1. The Right to Translation

And Interpretation

Your child has the right to translation and interpretation. This means that if the police speak a language that they do not understand, they may ask for a translator.

2. The Right to Receive a Letter

The police must provide you with a letter in a language you understand. This document is usually given in a language that they think resembles your language.

3. The Right for Their Mother, Father, or Legal Guardian to Be Informed

Your child has the right to be informed by a lawyer. If they are arrested, someone who can ask andmustchild understands each of their rights is required by the law to inform you about your child's situation.

4. The Right to a Lawyer

If they ask to have their lawyer present before the police, you must be informed with one. You, the parent, may decide whether you want to be present at the interview or not.

5. The Right to Know the Rights of Your Child!

If they are arrested, your child has the right to know the rights to their mother, father, or legal guardian.

Know the rights of your child!

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 your child.
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 of. 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.

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.