

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.

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

2 THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE A LETTER OF RIGHTS

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.

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.

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

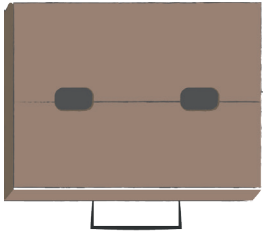


If your child has been arrested by the police because they suspect or believe that he/she has committed a crime, **your child has the right to be given clear and detailed information on his/her rights.** You can help your child understand them.

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.

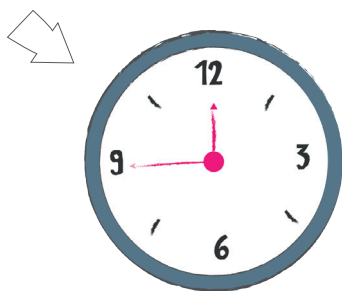
There are situations in which it is not in your child's best interests to be accompanied by you, or your presence may harm the criminal proceedings. In these cases, your child can be accompanied by another adult. Such adult needs to be accepted by the authority.

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 |
| ● | ● | ● |

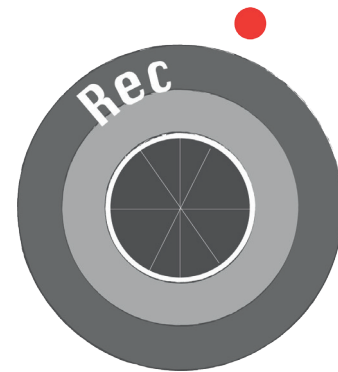
11 THE RIGHT TO BE IN POLICE CUSTODY SEPARATELY FROM DETAINED ADULTS

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.