of their country.
22. Everyone has the right to social security and to opportunities to develop their skills.

23. Everyone has the right to work for a fair wage in a safe environment and to join a trade union.
24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.
25. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living and medical help if they are ill.
26. Everyone has the right to go to school.
27. Everyone has the right to share in their community's cultural life.
28. Everyone must respect the 'social order' that is necessary for all these rights to be available.
29. Everyone must respect the rights of others, the community and public property.
30. No one has the right to take away any of the rights in this declaration.

For further information please log on to
http://www.europa.eu/pol/rights/index_en.htm

Appendix IX

Simplified version of the European Convention on Human Rights

SUMMARY OF PREAMBLE

The member governments of the Council of Europe work towards peace and greater unity based on human rights and fundamental freedoms. With this Convention they decide to take the first steps to enforce many of the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ARTICLE 1 OBLIGATION TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS

States must ensure that everyone has the rights stated in this Convention.

ARTICLE 2 RIGHTS TO LIFE

You have the right to life.

ARTICLE 3 PROHIBITION OF TORTURE

No one ever has the right to hurt you or torture you. Even in detention your human dignity has to be respected.

ARTICLE 4 PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR

It is prohibited to treat you as a slave or to impose forced labour on you.

ARTICLE 5 RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY

You have the right to liberty.

If you are arrested you have the right to know why.

If you are arrested you have the right to stand trial soon, or to be released until the trial takes place.

ARTICLE 6 RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

You have the right to a fair trial before an unbiased and independent judge. If you are accused of having committed a crime, you are innocent until proved guilty. You have the right to be assisted by a lawyer who has to be paid by the state if you are poor.

ARTICLE 7 NO PUNISHMENT WITHOUT LAW

You cannot be held guilty of a crime if there was no law against it when you did it.

ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE

You have the right to respect for your private and family life, your home and correspondence.

ARTICLE 9 FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

You have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. You have the right to practise your religion at home and in public and to change your religion if you want.

ARTICLE 10 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

You have the right to responsibly say and write what you think and to give and receive information from others. This includes freedom of the press.

ARTICLE 11 FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

You have the right to take part in peaceful meetings and to set up or join associations – including trade unions.

ARTICLE 12 RIGHT TO MARRY

You have the right to marry and to have a family.

ARTICLE 13 RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY

If your rights are violated, you can complain about this officially to the courts or other public bodies.

ARTICLE 14 PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

You have these rights regardless of your skin colour, sex, language, political or religious beliefs, or origins.

ARTICLE 15 DEROGATION IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

In time of war or other public emergency, a government may do things which go against your rights, but only when strictly necessary. Even then, governments are not allowed, for example, to torture you or to kill you arbitrarily.

ARTICLE 16 RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF ALIENS

Governments may restrict the political activity of foreigners, even if this would be in conflict with Articles 10, 11 or 14.

ARTICLE 17 PROHIBITION OF ABUSE OF RIGHTS

Nothing in this Convention can be used to damage the rights and freedoms in the Convention.

ARTICLE 18 LIMITATION ON USE OF RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS

Most of the rights in this Convention can be restricted by a general law which is applied to everyone. Such restrictions are only allowed if they are strictly necessary.

ARTICLES 19 - 51

These articles explain how the European Court of Human Rights works.

ARTICLE 34 INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS

If your rights contained in the Convention have been violated in one of the member states you should first appeal to all competent national authorities. If that does not work out for you, then you may appeal directly to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

ARTICLE 52 INQUIRIES BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

If the Secretary General of the Council of Europe requests it, a government must explain how its national law protects the rights of this Convention.

ARTICLE 1 OF PROTOCOL NO. 1 PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

You have the right to own property and use your possessions.

ARTICLE 2 OF PROTOCOL NO. 1 RIGHT TO EDUCATION

You have the right to go to school.

ARTICLE 3 OF PROTOCOL NO. 1 RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS

You have the right to elect the government of your country by secret vote.

ARTICLE 2 OF PROTOCOL NO. 4 FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

If you are lawfully within a country, you have the right to go where you want and to live where you want within it.

ARTICLE 1 OF PROTOCOL NO. 6 ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

You cannot be condemned to death or executed by the state.

ARTICLE 2 OF PROTOCOL NO. 7 RIGHT OF APPEAL IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

You may appeal to a higher court if you have been convicted for committing a crime.

ARTICLE 3 OF PROTOCOL NO. 7 COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTION

You have the right to compensation if you have been convicted for committing a crime and it turns out that you were innocent.

ARTICLE 1 OF PROTOCOL NO. 12 GENERAL PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

You cannot be discriminated against by public authorities for reasons of, for example, your skin colour, sex, language, political or religious beliefs, or origins.

For further information please log on to http://www.europa.eu/pol/rights/index_en.htm