IMPROVING Juvenile Justice Systems in Europe: Training for professionals

RESULTS AND FUTURE

Co-funded by Fundamental Rights and Citizenship Programme of the European Union
WORKSHOPS

1st Workshop
Murcia (Spain)

• 52 Participants

2nd Workshop
Castellón (Spain)

• 48 Participants
PARTICIPANTS: JOB PROFILES

- Prosecutors of minors
- Judges of minors
- Lawyers of minors
- Responsible of public administration in the field of juvenile justice
- Responsible of public administration in the field of education
- Groups of specialised police in minors
- Direct assistant professionals in the field of juvenile justice such as juvenile detention centers managers, psychologists, social workers, social educators, etc.
OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOPS

- Proving a meeting place for reflecting among different experts from the Juvenile Justice System.

METHODOLOGY

1. **Introduction** of the IMPROVING project: project, manual: *Can anyone hear me?*, videos and toolkit.

2. **Analysis** of the Directive EU 2016/800

3. Beforehand participants were divided into **working groups** according to the professional role they played within the different stages in judicial proceedings (arrest and police interrogation, court proceedings and trial, disposition and cautionary internment and internment)
- Participants were divided into 5 different working groups (Art. 4. Right to information, Art. 6. Right to the assistance by a lawyer, Art. 14. Right to protection of privacy, Art. 15. Right of the child to be accompanied by the holder of parental responsibility during the proceedings, Art. 16. Right of children to appear in person at, and participate in, their trial) whereby assistants had to assess whether these rights were accomplished or not in each of the phases of the legal proceeding and to make recommendations in order to improve these rights.

- Final debate and reflection
CONCLUSIONS

Give more information to lawyers and holders of parental responsibility about the reasons why minors are arrested.

Create more specialised police groups in minors, since in smaller regions in Spain, these groups do not exist.

It is important that minors become aware of the educational meaning of their measure and the legal proceeding.

The importance of asking to minors whether they understand what is being explained or not.

Art. 4. Right to Information

Lawyers and public bodies make more visits to juvenile detention centers.
CONCLUSIONS

Lack of information for minors about their sentence

In some juvenile detention centers, there are lawyers working that support minors and resolve their doubts

Provide more time to minors by lawyers and a greater involvement on the part of professionals.

Provide more trainings to lawyers in order to be more specialised in minors

Art. 6. Right to the assistance by a lawyer

Minors should be assisted by the same lawyer from the beginning to the end of the judicial proceeding
CONCLUSIONS

Art. 14
Right to protection of privacy

- Transfer policies are always without labels on their cars and police accompaniment is always with police wearing plainclothes
- Sentences should always be confidential and in no case be disseminated
- Technical reports should be confidential, since all involved parties have access to it
- All documents are totally confidential and guarded by prosecutors
- In police stations, minors are separated from adults in different rooms, despite this is sometimes not possible due to the lack of rooms
CONCLUSIONS

During the phase of arrest and police interrogation, minors' parents are always present and if it is not possible to find them, minors’ prosecutor will be called to accompany the minor.

In phase of court proceeding and trial, if their parents are not present, different minors’ prosecutor takes care of them.

In phase of cautionary internment and internment, parents visit minors in the juvenile detention centre and parents are continually informed of minors monitoring.

Art. 15
Right of the child to be accompanied by the holder of parental responsibility during the proceedings.
CONCLUSIONS

Importance of explaining everything to minors in a plain language

Minors are heard and they appear in person at all phases of the judicial proceeding

Art. 16
Right of children to appear in person at and participate in their trial

Show a more empathic and close attitude to minors
**NEXT STEPS**

- **Ongoing information on the progress of the project to the National Coalition (34 people)**

- **Dissemination of the Manual: “Can anyone hear me? and toolkit at national level**
  - Distribution of the manual to public administrations, juvenile courts and prosecution service, security forces and bodies, juvenile detention centers, programs for the implementation of measures in open regime, etc.
  - Dissemination of the manual in Fundación Diagrama website

- **Promote the online course which will be in Spanish to be more accessible to more people**
  - Dissemination among professionals of Fundación Diagrama
  - Distribution on-line for professionals that work within Juvenile Justice systems
Thank you for your attention

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