

FRANET

**Victim Support Services in the EU:
An overview and assessment of
victims' rights in practice:**

Slovakia, 2014

FRANET contractor: Center for the Research of Ethnicity and Culture

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[1]. **Part A:**

2.1 Scenarios

	Scenario	Questions	Yes	No	Description (max 1-3 sentences)
1	A female who has been beaten by her partner and calls the police	a. Do the police routinely refer the victim to a support service?	yes		<p>Within the first contact with the injured person the police is obliged to provide him/her with information about organizations providing assistance to injured persons including their services; such information shall be given in writing (Article 49, par. 1, CPC). The police thus provides only written information about the services. Police is obliged to provide information about organisations providing different services. Victims of crime are informed about four organisations providing services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pomoc obetiam násilia (psychological, social, legal support and counselling) to all victims of crimes b) Náruč – civic association – providing assistance to children victims of crimes (social, psychological, legal counselling, possibility of placement in crisis centre, etc) c) Aliancia žien Slovenska (Womens Alliance) – social, emotional, psychological, legal counselling, providing accommodation or placement in their crisis centres d) Civic association Nádej (Hope) – providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and children that have been victims of sexual abuse <p>This information contains description of services provided by these organisations and contact information (address, email, telephone number). Victims of crime must sign informed consent formular.</p>

		b. If yes, please name the service(s)	-	-	
		c. Do the police routinely contact this service on behalf of the victim?		no	Only occasionally. Police is not obliged to contact organisations providing victims support services on behalf of victims. According to interviews with several prosecutors and representatives of NGOs providing victims support, they sometimes do it in case that victim is a child or women (victim of domestic violence). But there is no official “rule” or policy in regards to providing information.
		d. Which support service would in the end deal with such a case?	-	-	
2	A teacher reports the sexual abuse of a child to the police	a. Do the police routinely refer the victim to a support service?	yes		In this case, the teacher is a witness in the court trial. The police contacts a social guardian who protects rights and interests of the child. The social guardian very often contacts professionals from NGO. For example OZ Pomoc ohrozeným deťom is focused on diagnostics of family relationships, relationship between the child and a parent, and relationship to the abuser in cases of sexual abuse. ¹
		b. If yes, please name the service(s)	yes		System of social guardianship. Social guardians are state officials whose responsibilities and obligations are defined in the Act on Socio-legal Protection. ²

¹ <http://www.centrumnadej.sk/>

² Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on socio-legal protection of children and on social custody and on amendments to certain acts.

		c. Do the police contact this service on behalf of the victim?	yes		The police is obliged to contact the Office of socio-legal protection of children in accordance with the Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on Socio-legal protection of children and on social custody.
		d. Which support service would in the end deal with such a case?	yes		If an injured person is a minor (in this case sexually abused child), the state authority or authorized representative of an organization providing assistance to injured individuals shall be appointed as a guardian (Article 48, par.2 CPC). ³ In this case the police or a social officer contact NGOs, mainly NGOs supporting victims of sexual abuse (OZ Pomoc ohrozeným deťom, OZ Naruc etc.)
3	A person calls the police following a burglary in their apartment	a. Do the police routinely refer the victim to a support service?	yes		Within the first contact with the injured person the police is obliged to provide him/her with information about organizations providing assistance to injured persons including their services; such information shall be given in writing (Article 49, par. 1, CPC). The police thus provide only written information about the services. The injured party then contacts the organisations providing supporting services. ⁴
		b. If yes, please name the service(s)	-	-	
		c. Do the police contact this service on behalf of the victim?		no	Only occasionally.
		d. Which support service would in the end deal with such a case?	-	-	

³ Article 48, par.2, Act No. 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁴ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

4	A person is the victim of a racist attack by a gang of youths	a. Do the police routinely refer the victim to a support service?		no	Within the first contact with the injured person, the investigating and prosecuting body is obliged to provide him/her with information about his/her rights in criminal proceedings as well as about organizations providing assistance to injured persons including their services; such information shall be given in writing (Article 49, par. 1, CPC). ⁵ The police thus only provide written information about the services. The injured party then contacts the organisations providing supporting services.
		b. If yes, please name the service(s)	-	-	
		c. Do the police contact this service on behalf of the victim?		no	Only occasionally.
		d. Which support service would in the end deal with such a case?	-	-	
5	An elderly person is mugged on the way home from collecting their monthly pension and is in urgent need of financial assistance	a. Do the police routinely refer the victim to a support service?		no	Within the first contact with the injured person, the investigating and prosecuting body is obliged to provide him/her the information about his/her rights in criminal proceedings as well as about organisations providing assistance to injured persons including their services; such information shall be given in writing (Article 49, par. 1, CPC). The police thus only provide written information about the services. The injured party then contacts the organisations providing supporting services
		b. If yes, please name the service(s)	-	-	
		c. Do the police contact this service on behalf of the victim?		no	Only occasionally.

⁵ Article 49, par.1, Act No. 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

		d. Which support service would in the end deal with such a case?	-	-	
6a		In relation to how police deal with victims, are there special measures in place for victims with a disability? If yes, describe them. If your answer is no, please provide a justification/explanation.	yes		If an injured person is legally incompetent or if the person's legal capacity has been limited, his/her legal guardian exercises his/her rights pursuant to this Act; the guardian may authorize an organization providing assistance to victims of criminal acts to represent the injured person (Article, 49, par. 1, CPC). ⁶ The police thus only provide written information about the services.
6b		In relation to how victim support services deal with victims, are there special measures in place for victims with a disability? If yes, describe them. If your answer is no, please provide a justification/explanation.		no	The victim support services have no specific measures targeting victims with a physical or psychological disability. Their activities provide general counselling and legal guardianship in cases of limited legal capacity.
7a		In relation to how police deal with victims, are there special measures in place for victims who are migrants with illegal residency status ⁷ ? If yes, describe them. If no, please provide a justification/explanation.	yes		The Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking supported by Ministry of Interior of Slovak republic is implemented by NGOs and IOM - International Organization for Migration. Complex care is provided to victims of human trafficking – citizens of the Slovak Republic as well as foreign nationals during the period of crisis care or a recovery period lasting 90 days. Following this period, complex care is provided during the full duration of criminal proceedings if the victim decides to cooperate with involved authorities. Once the criminal proceedings are over, care is provided as needed during the period of reintegration lasting 90 days. In case the victim decides not to cooperate with authorities involved in the criminal proceedings, complex care is provided to victims of human trafficking – foreign nationals during the preparation for a voluntary return to the country of origin. ⁸

⁶ Article 49, par.1, Act No. 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁷ Please note that that the usual FRA terminology (used in all official FRA publications) for migrants with illegal residency status is 'migrants in an irregular situation.' For the purposes of these guidelines however,

7b	In relation to how victim support services deal with victims, are there special measures in place for victims who are migrants with illegal residency status ⁹ ? If yes, describe them. If no, please provide a justification/explanation.		no	Victims of trafficking with illegal residency status are eligible for extended care (exceeding the 90 days' period) only if they agree to cooperate with the police and other state authorities involved in the criminal proceedings. ¹⁰
7c	Are migrants with illegal residency status excluded from accessing support from victim support organisations in practice?		no	However, migrants with illegal residency status contact services very rarely as they lack sufficient information of services providing assistance the victims of violence, domestic violence or racially motivated crimes/attacks.
8	Is access to victim support services dependent on a victim making a formal complaint to competent authorities (e.g. the police)?		no	Organisations assisting injured parties are NGOs established under separated law. They provide their services free of charge and access to services is not dependent on victims making formal complaints to competent authorities.
9	In practice, do victim support services afford preferential treatment to victims who have agreed to cooperate with a police investigation into the crime they have experienced (e.g. by dealing with them more rapidly than victims who are not cooperating with a police investigation)?		no	Provision of services does not depend on victims' cooperation with the police. There is only one exception – victims joining the Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking. ¹¹
10a	In reference to part 'c' of questions 1-5, in the event that police contact victim support services on the victim's behalf, is there an automatic transfer of the victim's data? ¹²		no	Victims' data are protected by the police system pursuant to the Act No. 171/1993 Coll. on the Police Force and Act. No 428/2002 Coll. on Protection of Personal Data, as amended.

reference will be made to 'migrants with illegal residency status.'

⁸ Decree of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 47/2008 on Ensuring the Program of Support and Protection of Human Trafficking Victims.

⁹ Please note that the usual FRA terminology (used in all official FRA publications) for migrants with illegal residency status is 'migrants in an irregular situation.' For the purposes of these guidelines however, reference will be made to 'migrants with illegal residency status.'

¹⁰ Decree of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 47/2008 on Ensuring the Program of Support and Protection of Human Trafficking Victims.

¹¹ Decree of Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 47/2008 on Ensuring the Program of Support and Protection of Human Trafficking Victims.

¹² For example, personal data (name, address etc.) as well as any relevant details relating to the incident being transferred rather than having to be supplied again by the victim.

10b	If the answer to 10a above is yes, is the police obliged to obtain the victim's permission/consent for the data transfer?	-	-	
10c	Is there a legal basis for the communication/transfer of the victim's data? What is it?		no	Victims' data are protected by the police system pursuant to the Act No. 171/1993 Coll. on the Police Force and Act. No 428/2002 Coll. on Protection of Personal Data, as amended. ¹³¹⁴

2.2 Institutional aspects: role of state in victim support structure

2.2.1 Models of generic victim support

A: No generic victim support provider exists	B: At least one generic victim support service provider exists at national level. The main provider or structure is state run and state funded	C: At least one generic victim support service provider exists at national level. The main provider or structure is non-governmental run but relies strongly on state funding	D: At least one generic victim support service provider exists at national level. The main provider or structure is non-governmental run and does not rely strongly on state funding	E (OTHER) – if you cannot place your country in any of the other categories, please describe
			A generic victim support organisation, institution or mechanism exists in Slovakia – an NGO Victim support organization – Pomoc obetiam násilia. Other NGOs providing victim support services cover only certain groups of victims, mainly victims of domestic violence, children victims and victims of trafficking. The state mechanism of	

¹³ Act No. 171/1993 Coll. regarding the Police Force.

¹⁴ Act. No 428/2002 Coll. on Protection of Personal Data, as amended.

			<p>compensation only covers cases of bodily harm, serious bodily harm, death, rape, sexual violence and sexual abuse resulting from a crime committed by another person. Compensations of damages to health include compensations for pain and the loss of social standing.</p>	
Explanation/justification:				
	<p>Act No 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime</p>			

2.2.2 Public coordination of victim support services

1. Please specify (by placing an 'X' in the relevant columns) which ministry or ministries have a role in victim support provision. In addition, please provide a short explanation in the comments field.					
	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Labour/ Social Affairs	Ministry of Interior/ 	Any other
Slovakia	X (Ministerstvo spravodlivosti SR)	X (Ministerstvo zdravotníctva SR)	X (Ministerstvo sociálnych vecí a rodiny SR)	X (Ministerstvo vnútra SR)	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak republic of the Slovak republic (Ministerstvo zahraničných vecí SR) Ministry of Health of the Slovak republic Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak republic (Ministerstvo školstva, vedy, výskumu a športu SR)
2. Please provide a short description of which body (e.g. ministry, office for victims of crime, commission or any other body) has the overall or principal coordinating role in organising victim support services at national and federal level. If no one ministry or body has such a role, please provide an explanation/ justification.					
Slovakia	<p>No. Ministry holds a leading position in the field of victim protection. Every Ministry focuses on different area of supporting services for victims. Ministry of Justice is responsible for mediation in criminal proceedings and, through its Department of Damage Compensation, for compensation of damages resulting from intentional violent crimes.</p> <p>Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs is responsible for observing the rights of vulnerable groups, mainly children in criminal proceedings through socio-legal protection and social guardianship and custody.</p> <p>Ministry of Interior is responsible for implementation of the National Plan for Victims of Trafficking and the Police Force is responsible for victims' protection during the investigation and the trial.</p> <p>Others Ministries play further roles in the field of education, prevention activities and in resolving victims' particular issues.</p>				
3. What is the legal basis for the type of victim support model that exists in your country (e.g. is it stipulated somewhere in a legal instrument that victim support services be state-run; state-funded etc.?)					
	<p>Act No. 215/2006 Coll. on Compensations of Victims of Violent Crimes – Council Directive No. 2001/80/EC of 29 April 2004 related to compensation of crime victims was transposed into the legislation with the aim to allow for submitting requests in Member States other than the applicants' country of permanent residency.</p> <p>Act No. 583/2008 Coll. on the Prevention of Criminality and Other Anti-social Activities and on amending and supplementing certain acts. In the area of organisational arrangement of the fight against human trafficking, the legislative conditions of Article 7 Paragraph 3 were used to established the Information Centre for the Fight of Human Trafficking and Preventing Criminal Activity and defined its tasks in Article 7, Paragraph 1 and 2 .</p> <p>Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship and on amending and supplementing certain acts related to provision of socio-legal protection and social guardianship to children whose parents cannot or do not want to fulfil their parental rights and responsibilities properly and who are physically or psychologically abused, neglected or sexually abused by their parents is the Socio-Legal Protection Authority. The Socio-Legal</p>				

Protection Authority takes necessary administrative, social and educational measures to protect children against any physical or psychological violence, harm or abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, torture or exploitation during the time when they are in the care of one or both parents, legal guardians or any other individuals caring for the child.

Act No.301/2005 Coll. On Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates procedural rights of injured party during the investigation, trial.

The National Program on the Fight Against Human Trafficking for the Years 2008 through 2010 passed by the Government of the Slovak Republic, Decree No. 251 of 23 April 2008.

2.2.3 Funding:

For the year 2012, please specify the exact amount of funding:	Amount (in EURO)
a Budgeted by the state for compensation	The budget of the Ministry of Justice for compensation in 2012 totalled 510 000€. ¹⁵
b Paid out by the state for compensation	The Ministry of Justice paid 448.551,36 € in 2012 ¹⁶ .
c Budgeted by the state for generic victim support services (i.e. services not restricted to a particular category or categories of victims)	It is not available for generic services. One of the reasons is division of finance support among several ministries' and municipalities' budgets. We have consulted all relevant institutions – ministries. We sent them official request and received only information provided in the report. Furthermore, we have contacted them via telephone and conducted personal interviews. Since there is no generic victims support policy at the national level and state policy is divided into several sections within ministries, they were not able provide us with this complex information of “generic victims support”
d Budgeted by the state for specialised victim support services (i.e. services restricted to a particular category or categories of victims; such as child victims or victims of human trafficking). In addition, please name the specialised victim support services that received state funding.	Support of victims of trafficking is budgeted mainly by the Ministry of Interior. The dates are available only for paid out for services. It is not possible to provide information on specific services. We sent official request to all relevant ministries and the response was they are not able to provide us with such information, because they do not have such complex information regarding budget.
e Paid out by the state for generic victim support services (i.e. services not restricted to a particular category or categories of victims).	It is not available for generic services. One of the reasons is division of finance support among several ministries' budgets. It is not possible to provide information on specific services. We sent official request to all relevant ministries and the

¹⁵ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

¹⁶ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

			response was they are not able to provide us with such information, because they do not have such complex information regarding budget.
f Paid out by the state for specialised victim support services (i.e. services restricted to a particular category or categories of victims; such as child victims or victims of human trafficking). In addition, please name the specialised victim support services that received state funding.			Ministry of Interior paid out (in 2012) for Program of Support of Victims of Trafficking to: IOM – 48 575,39 EUR for services, Catholic Charity – 42 085, 61 EUR Crisis Centre Dotyk – 140 809,21 EUR (for provision of accommodation, social services, and psychological counselling) OZ Naruč (child victims of trafficking) 6 957,66EUR. ¹⁷
Reimbursement by the state of expenses incurred	Yes	No	Comments
g Are there any victim support organisations that request money from victims who benefit from services? If yes, please name one such organisation and specify (under comments) whether there is a standard fee or whether this is decided on a case by case basis.		no	Most of the victim support services are provided by NGOs and their services for victims are free of charge. There is only one official general victim support service operated at national level. This organisation is non governmental organisation POMOC OBETIAM NÁSILIA. Since they are not funded by state, it is not relevant to provide such information. Their services are free for victims.
h With respect to your chosen organisation, is the organisation reimbursed by the state for expenses incurred through the provision of support to victims? If yes, please specify the criteria for reimbursement (e.g. per victim?).		no	IOM, Slovak Catholic Charity, OZ Naruč, Crisis Centre Dotyk – supporting victims of trafficking. Reimbursement depends on the number of people joining the Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking. The Ministry of Interior provides financial support to these organisations covering flexible and fixed costs. Non governmental organisation POMOC OBETIAM NÁSILIA. Is

¹⁷ www.minv.sk/?informacne-centrum-na-boj-proti-obchodovaniu-s-ludmi-a-prevenciu-kriminality

			not funded by state, it is not relevant to provide such information.
i If the answer to h is 'yes', please specify whether the organisation is reimbursed regardless of the victim's nationality (yes or no) and provide a short explanation in the comments field. More specifically, is a difference made between reimbursement for support provided to a) country nationals; b) EU country nationals and c) third country nationals?		no	In the Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Trafficking reimbursement does not depend on the victims' nationality. In other cases, victims must have permanent residence status in Slovakia.
j Further to question i, is the organisation reimbursed for providing support to victims with illegal residency status? Please provide a short explanation under 'comments'.	yes		The National Program on the Fight Against Human Trafficking secures provision of services. Services are provided to third country nationals that are victims of human trafficking. Support is further provided to illegal migrants who agree to cooperate with competent authorities. It is therefore possible to legalise the residence of victims of human trafficking in the territory of the Slovak Republic by granting them a tolerated stay permit (Article 43, par.9 AS). ¹⁸
k Are there any factors that would discourage the victim support organisation in practice from supporting third country nationals? Please specify under comments.			Some of them face language barrier or may suffer from cultural shock. Slovakia has little experience with provision of services to such target group.

2.2.4 Capacity:

For the year 2012, please specify the number of victims of crime that:	No of persons:
a Applied for compensation from state sources.	The Ministry of Justice recorded 87 applications by victims of crime in 2012. ¹⁹
b Received compensation from state sources.	According to the Ministry of Justice 60 victims of crimes received compensations from state sources in 2012. ²⁰
c Approached generic victim support services (i.e. services not restricted to a particular category or categories of victims)	Information is available only for certain categories of victims.
d Approached specialised victim support services (i.e. services not restricted to a particular category or categories of victims)	State social guardians provided social services and legal protection to 523

¹⁸ Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Alien Stays and on amending and supplementing.

¹⁹ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

²⁰ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

minors who had been victims of physical, sexual, psychological abuse.²¹
 The Program of Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking provided support to 22 victims /including minors/.²²
 An NGO Pomoc ohrozenym detom provided services for 265 victims of domestic violence in 2011.

2.2.5 Official/academic studies on victims

	Yes	No	Reference	Short description of the study's objectives and findings (2-3 sentences)
Studies on under reporting of crime			NATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE YEARS 2011-2014	The aim is to provide a complex and effective national strategy for the fight against human trafficking and coordinate activities of all involved stakeholders. The program is a part of the strategy for elimination of risks and prevention of criminal activities including human trafficking. ²³
Other national studies related to victims of crime (specify)			<p>Holubová, Barbora, <i>Report on violence against women for year 2012</i>. Institute for research of work and family, Bratislava, 131 p.²⁴</p> <p>Holubová, Barbora, <i>Monitoring of social services for women who survived violence and their children from the perspective of European standards</i>. Institute for research of work and family, Bratislava. IVPR, 2012. - 208 p.²⁵</p> <p>Representative Research on Prevalence and Experience of Women with Violence</p>	<p>The report provides data on the scope of violence against women in female population and the number of homicides of women registered in 2010. The registered and treated cases of violence against women in the competence of police, prosecutor's office and the justice and health care system indicate effectiveness of processes in particular departments in relation to annual incidence of violence against women.</p> <p>The report presents Minimal standards of Council of Europe for supported services for women as victims of violence and for their children.</p> <p>The research on violence against women carried out on a representative sample of 827 women in the age 18-65 years provides findings on incidence of intimate partner violence and violent behaviour of other men (not intimate partners) against women.</p> <p>The study covers experiences of migrants in the Slo-</p>

²¹ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

²² www.minv.sk/?statistika_obchodovanie_s_ludmi.

²³ www.minv.sk/?informacne-centrum-na-boj-proti-obchodovaniu-s-ludmi-a-prevenciu-kriminality.

²⁴ Report about the violence on women for year 2012 Holubová

www.ivpr.gov.sk/IVPR/images/IVPR/vyskum/2011/Holubova/holubova_2255.pdf.

²⁵ www.sspr.gov.sk/IVPR/images/IVPR/vyskum/2012/Holubova/2261_holubova_monitoring_sluzby.pdf.

		<p>committed against Women (VAW) in Slovakia (2224/2008)²⁶</p> <p>IOM, <i>Migrants' Experiences with Violence, Abuse and Exploitation in Slovakia</i>, IOM, 2013.²⁷</p> <p>Final Report – Human Trafficking in Slovakia after Slovakia accession to the Schengen area.²⁸</p>	<p>vak Republic with violence, abuse and exploitation. The research shows migrants' various socio-economic strategies of making a living, explores initial phases of violence and abuse, and identifies the key risk factors of migrants' vulnerability.</p> <p>The research covers circumstances of human trafficking in Slovakia. The study seeks to discover various reasons for trafficking, mainly forced labour and public awareness about the issue of human trafficking.</p>
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2.3 Victim Helplines

	SLOVAKIA	Yes	No	Comments
1	Is there a helpline? If yes, please provide the name of the helpline and the contact details for the helpline (including the name of the body who runs it, contact phone number etc.) under 'Comments'.	X		<p>-The emergency police line 158 is funded from state sources. Person can report a crime but the line does not provide counselling.</p> <p>-The helpline - 0800 800 818 is operated by IOM and was launched in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior for victims of trafficking.</p> <p>-The phone number 116 111 operated by UNICEF.</p> <p>Some NGOs supporting victims of domestic violence operate a phone line during the week /for example OZ Pomoc ohrozenym detom on a telephone number 0905 463 425/.</p> <p>Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ provides helpline (not limited to a certain category of victim)- It provides phone counselling on a telephone number 0850/111 321.</p>
2	Does it operate 24/7? (If no, specify the days and times of operation under 'Comments').	X		<p>The phone line 158 is operated 24/7.</p> <p>The IOM helpline 0800 800 818 is operated daily in business hours, from 9.00 to 17.00.</p> <p>Outside these hours an answering machine</p>

²⁶ Bodnarova, B., Filadelfiová, J., Holubová, B., Representative Research on Prevalence and Experience of Women with VAW in Slovakia, Institute for Labour and Family Research, Bratislava 2008 available at <http://www.unifem.sk/uploads/doc/VAWSlovakia.pdf>.

²⁷ Blažek, M., Andrášová, S., Paulenová, N.: *Migrants' Experiences with Violence, Abuse and Exploitation in Slovakia*, IOM, Bratislava 2013, p. 151, ISBN 978-80-89506-33-0 available at www.iom.sk/en/about-iom/news/128-skusenosti-migrantov-a-migrantiek-na-slovensku-s-nasilim.

²⁸ www.minv.sk/swift_data/source/mvsr/obchodovanie_ludmi/vyskumne_ulohy/Zaverecna%20sprava%20z%20vyskumu%20OSL%2014%2012%202011.pdf.

			<p>is available to callers who may leave their contact details; the operators of the hotline contact them back.</p> <p>The hotline 116 111 is operated 24/7.</p> <p>Victim support organization's line /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ is operated Monday to Friday from 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m.</p> <p>They do not operate 24/7 (only Mondays to Fridays 10am – to 2.pm) – otherwise there is a answering machine with the option of backward calling</p>
3	Does it operate nationwide? (If no, name the city or federal state in which it operates).	X	<p>All hotlines are operated nationwide.</p> <p>Victim support organization's line /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ is operated nationwide.</p>
4	Is the helpline free of charge?	X	<p>The police line 158, the IOM helpline 0800 800 818 and the 116 111 line are all free of charge.</p> <p>Victim support organization's line /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ is chargeable but is cheaper than regular phone calls. The helpline does not operate free of charge, the price for the one phone call is the halfprice of usual prices for phone calls in Slovakia (which is 0,054 Eur per minute)</p>
5	Does the helpline target all victims of crime? If no, please specify (under comments) which categories of victims can approach the helpline.	X	<p>The emergency phone number 158 is operated by Police for people in the life-threatening situations.</p> <p>The helpline 0800 800 818 is earmarked for victims of trafficking.</p> <p>The hotline 116 111 is earmarked for children in crisis.</p> <p>Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ operates at cheaper rate for all victims. Helpline targets all victims of crimes, namely: victims of crimes, domestic violence, traffic accident, catastrophes or terrorist attacks.</p>
6	Is the helpline state run (if no, describe the non-state actor(s) who runs it under 'Comments')	x	<p>The 158 line is a state run helpline.</p> <p>Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ helpline is not state run – it is non governmental initiative</p>
7	Is the helpline funded by the state?	X	<p>The helpline 0800 800 818 is state funded – by the Ministry of Interior SR.</p> <p>The police line 158 is also state funded.</p> <p>Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam</p>

				nasilia/ helpline is not funded by state (state support was cancelled three years ago)
8	Is the international EU victim support telephone number 116-006 available? ²⁹ If no, provide a justification and/or specify whether plans to implement this are underway.		X	Currently, there is no relevant information about implementation. No there is no such helpline: personal interview at the ministry of Interior
		Comments		
9	Please give a brief description (1-2 sentences) of the services provided by the helpline.	The Helpline for victims provides emotional support for persons who have been affected directly or indirectly by crime; crisis intervention by telephone, arrangement of immediate emergency measures if necessary; clearing, that is competent information relating to professional advice- and care-services. Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia helpline provides emotional support and counselling for the victims of crimes, crisis intervention via telephone, providing of information on relevant services provided by this organisation (Pomoc obetiam násilia)		
10	What was the operational budget (in EUR) for the helpline in 2012? Please specify under 'Comments'	The operational budget for 0800 800 818 helpline is 1375 EUR/month provided by Ministry of Interior based on a contract on the service provision. Annual report of Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ does not provide such information – representative of such organisation refused to provide this information		
11	How many people were employed to run the helpline in 2012?	The 0800800818 helpline is operated by 3-4 employees. The 116 111 helpline is operated by 13 consultants (The annual report 2011). ³⁰ Annual report of Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia does not provide such information – representative of such organisation refused to provide this information		
12	What form(s) does the helpline take? E.g. just phone-line; email, web forum, walk-ins	The 0800800818 helpline– by phone or email. Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia helpline takes forms by telephone, email, personal visits		
13	Of the possible ways to access the helpline, what is the most frequently used by persons contacting the helpline?	The most frequently way to access the helpline is by phone. The most frequently way to access the Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia helpline is by phone.		
14	Who operates the helpline? (e.g. Professional staff such as psychologists or lawyers; volunteers etc.)	In IOM and UNICEF, information and advice is provided by a team of psychologists and social workers. The state line 158 – the information are provided by police staff. Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia/ helpline operates social workers, volunteers.		

²⁹ In 2010 the EU introduced an EU harmonised phone number (116 006) designated for use by victims of crime who need assistance in EU countries.

³⁰ www.unicef.sk/files/UNICEF_subory_web-mimo-obchodu/vyrocnne-spravy/2011-Vyrocnna-sprava-UNICEF-Slovensk.pdf

15	Please specify the number of times the helpline was contacted in applic. If this information is not available, please provide a reason under 'comments'.	The 2011 annual report: UNICEF had 12 696 contacts on the phone line 116 111 and other lines e.g. for family counseling. ³¹
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³¹ www.unicef.sk/files/UNICEF_subory_web-mimo-obchodu/vyrocne-spravy/2011-Vyrocna-sprava-UNICEF-Slovensk.pdf.

2.4 Obligation of police to provide information

		Yes	No	Comments (max 2-3 sentences)
1	Are police legally obliged to provide all victims with information concerning victim support services? If yes, what is the legal basis for this obligation (e.g. name of the law)?	yes		<p>Within the first contact with the injured person the investigating and prosecuting body is obliged to provide him/her with information about his/her rights in criminal proceedings as well as about organizations providing assistance to injured persons including their services; such information is given in writing (Article 49, par. 1, CPC).³²</p> <p>The investigating and prosecuting body and the court are obliged to advise the injured person about his/her rights. Furthermore, they are obliged to provide him/her with opportunities to fully exercise these rights (Article 49, par. 2, CPC) .³³</p>
2	Are police legally obliged to provide all victims with information concerning compensation? If yes, what is the legal basis for this obligation (e.g. name of the law)?	yes		<p>The injured person who is entitled for a compensation of damage by the accused is also entitled to request the court to order the defendant to compensate such damage in the judgment of conviction. The injured person must file such claim before the investigation is ended at latest.</p> <p>The motion should clearly state the grounds and the amount of the claim (Article 46, par. 3, CPC).³⁴</p>
3	Are police legally obliged to provide all victims with information concerning their rights and role in criminal proceedings? If yes, what is the legal basis for this obligation (e.g. name of the law)?	yes		<p>Within the first contact with the injured person, the investigating and prosecuting body is obliged to provide him/her with information about his/her rights in criminal proceedings as well as about organizations providing assistance to injured persons including their services; such information is given in writing (Article 49, par. 1,2, CPC).³⁵</p> <p>The investigating and prosecuting body and the court are obliged to advise the injured person about his/her rights as well as to provide him/her with opportunities to fully exercise those rights (Article 49, par. 2, CPC)³⁶.</p>

³²Article 49, par. 1, Act.No 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

³³ Article 49, par. 2, Act. No 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

³⁴Article 46, par.3, Act.No 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

³⁵Article 49, par.1,2, Act. No 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

³⁶ Article 49, par.2, Act . No 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

4	Are victims who do not understand or speak the language provided with free of charge interpretation in the language of their choice (e.g. during any interviews or questioning of the victim by the police)	yes		If the injured party, crime participant or witness do not speak the language of the proceedings, they have the right to an interpreter or a translator. Services of interpreters are free of charge for the victims (.Article 49, par.2, CPC). ³⁷
5	Are victims notified about their right to receive information about:			
	(a) any decision not to proceed with or to end an investigation or not to prosecute the offender;	yes		Within the first contact with the injured person, the investigating and prosecuting body is obliged to provide him/her with information about his/her rights in criminal proceedings. Such information is given in writing. The investigating and prosecuting body and the court are obliged to advise the injured person about his/her rights as well as to provide him/her with opportunities to fully exercise those rights including termination of investigation or criminal prosecution. (Article 49, par.1,2, article 215 par.6, CPC). ³⁸
	(b) the time and place of the trial, and the nature of the charges.	yes		An injured person is notified about the date of the trial.
	(c) any final judgment in a trial	yes		Furthermore, an injured person has the right to express his/her opinion on evidence produced and to make a closing argument (Article 49, par.1,2, Article 274, par.2 CPC). ³⁹

2.5 Training of practitioners on dealing with victims of crime

	Yes	No	Comments (max 2-3 sentences)

³⁷Article 2, par. 20, Act No. 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code

³⁸ Article 49, par. 1,2, article 215, par.6, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

³⁹Article 46, par.1, Article 274,par.2, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

1	Police	yes		Project (2011-2012) for implementation of method "SARA DN" as a method of identifying domestic violence. The method is useful for the Police Force. The project was implemented in cooperation with an NGO – Centre of Hope. The Police Secondary school in Košice, Bratislava and Pezinok – provide a course Ethics and Psychology aimed at providing information about domestic violence and victimology. ⁴⁰
2	Prosecutors	yes		-Crime Victims' Rights Conference 2011 in Germany. -Victims of crime, domestic violence, violence on the children and others crimes – workshop – Omšenie 2013 ⁴¹
3	Judges	yes		-Crime Victims' Rights Conference 2011 in Germany, -Victims of crime, domestic violence, violence on the children and others crimes – workshop – Omšenie 2013 Násilné činy v párových vzťahoch ⁴²
4	Court staff	yes		-Crime Victims' Rights Conference 2011 in Germany, -Victims of crime, domestic violence, violence on the children and others crimes – workshop – Omšenie 2013 Násilné činy v párových vzťahoch ⁴³
5	Are Victim Support Organisations involved in this training? If yes, how are they involved? (e.g. they provide input through lectures; they fund the training; they organise and run the training themselves etc.)	yes		NGOs engaged in victim support services run the training by, among other, giving lectures and consultation.
6	Is systematic training of victim support staff carried out on how to deal with victims of crime? If yes, please indicate the nature of the training,	yes		Staff of Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (mainly for the children victims) is trained in identification of victims and provision of services to abused, neglected and trafficked children and for their families. Trainings are optional for all professionals.
7	Please briefly list any other category of officials coming into contact with victims that receive systematic training on how to deal with victims of crime (e.g. lawyers, restorative justice services etc.)	NA		Staff of Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (mainly for the children victims), NGO social workers, staff of embassies of the Slovak republic. The Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic provides education activities

⁴⁰ www.centrumnadej.sk/index.php?page=sara

⁴¹ www.ja-sr.sk/node/3606, www.ja-sr.sk/node/3000

⁴² www.ja-sr.sk/node/3606, www.ja-sr.sk/node/3000

⁴³ www.ja-sr.sk/node/3606, www.ja-sr.sk/node/3000

				related to the identification of victims of trafficking and services for them. The education is provided to doctors and nurses by the Slovak Health University. ⁴⁴
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2.6 Rights of victims in criminal proceedings

2.6.1 Definition of victim

	Description	Explanation (max word count 200)
1	What is the main or generic legal definition of the term 'victim' (as provided for in national legislation)?	Slovakia lacks legal definition of the term "victim"; the national legislation uses the term "injured party" as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code. A person who suffered bodily injury, property damage, moral damage or any other damage resulting from criminal offence, or whose other legally protected rights and freedoms have been violated is an injured person. In cases defined by the Criminal Procedure Code, the injured person has right to express his/her opinion about whether he/she agrees with the criminal prosecution. Furthermore, he/she has the right to claim damages, to file motions for producing evidence or for completion of evidence, to submit evidence, to inspect files and to study them, to attend trials as well as to attend public trials within appellate proceedings or within proceedings on agreement about guilt and punishment; he/she also has the right to express his/her opinion on evidence produced, to make a closing argument, to apply for remedial measures in the extent defined by the Criminal Procedure Code. ⁴⁵ The injured party can also be a witness in criminal proceedings (Article 127-140 CPC).
2	Is there a separate definition of 'vulnerable victims' (as separate from the main or generic definition of 'victim')?	The term "protected person" is defined in Criminal Code. It means: a) a child b) a pregnant woman c) a close person d) a dependent person (person who is dependent on the offender for their nutrition, education, material, care or welfare ⁴⁶) e) an elderly person (a person above the age of 60) f) an ill person (i.e. a person who at the time of crime suffers from a physical or mental illness, while the intensity of such illness or disability corresponds to grievous bodily harm. ⁴⁷
3	Are parents, children, other family members, same sex partner & first responders included under the main definition of the term victim? If not, are they included as 'indirect' victims or similar?	A close person for the purpose of Criminal Code means a direct relative, adoptive parent, adopted child, sibling and spouse, other person in family or similar relationship are considered mutually close person only if the harm caused to one of them is reasonably felt by the other person as their own (Article 127, par.4, CC). ⁴⁸ In the case of criminal offence under Section rape, sexual violence, sexual abuse, maltreatment of a close person and entrusted person, dangerous threats, stalking close person is also defined as a former husband, former spouse, parent of the same child and a person who is in relation to the

⁴⁴ National Program on the Fight against Human Trafficking for the years 2011 – 2014: www.minv.sk/?program_podpory_a_ochrany_obeti

⁴⁵Article 46, par.1, Act. No 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁴⁶Article 127, par.9, Act. No 300/2005 Coll. on Criminal Code.

⁴⁷Article 127, par.6, Act. No 300/2005 Coll. on Criminal Code.

⁴⁸Article 127, par.4, Act No.300/2005 Coll. on Criminal Code.

	person close to them (higher definition), as well as the person who lives with the offender or lived in the same household (Article 127, par.5, CC). ⁴⁹
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2.6.2. Decision not to prosecute

	Yes	No	Comments (Max word count 80 words)
If the prosecutor decides to discontinue a case, does the victim have the right to file for a review of the decision not to prosecute?	X		In some cases, the prosecutor is obliged to discontinue the case by adopting resolution on discontinuation of case. This resolution must be delivered to injured person. The injured party has the right to lodge a complaint within three days (Article 215, par.6, CPC) ⁵⁰ The Prosecutor has the right to conditionally stop the criminal prosecution in some cases (Article 216, par.1 CPC). After that the resolution must be delivered to the injured party. The injured party has the right to lodge a complaint within three days (Article 216, par.1,5 CPC). ⁵¹
Who undertakes this review?			The supreme organ of the court upholds the decision of the Public Prosecutor. This is then final and not subject to any remedy. ⁵²
Does the victim have the right to institute private prosecution in cases where the prosecutor drops charges? If yes, under what circumstances?	X		It is also possible for the victim to seek damages directly from the offender in civil proceedings if no claim was lodged in criminal proceedings or if such claim was not upheld in full.
Does the prosecutor's office have a dedicated hotline or mechanism whereby victims can inquire about the progress of a case?	X		Within the course of the investigation or of the summary investigation, in any time the injured has right to request the prosecutor for reviewing the police procedure primarily for removing delays or any other inadequacies of investigation or summary investigation. The police shall submit the request to the prosecutor immediately. The prosecutor has the duty to examine the request and to inform the applicant about the outcome (Article 210, CPC). ⁵³

2.6.3. Right to be heard

	Yes	No	Comments (Max word count 80 words)
Do victims have a right to be heard during criminal proceedings?	X		The Criminal procedure code introduced the right of victims to be heard, mainly to make a closing argument (Article 46, par.1, CPC) ⁵⁴ .
Do victims have a right to supply evidence during criminal proceedings?	X		The victims file motions for producing evidence, for completion of evidence or for submitting evidence. Victims also has the right to express their opinion on evidence produced (Article 46, par.1, CPC). ⁵⁵ If the injured person intends to submit evidence which is known to him/her, he/she needs to submit a proposal/motion for producing evidence and to address it either to a prosecutor or to the policeman and before the court of first instance at the latest in the course of evidence proceedings in the trial. If an injured person submits such

⁴⁹Article 127, par.5, Act No.300/2005 Coll. on Criminal Code.

⁵⁰ Article 215, par.6, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵¹Article 216, par.1, 5, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵²Article 187, par.1.,2,c, Act No. 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵³ Article 210, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵⁴ Article 46, par.1., Act No. 301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵⁵ Article 46, par.1., Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

			motion for producing evidence sooner, the court is obliged to immediately deliver it to a prosecutor as well as to the accused person. (Article 46 par.5, CPC). ⁵⁶
Is there a right for vulnerable victims to be questioned & testify in court in a protected manner – e.g. are screens in place when victims testify/video link available or other measures to separate victim from accused? Please specify whether this applies to all victims or just certain categories of victims (please specify):	X		<p>If the injured party also serves as a witness who cannot appear for examination because of his/her age, illness, bodily, sensory or mental handicap or because of other serious reasons, he/she may be examined using technical devices for the transmission of sound or images (Article 134, par.1 CPC).⁵⁷</p> <p>In the case of a witness whose identity should remain secret, the criminal procedure authority and the court shall take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of the witness, in particular by changing the physical appearance and voice of the witness, or conducting examination with the help of technical equipment, including audio and video transmission technology (Article 136, par.3 CPC).⁵⁸</p> <p>In the case of a witness under 15 years of age, examination shall be made with the help of technical equipment for the transmission of sound and images, (Article 135, par.3 CPC).⁵⁹</p>

2.6.4 Rights of victims at trial

		Yes	No	Description/justification (max 1-3 sentences)
1	Looking at your own criminal court system, is there a special unit or service for victims of crime providing support?		no	Currently there are no special units targeting victims of crime specifically. Therefore, no specific unit carries out activities for the purposes of agreement conclusion between the injured party and the accused about compensatory damages caused by a criminal act or for purposes of injury elimination caused by a criminal act (Article 3, par.1, PMO). The probation and mediation officers work at criminal district on the court. ⁶⁰
2	Is there a separate waiting area for victims at court?		no	At present there are no separate waiting areas in courts. ⁶¹ There are no such plans for the following year. Source: Information provided based on personal interview with a representative of

⁵⁶ Article 46, par.5., Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵⁷ Article 134, par.1., Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵⁸ Article 136, par.3., Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁵⁹ Article 135, par.3, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁶⁰ Article 3, par.1, Act No. 550/2003 Coll. on probation and mediation officers.

⁶¹ Answer by mail obtained on the basis of the Act of the Slovak National Council No 211/2000 Coll. on Free Access to Information.

				Ministry of Justice (April 2013).
3	Is special seating reserved for victims at trial?	yes		In criminal cases the injured party is seated next to the prosecutor together with his/her legal representative right to the judge (Article 83d, Regulation) ⁶²
4	What other services are available?	NA	NA	Mediation (Article 2 (1b) PMO) is provided among the injured party and accused by forming the conditions for : - conditional suspension of the crime prosecution, -reconciliation and - agreement on the guilt and sentence. (Article 3, par.1b, PMO). ⁶³
5	Who provides the services (e.g. professional or specialised staff; volunteers etc)?	NA	NA	The mediation is provided by the probation and mediation officers. ⁶⁴
6	In reference to question 5, do the service providers provide advice to prosecutors with respect to the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims?	yes		The probation and mediation officers must respect and protect human rights, human dignity and must be impartial. This commitment is stipulated in Article 6, par.3 Act No.550/2003 Coll.
7	Do they provide advice to judges with respect to the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims?	yes		The probation and mediation officers must respect and protect human rights, human dignity and must be impartial. This commitment is stipulated in Article 6, par.3 Act No.550/2003 Coll. ⁶⁵ .
8	Are the rights and protections that should be afforded to victims mentioned in the founding law (e.g. a statute) establishing the court?	yes		Rights and protections afforded to the victim (the injured party) during investigation and trial are mentioned in the Act. 301/2005 Coll.Criminal Code Procedure, mainly in the Article 46 -48 CPC ⁶⁶ .
9	Do victims have the right to be accompanied by support persons during the trial?	yes		There are two options of accompaniment. First, the injured party may be accompanied by anyone for psychological support. Second, if an injured person is minor, the state authority or authorized representative of an organization for assistance to injured individuals shall be appointed as guardian. Complaint is admissible against decision to

⁶²Regulation of Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic No. 543/2005 Coll. on Administration and Office Order for District Courts, Appellate Courts, Special Court and Military Courts.

⁶³Act No. 550/2003 Coll. on probation and mediation officers.

⁶⁴Act No. 301/2005 Coll on Criminal procedure Code, Article 48, para 1,2,3

⁶⁵Article 6, par.3, Act No. 550/2003 Coll. on probation and mediation officers.

⁶⁶Article 46-48, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

			<p>appoint guardian (Article 48, par. 2 CPC).⁶⁷</p> <p>The injured party shall be appointed a guardian from an organisation assisting injured parties free of charge (Article 50, par 1-2 CPC).⁶⁸</p>
10	Can victims access & copy trial records	yes	<p>If the injured party (as subject of process) requests the copy of the trial record before or during the trial, the court expends without delay after processing. The copy is free (Article 55, par.1, Regulation).⁶⁹</p>

⁶⁷ Article 48,par.2, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁶⁸ Article 50, par.1-2 Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁶⁹Article 55,1 , Regulation No. 543/2005 Coll. on administration and office order for district, appellate, special and military courts.

2.6.5 Legal aid for victims:

Experts consider provision of legal advice the area where there is most room for improvement in the area of victim support activities, with significant advances needed to ensure free and easily accessible legal advice for all victims. With this in mind, please answer questions 1 -5 in the table below selecting only **one option** (a, b, c or d) for each question and providing a description under 'comments'. **Please specify what criteria, if any, entitle a victim to avail of certain categories of legal aid. There may be several criteria (as in the example below – please be as detailed as possible. If none of the descriptions match the situation in your country, please choose 'd' and provide a short explanation of the situation.**

Categories of legal aid		A: Available to all victims of crime as a fundamental right of victims	B: Available to certain categories of victims; e.g. only victims of serious crime, only victims who are nationals of that country etc. (please specify which victims are entitled to such advice):	C: Subject to other criteria; e.g. an economic 'means test' (please specify):	D: Other (please specify)
1. Free legal advice	Place X in appropriate column		x		
	Comments:		If an injured person claims damages and he/she cannot afford to pay the related costs, his/her representative may be appointed from among barristers/solicitors; the judge for preliminary proceedings appoints such representative within preliminary proceedings after accusation and upon prosecutor's motion if he/she deems it necessary in order to protect the		

			injured person's interests; the last sentence of the par. 2 applies adequately. The injured person must prove that he/she has not sufficient means. (Article 47, par. 6, CPC). ⁷⁰		
2. Free legal representation	Place X in appropriate column		x		
	Comments:		If an injured person claims damages and he/she cannot afford to pay the related costs, his/her representative may be appointed from among barristers/solicitors; the judge for preliminary proceedings appoints such representative within preliminary proceedings after accusation and upon prosecutor's motion if he/she deems it necessary in order to protect the injured person's interests; the last sentence of the par. 2 applies adequately. The injured person must prove that he/she has not sufficient means. (Article 47, par. 6, CPC).		

⁷⁰ Article 47, par.6 Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

3. Exemption from court fees	Place X in appropriate column	x			
	Comments:	The fees for supplying evidence are paid by court.			
4. Exemption from or reimbursement for expenses related to interpretation and/or translation	Place X in appropriate column	x			
	Comments:	The expenses related to interpretation and/or translation are paid by the state. It is free for injured party of different nationality.			
5. Reimbursement for loss of earnings, travel and accommodation costs with regard to role in criminal or civil proceedings	Place X in appropriate column	x			
	Comments:	The compensation in the case of a witness involves: i) Reimbursement of petty expenses, i.e. effective and necessary costs, mainly travel and food expenses and evidenced accommodation expenses, and ii) compensation of lost earnings, which shall be calculated with reference to the time necessary for the performance of the procedural act, to which he/she was called as a			

		witness. The court will determine the amount of witness compensation, upon the request of a Witness (Article 557, CPC). ⁷¹			
	The state	A victim support service	Both	Other (explain)	
2. Who provides legal aid? place 'X' in one column only)			x	<p>The state provides legal aid in case the injured person is a minor. In such case the state authority or authorized representative of an organization providing assistance (victim support services) to injured individuals shall be appointed as guardian.</p> <p>If an injured person is legally incompetent or if the person's legal capacity has been limited, then his/her statutory representative exercises his/her rights pursuant to this Act; this representative may authorize an organization providing assistance to victims of criminal acts to represent the injured person.</p>	

⁷¹ Article 557, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

2.7 Compensation

	Victims' rights with regard to compensation	Yes	No	Comments and sources (max 2-3 sentences)
1	Do victims have the right to ask for compensation during criminal proceedings?	yes		<p>The injured party has to lodge such claim before the termination of the investigation at latest. The motion should clearly state the grounds and amount of the claim (Article 46, par. 3, article 287-288, CPC).⁷²</p> <p>It is also possible for the victim to seek damages directly from the offender in civil proceedings if no claim was lodged in criminal proceedings or if such claim was not upheld in full.</p> <p>The injured party can request compensation from the state pursuant to the Act No. 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime⁷³.</p>
2	Aside from compensation, do victims have the right to ask for other measures during criminal proceedings (e.g. return of property, reimbursement of expenses, measures for physical protection)?	yes		<p>If the investigating and prosecuting body or the court learns that the injured person is at risk (due to the potential threat from offender) then such body has to inform the injured person that:</p> <p>a) the accused has been released from custody or he/she has escaped,</p> <p>b) the convict has been released from imprisonment, or he/she has escaped (Article 46, par.8 CPC).⁷⁴</p> <p>The injured party</p> <p>The injured party as a witness has the right to the reimbursement of petty expenses (e.g. travel costs, accommodation etc.). This right is called witness allowance (Article 137, CPC).⁷⁵</p>
3	Is compensation paid by the offender?	yes		<p>Moreover, If the victim has at least a partial right to restitution of the costs of proceedings, the defendant is obliged to pay the victim the necessary costs of proceedings, including the costs of the representative when defence is mandatory.</p> <p>Even if the victim has no such right, the court may award the costs of</p>

⁷² Article 46, par.3, Article 287-288, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁷³ Act No. 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime.

⁷⁴ Article 46, par.8, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁷⁵ Article 137, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

				proceedings in full or partial restitution to the victim, following the victim's proposal and taking into account the circumstances of the case (Article 557, par.1,2 CPC). ⁷⁶
4	Is there such thing as a 'victims of crime fund' that convicted persons must contribute to?		no	
5	Does compensation paid by the offender under a 'victims of crime fund' go towards victim support services?		no	
6	Is compensation paid by the state?	yes		The state may cover compensations pursuant to the Act No. 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime. The responsible state body is the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
7	Will the State advance payment of the compensation if the offender does not pay? Under which conditions?	yes		Victim who obtains compensation for bodily harm under the Act No 215/2006, or his legal representative, is obliged to return all funds awarded as compensation for bodily harm other than under this Act to the ministry's account within five years of the date on which compensation was granted. The obligation to return all funds to the ministry's account as indicated above lapses if the state does not seek recovery of the funds within two years after expiry of the time limit above (Article 14, par 1 ,Act No 215/2006). ⁷⁷
8	Does a compensation order exist?	IE		The basic condition for obtaining compensation in the form of damages from the offender is that the damage must have been caused by a criminal act, i.e. there must be a causal link between the damage and the criminal act for which the accused person has been prosecuted. It is important for the claim to be accompanied by supporting evidence. The court shall call upon the injured who claims the damages and he/she shall state whether or not he/she proposes to impose the obligation on

⁷⁶ Article 557, par.1-2, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁷⁷ Article 14, par 1 ,Act No. 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime.

				the accused to compensate the damages and in what extent. If the injured or his/her representative does not appear at the trial and his/her proposal is already noted down in the file, the presiding judge shall read such proposal (Article 256, par. 2, CPC). ⁷⁸
9	Do prosecutors have the power to mediate between the offender and the victim?	yes		The prosecutors have a duty to obtain compensation between offender and victim (may also take the form of mediation between victim and offender to obtain compensation by probation and mediation officers).
10	Do prosecutors have the duty to attempt to obtain compensation from the offender?	yes		The duty for prosecutors to obtain compensation between offender and victim by conciliation agreement, plea bargaining procedure and conditionally criminal prosecution in some cases.
11	Is compensation, when paid by the offender to the victim, taken into account in decisions to prosecute?	yes		The payment of compensation by offender is one of the legal conditions for: conciliation. The prosecutor may decide with the consent of the accused and of the victim to approve a conciliation agreement and terminate the criminal prosecution if the accused: a) declares that he has committed the offence, b) has compensated for the damage caused by the act, or took other damage compensation measures, c) deposits a sum of money on the account of the prosecution office (Article 220, par.1,1 CPC). ⁷⁹
12	Is compensation, when paid by the offender to the victim, taken as a mitigating factor in sentencing?	yes		In some cases (in the proceedings about a minor offence carrying maximum custodial penalty of not more than five years) it is possible to conditionally stop the criminal prosecution by prosecutor if a) the accused declares that he has committed the offence for which he is prosecuted b) the accused has compensated the damage caused by his act, or concluded a damage compensation agreement with the victim, or took other damage

⁷⁸ Article 256, par.2, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁷⁹ Article 220, par.1, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

				<p>compensation measures (Article 216, par.1 CPC).⁸⁰</p> <p>And payment of compensation is one of the conditions for plea bargaining procedure (Article 232 par,1 CPC).⁸¹</p>
13	Is there a limit from the time of the crime within which claims for compensation would have to be made? If yes, what is the time limit?	yes		<p>The decision-making body, i.e. the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, is responsible for reaching a decision on whether to grant compensation and for paying such compensation pursuant to a written application of the victim. An application must be lodged with that body within 18 months of the date of the crime resulting in bodily harm. Applications submitted after this time limit are not taken into consideration. If a judgment or penalty notice is delivered after the 18-month time limit, an application must be submitted to the decision-making body within six months of the date on which the judgment or penalty notice becomes final. If a criminal court holds that the victim should resort to civil proceedings or take the claim to another authority, the application must be filed within six months of the date on which the ruling on the claim in civil proceedings or in procedure before another authority becomes final. Applications submitted after this time limit are not taken into consideration (Article 8, par. 1-2, Act No 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime.⁸²</p>
14	Do third country nationals have the right to apply for compensation?	yes		<p>Compensation may be sought by a victim who is a national of the Slovak Republic or another Member State, or who is a stateless person residing in the Slovak Republic or other Member State if the bodily harm occurred in the Slovak Republic (Article 3, par.1 Act No 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime.⁸³</p>

⁸⁰ Article 216, par.1, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁸¹ Article 232, par.1, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁸² Article 8, par.1-2, Act No 215/2006 on compensation for victims of violent crime.

⁸³ Article 3, par.1. Act No 215/2006 Coll. on compensation for victims of violent crime.

15	Do third country nationals with irregular status (i.e. residing in the country illegally) have the right to apply for compensation?		no	The compensation applies only for a person with legal residence in the Slovak Republic.
16	Are there exceptions prescribed in law for different types of crimes? If yes, what are they?	yes		Pursuant to the Act No 215/2006 it is possible to provide compensation for bodily harm, grievous bodily harm, death, rape, sexual violence and sexual abuse caused as a result of a crime committed by another person. Compensation for damage to health includes compensation for pain and the loss of social standing. ⁸⁴

2.8 Cross border support

	Victims' rights with regard to cross border support	Yes	No	Description (max 2-3 sentences per question)
1	Is there a formal system of cross-border referral of victims (to a victim support organisation in the state in which the victim lives) when the victim who has approached the VSO or competent authority is resident in another state?		no	It is possible to cooperate with embassies of the other countries, or with IOM offices in different countries in the case of the trafficking.
2	Can victims of crime report crimes in their own country if the crime was committed in another state?	yes		Victim of a criminal offence committed in an EU Member State other than his/her State of residence shall have the right to file a criminal complaint with the competent body of his State of residence, if he/she could not or did not want to do so in the State of the offence. ⁸⁵
3	Are victim support services made available to all victims, regardless of legal status, country of origin or nationality?	yes		The Program for victims of trafficking is available to third country nationals or who have been provided help in case of illegal migration and that cooperate with the relevant authorities. Based on the above it is possible to legalise the stay of victims of human trafficking in the territory of the Slovak Republic by granting them a tolerated stay permit. ⁸⁶ There is no official regulation on cross border victim support. The foreigners as victims of crimes are not subject of specific legal definition. The rights of foreigners are customized by the Slovak constitution ⁸⁷ and the

⁸⁴ Article 1 -2b., Act No 215/2006 Coll. on compensation for victims of violent crime.

⁸⁵ Article 196, par. 3, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁸⁶ www.minv.sk/?informacne-centrum-na-boj-proti-obchodovaniu-s-ludmi-a-prevenciu-kriminality

⁸⁷ Slovakia, The constitution of the Slovak republic, No 460/1992 Coll.

			<p>“foreigners act”⁸⁸, but not as a victims of crimes.</p> <p>Pomoc obetiam násilia do not mention the foreigners as their clients in Annual reports and refused to provide us any information regarding this.</p>
4	Describe any special mechanism for victims of crime from other countries to access support. E.g. via website etc.		<p>IOM provides victims of trafficking with information via a website or a phone counselling. Some Slovak embassies has brochures about the risk of trafficking.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors from other countries can benefit from the support of the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.</p> <p>There is no official regulation on cross border victim support. The foreigners as victims of crimes are not subject of specific legal definition.</p> <p>The rights of foreigners are customized by the Slovak constitution⁸⁹ and the “foreigners act”⁹⁰, but not as a victims of crimes.</p> <p>Pomoc obetiam násilia do not mention the foreigners as their clients in Annual reports and refused to provide us any information regarding this.</p>
5	Is information made available to victims in different languages by the police? If yes, which languages?		<p>no</p> <p>The police do not provide information in languages other than the state language. The state, however, must provide a translator/ interpreter.</p>
6	Is information made available to victims in different languages by victim support services? If yes, which languages?	yes	<p>The brochure about trafficking is available in English. It is produced by IOM.⁹¹</p> <p>There is no official regulation on cross border victim support. The foreigners as victims of crimes are not subject of specific legal definition.</p> <p>The rights of foreigners are customized by the Slovak constitution⁹² and the “foreigners act”⁹³, but not as a victims of crimes.</p> <p>Pomoc obetiam násilia do not mention</p>

⁸⁸ The Act 404/2011 on Residence of Foreigners and amendment Supplementation of certain acts

⁸⁹ Slovakia, The constitution of the Slovak republic, No 460/1992 Coll.

⁹⁰ The Act 404/2011 on Residence of Foreigners and amendment Supplementation of certain acts

⁹¹ www.iom.sk/sk/aktivita/obchodovanie-s-ludmi/dokumenty

⁹² Slovakia, The constitution of the Slovak republic, No 460/1992 Coll.

⁹³ The Act 404/2011 on Residence of Foreigners and amendment Supplementation of certain act

				the foreigners as their clients in Annual reports and refused to provide us any information regarding this.
7	Do victim support services offer interpretation or translation services? If yes, in which languages?		no	If the injured party as a witness does not speak the language of proceedings (during the criminal trial), he/she has the right to be assigned an interpreter pursuant to Article 2 par.20 CPC ⁹⁴ and Constitution of the Slovak republic. ⁹⁵ Observance of this right must be ensured by the state.
8	Does the main generic victim support organisation in your country maintain contact with victim support organisations in other countries? If yes, how? (E.g. through formal cooperation agreement; international consultative forums or conventions etc.)	yes		Organisations supporting victims of trafficking maintain contacts with regional IOM offices throughout Europe. IOM has also cooperated with Slovak diplomatic missions in other countries (for example the mission in Dublin provides information on its website). ⁹⁶ There is no official regulation on cross border victim support. The foreigners as victims of crimes are not subject of specific legal definition. The rights of foreigners are customized by the Slovak constitution ⁹⁷ and the "foreigners act" ⁹⁸ , but not as a victims of crimes. Pomoc obetiam násilia do not mention the foreigners as their clients in Annual reports and refused to provide us any information regarding this.
		Description (max 2-3 sentences per question)		
9	What is the mechanism for victims to apply for compensation once they are back in their own country?			This issue is governed by Article 11 of the Act No. 215/2006 stipulating that if a national of the Slovak Republic, a national of another Member State residing in the Slovak Republic, or a stateless person residing in the Slovak Republic or other Member State suffers bodily harm as a result of a crime committed in another Member State, this victim may seek compensation from the assisting authority of the Slovak Republic. The assisting authority of the Slovak Republic is the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The assisting authority of the Slovak Republic provides

⁹⁴Article 2, par.20, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

⁹⁵Article 47, par. 4, Act No.460/1992 Coll. Constitution of the Slovak Republic.

⁹⁶www.mzv.sk/servlet/dublinzu?MT=/App/WCM/ZU/DublinZU/main.nsf/vw_ByID/ID_621F5291AE4A5FD4C125715B004FFE51_SK&TG=BlinkMaster&URL=/App/WCM/ZU/DublinZU/main.nsf/vw_ByID/ID_3F0274718C8316E5C1257609004562A8_SK&OpenDocument=Y&LANG=SK&HM=20-corobitakstesastaliobetouobchodovaniasludmi&OB=0

⁹⁷ Slovakia, The constitution of the Slovak republic, No 460/1992 Coll.

⁹⁸ The Act 404/2011 on Residence of Foreigners and amendment Supplementation of certain acts

		<p>the victim with information concerning the compensation conditions that apply in the Member State where the crime resulting in bodily harm was committed, and with the forms necessary to apply for this compensation. On request, the victim is provided with assistance to complete these forms.</p> <p>The assisting authority of the Slovak Republic promptly sends the application and supporting documents to the decision-making authority of the Member State in which the crime resulting in bodily harm was committed. Where necessary, the assisting authority of the Slovak Republic provides a victim submitting an application for compensation with assistance necessary to provide or send additional information requested by the decision-making body. At the victim's request, the assisting authority of the Slovak Republic sends this information to the decision-making authority of the Member State.</p> <p>A national of an EU Member State residing in a Member State other than the Slovak Republic who sustained bodily harm in the Slovak Republic as the result of a crime is entitled to apply for compensation under Act No 215/2006 in accordance with the procedure laid down in the law of the Member State in which he is resides. The decision-making body of the Slovak Republic delivers rulings on such applications.</p> <p>On receipt of an application, the decision-making body of the Slovak Republic promptly acknowledges receipt of the application to the victim and the assisting authority dispatching the application, and provides information on the case-officer and the estimated time it will take to reach a decision in the matter.⁹⁹</p>
10	What is the number of victims accessing victim support services who are non-nationals of the state?	The 2012 annual report on the Program for victims of trafficking reports 2 people accessing the services. ¹⁰⁰
11	Describe any special mechanism for victims of crime from other countries to access support. E.g. via website etc.	IOM provides victims of trafficking with information via a website or by phone counselling. Some Slovak embassies has brochures about the risk of trafficking. Unaccompanied minors from other countries can benefit from the support of the Office of Labour, Social affairs and Family.
12	Are there any measures put in place for the protection of a victim's right to privacy when dealing with cross border victims?	The Act – Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that the investigating and the prosecuting body and the court are obliged to advise the injured person about his/her rights as well as to provide him/her with opportunities to fully exercise those rights (Article 49, par. 2, CCP). ¹⁰¹

2.9. The role of volunteerism in victim support

⁹⁹ Article 11 of Act No 215/2006 Coll. on compensation for victims of violent crime.

¹⁰⁰ www.minv.sk/?informacne-centrum-na-boj-proti-obchodovaniu-s-ludmi-a-prevenciu-kriminality.

¹⁰¹ Article 49, par.2, Act No.301/2005 Coll. on Criminal procedure code.

Volunteering in Slovakia actually exists in many areas of activities. Volunteering is defined in Act on Volunteering (no. 406/2011 Coll.) effective since December 1, 2011. In general, a VAT payer who carries out services free of charge for the purposes other than those of his business, is obliged to pay output VAT, calculated from costs of the service.

The main areas of the Slovak Youth Institute activities ensue from the priorities of youth policy, i.e. youth volunteering development. Infrastructure for volunteering in Slovakia is underdeveloped. Certain features of the infrastructure are developed only partially and some of them are still missing. In 2011, there were volunteering centres operating in Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Košice, Nitra, Prešov and Trnava. It administers a service and informational portal www.dobrovolnictvo.sk (a virtual volunteering center), which is aimed at volunteering organizations, volunteers, the wide public and the business community.

NGOs, for example OZ Naruč, OZ Pomoc ohrozenym detom, OZ Slniecko offer volunteer programs for education in the field of victims of the domestic violence, sexual abuse and child negligence. Voluntees have chances to implement projects for children (sport days for children, “Big brother, Big sister” project aimed at leisure activities such as painting, dancing, sports activities, with children from families at risk”, prevention activities at school – peer groups etc). Volunteer activities are supported from financial sources of NGO or from EU funds and EEA Norway grants. NGOs connect volunteers with other professionals aiming to improve activities. UNICEF provides helpline providing counselling for children in crisis in cooperation with volunteers (students of Comenius University, Psychology, Social Work faculty etc.) Volunteers provide victims/witnesses with information on organisations providing psychological counselling or psychotherapy, social work.

2.10. The tradition of social work

Social workers have a University degree – Department of Social Work, either undergraduate degree (3 year study) or a master’s degree (5 year study). Students acquire knowledge from psychology and foundations in social work methods.

Social work study is aimed at:

- Identification and solving of social problems in society;
- Cooperation with other important subjects in the area of problem solving,
- Activities in the field of prevention and activities aimed at elimination of socio-pathological problems.

Social workers provide counselling services mainly in NGOs and crisis centres. They have special guidelines for assistance to victims of domestic violence (anamnesis, development of social plan, social therapy, diagnostics, assistance through trial process etc.).

Assistance of social workers is regulated by the Act No. 36/2005 Coll. on Family and Act no. 305/2005 Z. z. on socio-legal protection of children and social custody. Socio-legal Protection Act regulates social and legal protection and social guardianship to ensure crisis prevention in the family, protection of legal rights and interests of children, prevention of deepening and development of mental disorders, physical and social development of children and to prevent increase of social-pathological phenomena.

2.11 Promising practices in the area of victim support

	Promising practice	Does a similar practice exist in your country?	Short description of the practice in your country, outlining similarities; differences etc. If there is no such practice, please provide a justification for this (e.g. this
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		Yes	No	is not an issue; it is dealt with in other ways; it is a gap that still needs to be addressed)
1	Initiative to provide cross-border victims of crime with basic information: In May 2009, the Inter-Regional Crime Prevention working group of the <i>Grande Région</i> (LU, FR, DE, BE) published a basic information guide for victims, detailing what to do in the event one is a victim of a crime or an accident.		no	There is not enough information on guidelines for victims of Slovak nationality abroad. Only emergency phone numbers are available.
2	Assistance to tourist victims of crime: e.g. In Ireland, the Irish Tourist Assistance Service (ITAS) is specialist service offering immediate support and assistance to tourists who are victimised while visiting Ireland. The Service is free and confidential. ITAS is run by staff and volunteers who speak a variety of languages.		no	No official information exist with regard to these specific issues. It is extremely difficult to obtain any formal information from official sources. Therefore, all information provided in this section is based on informal interviews with NGOs or public institutions.
3	Schemes for compensatory fines to help fund support services: In addition to other funding sources, several EU Member States generate money for generic victim support services through a 'Victims of Crime fund' or the like, whereby persons convicted of an offence pay a fine to help the funding of services for victims of crime (for example, in BE, LT, NL, PL & SE).		no	There is no fund for generic victim support. Only general government budget for compensations of victims in some cases is available. The same applies for services for victims. There is no general fund, but some Ministries have budget available for supporting victims (services, prevention activities). No official information exists with regard to these specific issues. It is extremely difficult to obtain any formal information from official sources. Therefore, all information provided in this section is based on informal interviews with NGOs or public institutions.
5	In some countries, victims can be accompanied in court by victim support services, ensuring a fuller realisation of victims' rights and helping to prevent secondary victimisation.	yes		This is occasionally provided in Slovakia by some NGOs. Substantial interest for accompaniment exists, but financial and personal possibilities are not sufficient. On the other hand, this service is used mainly for victims of domestic violence. It is not applicable for victims of other crimes (such as racial attacks, crimes against property etc.).
6	In some countries, victims are provided with free psychosocial and legal assistance throughout the entire	yes		It is provided by NGOs, but mainly for victims of domestic

	criminal proceedings.			violence or sexual abuse. It is not applicable for victims of other crimes (such as racial attacks, crimes against property etc.).
7	Some countries have legal clinics that provide free legal assistance to victims of crime.		no	Two Law Schools provided services through their legal clinics for victims in the past, but not currently. The main reason was the lack of interest among students. If they do not open these programmes, it usually means that no one (or just few students) were interested in. Source (information provided by representatives of Comenius University via telephone (in April 2013) ¹⁰² and Trnava university – website. ¹⁰³
8	Some countries are exploring new and innovative ways of disseminating information to victims of crime in the form of web-based material, using social media and e-support etc. e.g. In SE, the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority initiated web-based information site called the Trial School which uses narrators' voices, texts, photographs, films and 3D animations to explain what happens at a court trial. Victim Support Finland (RIKU) operates a mobile phone service providing advice to crime victims through automatic text messages, while in NL; the Victim Support fund has a website and a smart phone app to guide victims to support organisations.	yes		Some information about victim problems is explored by television and other media, such as internet, campaigns (Every fifth woman is abused), but it is primarily addressing problems related to domestic violence and child abuse. There is insufficient information about the rights of victim in the court, the possibility to claim damages and compensation among general population. A campaign focused on general victims is missing.
9	Some countries have created a 'Victim's Charter' which, not a legally binding document in itself, rather aims to describe the criminal justice system to a victim of crime, setting out victims' rights and providing clear information in relation to various aspects of criminal proceedings, state agencies, victim support organisations etc. (e.g. what happens when a crime is reported; what to expect during the investigation process, which agencies are involved in providing support etc.).	yes		Fundamental rights and obligations of victims are treaded in Criminal Procedure Code. But clear information about the legal enforcement of victims' rights and clear competencies of state organisations and NGOs are not available.
10	In SE referral from the police works effectively since several local BOJ victim support services operate on the same premises as the local police station which also is seen as a way to quickly identify victims. All police districts, in over 100 districts around Sweden, have a Crime Victim Emergency Service. People who have training in and experience of the issues faced by victims	yes		After receiving training "The use of SARA method for identification of domestic violence", a lot of police staff dealt with this problem quite successfully. But the ways of identifications of

¹⁰² <http://iuridica.truni.sk/index.php/sk/katedry/katedra-prepedeutiky-prava/kprp-vyuovane-predmety>

¹⁰³ <http://iuridica.truni.sk/index.php/sk/katedry/katedra-prepedeutiky-prava/kprp-vyuovane-predmety>

	<p>of crime are available at these offices.</p>		<p>other crimes are not realised.</p> <p>Diagnostic method SARA (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment) was developed by the authors: P. Randall Kropp, Ph.D., Stephen D. Hart, Ph.D., Christopher D. Webster, Ph.D. and Derek Eaves, MD in Canada</p> <p>The method was implemented also by other European Union countries.</p> <p>SARA consists of 15 structured questions that point to risk factors associated with domestic violence. The application is to evaluate risk factors for violent person, and determine the vulnerability of people at risk of domestic violence, their children or other family members and members by. Based on the evaluation of information obtained from SARA – SK, experts decide and design the followed assistance, which consists of counselling, support for persons at risk, creating a safety and protecting plan, providing socio - legal services or/and criminal – legal procedures e. g. restriction order) During 2012, approximately 1,600 members of Police Force and other experts as end-users will be trained. The training is provided by in every region of Slovakia. Main objective is to estimate the risk factors and competently assess risk when considering domestic violence via structured expert and standardized approach.</p> <p>The implementation of the licensed method has the aim to improve substantially the intervention and support services of police, social workers and other supportive professionals in the field of DV (VAW).¹⁰⁴</p>
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¹⁰⁴www.centrumnadej.sk/index.php?page=sara

11	The multi-disciplinary, national referral system introduced in Bulgaria with regard to trafficking might be considered a promising practice.	yes		The Slovak national referral system for victims of trafficking is well implemented by the government (Ministry of Interior of the Slovak republic in cooperation with IOM, NGO).
12	As part of the National Social Roma Inclusion Strategy in HU, Roma victim support volunteers are recruited to work in the volunteer support network. There is also a network of on-site legal aid stations led by an active member of the local Roma community, while the attorneys of the organisation are available online and provide free legal advice via Skype. Their area of operation also includes legal support to victims of hate crime.		no	Prevention project in Roma communities is provided by NGOs, but it is not focused on supporting legal awareness in the society. The main objective of this project is prevention of human trafficking among members of Roma communities.
13	Police forces in England and Wales have policies on dealing with repeat victimisation. An example of such a policy is the Thames Valley Police policy on repeat victimisation (drafted and audited in accordance with Human Rights Act 1998): Sample Extract from the policy: 1. Rationale 1.1 Research and organisational experience indicate that victims of crime and other incidents may be targeted for subsequent victimisation. This is particularly relevant in relation to offences of burglary, assault, domestic violence and hate crime. 1.2 Repeat incidents often occur soon after the initial victimisation; therefore it is important to take preventative measures quickly. Likely victims must be identified immediately and subject to a targeted crime reduction initiative. 1.3 Every victim should be asked whether they have been subject to other offences. The primary means to prevent repeat victimisation is to arrest and prosecute the offender, although other tactical options are available [...]. ¹⁰⁵		no	There is a huge gap not only in the service provision focused against victimisation, but relevant research about the negative aspects and impacts of repeated victimisation is not available (different impact on women, men and children), for example affect of victimisation on men in the case of forced labour.
14	Many countries have practices in place to respect the rights of victims during court proceedings, particularly with regard to their rights to privacy and protection; e.g. the trial being conducted behind closed doors; witness' testimony being taken so they do not come into contact with accused (e.g. in SI, taking of testimony using technical devices (protective screen, voice disguising devices, transmission of sound from separate premises and other similar technical devices); ban on use of images related to the victimisation; other measures undertaken by judges or prosecutors (or jury?) in respect of victims' rights? (e.g. jurors in FR swear an oath pledge not to betray the interests of the victim).	yes		The rights of victims as injured party in trial are treated by the Criminal Procedure Code.
15	In some countries, police, prosecutors and judges work		no	It is very rare. They only

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/pub-policiesandprocedures-repeat-victimisation.pdf>

	for victim support organisations in an official capacity that forms part of their training (e.g. in Austria)			cooperate through implementation of educational activities.
16	Other promising practices: please include any other promising practices in your country with regard to victim support and enabling victims' to exercise their rights.	NA	NA	It is very important to create general service for victims of all crimes with the involvement of both the state and NGOs. Special trainings for laweysrs, prosecutors, judges, health care providers and social workers are needed that would focus on working with children as witnesses in trials and as victims of crime. It is also necessary to introduce a system of data collection aimed at victims of domestic violence with disabilities and third country nationals, and to prepare system of services. The number of elderly as the target group victims is increasing, but without any special services and understanding of their needs.

2.12 Role of the victim in practice

	Please choose the most appropriate description of how the victim is perceived in the criminal justice system	Place X in the appropriate box (choose only one)	Explanation (maximum word count 200)
1	The victim is seen essentially as a witness.		
2	In addition to 1, if the victim has suffered damage as a consequence of a criminal offence, importance is attributed to allowing the victim to claim compensation within the framework of criminal proceedings.		
3	In addition to 1 or 2, the victim is seen as a person who has suffered moral harm and therefore is in need and deserving of help.		
4	In addition to 1, 2 & 3, the victim is perceived as a person whose rights have been violated by the criminal offence and who therefore is entitled to see that justice is done and, to that end,	x	The injured party has the status of a party to the criminal proceedings. She/He can be represented in proceedings by a proxy. The proxy of the injured party can be an authorised representative of an organisation assisting injured parties. An injured party who

	<p>to participate in criminal proceedings.</p>	<p>asserts a claim for damage compensation and demonstrates that he/she does not have sufficient resources to pay the associated costs has a right to representation by an attorney, should this be necessary in the interests of protecting his interests. Such a representative has the same procedural standing as a proxy. The proxy of the injured party is authorised to make proposals and make applications for discretionary remedies on behalf of the injured party; he is also authorised to participate in all acts that the injured party may participate in. The injured party in criminal proceedings has the following rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to express whether he agrees with the criminal prosecution -to make a claim for compensation for damage; -to apply to the court to impose in its sentence a liability on the convicted person to make compensation for damage caused by the criminal act -to propose that his claim to damage compensation up to the probable amount of damage be secured with property of the accused in cases where there is a justified concern that the satisfaction of the claim of the injured party for compensation for damage caused by the criminal act will be obstructed or impeded, -to make proposals concerning evidence and additional evidence; -to submit evidence and respond to the evidence given -to view the records and familiarise himself with them; -to consult the records and submit a proposal for further investigation, -to take part in the main hearing and the public appeal hearing, -to make a concluding speech, -to be sent the judgement if he has made a claim for damage compensation in accordance with the act, -to submit discretionary remedies to the extent specified in the Criminal Code,if the damage compensation claimed has been at least partly awarded to him, -to payment of the costs necessary for the proper assertion of his claim for damage compensation in criminal proceedings, including costs arising from use of a proxy by the convicted party on whom the liability to make damage compensation has been imposed and, if the damage compensation claimed has not been awarded to him even in part,
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			<p>-to propose that the court impose the liability to pay all costs connected with his participation in the criminal proceedings or part thereof on the convicted party, at any time during the investigation,</p> <p>-to request that the prosecutor eliminate delays in the investigation or faults in the conduct of the investigator or police authority,</p> <p>-to express agreement with approval of the settlement, if, according to the criminal prosecution body, he would be at risk from the accused or convicted person being at large,</p> <p>-to request from the prosecutor in the preparatory proceedings and court proceedings that he be informed, at the address provided for this purpose, of the release of the accused from custody or escape from custody or release or escape of the convicted person from imprisonment,</p>
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In the new EU Victims' Directive, the Commission refers to the varying roles of victims in criminal proceedings in each Member State as being determined by one of the following criteria.¹⁰⁶ With regard to the following descriptions, please choose 'yes' or 'no' for each concerning the role of the victim in the criminal justice system of your country, and provide a short explanation.

	Description of victims' role in EU Directive	Yes	No	Explanation (maximum word count 200)
1	The national system provides for a legal status as a party to criminal proceedings;	yes		The injured party has the status of a party to the criminal proceedings. She/He can be represented in the proceedings by a proxy. The proxy of the injured party can be an authorised representative of an organisation assisting injured parties. By means of express oral or written statement made before the investigating and prosecuting body or before the court and noted in the records, the injured person may waive his/her procedural rights recognized to the injured persons by this Act. In some cases the injured party has the status of witness, too.
2	The victim is under a legal requirement or is requested to actively participate in criminal proceedings, for example as a witness			
3	The victim has a legal entitlement under national law to actively participate in criminal proceedings and is seeking to do so, where the national system does not provide for a legal status as a party to the			

¹⁰⁶See Recital 20 Of the Victims' Directive, p 11 (<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/12/pe00/pe00037.en12.pdf>).

	criminal proceedings.			
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IMPORTANT:

In accordance with question 2.2.1b, if you have identified your country as belonging to category 'A'; please respond only to questions 3.3 and 3.4 of part B.

In accordance with question 2.2.1b, if you have identified your country as belonging to any category other than 'A'; please respond only to questions 3.1 – 3.3 of part B.

[2]. **Part B:**

3.1 Establishment of generic victim support organisations^{*107}

3.1.1 Please outline who (i.e. state or non-state actor) took the initiative for first setting up victim support services.

The generic victim support service is created by the NGO Victim Support Organization. The establishment of such organization ensued from the third sector. The organization was established by volunteers. The situation is very similar with respect to other services, mainly those aimed at specific victims (such as victims of trafficking, child victims and victims of domestic violence). Services are mainly provided by NGOs in all parts of Slovakia. The government was responsible for legislation and creation of National plans and some financial support .

3.1.2 Where did the money come from to support this first attempt?

Funds aimed to support services provided by NGO for victims of crime are divided as follows:

- From state budget individually for specific Ministry (the financial support is aimed at specific victim groups and for general prevention). These funds do not fully cover costs of NGOs.
- From sources raised from tax assignation (2% of taxes for NGOs)
- From donations, sponsors and fundraising activities
- From structural funds –e.g. Social Development Fund etc.
- From EEA Norway grants
- From various foundations: Orange Foundation, Children of Slovakia Foundation etc.

¹⁰⁷Questions marked with * should NOT be answered by countries falling into category 'A' (in accordance with question 2.2.1)

3.1.3 What were the circumstances leading to the establishment of the victim support service(s)?

The Victim Support Organization (Pomoc obetiam násilia) was the first in Slovakia to provide services to victims. Clients were provided free psychological counselling. In 1999, counselling services provided by volunteers was established. Initially, the services were funded by PHARE.

In 2000, Victim Support Organization was accepted as a member of the European Forum for Victims Services.

In 2002 a Slovak network of counselling services was established and a helpline was launched.

3.1.4 Quality standards

	Yes	No	Description (max 3-5 sentences)
Do formally adopted key performance indicators exist in relation to the quality of services provided by generic victim support services? If yes, please describe them.		no	<p>Basic standards for general social services provided by the state and municipalities are defined in the Act No. 448/2008 Coll. on Social Services.</p> <p>Social services include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social services to secure necessary conditions for satisfaction of basic life needs in accommodation facilities, • social services to support families with children (especially help with child care), • social services to resolve unwanted social situations arising due to heavy health impairment, unwanted medical state, or reaching pension age (caretaking service, transport service, guide service, reading service, interpretation service, arranging personal assistance, lending gadgets), • social services with the use of telecommunications technologies, • support services or crisis accommodation for victims <p>On the other hand, some NGOs in cooperation with state organizations are concerned with development of standards in specific fields, such as services for children as victims of crime, as witnesses of crime and victims of trafficking.</p> <p>The research of domestic violence indicated that 16 subjects have potential to achieve European Council standards for services for victims of domestic violence.</p>

3.2 Personnel (professional staff and volunteers)*:

Country	Name of organisation	Professional staff		Volunteers	
		# staff	hours contracted per week	# volunteers	hours contracted per week
Slovakia	Victim Support Organization	12 lawyers, 9 psychologists, 7 social workers,(part time) 1 consultant on the phone	Consultant on the phone 20 hours	Annual report of Victim support organization /Pomoc obetiam nasilia refused to provide such information	

[3]. **Annex 1 – Country codes**

Code	Name of country
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom

[4]. **Annex 2 –list of generic victim support organisations by country**

In accordance with question 2.2.1a, please review the list and short description of structure of generic victim support organisations operational in your country and edit as necessary, ensuring that all significant victim support providers (especially those operating at national level) are mentioned.

Countries shaded in green have been identified (on the basis of country reports submitted for phases 1 & 2 of the project) as not having any generic victim support organisations. These countries should please provide a short list of the main organisation(s) providing victim support **in one of the two specialised areas of victim support focused on in the phase 2 country report (see annex 3 for a list).** As a default, please select the area ‘Domestic violence and stalking’.

	Name/short description of organisation(s)
AT	In every of Austria’s nine provinces (<i>Bundesländer</i>), branches of national organisations and local victim support organisations are operative. Weisser Ring (NGO) is currently the largest general victim support organisation operating in Austria. Today, the White Ring operates out of a federal office in Vienna and nine branches in all Austrian provinces, as well as 14 representation offices at regional level.
BE	Bureaux d’assistance aux victimes; Victim’s reception service in each of the 27 judicial districts and at the community level, assistance to victims is organized through Centres for Victims of Crime;
BG	
CY	The Social Welfare Services which is the only umbrella service providing support to various victim “groups”, the rest of the initiatives are targeted on specific victim “groups” and are under the non-governmental sector. However, the services provided by the SWS are targeted mainly towards victims of domestic violence and victims of trafficking.
CZ	The Probation and Mediation Service (“PMS”); the White Circle of Justice
DE	The largest volunteer victim support service (operating nationwide) is the Weisser Ring e.V. In Berlin, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Hesse independent victim support charities (Opferhilfe e.V) run local offices. A nationwide coverage of professional victim support services does not exist, although a number of the professional support services are organised under the auspices of the umbrella organisation Working Group of Victim Support in Germany ‘ado’. In many states (Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Bremen, Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia) generic professional victim support services as described above do not maintain offices. Here volunteer support services fill this gap.
DK	The Victim Support in Denmark (VID) (Offerrådgivningen, OID). The general victim support service in Denmark consists of 33 different general local entities with VID as their umbrella organisation.
EE	The citizen-initiated Union of Support to Victims of Crime “Victim Support” (Kuriteoohvrite Toetamise Uhing “Ohvriabi”), founded in 1994. It is still the only organisation that provides support to victims of crime in general, without specialisation to any type of victim group.
EL	
ES	The management of the Offices for Support to Victims of Crimes (Oficinas de Asistencia a las Víctimas de Delitos, OAV) is the responsibility of regional governments having the Spanish government used the ability to “set up management agreements entrusted with the Autonomous Communities and local Corporations”. In Spain, these are the only victim support services that can be considered to have a generic character because of dealing with many sorts of victims particularly since this very year.

FI	In 1994, Victim Support Finland (Rikosuhripäivystys / Brottsofferjouren) began its activities. It was the first organisation to offer victim support services and still is the only organisation providing services to victims of various different types of crimes, as most other third sector actors specialise in providing assistance to certain specific victim groups.
FR	The National Institute for Victims and Mediation (L'Institut national d'aide aux victimes et de médiation, INAVEM) was established in 1986 to promote greater coherence and activity for victim support services. Since June 2004, the INAVEM has had the status of federation, representing member associations (www.inavem.org.). Services for victims (services d'aide aux victimes, SAV) are members of the INAVEM. 150 associations are adherents to the INAVEM and provide psychological, logistic, financial and legal support to victims .
HR	County Court level: There are special departments for victim and witness support (Odjeli za organiziranje i pružanje podrške svjedocima i žrtvama), established at the following seven county courts as part of the court administration: Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Vukovar, Sisak. Special departments provide victim and witness support in trials for all criminal offences.
HU	Metropolitan and county offices of the Victim Support Service. There are also a few NGOs that operate in the field of victim support. The White Ring Association is specialised in assisting victims of any crime and it provides similar services as the state agency, however the scope of its activities is rather limited due to financial burdens
IE	Various non-governmental victim support organisations – e.g. the Federation for Victim Assistance (10 branches); Support After Crime Services; ITAS.
IT	
LT	
LU	In Luxembourg there are few generic victim support organisations, as typically, each organisation is tasked with clear missions and has clear responsibilities. They are two; Waisse rank Service d'aide aux victimes du parquet general. Other organisations offer assistance to victims of a particular type of violence.
LV	
MT	Victim Support Malta (VSM).
NL	Victim Support Netherlands (VSN) (<i>Slachtofferhulp Nederland</i> , SHN).
PL	Support Network for Victims of Crimes (consisting of 16 regional support centres); social welfare centres (<i>ośrodki pomocy społecznej</i>), crisis intervention centres (<i>ośrodki interwencji kryzysowej</i>) or the support centres (<i>ośrodki wsparcia</i>), which offer support for people in various crisis situations.
PT	Portuguese Association for Victim Support (<i>Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima</i> , APAV) - 15 victim support offices located throughout the country.
RO	
SE	The Swedish Association for Victim Support (<i>Brottsofferjouernas Riksförbund</i> , BOJ) is the national umbrella organisation for victim support services with about 100 local victim service centres in Sweden.
SI	
SK	Non-governmental organizations are virtually the only active players in the field of victim support services. <i>Pomoc obetiam násilia</i> is the leading victim support service provider.
UK	Victim Support (England and Wales) Victim Support (Scotland) Victim Support (Northern Ireland)

3.3 Services provided by the state:

From the below list, please answer 'yes' or 'no' if the following general services are provided directly by the state free of charge to victims and provide a short description – **to be answered by all.**

Services provided to victims by the state (free of charge)	Yes	No	Description
a Free legal advice by courts or free legal assistance	yes		<p>The legal aid and assistance provided by the state is free if an injured person claims damages and he/she cannot afford to pay the related costs. His/her representative may be appointed from among barristers/solicitors; the judge for preliminary proceedings appoints such representative within preliminary proceedings after accusation and upon prosecutor's motion if he/she deems it necessary in order to protect the injured person's interests. The injured person must prove that he/she has not sufficient means.</p> <p>If an injured person is legally disqualified or if the person's legal capacity has been limited, then his/her statutory representative exercises his/her rights pursuant to this Act; this representative may authorize an organization for assistance to victims of criminal acts to represent the injured person.</p>
b Free health/psychological assistance (e.g. crisis intervention centres)	yes		<p>The health assistance is free, because the system of the health insurance provides free services for people in this system. The Constitution ensures free health care for people in life threatening situation. Mental health care services (including psychotherapy) are provided by state through the Counselling and Psychological Services. The Services provide its clients with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counselling and couples therapy, peer relationship, • family therapy and counselling, • mental healthcare for children and parents in divorce, • counselling for depression and other psychological difficulties, • after divorce and divorce counselling and mediation, • counselling and family therapy with the problem of domestic violence, • prevention of socio - pathological phenomena in the family, • social networking consultancy and fieldwork,

c Emergency financial assistance		no	Financial assistance for victims is not provided systematically. If the victim (an injured person) proves that he/she cannot afford to pay the related costs, it is possible to receive Assistance in Material Need.
d Court accompaniment/support services	yes		The court accompaniment is provided by probation and mediation officers. It means carrying out activities for the purposes of agreement conclusion between the injured party and the accused about compensatory damages caused by a criminal act or for purposes of injury elimination caused by a criminal crime.
e Other (specify)			

3.4 (Failed) Attempts to establish national generic victim support service provider**¹⁰⁸

Please describe whether there has ever been any attempt to establish a generic victim support service organisation in your country, specifying the year in which it was established and who attempted it (i.e. state or non-state actor). Why did it not succeed? If you cannot identify such an attempt, please explain the absence of the establishment of such an organisation (historical reasons etc.) and identify whether there is any discussion at government level/media etc. concerning the need to establish/improve services for victims.

Max 250 words

E.g. For example, in Latvia, the absence of victim support services during the soviet period may explain the slow realisation about the needs and rights of victims of crime. Moreover, since the restoration of independence in 1991 Latvia has neither had a strong women's movement nor victim support movement which may also explain lack of state funded support services for victims of domestic violence and other groups of adults, victims of violence.

[5]. Annex 1 – Country codes

Code	Name of country
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria

^{108**}This question should ONLY be answered by countries falling into category 'A' (in accordance with question 2.2.1).

CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom

[6]. **Annex 2 –list of generic victim support organisations by country**

In accordance with question 2.2.1a, please review the list and short description of structure of generic victim support organisations operational in your country and edit as necessary, ensuring that all significant victim support providers (especially those operating at national level) are mentioned.

Countries shaded in green have been identified (on the basis of country reports submitted for phases 1 & 2 of the project) as not having any generic victim support organisations. These countries should please provide a short list of the main organisation(s) providing victim support **in one of the two specialised areas of victim support focused on in the phase 2 country report (see annex 3 for a list).** As a default, please select the area 'Domestic violence and stalking'.

	Name/short description of organisation(s)
AT	In every of Austria's nine provinces (<i>Bundesländer</i>), branches of national organisations and local victim support organisations are operative. Weisser Ring (NGO) is currently the largest general victim support organisation operating in Austria. Today, the White Ring operates out of a federal office in Vienna and nine branches in all Austrian provinces, as well as 14 representation offices at regional level.
BE	Bureaux d'assistance aux victimes; Victim's reception service in each of the 27 judicial districts and at the community level, assistance to victims is organized through Centres for Victims of Crime;

BG	
CY	The Social Welfare Services which is the only umbrella service providing support to various victim "groups", the rest of the initiatives are targeted on specific victim "groups" and are under the non-governmental sector. However, the services provided by the SWS are targeted mainly towards victims of domestic violence and victims of trafficking.
CZ	The Probation and Mediation Service ("PMS"); the White Circle of Justice
DE	The largest volunteer victim support service (operating nationwide) is the Weisser Ring e.V. In Berlin, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Hesse independent victim support charities (Opferhilfe e.V) run local offices. A nationwide coverage of professional victim support services does not exist, although a number of the professional support services are organised under the auspices of the umbrella organisation Working Group of Victim Support in Germany 'ado'. In many states (Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Bremen, Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia) generic professional victim support services as described above do not maintain offices. Here volunteer support services fill this gap.
DK	The Victim Support in Denmark (VID) (Offerrådgivningen, OID). The general victim support service in Denmark consists of 33 different general local entities with VID as their umbrella organisation.
EE	The citizen-initiated Union of Support to Victims of Crime "Victim Support" (Kuriteoohvrite Toetamise Uhing "Ohvriabi"), founded in 1994. It is still the only organisation that provides support to victims of crime in general, without specialisation to any type of victim group.
EL	
ES	The management of the Offices for Support to Victims of Crimes (Oficinas de Asistencia a las Víctimas de Delitos, OAV) is the responsibility of regional governments having the Spanish government used the ability to "set up management agreements entrusted with the Autonomous Communities and local Corporations". In Spain, these are the only victim support services that can be considered to have a generic character because of dealing with many sorts of victims particularly since this very year.
FI	In 1994, Victim Support Finland (Rikosuhripäivystys / Brottsofferjouren) began its activities. It was the first organisation to offer victim support services and still is the only organisation providing services to victims of various different types of crimes, as most other third sector actors specialise in providing assistance to certain specific victim groups.
FR	The National Institute for Victims and Mediation (L'Institut national d'aide aux victimes et de médiation, INAVEM) was established in 1986 to promote greater coherence and activity for victim support services. Since June 2004, the INAVEM has had the status of federation, representing member associations (www.inavem.org.). Services for victims (services d'aide aux victimes, SAV) are members of the INAVEM. 150 associations are adherents to the INAVEM and provide psychological, logistic, financial and legal support to victims .
HR	County Court level: There are special departments for victim and witness support (Odjeli za organiziranje i pružanje podrške svjedocima i žrtvama), established at the following seven county courts as part of the court administration: Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Vukovar, Sisak. Special departments provide victim and witness support in trials for all criminal offences.
HU	Metropolitan and county offices of the Victim Support Service. There are also a few NGOs that operate in the field of victim support. The White Ring Association is specialised in assisting victims of any crime and it provides similar services as the state agency, however the scope of its activities is rather limited due to financial burdens

IE	Various non-governmental victim support organisations – e.g. the Federation for Victim Assistance (10 branches); Support After Crime Services; ITAS.
IT	
LT	
LU	In Luxembourg there are few generic victim support organisations, as typically, each organisation is tasked with clear missions and has clear responsibilities. They are two; Waise rank Service d'aide aux victims du parquet general. Other organisations offer assistance to victims of a particular type of violence.
LV	
MT	Victim Support Malta (VSM).
NL	Victim Support Netherlands (VSN) (<i>Slachtofferhulp Nederland</i> , SHN).
PL	Support Network for Victims of Crimes (consisting of 16 regional support centres); social welfare centres (<i>ośrodki pomocy społecznej</i>), crisis intervention centres (<i>ośrodki interwencji kryzysowej</i>) or the support centres (<i>ośrodki wsparcia</i>), which offer support for people in various crisis situations.
PT	Portuguese Association for Victim Support (<i>Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima</i> , APAV) - 15 victim support offices located throughout the country.
RO	
SE	The Swedish Association for Victim Support (<i>Brottsofferjouernas Riksförbund</i> , BOJ) is the national umbrella organisation for victim support services with about 100 local victim service centres in Sweden.
SI	
SK	Non-governmental organizations are virtually the only active players in the field of victim support services. <i>Pomoc obetiam násilia</i> is the leading victim support service provider.
UK	Victim Support (England and Wales) Victim Support (Scotland) Victim Support (Northern Ireland)

[7]. **Annex 3 –list of specialised areas of victim support chosen in phase 2 (for countries with no generic victim support organisations)**

BG	Domestic violence and stalking and trafficking in human beings.
EL	Domestic violence and stalking and trafficking in human beings.
IT	Trafficking in human beings and sexual abuse of children
LT	Domestic violence and stalking and trafficking in human beings.
LV	Sexual abuse of children and stalking and trafficking in human beings.
RO	Sexual abuse of children and stalking and trafficking in human beings.
SI	Domestic violence and stalking and trafficking in human beings.