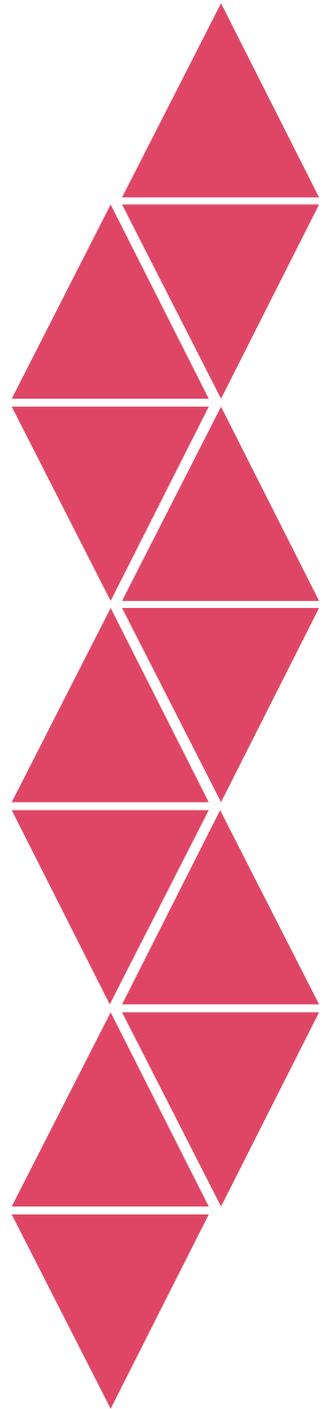
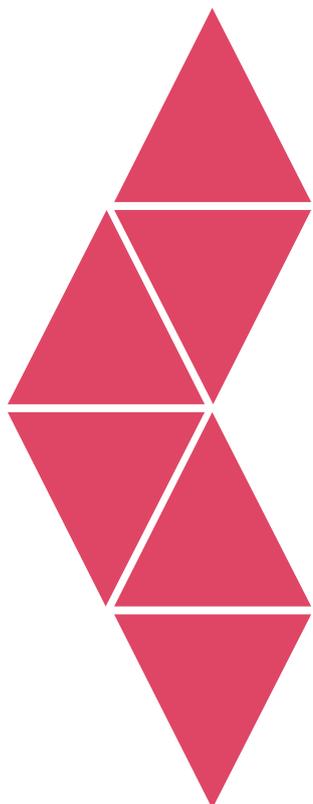


# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



***JURK***

juridisk rådgivning for kvinner

## **PREFACE**

This brochure is published by Legal Advice for Women (JURK). JURK is a legal aid organization run by students. We provide free legal advice to all who define themselves as women.

JURK notes that there might be changes in the legal regulations addressed in this brochure after publication.

We thank employees in JURK for helpful input.

Oslo, December 2017

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This brochure has been translated from Norwegian in December 2017.

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## **1.0 Introduction**

This brochure addresses domestic violence. It addresses both violence against children and adults.

We have tried to write this brochure in basic English so that most people will understand the content. That is why we use the term “you”. However, we know that many people – including readers of this brochure – have never experienced violence.

If you have any questions after reading this brochure, do not hesitate to contact us at JURK. We have also included a list of other organizations and public services that may be able to assist as well.

## 2.0 What is violence?

*To injure someone on purpose*

A simple explanation is that violence is when someone injures or tries to injure another person on purpose. It may happen everywhere. You can be hit by a stranger while waiting for the bus, be kicked by an angry customer at your workplace or beaten up by a fellow school student.

*Domestic violence*

However, a lot of violence happens within the family, and is committed by a family member. This is what we call *domestic violence*.

Many of us take for granted that we are safe in our own home. However, this is not the situation for everyone.

In this brochure we will address domestic violence in particular. Above, we have mentioned some examples of physical violence. These are often easy to recognize as violence. In addition, there are other forms of violence that are important to know about.

## 3.0 Different categories of violence

*Physical violence*

Physical violence is to injure or try to injure someone else's body. Physical violence can be to hold, push, shake, pinch, hit, kick or pull someone's hair.

*Psychological violence*

Psychological violence is hurting someone in a non-physical way. Psychological violence can include threats, intimidation, neglect, domination and may be used to destroy the victim's self-esteem, hurt their feelings or make them scared.

Sometimes it may be hard to tell the difference between a “regular argument” with a family member and psychological violence. If you are uncertain about this, we advise you to contact a professional for advice. Look at the back of the brochure for an overview of different institutions that provides this.

*Sexual violence*

Sexual violence is to hurt someone through sexual behavior that the victim has not consented to. The most known example is rape, being forced to sexual intercourse.

However, the scope of what is considered sexual violence is wider than many people think. Sexual violence includes being forced to perform oral sex on someone or that someone touches your body where you do not want to be touched. It can also be that someone takes nude pictures of you or shares such pictures with other people without your consent. Sexual harassment is also sexual violence.

Even though you are married or in a relationship with someone, it is still sexual violence and it is still illegal and punishable if that person forces you to do any of the above.

*Economic violence*

Economic violence is hurting someone through controlling the victim’s economy. One example is a husband transferring his wife’s money to his own account and refusing her to have her own money. This is a way of taking control over another person, since the wife will have to ask her husband every time she needs money and because it is really hard to live without money in our society.

Another example is forcing or threatening someone to take out a loan at a bank, or making a loan in someone

else's name without them knowing about it. This can be done through forging someone's signature.

Economic violence can lead to great difficulties for the victim as he or she might struggle to pay the bills for years to come and have their economy ruined.

*Material violence*

Material violence is destroying physical objects on purpose in order to scare or hurt someone's feelings. It can be very scary if someone for example kicks a hole in a wall or breaks a window.

*Different forms of violence can happen together*

We have described various forms of violence above. We have done this in order for you to better recognize violence in various forms, in case you or someone you know experiences it.

People who have been exposed to domestic violence have often experienced many of the various forms of violence in combination. To get help or to report violence to the police, you do not have to specify what kind of violence you have experienced. The most important thing is to know what violence is, so you can recognize it and know that it is illegal.

## **4.0 Your legal rights**

### **4.1 Report to the police and free legal counseling**

*Police report*

If you have experienced violence, you can report the violence to the police. When you deliver a police report, you notify the police about something illegal that has happened.

*Deliver report at the police station* When you want to report violence, you normally have to meet at your local police station to deliver your report. Usually, the police officer will ask you what has happened and ask you questions about this. It is important to tell the police everything you know in order for them to be able to investigate the case carefully.

*Written report* The police have to write a report of your explanation. After you have explained everything, you shall get to read what the police have written and sign the report to confirm that the information is correct. You have to tell

*Economic compensation* the police whether you want economic compensation from the offender (the person who was violent towards you). You will also get a letter from the police confirming that you have delivered a police report.

*Book an appointment* If you do not know where to find your local police station, you can call the police on 02800. You can also call this number to book an appointment for giving your explanation of what that has happened and report your case to the police. Then you can avoid having to wait in line at the police station.

*Free meeting with a lawyer* In some cases concerning violence, you might be entitled to a free meeting with a lawyer to consider whether you would like to report the case or not. During this consultation, you can ask questions about proof, how you can be protected from the offender after reporting the person to the police and the proceedings after you deliver a police report.

If you are a victim of sexual assault, repeated or severe physical abuse by your closest family, human trafficking, female genital mutilation or forced marriage, or if someone has violated a restraining order, you have the right a meeting with a lawyer before reporting the case to the police.

### **4.1.1 Tips when reporting a case**

- Tell the police everything: when, where and how the violence happened.
- Try to gather proof. Do you have pictures showing where you were hurt? Do you have text messages, e-mails, letters or chat logs? Does anyone know about what happened to you?
- If you have experienced sexual violence: do not wash or take a shower and do not get rid of your clothes before you have talked to the police or health professionals. Contact the emergency room or a clinic for rape victims (voldtekstmottak) as soon as possible for examination and help.
- Write down what you have experienced in a diary. This can help you when you tell the police about what that has happened.
- Contact your doctor, psychologist or other health professional. Statements or medical records from any of these can be used as proof of what you have experienced.
- Talk to someone you trust. This can for example be a family member, teacher, counselor or friend.

### **4.2 Appointed counsel (bistandsadvokat)**

In many cases about violence, the victim has a right to an appointed counsel (bistandsadvokat). An appointed counsel is a lawyer that will help you and protect your interests if you have experienced violence.

If you have the right to an appointed counsel, the government will pay the appointed counsel's work. This means that you get free legal aid for your case.

If you are a victim of sexual assault, repeated or severe physical abuse by your closest family, human trafficking, female genital mutilation or forced marriage, or if someone has violated a restraining order, you have the right to an appointed counsel.

The appointed counsel will assist you during the investigation of the case by the police and in a potential court case. A part of this assistance is to communicate with the police and help you prepare for the court case. The appointed counsel shall also explain the proceedings to you. This may be by explaining letters from the police or prepare you for questions you might be asked during the court case. If you have contacted a lawyer before you deliver a report to the police, the lawyer can also come with you to the police station. If you want to claim economic compensation from the offender, the appointed counsel will help you with this claim. The appointed counsel can also help you get protection from the police if there is a risk that you will experience more violence.

### **4.3 Investigation**

*What is an investigation ?*

After you have reported a case to the police, they will usually start an investigation. This means that they will try to find information about what has happened and if there is proof showing that something illegal has happened.

During the investigation, the police can examine several things. They can examine your body if you have any injuries or marks. This can sound uncomfortable, but it is important that the police secure evidence of what has happened to you. The police will also question the person you have reported and potential witnesses. They

can ask you to help secure proof, for example by letting them see your medical records.

*Investigation time* The investigation might take some time. According to the police, it usually takes between 6 to 12 months.

*After the investigation* When the police have gathered evidence, they will finish the investigation. A lawyer working at the police station will look through the evidence and see if this is enough proof to take that case to court. If the evidence is not strong enough, they will close the case. This means that the police will stop working with the case and that there will be no court case.

Even though the case is closed, it does not mean that the police do not believe you or that the case is not serious. It means that the police did not find enough evidence to take the case to court. If you have reported a case about violence, you may discuss with your appointed counsel whether you should complain (appeal) the decision or not.

## **5.0 When you need protection and help**

### **5.1 Women's Shelter (Krisesenter)**

*Who can get help?* If you have experienced domestic violence, you can contact your local women's shelter. You do not have to pay for their services.

*Staying at the shelter* If you need to move out of your home, you can stay at the women's shelter. You can also bring your children with you. At the shelter, you will be protected. You can also get advice and guidance on what to do next. The shelter can also help you to get in touch with other

services that can help you.

*Day services* The shelter also offers day services; you do not have to stay there overnight. Many shelters offer individual conversations, advice and counseling regarding your situation.

*Anonymity* At the shelter, you can choose to be anonymous and the staff members have a duty of secrecy. The shelter normally has a secret address.

*How to find your local shelter* On this website you can find a your local shelter:  
[www.krisesenter.com/finn-ditt-senter](http://www.krisesenter.com/finn-ditt-senter)

You can also call the police to get this information.

## **5.2 Personal security alarm (voldsalarm)**

*What is it?* A personal security alarm is a device that you can carry around with you. When you press the button on the alarm, there will be a direct message to the police notifying them that you are in danger.

*Who can get an alarm?* Only victims of violence or threats have the right to a personal security alarm.

*How to get an alarm* You have to apply for an alarm at the police station. The police will see if your situation is dangerous enough to give you the alarm. If they decide to give you an alarm, you will have it for three months at a time. If you still need an alarm after three months, you will have to apply again. If you have an appointed counsel, he or she can help you apply for this.

A personal security alarm can be relevant for persons who have experienced violence from family members

and who are still in danger of experiencing violence.

### **5.3 Restraining order (besøksforbud)**

*What is it?* When someone gets a restraining order it means that they are not allowed to approach you or contact you (for example call you, send e-mails, letters etc.).

*Who can get it?* A restraining order can be relevant for persons who are experiencing violence or threats from one specific person.

*How to get it* The police will consider if a restraining order is necessary.

If someone violates a restraining order, you should contact the police.

### **5.4 The role of the police**

It is the responsibility of the police to make sure that people are safe. You have to contact the police if you want to report violence. If there is a risk that the violence can continue, you can contact the police to get protection. The police will consider whether you should be protected by a personal security alarm or through a restraining order. They may also find other ways of protecting you and they can give you advice on what you should do in order to protect yourself.

## **6.0 Economic compensation**

### **6.1 Compensation in the court case**

If the police decide to take your case to court, you can make a claim for compensation from the offender in the court case. It is the responsibility of your appointed counsel to figure out what the claim should be and to make the claim during the court case.

### **6.2 Compensation for victims of violence**

Compensation for victims of violence (voldsoffererstatning) is a compensation paid by the government. You may have the right to this compensation if you have experienced violence. Normally, you need to have reported the violence to the police in order to get this compensation.

It is the responsibility of your appointed counsel to apply for this compensation if this is relevant. If you do not have an appointed counsel, you can contact JURK to see if we can assist you with this.

## **7. Independent residence permit (opphold på selvstendig grunnlag)**

### *Main rule*

When your residence permit is based on family reunification, you will normally have to live in Norway for three years before you can get an independent residence permit (permanent stay) if you leave or divorce your husband, wife or partner.

*Exception from the main rule when you experience violence* There is an exception from this rule if you experience violence from your husband, wife or partner. It is the same if your children experiences violence from your husband, wife or partner. This rule is called an “independent residence permit” (opphold på selvstendig grunnlag).

According to this rule, you can get an independent residence permit before three years have passed even though you divorce or leave your husband, wife or partner. The reason why we have this rule is to avoid that people stay in violent relationships because they are afraid of losing their permit if they leave their partner.

*Application* You can apply for an independent residence permit at the police station. They will call you in for a meeting. They will ask you about the violence that you have experienced. It is very important that you explain everything that has happened, even though it might be uncomfortable to talk about. Try to explain what happened, when it happened, how it happened and how often. It is positive if you have some form of proof.

*Your explanation and proof*

You do not have to report the person to the police when you apply for an independent residence permit. This is up to you to decide.

If you have decided to report the person to the police, you will have to tell the whole story both when you deliver your report *and* when you apply for an independent residence permit. This is because there are different departments of the police handling a report on violence and an application for independent resident permit. The different departments do not have automatic access to information you might have given other departments. This means that if you do not repeat your whole story when delivering an application for independent residence permit, they might not know how

serious your situation has been.

JURK would like to inform you that it is also possible to apply for residence permit on grounds of strong humanitarian considerations or a particular connection to Norway. You can contact JURK if you want more information about this.

## **8. Violence against children**

### **8.1 What is violence against children?**

Violence against children is similar to violence against adults. You can read about the different forms of violence in chapter 2 of this brochure. Children can also experience all the forms of violence mentioned here.

#### *Violence and raising a child*

When looking at violence against children, it is sometimes difficult to see the difference between methods of raising a child and violence. In some countries, it is common to use violence when raising a child. This used to be the case in Norway as well. However, today we know how dangerous it is for a child to experience violence and that is why all violence against children is illegal. This includes violence used to raise a child.

Most people understand that it is illegal to hit or sexually abuse a child. It might be harder to understand that not even a slap or seriously threatening a child is allowed. An example of such a serious threat can be to say that you will commit suicide if the child does not do his or her homework. This is an example of psychological violence.

*Where to  
learn more  
on raising a  
child*

If you need more information about how to raise your child without using violence, you can go to different courses about this. Ask the health clinic, the Child Welfare Services (barnevernet) or the Family Counselling Service (familievernkontor). It can also be helpful to talk to other parents you know to get tips and tricks.

## **8.2 Duty to take care of your child**

It is very serious not to give a child the care he or she needs. Examples of this is not giving your child enough food or not taking the child to the doctor when he or she gets sick.

Parents also have a duty to make sure that the child is safe and feel safe. All children shall be protected against things and situations that can hurt them. Parents have to try to make sure that dangerous situations does not happen, for example by installing a fence in front of the staircase so that the child does not fall down the stairs.

Children cannot stay home alone if they are not old enough to take care of themselves or do not feel safe being alone. Children that are too young to be able to prepare food for themselves or to take responsibility in case of danger, like a fire, cannot stay home alone. This means that parents have to make sure that the children are being taken care of by someone who is able to take such responsibility, including in dangerous situations.

### **8.3 Duty to protect children from violence**

*Duty of all parents*

All parents have a duty to protect children from violence. This means that parents cannot use violence against children. It also means that if you know that someone else is using violence against your child, you have a duty to protect your child against this violence.

*Protection from the other parent*

This duty includes situations where you know that the other parent is using violence against your child. Sometimes this means that you have a duty to move from the other parent with your child if this is necessary to protect your child from violence.

*Protecting your child from witnessing violence*

It is also very damaging for children to witness violence. If one parent is using violence against the other parent and the child is a witness to this, the child might be seriously mentally affected by this. Protecting a child against violence means to also protect the child from witnessing violence against family members.

If a parent knows that someone else is using violence against the child and does not prevent this from happening, the parent that did not prevent the violence can also be punished and sentenced to prison.

### **8.4 Duty to help children**

*People working with children*

People who work with children, for example a kindergarten teacher or a school teacher, has a duty to act if they think that a child is suffering. They should first try to talk with the parents of the child, unless they believe that this will make the situation worse for the child. People meeting children through their work have a duty to protect children according to Norwegian law.

*Child  
Welfare  
Services  
(barnevern)*

People working with children can call the Child Welfare Services (barnevernet) to ask for advice, without mentioning the name of the child or the parents. However, it is not possible for them to report a case to the Child Welfare Services anonymously. They can be asked to give information to the Child Welfare Services so that they know how to respond to the concern. The Child Welfare Services will talk to the parents and the child before they decide what to do, as long as this is not dangerous for the child.

*Duty to  
protect  
children*

Everyone has a moral duty to protect children. If you know of a child who experiences violence, kidnapping or sexual assault, you have a duty to prevent this or to notify someone that can prevent it from happening.

This means that if you suspect that a child is suffering, you have to tell someone. You should talk to the parents first, if this is possible. The best solution is usually that the parents get help to be able to solve their problems themselves before they get too big. If the problems are already too serious, you should contact the Child Welfare Services directly.

*Notification  
of concern  
(bekymrings-  
melding)*

If you notify the Child Welfare Services, this is called a notification of concern (bekymringsmelding). You can make the notification in your own name or anonymously. In that case, no one will know who delivered the notification. When you contact the Child Welfare Services, you have to explain as detailed as you can why you are concerned. This will help the Child Welfare Services to help the child. You can find a form for notification of concern online or contact the Child Welfare Services directly.

## 9. Child Welfare Services (barnevernet)

### 9.1 Why do we have a Child Welfare Service?

*The duty of the government*

Children that grow up suffering tend to get a difficult life as adults. The Norwegian government has a duty to make sure that all children that live in Norway are taken care of.

*The Child Welfare Services*

The Child Welfare Services are responsible for protecting children when their parents do not take care of them as they should. If it is possible, they shall help children by cooperating with their parents. Parents that are not able to take care of their children can get help to improve their parenting. They can get support, for example by appointing a public support person (støttekontakt) that can take the child to different activities or by letting the child stay with another family a weekend every month.

*Support measures*

*Removing a child from its family*

If the Child Welfare Services is convinced that the child will be hurt because of violence or neglect even though they have tried their best to help the family, they can remove the child from its family. They can only do this if it is absolutely necessary in order to prevent the child from being hurt, physically or mentally.

### 9.2 What happens in a childcare case?

#### 9.2.1 Investigation

*Someone asks for help*

The first contact with the Child Welfare Services starts with someone asking for help. This can be yourself as a parent, the child itself or someone that has delivered a notification of concern.

*Investigation* The Child Welfare Services have to consider all notifications of concern seriously. This means that they have to follow up by investigating the child's situation at home to see if everything is fine or if the Child Welfare Services should follow up with support measures.

*The Child Welfare Services shall be respectful* The Child Welfare Services have to be respectful when they investigate the family. They shall only investigate what is important to know to find out if the child is taken care of. Sometimes this involves asking other people, like a teacher. However, they shall not let people who are not involved know that they are investigating the child's family situation.

*Deadline* The Child Welfare Services has a deadline of three months to investigate a case. In some situations, they might get an extension up to six months.

The Child Welfare Services has a right to:

- Talk to the parents in their home
- Talk to the children alone
- Talk to people who know the child
- In the most serious cases: get assistance from the police to get into the home of the child

*Decision (vedtak)* An investigation shall end in a decision. A decision (vedtak) is when the government, the municipality or other public offices decide something about your rights or duties. If it decides that you have to do something, you have to it.

The decision can be that they close the case (henleggelse). This means that they will not do anything more in the case and that it is closed. The decision can also be that the family has to get help (support measures). In some cases, the decision is that the child shall be removed from the family.

We separate the support measures into *voluntary measures* and *coercive measures*.

### **9.2.2 Voluntary measures**

*What can a voluntary measure be?*

Voluntary measures means that the parents agree with the Child Welfare Services in their decision. This can for example be that the parents are going to get guidance, that the Child Welfare Services will pay for the child being in a kindergarten, appoint a support person or a home that the child can visit from time to time.

*Parents agree*

Most of these measures can only be used if the parents agree. If the child is older than 15 years, he or she also has to agree. This is because these measures depend on cooperation between the parents and the Child Welfare Services. It can be the family itself that has applied for these measures or that they feel they should agree because the Child Welfare Services says it is necessary. If parents refuse the voluntary measures, the problems can grow and lead to removal of the child from the family.

*Cooperation*

It is important to cooperate with the Child Welfare Services as much as possible in order to improve the situation for the child and ask for help before the problems get too serious to handle.

*A plan for the measure*

The Child Welfare Services have to make a plan for how they will help. The measure(s) they choose shall always be in the interest of the child. All decisions by the Child Welfare Services, concerning money or services, shall be written.

*Written decisions*

*The right to appeal* If you have applied for help from the Child Welfare Services for voluntary measures, but they decide not help you, you can appeal (complain) this decision. You have to send the appeal to the Child Welfare Services. They will first consider if they have made a mistake. If their conclusion is that they made a correct decision the first time, they will send your appeal to the county governor's office (fylkesmannen). They will decide if the Child Welfare Services have made the correct decision or not.

*Legal help* Parents and children can use a lawyer to assist them. However, they have to pay for the lawyer themselves if the case is about voluntary measures.

### **9.2.3 Coercive measures**

*Taking custody of a child* Coercive measures is when the Child Welfare Services decide something that the parents or a child over the age of 15 disagrees with. The most known example is when the Child Welfare Services decide to take custody of the child without the parents giving their consent to this.

*Voluntary measures comes first* Taking custody of the child is the last option for the Child Welfare Services. They can only decide on coercive measures if they have tried voluntary measures first or if the situation is too serious to be solved by voluntary measures.

*The Tribunal for Child Welfare Services* If the Child Welfare Services decide to remove a child from its home, the case has to be handled by something called the Tribunal for Child Welfare Services and Social Welfare Cases (Fylkesnemnda for barnevern og sosiale saker). This is a tribunal, similar to a small court, specialized in handling child welfare cases.

*Free legal aid*

If the Child Welfare Services decide to use coercive measures, the parents have the right to a free lawyer.

### **9.3 What happens after a decision has been made?**

*After a decision has been made*

What the Child Welfare Services decide to do will be done at once, even though you appeal the decision. This means that the child can be removed from the home, even though you make an appeal.

Voluntary measures will start as soon as possible.

## **10. Criminal case about violence against children**

The Child Welfare Services have a responsibility to protect children. In cases involving violence against children, it can also be necessary to report the case to the police.

Cases about violence against children are often similar to cases about violence against adults. However, when the victim is a child, they shall for example be asked questions in a more gentle way than what is usual for adults. In all cases concerning children, the best interest of the child has to be considered.

## 11. Where can you get help?

### *Women's Shelter*

**Women's Shelters** offer guidance and counseling, and a safe place to stay for you and your children if it is dangerous for you to stay at home.

You can find your local shelter here:

[www.krisesenter.com/finn-ditt-senter](http://www.krisesenter.com/finn-ditt-senter) or by contacting the police where you live, and ask.

You do not need to report the violence to the police to stay at a shelter.

### *Alternative to Violence (Alternativ til vold)*

**Alternative to Violence (Alternativ til vold)** promotes alternative ways of handling aggression instead of using violence.

An English version of their website can be found here: [atv-stiftelsen.no/english](http://atv-stiftelsen.no/english)

### *The police*

**The police** can give you a personal security alarm if you are in danger of experiencing violence, regardless of whether you have reported the case to the police or not.

They can also give you information and advice, and they are responsible for investigating your case and taking it to court. All police districts shall have family violence coordinators that are specialized in handling domestic violence.

You can contact your local police station by dialing 02800. If you need immediate help, you should dial 112.

*Health care* If you need **health care**, for example because you have been injured due to violence, you can contact the emergency room, a health clinic or a doctor.

*Rape clinic* If you have been raped, you can go to a **rape clinic**, if there is one where you live. If not, you can go to the emergency room. Call the police in order to get information about this.

*Dixi* If you have experienced sexual assault, and need someone to talk to you can contact **Dixi Resource Center Against Sexual Assault**.

They have information in multiple languages here:  
[www.dixi.no/om-dixi/flere-sprak](http://www.dixi.no/om-dixi/flere-sprak)

*Support Center Against Incest* People that have experienced incest can contact a **Support Center Against Incest** (Støttesenter mot incest). You can contact the Oslo based center and ask if they know of a center where you live.

For more information, visit the website for the Oslo center: [www.sentermotincest.no](http://www.sentermotincest.no) or call them on 23 31 46 50.

*Support Centers for Victims of Crime* **Support Centers for Victims of Crime** (Støttesenterene for kriminalitetsutsatte) is a public service for individuals who have experienced violence or other criminal offences. They offer help and guidance for victims of abuse.

You can call them on 800 40 008 or 815 20 077.

*Appointed  
counsel*

Children and adults that have experienced domestic violence have the right to an appointed counsel, a lawyer free of charge (bistandsadvokat). You can get information from your local court. Many shelters or rape clinics also have lists of lawyers in their area.

You can also find a lawyer near you through this website: [www.advokatenhjelperdeg.no](http://www.advokatenhjelperdeg.no)

*Family  
Counselling  
Services*

The **Family Counselling Services** offer counselling and help to families experiencing difficulties, conflicts or crises. They may help you to solve conflicts and try to find new ways of communicating within the family. Use of their services is free of charge.

You can call Bufetat in Oslo to get information on where to find their offices on 46 61 50 00.

*The Child  
Welfare  
Services*

As described in this brochure, **The Child Welfare Services** can help in many different ways. You can call your local municipality to get their contact information.

*Health clinics*

At your local **health clinic** you may get information and counseling on the development and health of your child, contact information for the Family Counselling Services and other relevant offices and organizations.

The child can also contact the local health clinic through the school nurse.

*The  
Ombudsman  
for Children*

**The Ombudsman for Children** (barneombudet) can give advice and counselling regarding legal rights of children and parents.

For more information, visit their website:  
[barneombudet.no/english](http://barneombudet.no/english)

*Oslo Youth  
Information  
Centre*

**Oslo Youth Information Centre** (UngInfo) provides information to young people between 13 and 27 years on different issues. All their services are free of charge.

For more information, visit their website:  
[www.unginfo.oslo.no](http://www.unginfo.oslo.no)

*JURK*

**JURK (Legal Advice for Women)** provides free legal advice to all who define themselves as women. You can find more information on our website: [www.jurk.no](http://www.jurk.no).

**We receive new cases:**

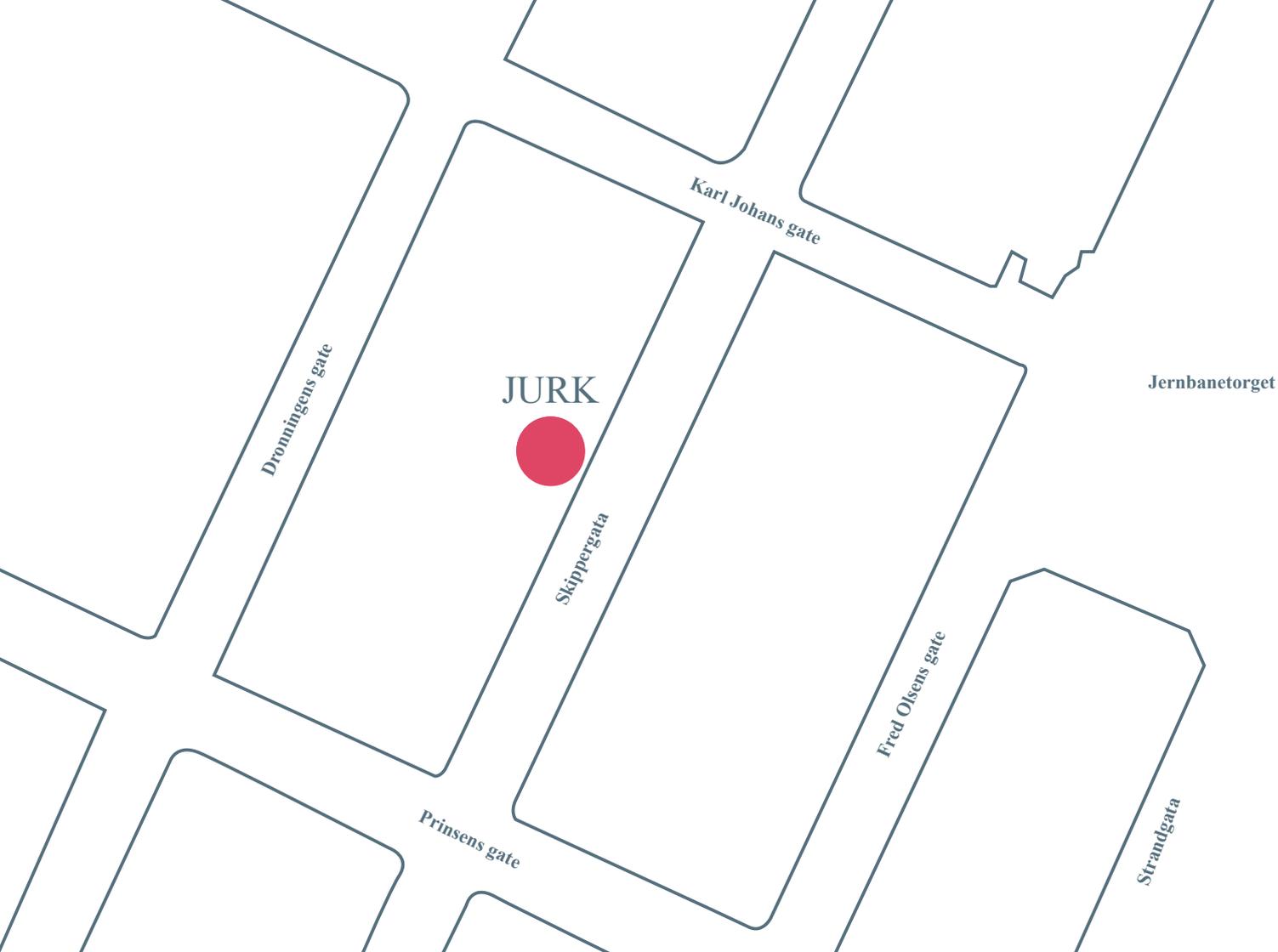
Mondays: 12:00-15:00

Wednesdays: 09:00-12:00 and 17:00-20:00

You may also call our reception on 22 84 29 50 or visit us in our offices in Skippergata 23, 0154 Oslo.

You can always send us new cases through our website!  
Visit [www.jurk.no](http://www.jurk.no) → «Send oss din sak!»

You can find more information on our website  
[www.jurk.no](http://www.jurk.no).



## **KONTAKT OSS**

**Telefon:  
22 84 29 50**

**Adresse:  
Juridisk rådgivning for kvinner  
Skippergata 23  
0154 Oslo**

**[www.jurk.no](http://www.jurk.no)**

