



I WANT TO KNOW

**WHAT HAPPENS
AT A TRIAL?**

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People who receive a summons to appear at a trial will often feel nervous and anxious – it may well be the first time they have ever been in a courtroom. Knowing what happens before, during and after a trial can help to make the process easier.

This guide explains what happens at a trial and aims to help you prepare for one. It also describes the various stages involved in a trial and explains what you and any other participants are expected to do during the trial.

More information about what happens at a trial is available from the website **www.rattegangsskolan.se**. There you can watch a film of a trial and listen to different people talk about their role during the trial.

Being a victim of crime can be a difficult experience. For more information about the support services available and the rights of children, please visit **www.jagvillveta.se**.

WHY IS THIS GUIDE NECESSARY?

DEFENDANT

The person who is suspected of committing the crime is called the defendant.

THE COURT TRYING THE PROSECUTION

The court decides whether there is enough evidence to convict the suspect of the crime.

MAIN HEARING

Another name for a trial.

WHAT IS A TRIAL?

A trial is a meeting in a court of law during which it is decided whether the person who is suspected of a crime will be convicted of the crime or not. This is known as the court trying the prosecution. If the judges decide that the defendant is guilty of the crime, they will also decide what that person's punishment will be.

In Sweden there are three different levels of courts that handle criminal cases, that is to say, hold trials to deal with suspected crimes:

the District Court

the Court of Appeal

the Supreme Court

This guide focuses on trials that take place at the district court, which is the first court to deal

with a crime. Hearings at the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court only take place if someone appeals the judgement after the trial at the district court.

A trial is also called a main hearing. The people involved in the criminal case, for example, witnesses and the victim of the crime, are summoned or called to the court to provide information about the event that has led to the trial.

BEFORE THE TRIAL

A person who has been a victim of crime (the injured party) or who has witnessed a crime can be summoned to appear at court. If this happens, a letter called a summons is sent to the person's home. The summons states that you must attend the trial. Everyone who is summoned to attend the trial will describe the crime to the district court.

Before the trial the police will have carried out a preliminary investigation. In the case of crimes committed against children, the preliminary investigation is always led by a prosecutor. During the preliminary investigation the police or the prosecutor will question the person suspected of committing the crime. The police usually also interview other people with information about the crime, for example, the

injured party or witnesses who have seen or heard something.

When the preliminary investigation is complete, the prosecutor will decide whether or not to prosecute the suspect. If the prosecutor thinks that there is sufficient evidence for the court to be able to convict the suspect, the prosecutor starts legal proceedings. This means that there will be a trial.

INJURED PARTY

The person who is the victim of a crime is called the injured party during the trial.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

The police investigation into the crime.

PROSECUTION

A request by the prosecutor that the court try a person for a crime.

PROSECUTOR

The person who must prove that the defendant has committed the crime. The prosecutor describes the crime and presents any evidence to the court.

DO YOU HAVE TO GO TO THE TRIAL?

Anyone who receives a summons must attend the trial. This is important because everyone needs to tell the court what happened in order for the court to be able to make a decision. If you are ill or cannot attend for some other reason, you must contact the district court in good time before the trial. The district court then decides whether the reason given for not attending is valid or not.

If you do not let the court know that you cannot attend, you may have to pay a fine. The amount you have to pay is shown in the summons. The same rule applies if you do not attend the trial and the reason you have given to the district court is considered not to be good enough. There is also a risk that the police will be asked to bring you to the court if you fail to show up.

The telephone number for the district court is shown in the summons and you can also find it at **www.domstol.se**.

WHO IS PRESENT DURING THE TRIAL?

A number of people will be present in the courtroom during the trial. These are usually:

the judge and lay judges

a recording clerk

the prosecutor

the injured party

the defendant

The injured party may sometimes be supported by legal counsel, and the defendant often has a defence lawyer. There may also be witnesses, experts and interpreters present during the trial.

The injured party and the defendant in a criminal case are called the parties in the case.

A JUDGE AND LAY JUDGES PASS SENTENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

There are usually four judges at a trial – a legally qualified judge, who is the presiding judge, and three lay judges. The presiding judge leads the trial and keeps order in the courtroom. During the trial the lay judges just listen to the evidence, but they are involved in reaching a decision together with the presiding judge about whether or not the district court should convict the defendant of the crime. Sometimes, the presiding judge will pass sentence alone.

A RECORDING CLERK NOTES WHAT HAPPENS

The recording clerk records what happens during the trial and looks after the technical equipment used to record the questioning.

THE PROSECUTOR MUST PROVE THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS COMMITTED THE CRIME

The role of the prosecutor is to prove that the defendant has committed the crime in question. The prosecutor must also describe the crime to the court and present any evidence.

THE INJURED PARTY IS THE VICTIM OF A CRIME

The person who is the victim of a crime is called the injured party.

THE DEFENDANT IS THE PERSON WHO IS SUSPECTED OF THE CRIME

The person who is suspected of committing the crime is called the defendant.

THE INJURED PARTY'S COUNSEL HELPS THE INJURED PARTY

The victim of a more serious crime receives help and support from a person with legal training, who is called the injured party's counsel.

THE DEFENCE LAWYER HELPS THE DEFENDANT

The defendant can have a lawyer who helps to put forward his or her version of what happened. This person is called a defence lawyer or the defence counsel.

OTHER PEOPLE WHO MAY ALSO BE PRESENT DURING THE TRIAL

There may be people present at the trial who help to provide a clear picture of what happened. There may be witnesses who saw or heard what happened. The witness will tell the

court what he or she saw or heard and must answer questions from both the prosecutor and the defence lawyer.

Sometimes experts are also present in the courtroom. These people are experts in different fields, for example, doctors who explain about the various injuries suffered by the victim. If someone does not speak Swedish, an interpreter will also be present.

CAN ANYONE ATTEND THE TRIAL?

Trials are usually public. This means that anyone can come into the courtroom and listen to the trial. If the trial deals with particularly sensitive events or if someone under the age of 15 years is to be questioned, the district court may decide that only certain people can remain in the courtroom. This is called holding the trial

behind closed doors. People who sit and listen to the trial are called the audience.

IF YOU ARE AFRAID OF THE DEFENDANT

If an injured party or a witness is worried about meeting the defendant, they can wait in a separate room until the court session begins. If a person finds it difficult to explain what happened while the defendant is in the courtroom, the district court may decide that the defendant should leave the room while that person is questioned. The defendant then listens to the questioning via a loudspeaker. This is called listening in.

If you feel unable to describe everything that happened while the defendant is in the courtroom, it is important to contact the district court to tell them this in good time before the trial.

OPEN COURT

Anyone can come into the courtroom and listen to the trial.

CLOSED DOORS

Decision to allow certain people only to remain in the courtroom.

COMPENSATION

There are three different forms of compensation that the victim of a crime can receive:

damages

insurance compensation

criminal injuries compensation

This section explains what each of the various forms of compensation means and who pays it.

DAMAGES

The victim of a crime (the injured party) may be entitled to damages. Damages is money paid to the injured party by the person convicted of the crime. For the injured party to receive damages, he or she must claim damages before the trial is over. The prosecutor will tell the injured

party how much money he or she can claim. The prosecutor will also raise the issue of damages during the trial if the injured party asks for this to happen. If the victim of the crime has legal counsel, then his or her legal counsel will explain about damages and present any claim.

KRONOFOGDEN CAN HELP TO ENSURE DAMAGES ARE PAID

If the court has awarded damages, a copy of the ruling is sent to Kronofogden (the Swedish Enforcement Authority), which will shortly contact the injured party by letter. This letter asks whether the injured party would like help to receive the damages. If you would like help, you must fill in a form and return it to Kronofogden. Kronofogden investigates whether the offender can pay or not. If he or she is able to pay, Kronofogden ensures that the damages are paid. It is important to request help from

Kronofogden in order to be able to receive criminal injuries compensation from Brottsoffermyndigheten.

Help from Kronofogden is available free of charge, except in very special cases. If Kronofogden do not contact you, you should ring them yourself. The telephone number for Kronofogden is +46 (0)771-73 73 00.

INSURANCE COMPENSATION

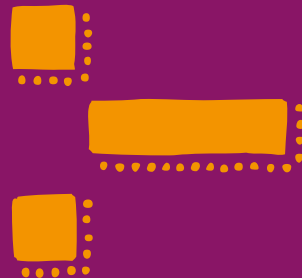
If a person who has been convicted of a crime is unable to pay damages, the injured party may still be entitled to money from an insurance policy. This is called insurance compensation. The injured party can apply for insurance compensation from his or her insurance company.

CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION

If the person who has been convicted of a crime is unable to pay damages and there is no insur-

ance company to pay compensation, you can sometimes receive money from the government. This system is called criminal injuries compensation. The injured party can apply to Brottsoffermyndigheten (the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority) for criminal injuries compensation.

There is more information about compensation available at www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se.



WITNESS SUPPORT

A person who answers questions and explains how a trial works.

SUPPORT AND HELP DURING THE TRIAL

WITNESS SUPPORT

Witnesses and victims of crime can receive help and support from a person who answers any questions they might have, helps them to find the district court and explains what happens during the trial. These people are called witness support. All witness support volunteers have received training to help them provide the right support. They have also signed a promise of confidentiality. This means that they have promised not to reveal what the witness or injured party has told them. A witness support person can answer many questions and describe what happens during the trial. However, he or she is not permitted to tell the injured party or witness what to say during the trial.

Most district courts have special waiting rooms for the injured party and witnesses. These are called witness support rooms. Here, you can sit and wait to be called without meeting anyone else involved in the trial.

SUPPORT PERSON

As an injured party, you can bring someone you know, for example, a family member or a friend, with you for support during the trial. This person is called a support person. Having a support person present can help you to feel more confident and less nervous. The support person can also be someone from social services or from a non-profit organisation.

The support person is not allowed to speak during the trial and is there solely to provide the injured party with support. A support person receives no payment for coming to the district court.

INJURED PARTY'S COUNSEL

An injured party is entitled to legal assistance in the case of some crimes. Examples of such crimes are sexual offences and assault. Assistance is provided by a person called the injured party's counsel. The role of the injured party's counsel is to provide help and support during the preliminary investigation by the police and during the trial.

The injured party's counsel tends to be a lawyer who helps the injured party for free. If you wish, you can be put in touch with a suitable lawyer as soon as the police begin investigating the crime. If you would like to have legal counsel, you must tell the police, the prosecutor or the district court.

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S REPRESENTATIVE

Children under the age of 18 years can and often need to receive help from someone during the trial. The person who helps children is usually the injured party's counsel. If a guardian (usually a parent) is suspected of the crime, or if the suspect has a close relationship with the child's parents, the child can be assigned a special representative.

The special representative helps the child to ensure that his or her rights are protected during the preliminary investigation and the trial. The special representative may, for example, decide whether the child needs to be examined by a doctor, accompany the child to a police interview or help the child to request damages at the trial.

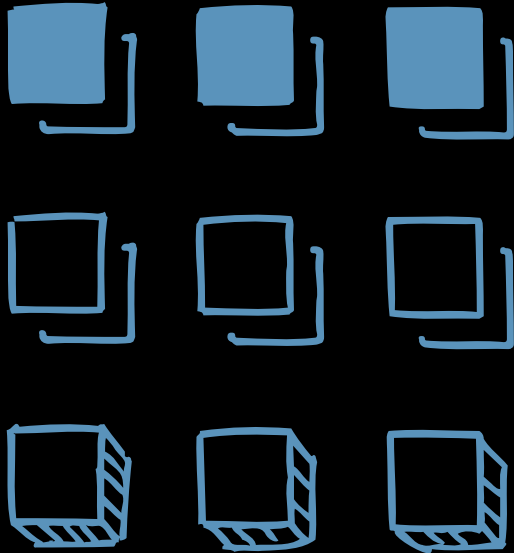
The special representative can be a lawyer, a law graduate or someone else with suitable knowledge and experience.

CHILD

Anyone under the age of 18 years.

GUARDIAN

The person or persons responsible for the child, that is to say, legally responsible for the child. This is usually one parent or both parents.



WHO SITS WHERE IN THE COURTROOM?

Most courtrooms look very similar and the people participating in the trial always sit in the same place. The picture shows who sits where in the courtroom and the usual layout for furniture and any technical equipment.

The courtroom

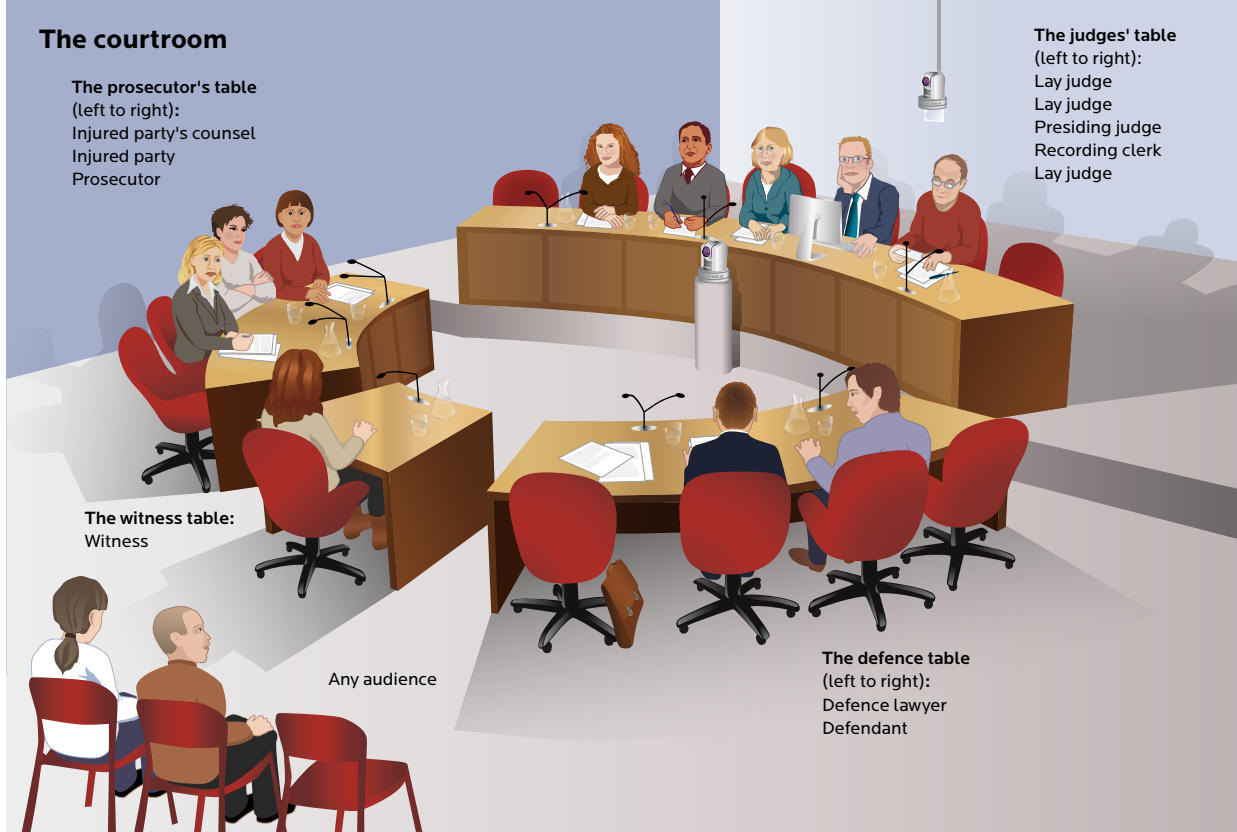
The prosecutor's table
(left to right):
Injured party's counsel
Injured party
Prosecutor

The judges' table
(left to right):
Lay judge
Lay judge
Presiding judge
Recording clerk
Lay judge

The witness table:
Witness

Any audience

The defence table
(left to right):
Defence lawyer
Defendant



MAIN HEARING

The trial is also called a main hearing.

DISQUALIFICATION

This means that there is a risk that the prosecutor or one of the judges may not be impartial, for example, he or she is related to someone involved in the trial.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A TRIAL?

This section describes what happens at a trial at the district court, from arriving at the court to the trial coming to an end.

ON ARRIVAL AT THE DISTRICT COURT

When you arrive at the district court, information about the room in which the trial will be held is displayed at the entrance. You do not need to report to the reception but can wait in the waiting room until the announcement over the loudspeaker that the trial will shortly begin. Witnesses may sometimes visit the district court before the start of the trial. The time you need to be there is shown in the summons.

At the start of the trial, the presiding judge

checks that everyone needed for the trial to begin is present. Sometimes, people may be questioned by telephone or over a video link, meaning the person being questioned does not need to be in the courtroom. It will say in the summons from the district court whether or not you will give evidence by telephone or video link.

Once everyone is present in the room, the presiding judge asks whether there is anyone who thinks that the main hearing should not proceed. Usually there is no objection and the trial can begin.

CAN THE TRIAL BE POSTPONED?

If someone fails to come to the trial, it may be postponed. If this happens, a new trial will take place on another day and you will receive a new summons. The trial may also be postponed if there is a risk of a disqualification.

THE TRIAL BEGINS

At the start of the trial, the presiding judge asks the prosecutor to read out the application for a summons that has been sent to the district court. The prosecutor then calls for the defendant to be convicted of the crimes described. If the injured party has asked for damages, the prosecutor, the injured party's counsel or the injured party explains how much is being claimed in damages.

The presiding judge then asks the defendant if he or she admits to or denies the crime. The presiding judge also asks if the defendant agrees to pay the damages if convicted of the crime. This is called accepting (agreeing to) or contesting (not agreeing to) liability for damages. The presiding judge then asks if the defendant has any objection to the amount of damages being claimed by the injured party.

The prosecutor then presents the statement of facts. This means that the prosecutor explains about the crime and how he or she thinks that it was committed. The prosecutor also explains what evidence there is to indicate that the defendant committed the crime. Sometimes, the prosecutor reads out written evidence, for example, a medical certificate describing a person's injuries. After the prosecutor has read out the statement of facts, the defence lawyer usually comments on the prosecutor's statement.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS

The application for a summons is a description of the crime which the prosecutor thinks that the defendant is guilty of committing.

CLAIM

To state your demands.

DISPUTE

To protest or object to something.

THE STATEMENT OF FACTS

The prosecutor explains about the crime in more

QUESTIONING OF THE INJURED PARTY

It is now time to question the injured party. The injured party must now explain what happened and what he or she has been subjected to. During questioning the injured party remains in his or her seat next to the prosecutor. A visual and audio recording is made of this examination, but recordings made during a trial are never played outside of the court.

BEING QUESTIONED CAN BE DIFFICULT

The injured party may be questioned in great detail. This is often necessary to enable the prosecutor to prove that what happened is a crime. The presiding judge will ensure that the prosecutor, defence lawyer or injured party's counsel only asks questions to do with the crime. If you are unsure about a question, can-

not remember what happened or do not want to answer a question, you should tell the presiding judge. If the questioning becomes too difficult, you can ask the presiding judge to let you take a break.

WHAT HAPPENS BEFORE QUESTIONING BEGINS?

A lot of people giving evidence about a crime must take an oath before questioning begins. This means that you promise to tell the whole truth and not to conceal or add anything. The injured party is not required to take the oath. The presiding judge usually explains this before questioning begins. Although the injured party does not need to take the oath, he or she must still tell the truth. The presiding judge also explains that it is the prosecutor who asked for the person to be questioned. The prosecutor may now begin the questioning.

THE PROSECUTOR ASKS QUESTIONS

The prosecutor usually asks the injured party to tell the court in his or her own words what happened. The prosecutor will then ask questions. The main aim of the prosecutor's questions is to find out as much as possible about the crime.

THE INJURED PARTY MAY REFER TO NOTES

The injured party may use brief notes as a memory aid while giving his or her account of what happened. These may be main points about various incidents or important dates. You are not allowed to read out a written statement during the trial and the judges can also ask to see the notes to check that the injured party is not reading out a full statement.

THE DEFENCE LAWYER ALSO ASKS QUESTIONS

The defence lawyer or the defendant may now ask the injured party questions. These questions are similar to the prosecutor's but have a different purpose. The task of the defence lawyer is to question whether the defendant committed the crime or to try to make the crime appear less serious. This means that the injured party may have to answer some of the same questions again. This may make you feel under intense scrutiny. The defence lawyer does this to check again the details of what the injured party has said.

CONCLUSION OF QUESTIONING

Finally, the presiding judge, the injured party's counsel and the prosecutor may ask additional questions. Once everyone has asked their questions, the presiding judge says that the questioning is over.

TAKE AN OATH

To promise to tell the truth.

THE TRIAL CONTINUES

If the injured party does not want to stay for the rest of the trial, he or she can say so to the presiding judge. It can be a good idea to stay and follow the entire trial so that you know what actually happened in the courtroom. This makes it easier to process the experience and to understand the judgement. Sometimes, you may have to stay to answer a few more questions at the end of the trial.

Once the injured party has been questioned, other people will be questioned to provide an even clearer picture of what happened and who did what.

QUESTIONING OF THE DEFENDANT

The defendant is questioned in much the same way as the injured party. One difference is that the presiding judge opens the questioning by asking the defendant to give his or her version

of the event. The presiding judge may also ask some questions. The prosecutor is the next person to ask questions. Once the prosecutor has finished asking the defendant questions, it is the turn of the defence lawyer.

QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES

Once the defendant has been questioned, it is time to question any witnesses in the case. One witness at a time is called into the courtroom and must answer questions.

On entering the courtroom, the witness goes to a table in front of the judges. The first thing that happens is that the witness takes the oath, i.e. promises to tell the truth. The presiding judge reads out the oath and the witness is asked to repeat it after the presiding judge:

“I (here the witness says his or her name) promise and affirm on my honour and conscience that I shall speak the whole truth and will not conceal, add or change anything.”

Giving evidence under oath means that you must tell the truth. If you lie, you may be found guilty of a crime called perjury. The presiding judge explains to the witness the importance of telling the truth and telling the court everything he or she knows. Once the oath has been read out, the witness may sit down. Most witnesses are obliged to give evidence and to take the witness oath. Before the witness repeats the oath, the presiding judge checks whether the witness is closely related to either the injured party or the defendant. In certain situations, for example, if the witness is the defendant's child, the witness need not give evidence. Close relatives

of the defendant who choose to give evidence do not have to take the witness oath.

It is normally the prosecutor who has requested that the witness be questioned and so it is the prosecutor who questions the witness first. If questioning has been requested by the defendant, then it is the defence lawyer who first asks the witness questions.

QUESTIONING OF EXPERTS

Any experts are usually questioned after the witnesses.

WRITTEN EVIDENCE

Different types of written evidence may be presented during a trial, such as medical certificates, statements of accounts or letters. Any written evidence is presented before or after the questioning of witnesses.

PERJURY

This means you can be found guilty of a crime if you lie in court.

PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

This means the court looks at the defendant's personal circumstances, for example, his or her finances.

THE DEFENDANT'S PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Once the questioning is complete and the written evidence has been presented, the trial next looks at the defendant's personal circumstances. This is done to provide the district court with a basis for determining what punishment the suspect should receive if found guilty.

One of the judges explains what the district court knows about the defendant's background. The judge tells the court about, for instance, the defendant's schooling, work and family, where the defendant lives and his/her home life. Sometimes, special investigations are carried out concerning the defendant. These may include a personal investigation or a forensic psychiatric examination. The judge will also provide information on these. The defendant then tells the court about his or her finances, such as any income and debts. The defend-

ant's financial situation is important if the district court decides that the defendant is to be sentenced to pay a fine. However, the defendant's financial situation has nothing to do with any damages claimed.

Sometimes, the defendant's parents or other people who know the defendant may be present in the courtroom. They may then be asked to tell the court what they know about the defendant's personal circumstances.

SUMMARIES

A summary of the trial is presented at the end of the trial.

The first person to speak is the prosecutor. The prosecutor's summary is called a closing argument or speech. The prosecutor goes through what the defendant is being prosecuted for and summarises and recounts what has emerged during the examinations and what has been learned from other evidence. The prosecutor will also suggest a punishment for the defendant, also called a sanction or sentence.

The injured party's counsel is also entitled to summarise his or her views on the damages.

The defence lawyer then sums up his or her views. This is similar to the prosecutor's summary, but is naturally from the defendant's point of view.

Once the defence lawyer's summary is com-

plete, the presiding judge asks the defendant if he or she has anything to add. The summaries are now complete.

REMUNERATION FOR COSTS DURING THE TRIAL

The injured party, defendant or witnesses can receive remuneration for costs in conjunction with the trial. This may include, for instance, bus tickets to get to and from the trial. If you live a long way from the district court, you can receive remuneration for accommodation and the cost of meals during the trial.

Remuneration is paid at the reception at the district court. The summons from the district court also explains that you can ask to receive remuneration in advance.

At the end of the trial, the defence lawyer and the injured party's counsel request remuneration for their work. The services of the

CLOSING SPEECH

The prosecutor, defence lawyer and injured party's counsel summarise the trial.

SANCTION

The punishment deemed appropriate if the district court finds the defendant guilty of the crime. There are different types of punishments, e.g. prison, fines, youth care.

DELIBERATION

The judges meet to discuss everything that emerged during the hearing and decide on a verdict.

THE TRIAL ENDS

The trial has finished when the presiding judge declares that the main hearing is over. The presiding judge then says when the judgement will be pronounced. The judgement can either be pronounced straight away or at a later date. Irrespective of this, the judges must always deliberate before delivering the judgement.

The deliberation is a meeting at which the judges go through everything that has emerged during the trial, before deciding on a verdict. The defendant can either be found guilty of the crime or be acquitted. If the defendant is acquitted, this is usually described as the charge being dismissed.

JUDGEMENTS PRONOUNCED STRAIGHT AWAY

Sometimes the district court delivers a judgement straight away. In these cases, the presiding judge says that the deliberation will be in camera (behind closed doors). Only the judges and the person who kept the minutes during the main hearing are allowed to be present. All the other participants in the trial and the audience must leave the courtroom and wait in the waiting room or witness support room.

Once the judges have finished deliberating, this will be announced over the loudspeaker. The judgement is pronounced in the courtroom by the presiding judge, who delivers the verdict reached by the district court. If the district court finds the defendant guilty of the crime, the presiding judge passes sentence (the punishment) and delivers the court's decision regarding damages.

The presiding judge also provides a summary of the judges' deliberation, i.e. explains how they reached their decision. Finally, the presiding judge explains how the judgement can be appealed. Once the judgement has been pronounced, the trial is over and it is time to leave the courtroom. Although the presiding judge has delivered the verdict verbally, a written judgement will also be produced.

JUDGEMENTS PRONOUNCED AT A LATER DATE

The district court can decide to deliver the judgement at a later date. This will normally be within one or two weeks, and it is a good idea to ring the district court's office to find out the court's judgement.

THE WRITTEN JUDGEMENT

The presiding judge at the trial records the judgement in writing. The written judgement is almost always sent to the homes of the defendant and the injured party automatically and free of charge. If, as the injured party, you are not sent a copy of the written judgement, you should contact the district court. Witnesses and other interested parties must request a copy of the judgement and pay a copy charge. The judgement can also be sent out by e-mail. This service is free of charge.

VERDICT

The decision reached by the court, for example, whether the defendant is to be found guilty of the crime or acquitted.

DISMISS THE CHARGE

The defendant is acquitted of the crime.



WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Once judgement has been pronounced, the defendant and the injured party have three weeks in which to appeal the decision. If no one submits an appeal, the judgement cannot be changed.

IF THE JUDGEMENT IS APPEALED

If the judgement is appealed, there will be a re-trial, which is held at the Court of Appeal. In most cases, the injured party and any witnesses do not need to attend the trial at the Court of Appeal. Instead, the recordings of the original trial at the district court are played.

MORE INFORMATION?

There is plenty of information online for anyone who wants to know more or has any questions.

More information about trials is available from:

The Sveriges Domstolar (Swedish Courts) website **www.domstol.se**

The Polisen (Swedish Police) website **www.polisen.se**

The Brottsofferjouren (Swedish Association for Victim Support) website **www.boj.se**

The Rättegångsskolan (Court Introduction) website **www.rattegangsskolan.se**

More information about compensation is available from:

The Brottsoffermyndigheten (Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority) website **www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se**

The Kronofogden (Swedish Enforcement Authority) website **www.kronofogden.se**

More information about support and protection for victims of crime is available from:

www.jagvillveta.se

BROTTSOFFERMYNDIGHETEN IN BRIEF

Brottsoffermyndigheten (the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority) is responsible nationally for three areas of activities:

criminal injuries compensation
the crime victims fund
centre of competence

The authority's overall aim is to work to promote the rights of all victims of crime and to raise awareness of their needs and interests.

Information is available in a number of languages from **www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se** about the rights of victims of crime and the legal process. There you can also find contact details for other authorities and non-profit organisations.

Brottsoffermyndigheten is happy to answer questions concerning compensation relating to a crime. Call the dedicated service line on **+46 (0)90-70 82 00** to speak to an administrator at the criminal injuries unit.





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