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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Sixteenth session Vienna, 23-27 April 2007 Agenda item 5 Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Results of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Develop an Information-Gathering Instrument on United Nations Standards and Norms Related Primarily to Victim Issues

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Questionnaire on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues*

The purpose of the present questionnaire is not to monitor compliance with standards and norms but, rather, to collect targeted information in order to provide examples of their use and application and potentially identify specific needs, with a view to improving technical cooperation.

Report of the Government of:

Date of receipt of questionnaire:

^{*} The present questionnaire, which was first issued in E/CN.15/2007/3, annex I, is reissued here as an addendum in order to reflect changes introduced by the secretariat of the Commission.



Name of authority:

Full postal address:

Mame of person or service to be contacted:

Title or position:

Telephone number:

Fax number:

Fax number:

E-mail address:

Website (if available):

Part I

Legislative measures

1. Who in your country has responsibility for enacting and implementing legislative measures relating to victims?¹

¹ "Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power. A person may be considered a victim regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term "victim" also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization. It also means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that do not yet constitute violations of national criminal laws but of internationally recognized norms relating to human rights (see paras. 1, 2 and 18 of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex)).

2. Please provide below examples of legislation dealing with victims of crime enacted in your country, including measures to address the needs of special groups of victims (for example, children and victims of terrorism, trafficking, domestic violence, sexual abuse, abuse of power or drug-related crime or other groups of victims).

General description

Title and reference

Date of adoption

None \Box

If none, please explain why no such legislative measures have been enacted in your country, then go to question 6.

3. Does your country have legislative measures to address the special situation of child victims?

4. What difficulties, if any, have been encountered in the implementation of those legislative measures?

5. Do you have any best practices to report that could help other countries? (Please specify.)

Part II

Assistance and support to victims

6. (a) To what extent do victims of crime receive the types of assistance described in the table below?

6. (b) In cases where such assistance is not provided free of charge, is it made available to those who are unable to pay?

Type of assistance	Fr	equency of reco	eipt of assistance b	y victims of cri	ime	Assistance available to those unable to pay (tick box)
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Usually	Always	
Immediate crisis assistance						
Material support (including financial support)						
Medical care						
Psychological assistance						
Social assistance						
Educational assistance						
Legal assistance						
Protection						
Long-term assistance (rehabilitation, reintegration, etc.)						
Other (please specify)						

7. (a) Do victims of crime in your country have access to State-funded legal assistance throughout the criminal justice process?

Yes 🗆 No 🗆

Yes (Please specify.) No Yes (Please specify.) No 8. To what extent do child victims receive specific assistance Never Rarely Sometimes Usual 9. Who are the main providers of these services? (Plebox(es).) Government institutions/agencies Non-governmental organizations Other (please specify) 10. What mechanisms, if any, are in place at the local coordinate the provision of victim assistance services? (Please services?) Please and expertise between governmental and non-governmental arvictims? Yes No If the answer is "Yes", please specify. 12. Has your country adopted national policies and/or standard victim assistance? No Yes No If the answer is "Yes", please specify and include the year if and/or standards were introduced.		onals?		ce also availa		7. (b) Is
Never Rarely Sometimes Usual □ </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>ify.) No</th> <th>(Please spe</th> <th>Yes 🗆</th> <th></th>			ify.) No	(Please spe	Yes 🗆	
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			No		Yes 🗆	
	which the policie	the year in v	and include			

Part III

Information

A. General information provided to the public

13. In your country, have any education or information initiatives been undertaken to raise public awareness on the detrimental effects of crime and the needs of victims?

Yes \Box No \Box If the answer is "Yes", please provide some examples of successful initiatives.

B. Specific information provided to victims

14. Are the following data or information provided to victims in your country? (If this service is not available in your country, please tick "not applicable".)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always	Not applicable
Availability of health, psychological, social and other services, as well as means of accessing such services					
Availability of legal advice					
Cost of legal advice, where relevant					
Availability of legal aid					
Cost of legal aid, where relevant					
How and in which circumstances to obtain protection					
Possibility of obtaining restitution from the offender					
Possibility of obtaining compensation from the State, where applicable					
Possibility of obtaining emergency financial support, where applicable					
Existing opportunities to obtain restitution from the offender and compensation from the State through civil proceedings or other processes					
Custodial status of the offender					

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always	Not applicable
Existing support mechanisms for the victim when making a complaint and participating in the investigation and court proceedings					
Other, please specify					

15. Please indicate whether victims/witnesses are provided with the types of information listed below.

	Victims i	n general	Child v	victims*	Child wi	tnesses*
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
The justice process and the victim's role (status) within it						
Availability of protective measures						
The timing and manner of testimony						
The timing and manner of remedies						
The way the questioning will be conducted						
The specific locations and times of hearings and other relevant events						
Existing mechanisms for review of decisions affecting victims						
Progress of proceedings						
Disposition of the specific case						
Apprehension and arrest of the suspect						
Custodial status of the accused and any pending changes to that status						
Prosecutorial decision and post-trial developments						
Outcome of the case Other information (please specify)						

* This may include, as appropriate, their parents, guardians or legal representatives.

16. Are measures in place to ensure the information they need in a language and a result.	•	•
Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.		
17. Have measures been undertaken in ye victims is transmitted in a timely manner?	our country to ens	ure that information to
Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.		

Part IV

Victims in the framework of the justice process²

18. In your country, do the following categories of criminal justice and other officials generally receive specific training on how to deal with victims in general and/or child victims and witnesses³ (including interviewing, questioning and cross-examination) so as to avoid secondary victimization?⁴

	Victims in general		Child victims	and witnesses
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Police				
Prosecutors				
Judges				
Lawyers				
Corrections officials				
Immigration officials				
Social workers				
Medical staff				
Other (please specify)				

² "Justice process" encompasses detection of the crime, making of the complaint, investigation, prosecution and trial and post-trial procedures, regardless of whether the case is handled in a national, international or regional criminal justice system for adults or juveniles, or in a customary or informal system of justice (see para. 9 (c) of the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex)).

³ "Child victims and witnesses" denotes children and adolescents, under the age of 18, who are victims of crime or witnesses to crime regardless of their role in the offence or in the prosecution of the alleged offender or group of offenders (see para. 9 (a) of the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime).

⁴ "Secondary victimization" refers to the victimization that occurs not as a direct result of the criminal act but through the response of institutions and individuals to the victim; see United Nations, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, *Handbook on Justice for Victims* (New York, 1999), p. 9.

	Victims in general		Child victims	and witnesses
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Making of a complaint (reporting a crime)				
Investigation				
Court proceedings				
Post-trial procedures				
Correctional proceedings (e.g. Parole hearings)				
Other proceedings (please specify)				

19. In your country, are support mechanisms widely available to victims in general and/or child victims and witnesses at the stages of the justice process listed below?

20. Does your country have in place specific measures to facilitate the testimony of child victims and witnesses (for example, support person, videotape testimony, video-link testimony, use of screens, etc.)?

Yes	No	

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

21. Does your country have in place measures to facilitate the testimony of other vulnerable victims⁵ (for example, support person, videotape testimony, video-link testimony, use of screens, etc.)?

No 🗌

Yes	
If the answer is "Yes",	please specify.

⁵ For example, victims of organized crime, victims of human trafficking, victims of terrorism, victims of violence in intimate relationships, victims of violence against women and victims of sexual violence.

22. Does your country allow the views and considered at appropriate stages of	1	
interests are affected?		
Yes 🗌	No 🗆	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide deta	ils.	
23. Does your country allow victims to impact the crime has had on them? ⁶	provide information to the court or	1 the
Yes 🗆	No 🗆	
If the answer is "Yes", please provide deta	ils.	

Part V

Informal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes

24. Does your country allow, when appropriate, the use of informal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes, such as mediation, arbitration, customary justice and indigenous practices, in order to facilitate conciliation and redress for victims?

Yes 🗆

No 🗆

If the answer is "No", please go to question 27. If the answer is "Yes", please provide details.

⁶ In some common law countries, this is done through a "victim impact statement" whereby the victim can fill out a form (often with the assistance of the prosecutor or another authority) in which he or she indicates what impact the offence has had, what property was lost or damaged, what other financial losses resulted and how the event has disrupted his or her life. In other jurisdictions such as civil law countries, victims may be recognized as "partie civile", thereby enabling them to participate in the proceedings and inform the court of how the offence has affected them physically, mentally or otherwise. See *Handbook on Justice for Victims*, p. 39.

by appropriate guidelines or standards,	hisms for the resolution of disputes regulated such as the Basic Principles on the Use of
Restorative Justice Programmes in crimi Yes	No
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.	
26. Is support provided to victims mechanisms?	who participate in the above informal
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please specify the	e type of support provided and by whom.
Part VI	
Privacy	
27. Does your country have in place (for example, publication bans, in camer	measures to protect the privacy of victims ra trials)?
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.	
28. Does your country have in place child victims and witnesses (for example	specific measures to protect the privacy of e, publication bans, in camera trials)?
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.	

⁷ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/12, annex.

	e guidelines been adopte e interests of victims and	• •	for/by the media in order to tion?
	Yes 🗆	No	
If the ans	wer is "Yes", please descr	ribe.	
	protect the interests o	· ·	country for/by the media in nd witnesses and to curtail
	Yes 🗆	No	
If the ans	wer is "Yes", please descr	ribe.	

Part VII

Restitution⁸ and compensation⁹

31. Does the law of your country allow the victim (and where appropriate, the family and/or dependants of the victim) to obtain restitution from the offender in the context of criminal proceedings? (Please tick the appropriate box(es).)

Victim	
Family of the victim	
Dependants of the victim	

32. If the law of your country allows for restitution, can it include the following? (Please tick the appropriate box(es).)

Return of property	
Reimbursement of expenses incurred	
Provision of services	

⁸ "Restitution" means that offenders or third parties responsible for their behaviour should, where appropriate, make fair restitution to victims, their families or dependants. Such restitution should include the return of property or payment for the harm or loss suffered, reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of the victimization, the provision of services and the restoration of rights (see para. 8 of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power).

⁹ "Compensation" means financial compensation provided by the State when compensation is not fully available from the offender or other sources (see para. 12 of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power).

Restoration of rights	
Payment for harm or loss suffered	
Other (please specify)	
33. Does the law of your country resentencing option?	ecognize restitution orders as an available
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
34. Does your country have in place ap orders?	ppropriate mechanisms to execute restitution
Yes 🗆	No 🗌
If the answer is "Yes", please describe.	
• • • •	e a State compensation scheme for victims l/or dependants of the victim)? (Please tick
Victims	
Family of the victim	
Dependants of the victim	
If the answer in all three cases is "No", p	please go to question 39.
If the answer is "Yes", please provide de is entitled to State compensation and for	etails regarding eligibility (for example, who

Yes D No D			
If the answer is "Yes", is this subject to reciprocity? Please explain.			
If the answer is thes, is this subject to recipionity i rease expla-			
37. What kinds of damage qualify for compensation by the appropriate box(es).)	State? (Please tick		
Treatment and rehabilitation for physical injuries			
Treatment and rehabilitation for psychological injuries			
Loss of income			
Funeral expenses			
Loss of maintenance for dependants			
Pain and suffering			
Material damages			
Other (please specify)			
38. How is the State compensation scheme funded? (Pleabox(es).)	se tick appropriate		
Government funding			
Confiscation of offender's assets			
Fines			
Special tax			
Surcharge			
Seized proceeds of crime			
Other source (please specify)			

39. Does your country offer other types of measure to mitigate the negative effects of crime on victims (for example, memorials, formal apologies)?

Yes 🗆	No 🗌		
If the answer is "Yes", please describe.			

Part VIII

Research and education/prevention campaigns

40. Please indicate below if any victimization surveys¹⁰ have been conducted in your country in the last 10 years. (Please tick appropriate box(es).)

Ad hoc victimization survey(s)	
Periodic victimization survey(s)	
Continuous victimization survey	
Multipurpose surveys with the	
inclusion of a module on victimization	
Violence against women survey(s)	
Other (please specify)	
None	

41. Please indicate below if there are plans to conduct new victimization surveys in the near future. (Please tick appropriate box(es).)

¹⁰ "Victimization surveys" are large-scale studies that ask randomly sampled members of the population about their experiences with crime.

42. Does your country have in place measures to prevent the victimization of types of victim known to be at high risk (for example, education or prevention campaigns)?

Part IX

International standards and cooperation

43. Is the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power available to the general public in the official language(s) of your country?

Y	es 🗆	No	
Please specify.			
	·		
			involving Child Victims and the official language(s) of your
Y	es 🗆	No	
Please specify.			
-	of the Declar		with victims been made aware iples of Justice for Victims of
Y	es 🗆	No	
If the answer is "Y	es", please ex	plain how this was do	one.

¹¹ "Professionals" is used in the broader sense to include volunteers (see Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, para. 9 (b)).

46. Have the professionals who come into conbeen made aware of the provisions of the Guide Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime?	
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please explain how this	was done.
47. Has your country put in place measures providing assistance and protection to victims of	-
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.	
Part X	
Technical assistance	
48. Have you encountered any difficulties in Nations standards and norms related to victims	
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please provide details.	
49. Are you aware of opportunities for techni be available through United Nations agencies?	ical assistance in this area that might
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
50. Does your country need technical assist United Nations standards and norms related prin	
Yes 🗆	No 🗆
If the answer is "Yes", please specify.	

51. Is your country in a position to provide technical assistance (for example, sharing of good practices) in the use and application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues?

Yes 🗆

No 🗌

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.