

少年刑事案件被害人程序權益告知書

少年刑事案件，是指檢察官依少年事件處理法（下稱少事法）偵查後，向少年法院起訴的案件（例如案號是○○年度「少訴」、「少重訴」字第○○○號的案件）。依少事法所定少年刑事案件處理程序，少年刑事案件的被害人，在法院的審判程序進行中，可以受到下列保護並行使下列權利：

1. 法院會保護您的隱私

在少年刑事案件審判程序中，法院會保護您的個人資料及隱私事項，例如出生年月日、住居所、工作處所、身分證號碼等，請您安心。（少事法第 73 條、第 70 條準用同法第 34 條但書、第 49 條參照）

2. 您可以親自向法院陳述意見

您和您的法定代理人或現在保護您的人（即法律所稱「現在保護被害人之人」，例如您的配偶、親屬、家長、家屬、師長等，而且跟您無利害衝突），可以親自到庭或以書面向法院陳述意見。

您如果表明不願到庭，法院也會尊重您的意願。另外，法院認為不必要（如已有到庭陳述意見，並就受害情節等有相當陳述）或有礙少年健全之自我成長（法院會考量您與少年被告間的關係、事件的審理狀況等事由綜合判斷），可以不再通知您到庭陳述意見。（少事法第 70 條準用同法第 36 條之 1 第 1 項至第 3 項參照）

3. 您可以由信賴的人陪同開庭

您可以請您的法定代理人、現在保護您之人、配偶、直系或三親等內旁系血親、家長、家屬、醫師、心理師、輔導人員、社工人員或您信賴的人（例如您委任的律師），陪同您到法院開庭。但陪同到庭的人如有礙審理程序的進行或少年健全的自我成長，法院可請您改由其他適合的人陪同。（少事法第 70 條準用同法第 36 條之 1 第 3 項參照）

4. 您如果因為聽覺、語言障礙、語言不通或其他身心障礙，開庭時有需要通譯或其他協助的情形，可以請求法院提供協助

如果您有聽覺、語言障礙、語言不通或其他身心障礙的情形，可在開庭前，事先與法院聯繫，法院會安排通譯為您翻譯或心理等專業人士協助陳述，或提供其他必要的協助。（法院組織法第 98 條、少年及家事法院組織法第 50 條等參照）

5. 您可以請求法院使用科技設備或適當措施，將您與少年被告隔開審理

如果您顧慮開庭時面對少年會影響情緒平穩，您可以先告知法院，法院會考慮案件情節、您及少年被告的身心狀況，聽取您、少年被告、其他在場人的意見，於必要時，讓少年被告和他的法定代理人或現在保護少年之人不在現場，或採取適當隔離措施，將您與少年作適當區隔。（少事法第 70 條準用同法第 36 條之 1 第 4 項、第 38 條參照）

6. 您可以聲請法院提供少年刑事案件的訴訟進度

案件在法院審理中，您可以向法院聲請告知案件進度的資訊。如果法院核准，法院會以適當的方式告知進度，如果法院認為不適宜告知，也應回復您。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 36 條之 1 第 5 項參照)

本院目前尚未提供少年刑事案件調查審理進度線上查詢服務，如果想要提出申請，下列網址及右邊 QR Code 有聲請書狀的範例及聲請注意事項，供您參考：<https://reurl.cc/pa2N54>



7. 您可以就法院是否命少年遵守被害人保護事項表達意見

如果少年犯故意致死亡、致重傷或侵害性自主權，或刑法第二編第 28 章之 1，或以性影像觸犯刑法第 304 條、第 305 條及第 346 條的情形，您可以向法院表達保護自己的意見（例如禁止少年有危害、恐嚇、騷擾、接觸、跟蹤或在一定距離內接近被害人或其家屬的行為；禁止重製、散布、播送、公然陳列或以他法供人觀覽、提出或交付被害人的性影像；自行移除、或向網際網路平台或應用服務提供者申請刪除已上傳的被害人性影像等）。(少事法第 1 條之 1 準用犯罪被害人權益保障法第 40 條參照)

8. 您可以委任律師為代理人檢閱卷證

法院審判中，您可委任律師為代理人，由代理人到法院檢閱卷宗證物，並抄錄、重製或攝影。但如果卷證與少年被告被訴事實無關、或足以妨害另案偵查，或涉及您、少年被告或第三人的隱私或業務秘密、或可能有礙少年健全自我成長的內容，法院可以限制代理人閱覽此部分的卷證。(少事法第 73 條之 1 參照)

9. 您可以請檢察官向法院聲請調查證據

假如您想要法院調查相關的證據，您可以請求公訴檢察官向法院聲請調查。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 24 條準用刑事訴訟法(下稱刑訴法)第 163 條第 4 項參照)

10. 您可以請檢察官向法院聲請保全證據

案件起訴於第一審法院後，在第一次審判期日前，假如您認為有保全相關證據的必要，可以用書面請求檢察官向法院聲請保全證據，若檢察官認有必要，即會向法院聲請保全證據。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 24 條準用刑訴法第 219 條之 4 第 2 項參照)

11. 您如果擔任證人的話，可以請求相關費用

法院如果以證人的身分傳喚您出庭作證，原則上會在訊問完畢當日支付您日費和旅費。如果您當日沒有領取的話，可以在訊問完畢後 10 日內向法院請求；假如有經濟上困難，也可以在開庭前以書面請求法院預先酌給旅費。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 24 條準用刑訴法第 194 條參照)

12. 如果您願意，您可以聲請移付調解

假如您有意願與少年被告調解，可以在案件審理中向法院表明意願，法院會考慮雙方的意願，以及案件性質、少年身心狀況是否適合調解、案件進行的情形等因素，決定是否將案件移付調解。(少事法第 1 條之 1 準用刑訴法第 271 條之 4 第 1 項前段參照)

13. 如果您願意，可以聲請轉介修復式司法程序

少年事件修復式司法程序，是在專業人士協助下，讓少年被告和被害人或其他受到少年事件影響的人（例如雙方家長家屬），進行平等的溝通及對話。目的希望能讓少年被告認識到他的行為造成的影響，進而願意對自己的行為負責，同時修復被害人的情感創傷及填補實質損害。

您可自由決定是否聲請法院轉介或參加修復程序，如果參加後不想參加，中途可以隨時退出，法院會尊重您的意願。如果您與少年都願意進行修復程序，而且法院認為適當，會將案件轉介給適當的機關、機構、團體或個人，由專業的修復促進者進行修復式司法程序。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 29 條第 3 項、第 41 條第 2 項、第 42 條第 4 項參照)

14. 法院判決後，您可以請求檢察官對判決提起上訴

法院判決後，您如果對判決不服，在檢察官的上訴期間內，可以提出理由，請求檢察官提起上訴。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 48 條、第 1 條之 1 準用刑訴法第 344 條第 3 項參照)

15. 您可以就法院判決內容向檢察官陳述意見

法院判決後，如果您對判決有任何意見，可以在檢察官的上訴期間內，向檢察官陳述意見，讓檢察官了解您對判決的看法。(少事法第 70 條準用同法第 48 條、第 1 條之 1 準用刑訴法第 314 條第 2 項參照)

16. 您可以申請犯罪被害補償金

若您是他人犯罪行為被害致死亡的遺屬、致重傷及性自主權遭受侵害的被害人(含兒少性剝削)，可以依法申請「犯罪被害補償金」，申請規定及應檢附之文件可至法務部網頁查詢，或洽詢各檢察署或犯罪被害人保護協會(0800-005-850)。

Notification of Rights and Interests of Victims in Juvenile Criminal Cases

A juvenile criminal case refers to a case where, after investigation under the Juvenile Justice Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”), the prosecutor files charges with the juvenile court (for example, a case with the docket number: “year – Shao-Su or Shao-Chung-Su – case number”). In accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Act, victims of juvenile criminal cases are entitled to the following protections and rights during court proceedings:

1. The court will protect your privacy.

In juvenile criminal proceedings, the court will protect your personal information and privacy, such as your date of birth, residence, workplace and ID number. Please rest assured. (Reference: Article 73 of the Act, Article 70 applying mutatis mutandis proviso of Article 34, and Article 49 of the same Act)

2. You may state your opinion in person to the court.

You, along with your statutory agent or the person currently protecting you (as defined by law as “the person who currently protects the victim”, such as your spouse, relatives, parents, family members, or teachers, provided that they have no conflict of interest with you), may appear in person or submit a written statement to express your opinion to the court.

If you indicate that you do not wish to appear in court, the court will respect your decision. Furthermore, if the court deems it unnecessary (for example, you have already appeared in court to make statements and narrated the assault or incident sufficiently) or considers it detrimental to the juvenile’s healthy self-development (overall consideration based on the relationship between you and the juvenile defendant, trial circumstances, etc.), it may decide not to summon you to appear again. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 36-1 of the same Act)

3.You may be accompanied by a trusted person to the court session.

You may ask your statutory agent, the person currently protecting you, spouse, lineal or collateral relative within the third degree, parents, family member, physician, psychologist, counselor, social worker, or any person you trust (such as an attorney you appoint) to accompany you to the court session. However, if the accompanying person will disrupt trial proceedings or will be detrimental to the juvenile's healthy self-development, the court may require you to be accompanied by another suitable person. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Paragraph 3 of Article 36-1 of the same Act)

4.You may request an interpreter or other assistance for the court session if you have hearing, speech, or language difficulties, or other mental/physical disabilities.

If you have hearing, speech, or language difficulties, or other mental/physical disabilities, you may contact the court in advance and ask for assistance. The court will appoint an interpreter to translate for you, arrange psychologists or other professionals to help you make your statements, or provide other necessary support. (Reference: Article 98 of the Court Organization Act and Article 50 of the Juvenile and Family Court Organization Act)

5.You may request the court to use technological equipment or appropriate measures to separate you from the juvenile defendant during trial.

If you are concerned that facing the juvenile during the court session will affect your emotional stability, you may inform the court in advance. The court will take the case circumstances, your and the juvenile's physical and mental conditions, and the opinions of the attendees, including you and the juvenile, into account. If the court deems it necessary that the juvenile, their statutory agent or the person protecting them not be present, or separation measures are required, it will separate you and the juvenile appropriately. (Reference:

Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Paragraph 4 of Article 36-1 and Article 38 of the same Act)

6. You may request the court to provide information on the litigation progress of the juvenile criminal case.

During trial, you may apply to the court for information regarding the case progress. If approved, the court will inform you in an appropriate manner; if the court deems it inappropriate to provide such information, it will reply you accordingly. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Paragraph 5 of Article 36-1 of the same Act).

The Judicial Yuan has not yet provided online inquiry services for juvenile case progress. You may file the application via other approaches; please refer to the following link and QR code for the application form and instructions: <https://reurl.cc/pa2N54>



7. You may express your opinion on whether the court should impose protective measures for victims.

If the juvenile is involved in any of the following situations, you may request the court to impose protective measures: intentionally causing death or serious injury, violating sexual autonomy, committing an offense provided in Part 2, Chapter 28-1 of the Criminal Code, or committing an offense provided in Articles 304, 305, or 346 of the Criminal Code by using sexual images. (Protective measures may include, for example, ordering the juvenile not to jeopardize, threaten, harass, contact or stalk the crime victims or their family members, or not to approach them within a specific distance. They may also include ordering the juvenile not to reproduce, distribute, broadcast, publicly display, or use other methods to allow any other persons to view the victim's sexual image, or to present or submit such images. The court may also order the juvenile to remove, or to apply to the providers of internet platforms or internet application services to delete the uploaded sexual images of the

victims.) (Reference: Article 1-1 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 40 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act)

8. You may appoint an attorney as your advocate to review case files and evidence.

During trial, you may appoint an attorney as your advocate to review, transcribe, reproduce, or photograph case files and evidence. However, if the case files and evidence fall under any of the following circumstances, the court may impose a restriction on the advocate's right to review them: they are unrelated to the charges against the juvenile, they are likely to obstruct the investigation of another case, they involve your, the juvenile's, or a third party's privacy or business secrets, or they are potentially detrimental to the healthy self-development of the juvenile. (Reference: Article 73-1 of the Act)

9. You may request the prosecutor to apply to the court for investigation of evidence.

If you wish the court to investigate evidence related to the case, you may request the public prosecutor to apply to the court for such an investigation. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 24 of the same Act, and mutatis mutandis Paragraph 4 of Article 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code, hereinafter referred to as the "Code")

10. You may request the prosecutor to apply to the court to perpetuate the evidence.

After the prosecution has been initiated in the court of first instance and before the first trial date, you may request the prosecutor in writing to apply to the court for the perpetuation of evidence, should you consider it necessary. If the prosecutor deems it necessary, they will file such an application with the court. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 24 of the same Act, and mutatis mutandis Paragraph 2 of Article 219-4 of the Code)

11. If you serve as a witness, you may apply for relevant fees.

If the court summons you to testify as a witness, in principle you will be paid daily fees and travel expenses on the day your testimony is completed. If you do not receive the fees on that day, you may apply to the court within 10 days after the testimony. If you have financial difficulties, you may submit a written request to the court before the court session for an advance payment of travel expenses. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 24 of the same Act, and mutatis mutandis Article 194 of the Code)

12. You may apply for mediation if you are willing.

If you wish to mediate with the juvenile defendant, you may express this intent to the court during trial. After considering the willingness of both parties, the nature of the case, the juvenile's physical and mental condition, and other relevant circumstances, the court will decide whether to refer the case for mediation. (Reference: Article 1-1 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis first part of Paragraph 1 of Article 271-4 of the Code)

13. You may apply for referral to a restorative justice process if you are willing.

The restorative justice process in juvenile cases provides a platform, with professional assistance, for the juvenile defendant and the victim or other persons affected (e.g., the parents or family members of both parties) to engage in communication and dialogue on equal footing. Its purpose is to help the juvenile defendant recognize the impact of their behavior and become willing to take responsibility for their actions, as well as to heal the victim's emotional harm and compensate for material loss.

You may freely decide whether to apply for referral to or participate in restorative justice process. You may withdraw at any time after starting the process, and the court will respect your decision. If both you and the juvenile are willing, and the court deems it appropriate, it will refer the case to a suitable organization, institution, group, or individual to conduct the restorative justice process with professional facilitators. (Reference: Article 70

of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Paragraph 3 of Article 29, Paragraph 2 of Article 41, and Paragraph 4 of Article 42 of the same Act)

14. After the court renders a judgment, you may request the prosecutor to file an appeal.

If you disagree with the judgment, you may state your reasons and request the prosecutor to file an appeal within the prosecutor's appeal period. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 48 and Article 1-1 of the same Act, and applying mutatis mutandis Paragraph 3 of Article 344 of the Code)

15. You may state your opinion to the prosecutor on the court's judgment.

After the court renders its judgment, if you have any opinions on it, you may express them to the prosecutor within the appeal period, so the prosecutor may understand your view. (Reference: Article 70 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 48 and Article 1-1 of the same Act, and mutatis mutandis Paragraph 2 of Article 314 of the Code)

16. You may apply for crime victim compensation.

If you are a family member of a victim who died as a result of a crime, or you are a seriously injured victim, or a victim of violation of sexual autonomy, you may apply for "crime victim compensation" in accordance with the law. For application guide and required documents, please visit the Ministry of Justice website or contact any Prosecutors Office or the Association for Victims Support (0800-005-850).

少年保護事件被害人程序權益告知書

依照少年事件處理法(以下簡稱少事法)，少年保護事件的被害人，在法院的調查審理程序進行中，您可以受到下列保護及行使下列權利：

1. 法院會保護您的隱私

少年保護事件程序不公開，法院會保護您的個人資料及隱私事項，例如出生年月日、住居所、工作處所、身分證號碼等，請您安心。(少事法第 34 條、第 49 條參照)

2. 您可以親自向法院陳述意見

您和您的法定代理人或現在保護您的人(即法律所稱「現在保護被害人之人」，例如您的配偶、親屬、家長、家屬、師長等，而且跟您無利害衝突)，可以親自到庭或以書面向法院陳述意見。

您如果表明不願到庭，法院也會尊重您的意願。另外，法院認為不必要(如已於調查期日到庭陳述意見，並就受害情節等有相當陳述)或有礙少年健全之自我成長(法院會考量您與少年間的關係、事件的審理狀況、少年的需保護性等事由綜合判斷)，可以不再通知您到庭陳述意見。(少事法第 36 條之 1 第 1 項至第 3 項參照)

3. 您可以由信賴的人陪同開庭

您可以請您的法定代理人、現在保護您之人、配偶、直系或三親等內旁系血親、家長、家屬、醫師、心理師、輔導人員、社工人員或您信賴的人(例如您委任的律師)，陪同您到法院開庭。但陪同到庭的人如有礙調查審理程序的進行或少年健全的自我成長，法院可請您改由其他適合的人陪同。(少事法第 36 條之 1 第 3 項參照)

4. 您如果因為聽覺、語言障礙、語言不通或其他身心障礙，開庭時需要通譯或其他協助的情形，可以請求法院提供協助

如果您有聽覺、語言障礙、語言不通或其他身心障礙的情形，可在開庭前，事先與法院聯繫，法院會安排通譯為您翻譯、心理等專業人士協助陳述，或提供其他必要的協助。(法院組織法第 98 條、少年及家事法院組織法第 50 條等參照)

5. 您可以請求法院使用科技設備或適當措施，將您與少年隔開

如果您顧慮開庭時面對少年會影響情緒，您可以先告知法院，法院會考慮案件情節、您及少年的身心狀況，聽取您、少年、其他在場人的意見，於必要時，讓少年和他的法定代理人或現在保護少年之人不在現場，或採取適當隔離措施，將您與少年作適當區隔。(少事法第 36 條之 1 第 4 項、第 38 條參照)

6. 您可以聲請法院提供少年保護事件的調查審理進度

在法院調查及審理中，您可以向法院聲請告知該事件處理進度的資訊。如果法院核准，法院會以適當的方式告知進度，如果法院認為不適宜告知，也應回復您。(少事法第 36 條之 1 第 5 項參照)

本院目前尚未提供少年保護事件調查審理進度線上查詢服務，如果想要提出申請，

下列網址及 QR Code 有聲請書狀的範例及聲請注意事項，供您參考：

<https://reurl.cc/W0gmRO>



7. 您可以就法院是否命少年遵守被害人保護事項表達意見

如果少年犯故意致死亡、致重傷或侵害性自主權，或有刑法第二編第 28 章之 1，或以性影像觸犯刑法第 304 條、第 305 條及第 346 條的情形，您可以向法院表達保護自己的意見(例如禁止少年有危害、恐嚇、騷擾、接觸、跟蹤或在一定距離內接近被害人或其家屬的行為；禁止重製、散布、播送、公然陳列或以他法供人觀覽、提出或交付被害人的性影像；自行移除、或向網際網路平台或應用服務提供者申請刪除已上傳的被害人性影像等)。(少事法第 26 條第 2 項、第 3 項、第 4 項準用犯罪被害人權益保障法第 40 條參照)

8. 您如果擔任證人的話，可以請求相關費用

法院如果以證人的身分傳喚您出庭作證，原則上會在訊問完畢當日支付您日費和旅費。如果您當日沒有領取的話，可以在訊問完畢後 10 日內向法院請求；假如有經濟上困難，也可以在開庭前以書面請求法院預先酌給旅費。(少事法第 24 條準用刑事訴訟法第 194 條參照)

9. 如果您願意，可以請少年法院轉介修復式司法程序

少年事件修復式司法程序，是由專業人士協助少年和被害人或其他受影響的人(例如雙方家長家屬)，進行平等的溝通及對話。藉此讓少年瞭解自己行為造成的影響，進而願意負責，同時修復被害人的情感創傷及填補實質損害。

您可自由決定是否聲請法院轉介或參加修復程序，如果同意參加後，中途不想參加，可以隨時退出，法院會尊重您的意願。(少事法第 29 條第 3 項、第 41 條第 2 項、第 42 條第 4 項參照)

10. 法院裁定後，您可以就裁定提起抗告

法院裁定後，您如果對少年法院依少事法第 28 條第 1 項、第 29 條第 1 項、第 41 條第 1 項、第 42 條第 1 項所為之裁定不服的話，在裁定送達後 10 日內，可提起抗告。(少事法第 62 條、第 64 條參照)

11. 您可以申請犯罪被害補償金

若您是他人犯罪行為被害致死亡的遺屬、致重傷及性自主權遭受侵害的被害人(含兒少性剝削)，可以依法申請「犯罪被害補償金」，申請規定及應檢附之文件可至法務部網頁查詢，或洽詢各檢察署或犯罪被害人保護協會(0800-005-850)。

Notification of Rights and Interests of Victims in Juvenile Protection Matters

In accordance with the Juvenile Justice Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”), victims of juvenile protection matters are entitled to the following protections and rights during court’s investigation and trial:

1.The court will protect your privacy.

The proceedings of the juvenile protection matters are not open to the public. The court will protect your personal information and privacy, such as your date of birth, residence, workplace, and ID number. Please rest assured. (Reference: Articles 34 and 49 of the Act)

2.You may state your opinion in person to the court.

You, along with your statutory agent or the person currently protecting you (as defined by law as “the person who currently protects the victim”, such as your spouse, relatives, parents, family members, or teachers, provided that they have no conflict of interest with you), may appear in person or submit a written statement to express your opinion to the court.

If you indicate that you do not wish to appear in court, the court will respect your decision. Furthermore, if the court deems it unnecessary (for example, you have already appeared on an investigation date to make statements and narrated the incident sufficiently) or considers it detrimental to the juvenile’s healthy self-development (an overall consideration based on the relationship between you and the juvenile, trial circumstances, and the juvenile’s need for protection), it may decide not to summon you to appear again. (Reference: Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 36-1 of the Act)

3.You may be accompanied by a trusted person to the court session.

You may ask your statutory agent, the person currently protecting you, spouse, lineal or collateral relative within the third degree, parents, family member, physician, psychologist, counselor, social worker, or any person you trust (such

as an attorney you appoint) to accompany you to the court session. However, if the accompanying person will disrupt the proceedings of investigation and trial or will be detrimental to the juvenile's healthy self-development, the court may require you to be accompanied by another suitable person. (Reference: Paragraph 3 of Article 36-1 of the Act)

4. You may request an interpreter or other assistance for the court session if you have hearing, speech, or language difficulties, or other mental/physical disabilities.

If you have hearing, speech, or language difficulties, or other mental/physical disabilities, you may contact the court in advance and ask for assistance. The court will appoint an interpreter to translate for you, arrange psychologists or other professionals to help you make your statements, or provide other necessary support. (Reference: Article 98 of the Court Organization Act and Article 50 of the Juvenile and Family Court Organization Act)

5. You may request the court to use technological equipment or appropriate measures to separate you from the juvenile.

If you are concerned that facing the juvenile during the court session will affect your emotions, you may inform the court in advance. The court will take the case circumstances, your and the juvenile's physical and mental conditions, and the opinions of the attendees, including you and the juvenile, into account. If the court deems it necessary that the juvenile, their statutory agent or the person protecting them not be present, or separation measures are required, it will separate you and the juvenile appropriately. (Reference: Paragraph 4 of Article 36-1 and Article 38 of the Act)

6. You may request the court to provide information on the investigation and trial progress of the juvenile protection matters.

During the court's investigation and trial, you may apply to the court for information regarding the progress of the case. If approved, the court will inform you in an appropriate manner; if the court deems it inappropriate to provide such

information, it will reply you accordingly. (Reference: Paragraph 5 of Article 36-1 of the Act)

The Judicial Yuan has not yet provided online inquiry services for the investigation and trial progress of juvenile protection matters.

You may file the application via other approaches; please refer to the following link and QR code for the application form and instructions:

<https://reurl.cc/W0gmRO>



7.You may express your opinion on whether the court should impose protective measures for victims.

If the juvenile is involved in any of the following situations, you may request the court to impose protective measures: intentionally causing death or serious injury, violating sexual autonomy, committing an offense provided in Part 2, Chapter 28-1 of the Criminal Code, or committing an offense provided in Articles 304, 305, or 346 of the Criminal Code by using sexual images. (Protective measures may include, for example, ordering the juvenile not to jeopardize, threaten, harass, contact or stalk the crime victims or their family members, or not to approach them within a specific distance. They may also include ordering the juvenile not to reproduce, distribute, broadcast, publicly display, or use other methods to allow any other persons to view the victim's sexual image, or to present or submit such images. The court may also order the juvenile to remove, or to apply to the providers of internet platforms or internet application services to delete the uploaded sexual images of the victims.) (Reference: Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 26 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 40 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act)

8.If you serve as a witness, you may apply for relevant fees.

If the court summons you to testify as a witness, in principle you will be paid daily fees and travel expenses on the day your testimony is completed. If you do not receive the fees on that day, you may apply to the court within 10 days after the testimony. If you have financial difficulties, you may submit a written request to

the court before the court session for an advance payment of travel expenses. (Reference: Article 24 of the Act applying mutatis mutandis Article 194 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)

9. You may apply for referral to a restorative justice process if you are willing.

The restorative justice process in juvenile cases provides a platform, with professional assistance, for the juvenile and the victim or other persons affected (e.g., the parents or family members of both parties) to engage in communication and dialogue on equal footing. Its purpose is to help the juvenile recognize the impact of their behavior and become willing to take responsibility for their actions, as well as to heal the victim's emotional harm and compensate for material loss.

You may freely decide whether to apply for referral to or participate in the restorative justice process. You may withdraw at any time after starting the process, and the court will respect your decision. (Reference: Paragraph 3 of Article 29, Paragraph 2 of Article 41, and Paragraph 4 of Article 42 of the Act)

10. After the court renders a ruling, you may file an interlocutory appeal against it.

If you disagree with a ruling made by the juvenile court under Paragraph 1 of Article 28, Paragraph 1 of Article 29, Paragraph 1 of Article 41, or Paragraph 1 of Article 42 of the Act, you may file an interlocutory appeal within 10 days after the service of ruling. (Reference: Articles 62 and 64 of the Act)

11. You may apply for crime victim compensation.

If you are a family member of a victim who died as a result of a crime, or you are a seriously injured victim, or a victim of violation of sexual autonomy (including sexual exploitation of children and youths), you may apply for "crime victim compensation" in accordance with the law. For application guide and required documents, please visit the Ministry of Justice website or contact any Prosecutors Office or the Association for Victims Support (0800-005-850).