STATES OF JERSEY



HIGHWAYS LAW (JERSEY) AMENDMENT LAW 202- CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Presented to the States on 11th April 2025 by the Minister for Infrastructure

STATES GREFFE

2025 P.31 Add.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CRIA)

PART 1: SCREENING

Name and title of Duty Bearer:	Minister for the Environment
Type of Duty Bearer:	
(Minister, Elected Member or States	Elected Member
Assembly Body)	
Assessment completed by (if not	
completed by duty bearer):	
Date:	10/03/2025

- 1) Name and brief description of the proposed decision

 The subject of your CRIA may be a proposed law, policy or proposition and in accordance with the Law is referred to in this template as the 'decision'
 - What is the problem or issue the decision is trying to address?
 - Do children experience this problem differently from adults?

Introduce the exemption for the need to obtain a licence to place out advertising materials on or above a highway that relate to either an election or a referendum and prescribe the conditions that must be complied with for the licence exemption to be applicable.

This proposition does not have an impact on children.

2) Which groups of children and young people are likely to be affected? Groups of children could include early years, primary or secondary education; young adults; children with additional learning needs; disabled children; children living in poverty; children from particular ethnic backgrounds; migrants; refugees; care experienced children and LGBTQ+ children

None.

- 3) What is the likely impact of the proposed decision on children and on their rights?
 - Identify any potential positive OR negative impacts and include indirect impacts on children and their rights as described in the UNCRC
 - Will different groups of children be affected differently by this decision?

None.

4) Is a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment required?
If you have identified impacts on children and their rights, a full CRIA should be completed. If no impacts are identified then a Full CRIA is not required, but please explain your rationale and how you reached this conclusion

In accordance with Article 7(4) of the Children (Convention Rights) (Jersey) Law 2022, a full CRIA is not required.

If screening determines that a full CRIA is needed, complete Part 2

Part 2: FULL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5) What will children's	be the impacts (positive or negative) of the proposed decisi rights?	on on	
For each of the relevant ⊠	e UNCRC articles described below, click to identify any that	at may	be
Category	UNCRC Article	Imp YES	
Guiding Principles	Non-discrimination (Art 2)		
	Best interests of the Child (Art 3) to be a top priority		
	Right to Life survival and development (Art 6)		
	Respect for the child's views (Art 12)		
	Right to birth registration, name and nationality (Art 7)		
	Right to an identity (Art 8)		
Civil Rights & Freedoms	Freedom of expression (Art 13)		
	Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion (Art 14) Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose		
	Freedom of association (Art 15) Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations		
	Right to Privacy (Art 16) including family and home life		
	Access to information from the media (Art 17) Right to access reliable information from a variety of sources, in a format that children can understand		
	Protection against torture or other cruel, degrading or inhumane treatment or punishment (Art 37(a))		
Family	Respect for the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents (or where applicable, extended family or community) to guide their child as they grow up (Art 5)		
Environment and	Responsibilities of both parents in the upbringing and development of their child (Art 18)		
Alternative Care	Children must not be separated from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests (Art 9)		

	Family reunification (Art 10)	
	Abduction and non-return of children abroad (Art 11)	
	Right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet the child's physical and social needs and support their development (Art 27)	
	Special protection for children unable to live with their family (Art 20)	
	Best interests of the child in the context of Adoption (Art 21)	
	Review of treatment whilst in care (Art 25) 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.	
	Protection from violence, abuse or neglect (Art 19)	
	Recovery from trauma and reintegration (Art 39) 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.	
	Rights of disabled children (Art 23)	
Basic Health		
Basic Health and Welfare	Rights of disabled children (Art 23)	
	Rights of disabled children (Art 23) Right to health and health services (Art 24)	
	Rights of disabled children (Art 23) Right to health and health services (Art 24) Right to social security (Art 26)	
Education, Leisure and Cultural	Rights of disabled children (Art 23) Right to health and health services (Art 24) Right to social security (Art 26) Right to adequate standard of living (Art 27)	
and Welfare Education, Leisure and	Rights of disabled children (Art 23) Right to health and health services (Art 24) Right to social security (Art 26) Right to adequate standard of living (Art 27) Right to education (Art 28) Goals of education (Art 29) Education must develop every child's personality,	
Education, Leisure and Cultural	Rights of disabled children (Art 23) Right to health and health services (Art 24) Right to social security (Art 26) Right to adequate standard of living (Art 27) Right to education (Art 28) Goals of education (Art 29) Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full Leisure, play and culture (Art 31) Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in	

Children and juvenile justice (Art 40) Right to be treated with dignity and respect, right to legal assistance and a fair trial that takes account of age.	
Inhumane treatment and detention (Art 37 (b)-(d)) Children should be arrested, detained or imprisoned only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible.	
Recovery from trauma and reintegration (Art 39) 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	
Child labour and right to be protected from economic exploitation (Art 32)	
Drug abuse (Art 33)	
Sexual exploitation (<u>Art 34</u>)	
Abduction, sale and trafficking of children (Art 35)	
Protection from other forms of exploitation including for political activities, by the media or for medical research (Art 36)	
Children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group (Art 30)	
Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	
Optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict	

6) Information and research What evidence has been	used to inform your assessme	ent?
Evidence collected (include links to relevant publications)	What did the evidence tell you?	What are the data gaps, if any?

7) Engagement with children What groups of children and young people (or those who speak on their behalf, such as social workers, teachers or youth workers) have been directly or indirectly involved in developing the decision?		
Groups consulted	How they were involved	What were the findings?
	ildren's rights on collected and analysed aboave on the specific children's	
Relevant UNCRC Articles (rights) identified in Q5	Describe the positive or negative impacts on these rights	Which group(s) of children are likely to be affected?
children and young decision to mitigate	is identified for any area of people, what options are the	

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In summary, what are your key findings on the impact of the proposed decision on the rights of Jersey children?