

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

Your child has the right to be provided with medication and dietary requirements as prescribed by the doctor.

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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 you can ask on their behalf.



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



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

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



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Child-Friendly JT

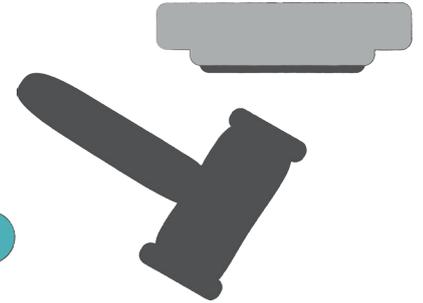
The right of minors to information, translation and interpretation in criminal proceedings: Development of child-friendly justice tools JUST-AG-2016-O6-760674

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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

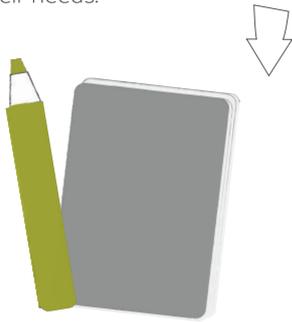


If the legal authorities suspect or believe that your child has committed a crime and they decide that he/she must be in pre-trial detention, your child has the **right to be given clear and detailed information on their rights.** You can help your child to understand them.

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.