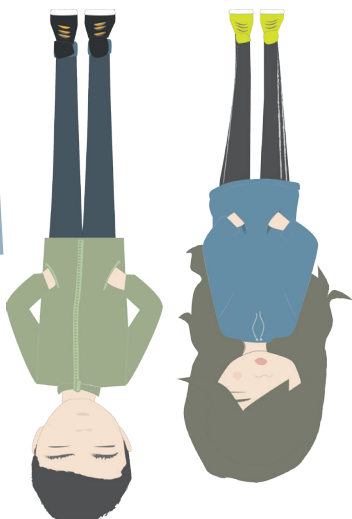


The following leaflet  
will explain these  
rights to you

If the police have  
arrested you because  
they believe you have  
committed a crime, you  
have the right to be  
given clear and  
detailed information  
on your rights.



# KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

LETTER OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN

## 1 THE RIGHT TO TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

You have the right to translation and interpretation. This means that if the police speak a language that you do not understand, you have the right for a professional to help you understand what you are being told and translate important documents for you.

They must also provide you with a professional if you have difficulty seeing or speaking. For example, they can find a person that speaks sign language or provide documents in braille.

## 2 THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE A LETTER OF RIGHTS

You have the right to have your rights explained to you by the police, and to be given a document with these written out in a language that you understand. This document is usually called a "Letter of Rights". You are allowed to have it with you at all times during your arrest.

The police must ensure that you understand each one of your rights. If you do not understand something, you can ask and you must receive a response.



↑  
YOUR RIGHTS



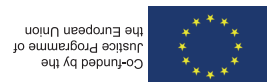
The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

JUST-AG-2016-06-760674

The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools

Child-Friendly JT

This brochure has been created within the framework of the project:



If you are arrested

# KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!



## 3 THE RIGHT FOR YOUR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO BE INFORMED

You have the right for your mother, father, or legal guardian to be provided with the same information as you are by the police. For example, for them to be informed of your arrest, where you are, the reason for the arrest, your rights, etc.

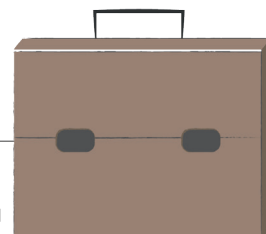
There are situations in which it is not in your best interests for your mother, father, or legal guardian to be informed. In these cases, you can choose another adult to be informed. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

## 4 THE RIGHT TO A LAWYER

You have the right to be defended by a lawyer. You can ask to see a lawyer that you trust. If you do not have one, you must be provided with one. This service may be free of charge.

This right also includes:

- You can speak with your lawyer before the police interrogation.
- Your lawyer can be with you during the interrogation.
- Your lawyer can accompany you during certain investigations or evidence taking carried out by the police.
- All of your conversations will be private.



## 5 THE RIGHT TO INFORM YOUR CONSULATE

If you are a foreigner, you have the right to have your country's Consulate informed of your arrest and your location.

## 6 THE RIGHT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY YOUR MOTHER, FATHER OR LEGAL GUARDIAN DURING THE INTERROGATION



You have the right to be accompanied by your mother, father or legal guardian during the interrogation.

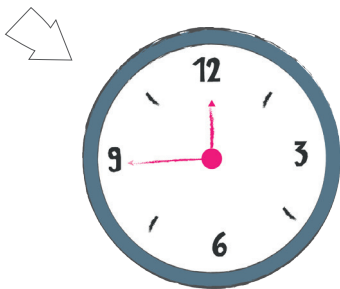
There are situations in which it is not in your best interests for your mother, father, or legal guardian to accompany you, or their presence may harm the criminal proceedings. In these cases, you can ask another adult to accompany you. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

## 7 THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT

You have the right to remain silent. This means that you are not obliged to answer questions that the police ask.

## 8 THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE MAXIMUM DURATION PERMITTED FOR YOUR TIME IN POLICE CUSTODY

You have the right to know the maximum time for which you can be in police custody.



## 9 THE RIGHT TO BE INFORMED OF THE ACCUSATION

You have the right to be told what you are accused of.

That is to say,

- Why you have been arrested.
- What crime it is believed you have committed.
- In what way they think you have participated in the crime.

## 10 THE RIGHT TO ACCESS THE CASE MATERIALS

You have the right to access documents related to your case.

Your lawyer is also allowed to access these.



a-20	a-21	a-22
●	●	●

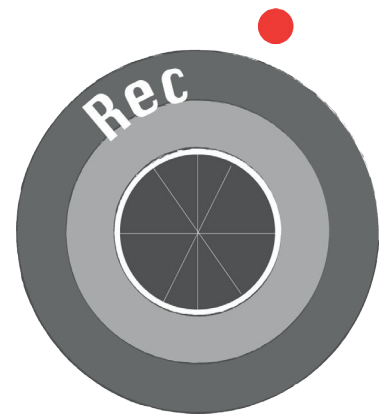
## 11 THE RIGHT TO BE IN POLICE CUSTODY SEPARATELY FROM DETAINED ADULTS

Throughout the period of police custody, you have the right not to be placed with adult detainees.

Sometimes there are exceptions, but these must guarantee your wellbeing.

## 12 THE RIGHT TO MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

If you are arrested, you have the right to a medical examination. You, your lawyer, your mother, father or legal guardian can ask for it. Where necessary (if you suffer from illness), medical assistance shall be provided.



## 13 THE RIGHT TO A RECORDING OF THE INTERROGATION

If you are arrested and your lawyer is not present, the police interrogation can be recorded. The video must not be made public.

The police must ensure that your child understands each of their rights. If they do not understand something, they can ask and must receive a response.

Your child has the right to have their rights explained to them and to be given a document which explains them, written in a language that they understand. This document is usually called a "Letter of Rights". They are allowed to have it with them at all times during their arrest.

## 2 THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE A LETTER OF RIGHTS

The police must also provide your child with professional assistance if he/she has difficulties seeing or speaking. For example, they can look for a person that speaks sign language or provide documents in braille.

Your child has the right to translation and interpretation. This means that if the police speak a language that they do not understand, they have the right for a professional to help them understand what they are being told, and translate important documents for them.

## 1 THE RIGHT TO TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

LETTER OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN, EXPLAINED TO THEIR MOTHERS, FATHERS, OR LEGAL GUARDIANS

# KNOW THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CHILD!

If they are arrested

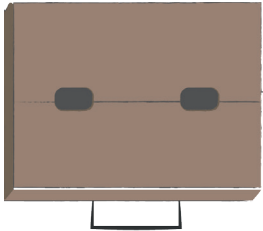


If your child has been arrested by the police because they suspect or believe that he/she has committed a crime, **your child has the right to be given clear and detailed information on his/her rights.** You can help your child understand them.

The following leaflet will explain these rights to you



## 4 THE RIGHT TO A LAWYER



Your child has the right to be defended by a lawyer. They can ask to be seen by a lawyer that they trust. If they do not have one, they must be provided with one. This service may be free of charge.

This right also includes:

- Your child can speak with their lawyer before the police interrogation.
- Their lawyer can be with your child during the interrogation.
- Their lawyer can accompany your child throughout certain investigations or evidence taking carried out by the police.
- All of their conversations will be private.

by the authority.

There are situations in which it is not in your child's best interests for you to be informed. In these cases, they can ask for another adult to be informed. Such adult needs to be accepted

Your child has the right for you to be provided with the same information as your child is by the police. For example, for you to be informed of their arrest, where they are, the reason for their arrest, their rights, etc.

## 3 THE RIGHT FOR THEIR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO BE INFORMED



# KNOW THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CHILD!

If they are arrested



Co-funded by the  
Justice Programme of  
the European Union

This brochure has been created within the framework of the project:

### Child-Friendly JT

The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools  
JUST-AG-2016-O6-76O674

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



## 5 THE RIGHT TO INFORM THE CONSULATE

If your child is a foreigner, they have the right to have their country's Consulate informed of their arrest and their location.

## 6 THE RIGHT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN DURING THE INTERROGATION



Your child has the right to be accompanied by you during the interrogation.

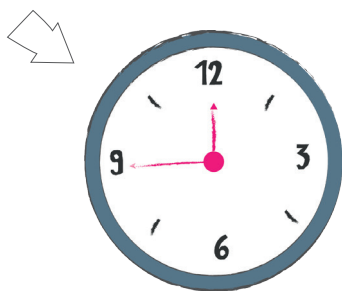
There are situations in which it is not in your child's best interests to be accompanied by you, or your presence may harm the criminal proceedings. In these cases, your child can be accompanied by another adult. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

## 7 THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT

Your child has the right to remain silent. This means that they are not obliged to answer questions that the police ask.

## 8 THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE MAXIMUM DURATION PERMITTED FOR THEIR TIME IN POLICE CUSTODY

Your child has the right to be informed of the maximum time for which they can be in police custody.



## 9 THE RIGHT TO BE INFORMED OF THE ACCUSATION

Your child has the right to be informed of what they are accused.

That is to say,

- Why they have been arrested.
- What crime it is believed they have committed.
- In what way it is believed they participated in the crime.

## 10 THE RIGHT TO ACCESS THE CASE MATERIALS

Your child has the right to access the documents related to their case.

Their lawyer is also allowed to access these.



a-20	a-21	a-22
●	●	●

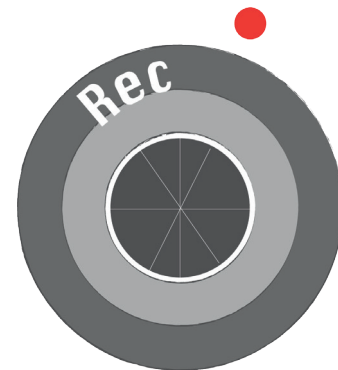
## 11 THE RIGHT TO BE IN POLICE CUSTODY SEPARATELY FROM DETAINED ADULTS

Throughout the period of police custody, your child has the right not to be placed with adult detainees.

Sometimes there are exceptions, but these must guarantee your child's wellbeing.

## 12 THE RIGHT TO MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

If your child is arrested, your child has the right to a medical examination. Your child, their lawyer and you can ask for it. Where necessary (if your child suffers from illness), medical assistance shall be provided.



## 13

### THE RIGHT TO A RECORDING OF THE INTERROGATION

If your child is arrested and their lawyer is not present, the police interrogation can be recorded. The video must not be made public.

## 2 THE RIGHT TO TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

You have the right to translation and interpretation. This means that if the people who work in the court speak a language that you do not understand, you have the right for a professional to help you understand what they are saying and translate important documents for you.

They must also look for professional help if you have difficulty seeing or speaking. For example, they can find a person that speaks sign language or provide documents in braille.

If there is something which you do not understand, you can ask:

- What crime you are being accused of;
- In what way it is believed you participated in the crime;
- What your rights are;
- How the criminal proceedings work;
- Who is going to participate in the criminal proceedings.

You have the right to be informed in a clear and simple way of:

## 1 THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!



If you are going to court



Co-funded by the  
Justice Programme of  
the European Union

- This brochure has been created within the framework of the project:

### Child-Friendly JT

The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools  
JUST-AG-2016-O6-760674

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



## WHO ARE THE LEGAL AUTHORITIES?

They are the people who work in the courts or tribunals, such as judges, magistrates, and prosecutors.



## COURT AND TRIBUNAL

These are the places where conflicts are resolved.

## PROSECUTORS

They are public defenders. They act on behalf of citizens when a crime has been committed. Their job is to look for evidence of the crime and prove who has committed it.

## JUDGES OR MAGISTRATES

They are the people who decide on a judicial process. The State gives them power to judge, give sentences, and make sure they are completed.

## LETTER OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

If you are going to court



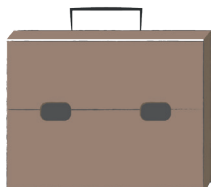
If the legal authorities suspect or believe that you have committed a crime and begin criminal proceedings against you, **you have the right to be given clear and detailed information on your rights.**

The following leaflet will explain these rights to you



## 3 THE RIGHT TO A LAWYER

You have the right to have a lawyer defend you. You can ask to see a lawyer you trust. If you do not have a lawyer and it is possible you could be detained as a sanction, they must provide you with one before the court. This service may be free.



This right also includes:

- You can speak to your lawyer to get advice before going to court and/or being interrogated by legal authorities.
- Your lawyer can accompany you whilst the legal authorities are interrogating you, and he/she can speak to defend you.
- Your lawyer can accompany you during certain investigations or evidence taking carried out by the police.
- All of your conversations will be private.

## 4 THE RIGHT FOR YOUR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO BE INFORMED

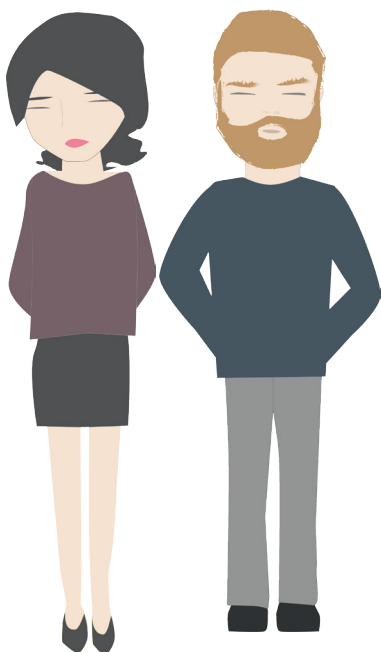
You have the right for the legal authorities to provide your mother, father or legal guardian with the same information as you. For example, they should be informed that you are suspected of having committed a crime, what your rights are, how the criminal proceedings work, who will be participating, the steps that are going to be followed, etc.

There are situations in which it is not in your best interests for your mother, father or legal guardian to be informed. In these cases, you can ask for another adult to be informed. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

## 5 THE RIGHT FOR YOUR MOTHER, FATHER OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO ACCOMPANY YOU DURING THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Your mother, father or legal guardian can be with you during the whole criminal proceedings. For example, when you have to speak to judges or prosecutors.

There are situations in which it is not in your best interests for your mother, father, or legal guardian to accompany you. In these cases, you can ask another adult to accompany you. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.



## 6 THE RIGHT TO AN INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT

You have the right to have an individual assessment. Professionals who work in the court will ask you about your family, friendships, studies, etc.

This assessment is carried out in order for the legal authorities to know your individual needs, and make decisions or take measures that they believe are appropriate for your case.

Generally the assessment will take place at the beginning of the proceedings, before the court trial.

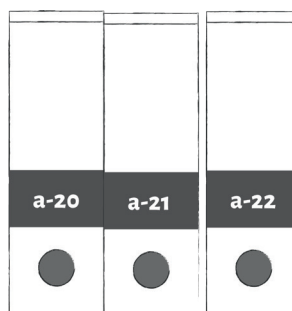
## 7 THE RIGHT TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN THE TRIAL



You have the right to attend and participate in the trial. This means that you can be present when the trial takes place and express your opinion.

If you are not able to attend the trial, you have the right to ask for a new trial or to ask for another kind of judicial appeal, under certain conditions.

## 8 THE RIGHT TO ACCESS THE CASE MATERIALS



You have the right for you or your lawyer to have access to the documents which are related to your case.



## 9 THE RIGHT TO THE PROTECTION OF YOUR PRIVACY

You have the right to have your privacy protected throughout the process. The trial is usually held without public or the judge/court may decide to hold the trial in the absence of public.

The recordings of the interrogations will not be made public either. This means that only you and the authorities can see and hear them.

## 10 THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

If you believe that your rights are not being respected, you can appeal. This means that you can ask for the decisions that were made which affect you to be revised.

Your child has the right to translation and interpretation. This means that if the people who work in the court speak a language that your child does not understand, they have the right for a professional to help them understand what they are saying and translate important documents for them.

Professional assistance must also be provided if your child has difficulties seeing or speaking. For example, they can look for a person that speaks sign language or provide documents in braille.

## 2 THE RIGHT TO TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

If there is something that they do not understand, they can ask:

- What crime they are being accused of.
- In what way it is believed they participated in the crime.
- What their rights are.
- How the criminal proceedings work.
- Who is going to participate in the criminal proceedings.

Your child has the right to be informed in a clear and simple way of:

## 1 THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

# KNOW THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CHILD!



If they are going to court



Co-funded by the  
Justice Programme of  
the European Union

This brochure has been created within the framework of the project:

### Child-Friendly JT

The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools  
JUST-AG-2016-O6-760674

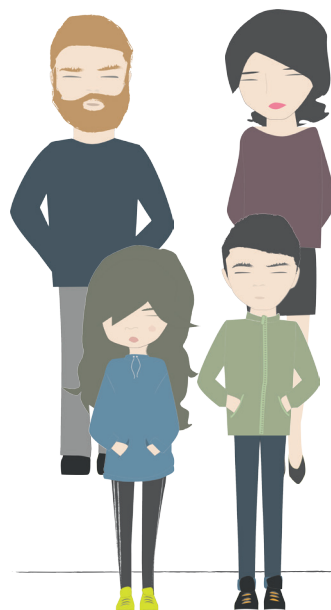
The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



LETTER OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN, EXPLAINED TO THEIR MOTHERS, FATHERS, OR LEGAL GUARDIANS

# KNOW THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CHILD!

If they are going to court



If the legal authorities suspect or believe that your child has committed a crime and begun criminal proceedings against them, your child has the **right to be given clear and detailed information on their rights.** You can help your child to understand them.

The following leaflet will explain these rights to you

## PROSECUTORS

They are public defenders. They act on behalf of citizens when a crime has been committed. Their job is to look for evidence of the crime and prove who has committed it.



## COURT AND TRIBUNAL

These are the places where conflicts are resolved.



## JUDGES OR MAGISTRATES



They are the people who work in the courts or tribunals, such as judges, magistrates, and prosecutors.

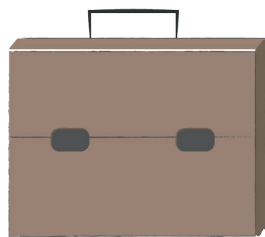


## WHO ARE THE LEGAL AUTHORITIES?

They are the people who decide on a judicial process. The State gives them power to judge, give sentences, and make sure they are completed.

## 3 THE RIGHT TO A LAWYER

Your child has the right to have a lawyer defend them. They can ask to see a lawyer they trust. If they do not have a lawyer and it is possible they could be detained as a sanction, they must be provided with one before the court. This service may be free.



This right also includes:

- They can speak to their lawyer to get advice before going to court and/or being interrogated by legal authorities.
- Their lawyer can accompany them whilst the legal authorities are interrogating them, and he/she can speak to defend them.
- Their lawyer can accompany them during certain investigations or evidence taking carried out by the police.
- All their conversations with their lawyer will be private.

## 4 THE RIGHT FOR THEIR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO BE INFORMED

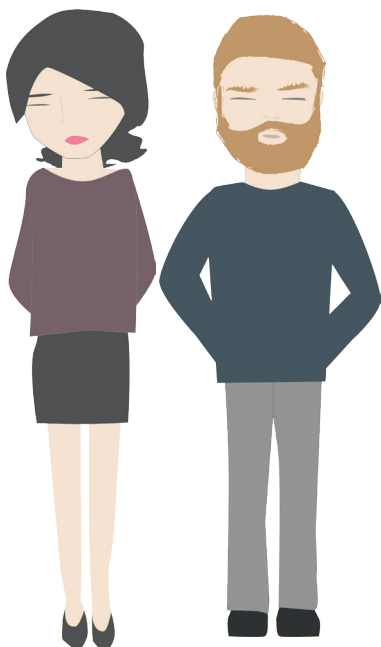
Your child has the right for the legal authorities to provide you with the same information as them. For example, you should be informed that they are suspected of having committed a crime, what their rights are, how the criminal proceedings work, who will be participating, the steps that are going to be taken, etc.

There are situations in which it is not in your child's best interests for you to be informed. In these cases, they can ask for another adult to be informed. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

## 5 THE RIGHT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN DURING THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Your child has the right for you to accompany them throughout the whole criminal proceedings. For example, when they have to speak to judges or prosecutors.

There are situations in which it is not in your child's best interests for you to accompany them. In these cases, they can ask for another adult to accompany them. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.



## 6 THE RIGHT TO AN INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT

Your child has the right to have an individual assessment. Professionals who work in the court will ask them about their family, friendships, studies, etc.

This assessment is carried out in order for the legal authorities to know their individual needs and take measures that they believe are appropriate for your child's case.

Generally the assessment will take place at the beginning of the proceedings, before the court trial.

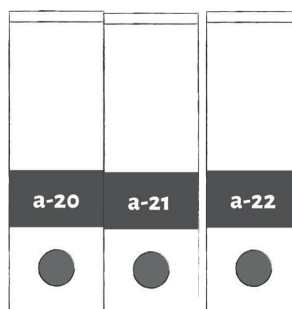
## 7 THE RIGHT TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN THE TRIAL



Your child has the right to attend and participate in the trial. This means that they can be present when the trial takes place and express their opinion.

If your child is not able to attend the trial, they have the right to ask for a new trial or to ask for another kind of judicial appeal, under certain conditions.

## 8 THE RIGHT TO ACCESS THE CASE MATERIALS



Your child has the right to access the documents related to their case. Their lawyer is also allowed to access these.



## 9 THE RIGHT TO THE PROTECTION OF THEIR PRIVACY

Your child has the right to have their private life protected throughout the process. The trial is usually held without public or the judge/court may decide to hold the trial in the absence of public.

The recordings of the interrogations will not be made public either. This means that only your child and the authorities can see and hear them.

## 10 THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

If your child believes that their rights are not being respected, they can appeal to the legal authorities and request that the decisions made are revised.



This is when the judge decides that you must be in detention before your trial has taken place.

PRE-TRIAL  
DETENTION



They are the people who work in the courts or tribunals, such as judges, magistrates and prosecutors.

WHO ARE THE LEGAL  
AUTHORITIES?

● LETTER OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

If you are in pre-trial detention



If the legal authorities suspect or believe that you have committed a crime and decide that you must be in pre-trial detention, you have the **right to be given clear and detailed information on your rights.**

The following leaflet will explain these rights to you

You will not need to pay for this medical assistance.

You have the right to be provided with medication and dietary requirements as prescribed by the doctor.

You have the right to a medical examination and to receive medical assistance whenever you need it. You can ask for this, or your mother, father, or legal guardian may ask on your behalf.



### 3 THE RIGHT TO A MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The conversations that you have will be private.

You have the right to communicate with the lawyer on your case, in writing or by telephone. They can also visit you.

### 2 THE RIGHT TO A LAWYER

You should receive this information in writing, orally or both. If there is something that you do not understand, you can ask.

You have the right to be informed in a clear and simple way about your rights and about general aspects of the conduct of the proceedings (role of the authorities involved, next steps in the proceedings - when possible, etc.).

### 1 THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!



If you are in pre-trial detention



Co-funded by the  
Justice Programme of  
the European Union

● This brochure has been created within the framework of the project:

#### Child-Friendly JT

The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools  
JUST-AG-2016-O6-760674

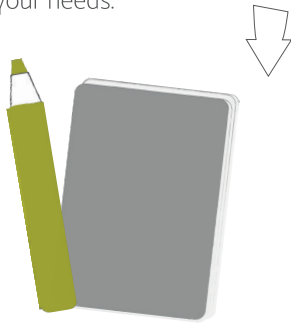
The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



## 4 THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING

---

You have the right to receive education and training according to your needs.

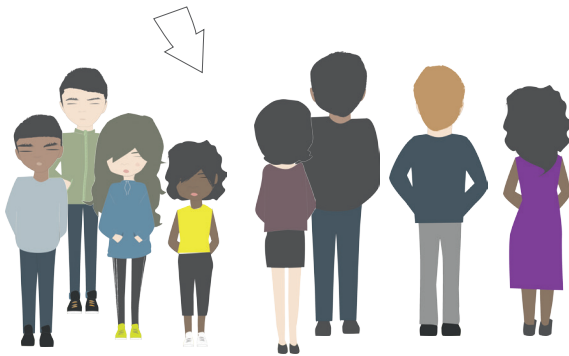


## 5 THE RIGHT TO A FAMILY LIFE

---

You have the right to maintain regular contact with your parents, family and friends through visits and correspondence.

Sometimes there are exceptions: when it is not in your best interests or when it may harm the criminal proceedings.



## 6 THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMMES

---

You have the right to participate in programmes that foster your development.

## 7 THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEFS

---

You have the right for your religion or beliefs to be respected.

## 8 THE RIGHT FOR YOUR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO BE INFORMED

---

You have the right for your mother, father, or legal guardian to be given the same information as you by the people who work in the place where you are detained. For example, they should be informed of what your rights and obligations are, what your state of health is, etc.

In some cases it is not in your best interests for your mother, father, or legal guardian to be informed. In these situations, you can ask for another adult to be informed. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

Another exception is when criminal proceedings may be harmed.



## 9 THE RIGHT TO AN INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT

---

You have the right to an individual assessment. Professionals will ask you about your family, friendships, studies, etc.

This assessment will serve to find out what your needs are and help make decisions or take measures that are appropriate for you (treatment, courses, workshops, etc.).

## 10 THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

---

If you believe that your rights are not being respected, you may make a complaint to the legal authorities.

## 11 THE RIGHT TO BE PLACED SEPARATELY FROM ADULT DETAINEES

---

Throughout pre-trial detention, you have the right not to be placed with adult detainees.

Sometimes there are exceptions, but these must guarantee your wellbeing.

Your child will not need to pay for this medical assistance.

requirements as prescribed by the doctor.

Your child has the right to be provided with medication and dietary

you can ask on their behalf.

Your child has the right to a medical examination and to receive medical assistance whenever they need it. They can ask for this, or



## 3 THE RIGHT TO A MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The conversations that they have will be private.

Your child has the right to communicate with the lawyer on their case, in writing or by telephone. Their lawyer can also visit them.

## 2 THE RIGHT TO A LAWYER

ask.

Your child should receive this information in writing, orally or both. If there is something that they do not understand, they can

Your child has the right to be informed in a clear and simple way about their rights and about general aspects of the conduct of the proceedings (role of the authorities involved, next steps in the proceedings - when possible-, etc.).

## 1 THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

# KNOW THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CHILD!



If they are in pre-trial detention



Co-funded by the  
Justice Programme of  
the European Union

This brochure has been created within the framework of the project:

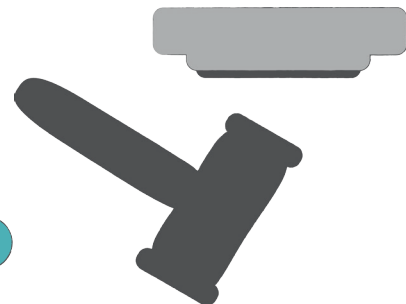
### Child-Friendly JT

The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools  
JUST-AG-2016-O6-760674

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

This is when the judge decides that you must be in detention before your trial has taken place.

## PRE-TRIAL DETENTION



They are the people who work in the courts or tribunals, such as judges, magistrates and prosecutors.

## WHO ARE THE LEGAL AUTHORITIES?

LETTER OF RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN, EXPLAINED TO THEIR MOTHERS, FATHERS, OR LEGAL GUARDIANS

# KNOW THE RIGHTS OF YOUR CHILD!

If they are in pre-trial detention



If the legal authorities suspect or believe that your child has committed a crime and they decide that he/she must be in pre-trial detention, your child has the **right to be given clear and detailed information on their rights.** You can help your child to understand them.

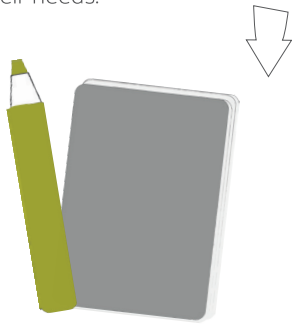
The following leaflet will explain these rights to you



## 4 THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING

---

Your child has the right to receive education and training according to their needs.

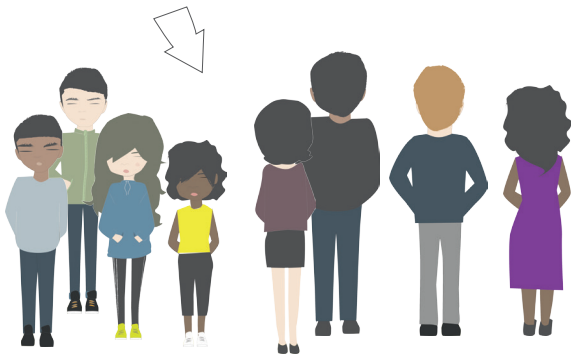


## 5 THE RIGHT TO A FAMILY LIFE

---

Your child has the right to maintain regular contact with their parents, family and friends through visits and correspondence.

Sometimes there are exceptions: when it is not in the best interests of your child or when it may harm criminal proceedings.



## 6 THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMMES

---

Your child has the right to participate in programmes that foster their development.

## 7 THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEFS

---

Your child has the right for their religion or beliefs to be respected.

## 8 THE RIGHT FOR THEIR MOTHER, FATHER, OR LEGAL GUARDIAN TO BE INFORMED

---

Your child has the right for you to be given the same information as them by the people who work in the place where they are detained. For example, you should be informed of what their rights and obligations are, what their state of health is, etc.

In some cases, it is not in your child's best interests for you to be informed. In these situations, they can ask for another adult to be informed. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

Another exception is when criminal proceedings may be harmed.



## 9 THE RIGHT TO AN INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT

---

Your child has the right to an individual assessment. Professionals will ask them about their family, friendships, studies, etc.

This assessment will serve to find out what their needs are and help make decisions or take measures that are appropriate for them (treatment, courses, workshops, etc.).

## 10 THE RIGHT TO APPEAL

---

If your child believes that their rights are not being respected, they may make a complaint to the legal authorities.

## 11 THE RIGHT TO BE PLACED SEPARATELY FROM ADULT DETAINEES

---

Throughout pre-trial detention, your child has the right not to be placed with adult detainees.

Sometimes there are exceptions, but these must guarantee your child's wellbeing.