



UiO : **Faculty of Law**
University of Oslo



Plain Language for Democracy and Inclusion

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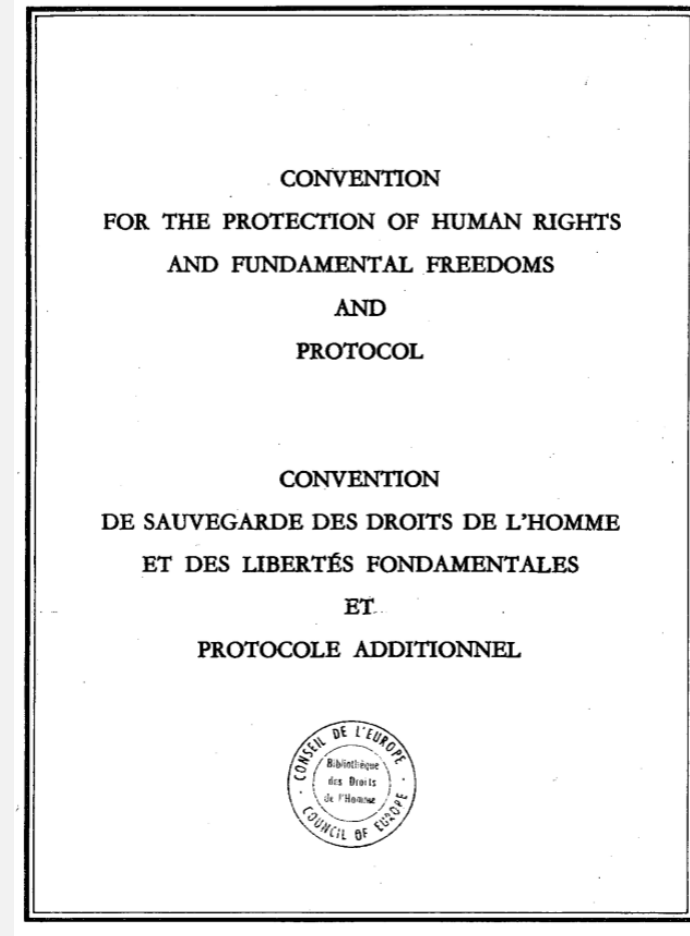
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#Plain2019

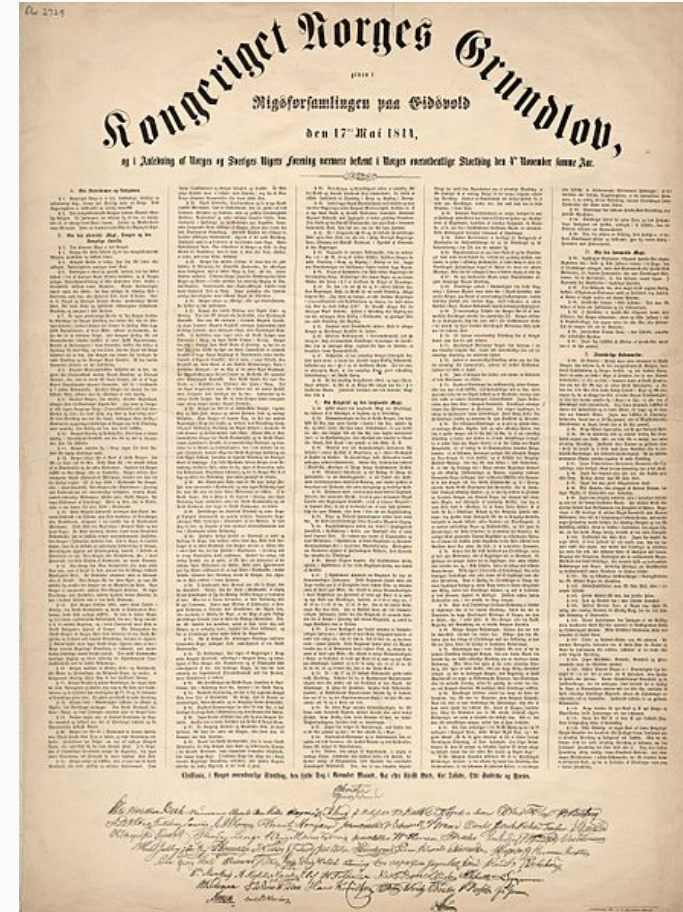
In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, **everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law**



There shall be **freedom of expression.**



No one may be held liable in law for having imparted or received information, ideas or messages unless this can be **justified** in relation to the grounds for freedom of expression, which are the **seeking of truth**, the **promotion of democracy** and the **individual's freedom to form opinions.**



**Plain
Language**

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graph LR; A[Plain Language] --> B[Access to Justice]; A --> C[Truth Seeking]; A --> D[Promoting Democracy]; A --> E[Freedom to Form Opinions];
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Access to Justice

Truth Seeking

Promoting Democracy

Freedom to Form Opinions

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an **equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice** [...]



Convention on the Rights of the Child

[a] child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child [...]

[a] child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child [...]

The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
In Child Friendly Language

"Rights" are things every child should have or be able to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Almost every country has agreed to these rights. All the rights are connected to each other, and all are equally important. Sometimes, we have to think about rights in terms of what is the best for children in a situation, and what is critical to life and protection from harm. As you grow, you have more responsibility to make choices and exercise your rights.

Article 1: Everyone who is less than 18 years old has these rights.
Article 2: All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, whether they are a boy or a girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor, or whether they live in a city or in the countryside.
Article 3: All adults should do what is best for you, when adults make decisions, they should take into account how their decisions will affect children.
Article 4: The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They should help your family to protect your rights and create an environment where you can enjoy and exercise your parental rights.
Article 5: Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that you have the right to be safe.
Article 6: You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).
Article 7: You have the right to an identity - an official record of things you do. You have the right to know your parents, unless it is better for you. You have the right to know the rights of your parents, unless it is better for you.
Article 8: If you are in different countries from your parents, you have the right to be together in the same place.
Article 9: You have the right to be protected from being separated from your parents, and to be able to know if you are separated.
Article 10: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you travel and when you are away from home.
Article 11: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you are away from home.
Article 12: You have the right to be heard and to have your views taken into account when you are making decisions that affect you.
Article 13: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you are away from home.
Article 14: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you are away from home.
Article 15: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you are away from home.
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Article 49: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you are away from home.
Article 50: You have the right to be safe and taken care of when you are away from home.

UNESCO's Voices of Future Generations

Children Participating in Democracy



BARNEOMBUDET



**Våre unge ekspertar møtte
opplæringslovutvalet**



2/3 ”

DEMOCRACY



The great enemy of clear language is insincerity. When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms, like a cuttlefish spurting out ink.

