Amended in February 2026

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://gov.tw/rUU

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).