

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



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Child-Friendly JT

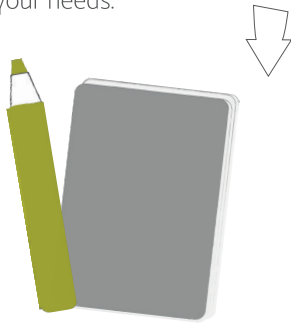
The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools
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4 THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING

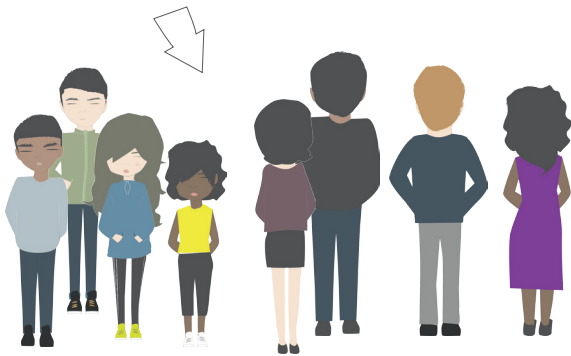
You have the right to receive education and training according to your needs.



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.