





EU PERSPECTIVES ON VICTIMS RIGHTS

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THREE OBLIGATIONS UNDER EU LAW

► DETERMINE NEEDS

► INFORM VICTIMS

► REFER VICTIMS TO SUPPORT

Victims needs is the starting point:

Not budget, not resources, not time

Indiviudal needs personal situation and character

Needs of specific groups

terrorism, disabled, lgbti, religious

Five common needs

respect/recognition, proteciton, support, justice, compensation

EU victims
Directive
structured around
these five needs





Support and Information



Access to Justice



Protection



Compensation and Restoration

Needs assessment in practice

▶ 8 MS did not have an assessment procedure

► Most MSs don't reassess needs

▶ Often based on historical approach, Assumptions, focus on some groups (3 MS)

► RESULT: NEEDS ARE NOT FULLY ADDRESSED

Determining needs in practice

- ▶ Not self evident victims may not know themselves
- ► Know the victim, know what to look for
- Not just based on what you can do others may deliver

- Must attach appropriate action to needs
- Communicate needs to others

Information: a gateway right

- ▶ From information to Communication
- ► THREE GOALS:
 - ▶ Victims get/ access the information
 - ▶ Victims understand the information
 - ▶ Victims can act on the information

WHAT WHEN HOW

EU Victims Directive: Information Rights

Awareness raising of rights amongst general population

Provision of information on rights and services to victims

Provision on information on the criminal proceedings

Information on impact of crime, reactions to crime and crime prevention

EU Victims Directive: Information Rights

- **►**Timely manner
- Simple, understandable and accessible
 - **▶**Simple
 - **►** Understandable
 - **Accessible**
- **▶**Targeted
- ► Balancing the proactive provision of information with the needs of the victim
- **▶**Upon request (for some information)

Information - Challenges

► Information is standardised - often legalistic

► Not adapted to different needs/ circumstances

Case progress - information provision is burdensome, don't take proactive approach

Problem is implementation - Awareness and reluctance

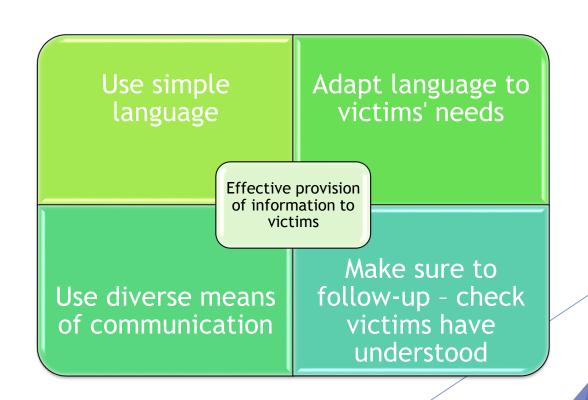
Core elements of communicating with victims

ACHIEVED BY (Key indicators of success)

- Reciept of information

- Understanding:

4 Indicators



INFROMATION PRINCIPLES

 Clear info objectives Multi-agency approach: delivery and access to info Reliability and consistency Innovative and diverse - multi-language key principles - needs focused, repeated, consistent, simple, easy, accessible, adapted Victim sensitive, regular, personal, repeated, trained personnel Agovt: Ministries, embassies, victim office Media: formal, social, informal Video materials Video materials Video materials Video materials Victim groups Interactive tech Interactive tech Victim sensitive, regular, personal, repeated, trained personnel assistance to understand, tools to support delivery Review of success 		PRINCIPLES	Stakeholders	Mechanisms/Tools	Specialisms
	•	Multi-agency approach: delivery and access to info Reliability and consistency Innovative and diverse - multi-mode, new tech, multi-language key principles - needs focused, repeated, consistent, simple, easy, accessible, adapted Victim sensitive, regular, personal, repeated, trained personnel assistance to understand, tools to support delivery	embassies, victim office Media: formal, social, informal NGOS: Victim Support, community groups, specialist groups Transport: train, tram, metro, airport, airlines, Services - medical, social welfare etc. Private sector - collaboration, workplace info, new tech, social	Written materialVideo materialsInteractive	of crime • Victim

Referral to support services

- Support is critical/ gateway right
- ► Referral is essential to access support:
 - victims often don't self refer difference between real and theoretical access

- ► EU LAW
 - MSs shall facilitate the referral of victims by the complaint authority and other entities to victim support
- ▶ Need referral also between wide range of organisations
 - ► Health sector, Education, Social welfare, Support services

Referral to support services

- ▶ 25% of professionals consider victims are always referred
- ▶ 25% consider that victims are rarely or never referred
- Information about services is not referral

► Inconsistent practices on voluntary basis will not result in success

Referral mechanisms depend on trust and develop trust

Conclusion

- ► Foundational actions for a victim centric approach
- ▶ Determine needs and respond accordingly
- ► Effective 2 way communication with victims
- ► Maximise victim access to and uptake of support services







Thank you for your attention!

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