

**JAG
VILL
VETA**

I WANT TO KNOW

**HOW CAN I HELP
CHILDREN WHO ARE
THE VICTIMS OF CRIME?**

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that children are entitled to a safe and happy childhood, many children grow up experiencing violence on an everyday basis, both in the home and in other environments. Being a victim of crime can be a difficult experience for anyone, irrespective of age.

When children and young people are victims of crime or grow up with violence, this can have both immediate and lasting consequences.

This guide is about dealing with children who experience violence. It is aimed predominantly at people who come into contact with children in their work, for example, at school, through social services, in healthcare environments or at non-profit organisations. The term 'children' in this guide refers to anyone under the age of 18 years.

To find out more or to order

material, please visit

www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

All forms of violence and abuse can cause children serious harm and often have both physical and mental consequences. Children's rights are set out in the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child and in Swedish legislation. Professionals who have contact with children in their work are obliged to report any suspicions about the mistreatment of a child to social services. This is an important aspect in safeguarding the rights of children.

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international agreement that has been adopted by Sweden. The convention describes the rights of children, irrespective of gender, national, ethnic or social origin, religion or disability. Children are entitled to spe-



cial care and protection because they are often more vulnerable. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is guided by four fundamental principles:

- that all children have the same rights
- that the best interests of the child must be considered in all actions and decisions
- that all children have the right to live and develop

- that all children have the right to express their views and to have those views respected. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children have the right to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, neglect and sexual abuse. The convention also observes that vulnerable children are entitled to support and assistance.

BAN ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN

The use of disciplinary violence is banned in Sweden. The provisions of the Swedish Penal Code on assault also protect children. This means that neither parents nor other adults may use physical violence against children or degrade children. Mistreatment of very young children may be considered gross assault if an adult has committed the crime.



ADULTS' RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the Swedish Social Services Act, all adults who are aware of or suspect that a child is being mistreated should report this to social services. Anyone who works in a profession that deals with children and is aware of or suspects that a child is being mistreated is obliged to report this immediately to social services.

REPORTS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

To report a matter to social services there only needs to be a suspicion of harm or concern about a child's welfare. Thus, there does not need to be evidence that a child is coming to harm.

Once a suspicion that a child is being mistreated is reported to social services, social

services are obliged to investigate the matter. Social services will also determine whether action is appropriate. Any investigation into the child's needs must focus on the best interests of the child. If social services deem that the child is in danger in his/her home environment, it may be appropriate to take the child into care immediately. If social services deem it appropriate for the child to remain in the home, other action may be taken, for example, assistance in the form of a contact family or counselling. In the case of certain more serious crimes against children, social services can report the matter to the police or a prosecutor.

CONTACT WITH THE CHILD

If you come into contact with a child who you believe is experiencing violence, being mistreated or otherwise being neglected, it is important to take the matter seriously. In the case of violence in close relationships, children often feel a sense of loyalty towards the person who has committed the abuse, which can make it particularly difficult for them to talk about it. All adults have a responsibility to ask children about possible violence.

By taking the time to do this and allowing the child to tell their story at their own pace, you can show that you care and are interested in what has happened to them.

As an adult, you have to show that you can listen and respond to the child's story. Adults have a responsibility to take action to safeguard the child's best interests.





COMMON REACTIONS

All forms of abuse can leave their mark on children. Children who are mistreated may exhibit this in different ways. Signs of vulnerability may include the child complaining of a stomachache or headache, having difficulty sleeping or concentrating, keeping to themselves or behaving in an aggressive manner. The child may also exhibit signs of depression, feelings of hopelessness and post-traumatic stress disorder. The child may also have physical injuries, such as bruises or scratches, for example.

Some children exhibit no symptoms or visible injuries despite being mistreated. In the case of children who do not exhibit symptoms, it can be difficult to spot the victims of crime. All children react differently and it can be difficult to predict reactions. The child's personality, life situation and social network all have an impact on how the child

is affected. The act of violence itself and the child's relationship to the offender may also affect the child's reactions.

Violence in close relationships, such as child abuse or sexual abuse, for example, is particularly serious. As in the case of adult victims of crime, children may feel guilt and shame about what has happened, despite the offender being the responsible party. When the crime is committed in the home, this puts additional strain on the child, because the offender and the home environment will represent security for the child.

SUPPORTING AND PROTECTING THE CHILD AFTER A REPORT

A child who has been the victim of a crime or has witnessed violence will need help and support. In addition to his/her social network in the form of family, friends and other people, a child may need additional support. This may involve counselling provided by school health services or at a health centre, treatment involving child and adolescent psychiatry (CAP) or contact with a non-profit organisation.

In order for the child to receive help and support from the healthcare profession or social services, approval is normally required from the child's guardian. In the case of joint custody, one guardian may try to prevent support being given to the child.

The social welfare committee may approve

certain forms of support and treatment despite opposition from a guardian if this is considered to be in the child's best interests.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Municipal social services are responsible for ensuring that anyone who has been the victim of crime and any close relatives receive the help and support they need. This applies in particular to children who have been the victim of crime and children who have witnessed violence or other abuse against persons close to them. People who work for social services have a duty of confidentiality.

In certain areas, there are also specialist support services, including, for example, support centres for young victims of crime and children's houses (barnahus). Municipal social services can provide more information on specialist services for children.

In very serious cases, the child may be taken into compulsory care in accordance with the

Swedish Care of Young Persons Act. The municipal social welfare committee submits an application to the administrative court for compulsory care. The administrative court then examines the case and decides whether the young person should be taken into care.

In urgent cases, the social welfare committee can decide whether the young person should be taken into care immediately. However, this decision must be confirmed by the administrative court within one week.

THE HEALTH SERVICES

The health services fulfil an important function, treating injuries and identifying injuries that may have been caused by abuse or neglect, and, if so, documenting this. Staff at child health centres (barnavårdscentralen (BVC)) and school health services will, in principle, come into contact with all children. This provides them with an opportunity to identify children who are being mistreated.



Children who have been the victims of crime or have witnessed violence may require treatment for both physical and mental symptoms at a health centre or hospital. Children in crisis may receive help and support in the form of counselling at CAP clinics, which can be found throughout the country.

Young people may wish to contact a youth clinic. Resources at these centres include social workers, midwives and nurses, who pro-

vide counselling and assistance. Many clinics also employ doctors, gynaecologists and psychologists. Please visit www.umo.se for additional tips and advice, as well as contact details for all youth clinics in Sweden.

Healthcare staff have a duty of confidentiality, but are obliged to report suspected child abuse to social services. They are also entitled to report some more serious crimes against children to the police or a prosecutor.

NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

Non-profit organisations, such as victim support centres, women's and young women's shelters, and children's rights organisations, come into contact with a lot of crime victims and are an important complement to society's other support functions. These organisations can provide information about children's rights, answer questions and, in some cases, offer counselling. Anyone working in such a capacity has a duty of confidentiality. Children can contact organisa-

tions such as BRIS – Children's Rights in Society, young women's shelters or Unga BOJ, which runs victim support centres for young people.

PROTECTION

There are a number of measures that aim to improve the safety of children living with threats and violence. Examples of protective measures include restraining orders, sheltered accommodation and protected identities. Children can be given protection if they have been the victim of a crime, but also if their guardian is in need of protection.

For the child to be given protection, it is important that any action be planned in consultation with the police, social services and the child's school. Polisen (the Swedish Police), Skatteverket (the Swedish Tax Agency) and Datainspektionen (the Swedish Data Inspection Board) can provide practical advice on how the person who is responsible for the child can increase their own safety and that of the child in everyday life.

FROM POLICE REPORT TO VERDICT

Reporting a suspected crime to the police plays an important part in safeguarding children's rights and protecting children. Both insurance companies and Brottsoffermyndigheten (the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority) generally require a police report when investigating whether compensation can be paid for injuries resulting from a crime. Guardians and private individuals can always report suspected crimes to the police. Professionals are also entitled to report some more serious crimes against children to the police.

The police or a prosecutor will use the report to determine whether a preliminary investigation should be launched. The police and prosecutors are obliged to provide rele-

vant information to the person responsible for a child who has been the victim of crime, provided that person is not suspected of having committed the crime.

The easiest way to report a matter to the police is to visit your nearest police station or to call 114 14. It can be a good idea to report the matter to the police and social services at the same time, enabling these two authorities to coordinate their response.

You can read more about filing a police report on www.polisen.se.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

When the police or prosecutors have grounds for believing that a crime has been committed against a child, a preliminary investigation is launched. During the preliminary investigation, interviews may be conducted with the person suspected of committing the crime, witnesses and the child.

All crime victims are entitled to have a support person present during these interviews. Where children are concerned, it may be especially important for them to have someone there who they feel safe with. This may be a family member, a friend, someone from social services or someone from a non-profit organisation. Anyone who has information to give the police about what has happened cannot be a support person, if this person will be interviewed as a witness during an investigation.

Preliminary investigations where the injured party is under 18 years of age must be conducted speedily and be concluded within three months.

If the prosecutor thinks that there is sufficient evidence to convict the person suspected of having committed the crime, a prosecution will be brought. The court will then issue a trial summons.

INJURED PARTY'S COUNSEL

Sometimes the victim of a crime is entitled to their own legal representation, called the injured party's counsel. This applies predominantly for sexual offences and violence in close relationships, but also for other crimes where there is a particular need. An injured party's counsel is often appointed for children.

The guardian should talk to the police or the prosecutor as soon as possible about the possibility of the child being assigned injured party's counsel. The district court then decides whether the child is entitled to be assigned injured party's counsel and appoints the appropriate person. It is possible to put forward suggestions for people for this role.

The job of the injured party's counsel is to provide the child with help and support during both the preliminary investigation and any trial. The injured party's counsel can also assist in the prosecution and present the child's case as regards damages. This assistance is provided free to the victim of a crime.

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S REPRESENTATIVE

If a guardian is suspected of a crime against his/her child, the child can be assigned a special representative. This is also the case if the person suspected of committing the crime has a close relationship with the guardian. The prosecutor requests a special representative, but it is the district court that determines whether the child is entitled to one. If so, the court will also appoint the representative.

The special representative assumes the guardian's responsibilities in terms of safeguarding the child's rights and interests during the preliminary investigation and any trial. The representative may, for example, decide whether the child will be examined by a doctor, accompany the child to a police interview or help the child to request damages at the trial.





A lawyer, a legal associate at a law firm or another person may be appointed as a special representative. Knowledge, experience and characteristics that make the person ideally suited to this role are essential.

INTERVIEWING CHILDREN

The police have specially trained officers who interview children. The interview will be planned and conducted to avoid the risk of harm being caused to the child.

The guardian should accompany children under the age of 15 years to an interview, provided he or she is not suspected of committing the crime and this has no negative impact on the investigation. The guardian may not always sit in the interview room, but should be available before and after the interview. If the guardian is to be questioned as a witness, it is often inappropriate to him or her to be present during the interview with the child. If the child has

been assigned injured party's counsel or a special children's representative, this person should be present instead.

Interviews with children must not be more intrusive than the circumstances require. In order to obtain a complete description of what has happened, it is usually a good idea to interview the child a number of times. The primary aim of the interview is to secure evidence. Interview situations can be stressful for the child, but it can also be a relief to explain what has happened.

If the child is under 15 years of age or cannot be expected to appear at a trial for other reasons, an audiovisual recording will be made of the interview. Video interviews should be considered even if the child is aged 15 years or above if, for example, a more serious assault is suspected of having taken place.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND FORENSIC CERTIFICATE

The medical examination is important both to treat the child's injuries and to document them. If there are no injuries, it can be a relief for the child to know this. It is the guardian's responsibility to seek medical care if he or she thinks that the child has been injured. If the child has been assigned a special representative, it is this person who decides whether a medical examination is necessary or not.

In order for the prosecutor to be able to prove that a crime has been committed against the child, it is important to collect evidence and to document any injuries in a forensic certificate. In the case of crimes against children, it is usually a doctor specialising in paediatrics or a court-appointed medical officer who performs the examination providing the basis for the forensic certificate.

CHILDREN'S HOUSES

There are children's houses (barnahus) throughout Sweden. These are centres where the police, prosecutors and social services work together on investigations involving children who are suspected of being the victim of a serious crime. Sometimes, representatives from Rättsmedicinalverket (the Swedish National Board of Forensic Medicine) and CAP are also involved.

The aim is for the child to encounter a child-friendly environment where multiple investigations can be conducted in the same place to avoid the child being passed back and forth between different agencies. The crime can be investigated and the child given support and treatment in one and the same place.



TRIALS

If the prosecutor starts legal proceedings after the preliminary investigation has been completed, this results in a trial being held. Injured parties under the age of 15 years do not always need to be present during the trial. Instead, the interviews recorded previously can be played to the court. If the child is present during the trial, the defendant may be moved to another room while the child is being questioned. The defendant then listens to the questioning via a loudspeaker.

If the trial has to deal with a case involving particularly sensitive issues, for example, sexual offences, the court may decide that only certain people will be allowed into the courtroom. This is commonly known as proceedings being held behind closed doors.

Once the trial is over, the court will pass judgement. Any party that is not satisfied with the district court's decision may appeal to the Court of Appeal.

Brottsoffermyndigheten has created a special website called Rättegångsskolan (Court Introduction), www.rättegångsskolan.se, where you can find more information about what happens before, during and after a trial. This website can help people who need to attend a trial to prepare for this.

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

COMPENSATION

If a child has been the victim of a crime, the prosecutor, the injured party's counsel or the special children's representative can request damages in conjunction with the trial. The child may be entitled to compensation firstly in the form of damages, secondly through an insurance policy, and thirdly through Sweden's criminal injuries compensation scheme.

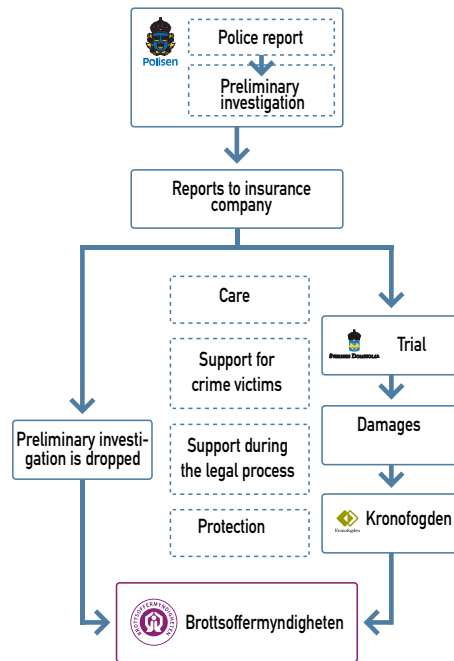
DAMAGES

The child can receive compensation for injuries sustained in connection with the crime. If the court has sentenced the defendant to pay damages, this does not mean that the money will be paid automatically. The offender may not be able to pay damages or is unwilling to do so. If this happens, Kronofogden (the

Swedish Enforcement Authority) will help to ensure that the money is paid to the child. If the offender is able to pay, Kronofogden ensures that the victim receives the awarded damages. Help from Kronofogden is free of charge, except in very special cases.

INSURANCE

If the offender is unknown or if a convicted offender cannot pay awarded damages, the child may still be entitled to compensation. If the child is covered by an insurance policy that pays compensation for criminal injuries, the child can receive compensation from the insurance provider. Children can be covered by special insurance policies, for example, child insurance or a school's accident insurance. These policies mainly provide compensation for costs and permanent injuries. It is important that any injury is documented by healthcare services and that a report is submitted to the insurance company as soon as possible after the crime.



CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION

Criminal injuries compensation is compensation paid by the government, to which victims of crime are entitled if no one else can provide compensation for injuries sustained in connection with the crime. This may be the case when the offender is unknown or if a convicted offender cannot pay damages. If the victim does not have insurance or the insurance does not completely cover the injury, the government may, in certain instances, pay criminal injuries compensation. Applications for criminal injuries compensation should be submitted to Brottsoffermyndigheten.

When there is an alleged suspect, this person is normally required to be convicted of the crime by a court in order for criminal injuries compensation to be paid. This is almost always required in cases of abuse in close relationships. In order for it to be possible for the child to receive criminal injuries compensation

when the offender is unknown, there needs to be an investigation, for example, a preliminary investigation, which confirms that the child has been the victim of a crime and has not just suffered an accident.

CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION FOR CHILDREN WHO WITNESS A CRIME

Children who have witnessed violence in a close relationship may be entitled to criminal injuries compensation. The state is thus liable to pay compensation to children who have witnessed serious crimes against a person close to them, even though the child cannot receive damages from the perpetrator. 'Witnessed' means that the child has seen or heard the criminal act. This may be one parent being assaulted or threatened by the other parent or by someone close to the child, or abuse against the child's siblings. Witness-



ing a violent crime or a sexual offence provides entitlement to compensation. Children can also receive compensation if the child has witnessed one parent threatening the other parent or damaging the family home. All the circumstances in the case must be examined, but particularly the harm, injury or danger that the crime can be supposed to have caused the child. The amount of compensation depends on the severity of the crime witnessed.

In order for a child who has witnessed a crime to receive criminal injuries compensation, in the vast majority of cases there needs to be a conviction for the crime witnessed by the child. In addition, there must be some form of documentation, preferably a preliminary investigation, a statement of the criminal act as charged or a judgement which confirms that the child has seen or heard the crime being committed.

More information about criminal injuries compensation and how to submit an application for compensation is available from **www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se**.

THE SCHOOL'S LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES

If a child has been injured in a school environment, the school may be liable for damages as a result of not having properly protected the child. First, a teacher or the head teacher must be informed of the child's situation. If the child still does not receive help, a report can be filed with Barn- och elevombudet (BEO) (the Child and School Student Representative) at Skolinspektionen (the Swedish Schools Inspectorate), which investigates the matter.





CONTACT DETAILS

NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

Barnens Rätt I Samhället, BRIS (Children's Rights in Society)

BRIS children's helpline: 116 111

BRIS adult helpline: +46 (0)77-150 50 50

info@bris.se

www.bris.se, www.barnperspektivet.se

Brottsofferjourernas Riksförbund, BOJ (Swedish Association for Victim Support)

Helpline: +46 (0)200-21 20 19

boj.riks@boj.se, unga@boj.se

www.boj.se, www.ungaboj.se

Föreningen Anhöriga Till Sexuellt Utnyttjade Barn, ATSUB (Swedish Association for Relatives of Sexually-Abused Children)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-644 2112

info@atsub.se

www.atsub.se

Riksorganisationen för kvinnojourer och tjejjourer i Sverige, Roks (National Organisation for Women's Shelters and Young Women's Shelters in Sweden)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-442 99 30

info@roks.se

www.roks.se, www.tjejjouren.se

Riksföreningen stödcentrum mot incest, Rsci (National Association for the Prevention of Incest)

Helpline: +46 (0)8-696 00 95

jour@rsci.nu

www.rsci.nu

Rädda Barnen (Save the Children Sweden)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-698 90 00

info@rb.se

www.rb.se

Sveriges Kvinno- och Tjejjourers Riksförbund, SKR (Swedish Association of Women's Shelters and Young Women's Empowerment Centres)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-642 64 01

info@kvinnojouren.se

www.kvinnojouren.se, www.tjejjouren.se

Terrafem

Helpline for immigrant women of all ages, providing support and advice in different languages.

Helpline: +46 (0)20-52 10 10

info@terrafem.org

www.terrafem.org

AUTHORITIES AND OTHER BODIES

Barn- och elevombudet på Skolinspektionen, BEO (Child and School Student Representative at the Swedish Schools Inspectorate)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-586 080 00

beo@skolinspektionen.se

www.skolinspektionen.se

Brottsoffermyndigheten (Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority)

Tel.: +46 (0)90-70 82 00

registrator@brottsoffermyndigheten.se

www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se,

www.rattengangsskolan.se

Datainspektionen (Swedish Data Inspection Board)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-657 61 00
datainspektionen@datainspektionen.se
www.datainspektionen.se, www.kränkt.se

Domstolsverket (Swedish National Courts Administration)

Tel.: +46 (0)36-15 53 00
domstolsverket@domstol.se
www.domstol.se

Kronofogden (Swedish Enforcement Authority)

Customer centre, tel.: +46 (0)771-73 73 00
kronofogdemyndigheten@kronofogden.se
www.kronofogden.se

Nationellt centrum för kvinnofrid, NCK (National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence Against Women)

www.nck.uu.se
NCK operates a helpline called Kvinnofridslinjen.
Helpline: +46 (0)20-50 50 50
www.kvinnofridslinjen.se

Polisen (Swedish Police)

Tel.: 114 14
In an emergency, call: 112
www.polisen.se

Rättshjälpsmyndigheten (Swedish Legal Aid Authority)

Tel.: +46 (0)60-13 46 00
registrator@rhm.dom.se
www.rattshjalp.se
34 35

Skatteverket (Swedish Tax Agency)

Tel.: +46 (0)771-778 778
www.skatteverket.se
(Use the Kontakta oss (Contact us) link to find contact details for your local tax office.)

Socialstyrelsen (Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare)

Tel.: +46 (0)75-247 30 00
socialstyrelsen@socialstyrelsen.se
www.socialstyrelsen.se

Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting, SKL (Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-452 70 00
info@skl.se
www.skl.se (Use the Kommuner och landsting (Municipalities, county councils and regions) link to find contact details for social services in your municipality.)

Ungdomsmottagningar (Youth Clinics)

Contact details for all local youth clinics are available from www.umo.se

Åklagarmyndigheten (Swedish Prosecution Authority)

Tel.: +46 (0)8-453 66 00
registrator.riksaklagaren@aklagare.se
www.aklagare.se

There are also other support services available, such as support centres for young victims of crime and children's houses (barnahus). Please contact your local social services for more information, see Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting (Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions).

GLOSSARY

CRIME

An act that is punishable by law.

CRIMINAL CASE

A suspected crime that is dealt with by a court.

COURT

An authority that passes judgement in criminal cases, etc. The general courts: district court (first instance), court of appeal (second instance), the Supreme Court (final instance).

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

An investigation conducted by the police or a prosecutor into a crime.

CUSTODIAN

A person who is assigned to carry out tasks on another's behalf. Can help, for example, to

pay bills or apply for criminal injuries compensation on behalf of a child. Appointed by the district court.

OFFENDER

A person who has committed a crime.

MAIN HEARING

A hearing in court to decide a case; also called a trial.

MEDIATION

The victim and the offender meet, together with an impartial mediator, to discuss the event and its consequences. Mediation is voluntary for both the victim and the offender.

INJURED PARTY

The person who has been subjected to or harmed by a crime is called the injured party during the legal process.

INJURED PARTY'S COUNSEL

A person with legal training, usually a lawyer, who provides support to victims of more serious crimes. Paid for by the state and appointed by the district court.

SANCTION

The punishment imposed by the state for a crime. Examples of sanctions are fines, prison, conditional sentences, probation and commitment for special care.

SUMMARY IMPOSITION OF A FINE

In the case of more straightforward crimes or a confession, the prosecutor can impose a punishment and damages.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

An appropriate person, usually a lawyer or a legal associate, who safeguards the child's rights during a preliminary investigation and trial instead of the child's guardian. Can be

appointed by the district court if a guardian, or someone with whom the guardian has a close relationship, is suspected of committing a crime against the child.

DEFENDANT

The person being prosecuted for a crime.

GUARDIAN

The person or persons who has/have legal custody of a child, i.e. is/are legally responsible for the child. This may be either one or both parents, or a person appointed by a court (see also Special representative).

CLAIM

To request or demand that a certain decision be made.

PROSECUTOR

A lawyer who leads preliminary investigations and represents the state during the legal process.

PROSECUTION

A request by the prosecutor, or a private person, that the court try a certain person for one or more crimes.

APPEAL

A request to have the case tried in a higher court (see also Court) if a person is not happy with the judgement.



ABOUT BROTTSOFFERMYNDIGHETEN

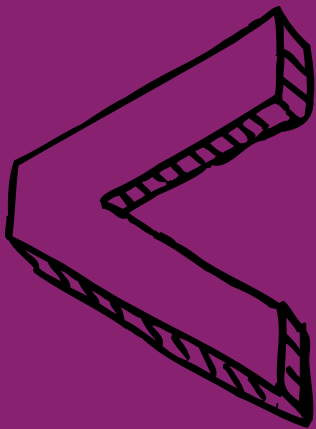
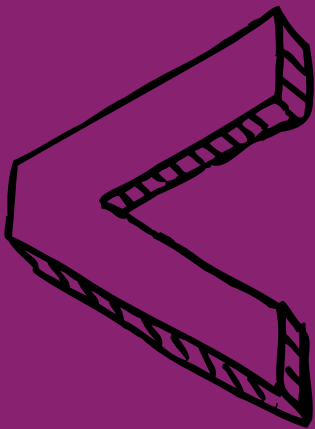
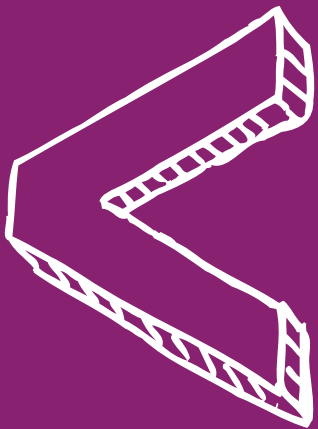
Brottsoffermyndigheten (the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority) is responsible nationally for three areas of activities:

- **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, as well as additional contact information for authorities, agencies and non-profit organisations.

Brottsoffermyndigheten is happy to answer questions concerning compensation relating to a crime, for example. Call the dedicated service line on +46 (0)90-70 82 00, option 4, to speak to an administrator at the criminal injuries unit.





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Box 470, SE-901 09 Umeå, Sweden

Tel.: +46 (0)90-70 82 00

registrator@brottsoffermyndigheten.se

www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se