

Ilungelo lokuphathwa ngokufanelekileyo nangembeko ukulungiselela isidima sakho nobomi obububakho

o Unalo ilungelo lokuba unakekelwe ngokukhawuleza nangentobeko, uphathwa ngembeko kulungiselelwa isidima sakho nobomi obubobakho ngawo onke amalunu alo naliphi isebe likarhulumente elisebenzisana okanye elinikeza inkonzo kuwe (ukususela ngoku bazakubizwa ngokuba ngabanikeseli nkonzo).

o Amapolisa, ngexesha lophando; umtshutshisi namagosa enkundla ngexeshae lolungiselelo nangexesha lwenkqubo yokothethwa kwetyala, kwakhona njengabo bonke abanye abanikezela ngenkonzo, fanele bathathe imilinganiselo ukunciphisa nayo nayiphina ingxaki kuwe njengexhoba ngokuqhuba udliwanondlebe kunya nawe ngolwimi lwakho nalapho kusithele khona ukuba kuyimfuneko.

o Le milinganiselo iza kunqanda ixhoba ekubeni layanyaniswa nokuphatha kakubi ngokukhetha okukwesibini.

Ilungelo lokunikezela ngolwazi

o Unelungelo lokunikezela ngolwazi ngexesha lophando lolwaphulo-mthetho nokuthethwa kwetyala.

o Amapolisa, umtshutshisi, negosa lenkonzo zoluleko baza kuthatha imilinganiselo ukuqinisekisa ukuba naluphina unikele onqwenela ukulenze kuphando, kumangalelo lwengqawule naku-phulaphulo luvakele kwaye luthatyathwe xa bekucingwa ngokuba kuqhutyekwe nophando okanye ukumangalelwa okanye kuchotshelo lweBhodi yeNgqawule.

o Eli lungelo lithetha ukuba ungayirhabatha inxaxheba (apho kuyimfuneko nalapho kulunge khona) kwinkqubo zolwaphulo-mthetho zobulungisa, ngokuya kumamela inzoxo zebheyle, uthetho lwetyala, kwinkqubo zowiso-sigwebo nakwi/okanye kuchotshelo lwebhodi yengqawule.

o Le nto lithetha ukuba uza kubanalo ithuba lokwenza ingxelo engaothaya emapoliseni ukuba uyaqonda ukuba ingxelo yakho yokuqala ayigqitywanga; kwakhona ungayenza ingxelo enkundleni ukuzisa ingcaciso yokuba ulwaphulo-mthetho lukuphathe njani na.

o Ngaphezu koko, ungenze isicelo esibhaliweyo kumGcini-sihlalo weBhodi yeNgqawule ukuba ubekhona xa kuchotshelwa ingqawule, kwaye kufuneka ungenise izimvo zakho ezibhaliweyo.

Ilungelo lokufumana ulwazi

o Unelungelo lokufumana ulwazi ngamalungelo akho nokuba la malungelo uwasabenzisa njani.

o Kwakhona, njengengxenyha yeli lungelo, uyakwazi ukucela ingcaciso yanayiphina into ongayiqondiyo, ngolwimi lwakho.

o Unelungelo lokufumama ulwazi nokuba uxelelwe ngazo zonke inkonzo eziphatheleleneyo ezikhoyo kuwe ngabanikezeli zinkonzo.

o Fanele uxelelwe ngendima yakho etyeleni nokuba ityala lizakut

sala ixesha elingakanani . Ungacela ulwazi oluphathelele nentsuku inkundla ezakuchophela ngayo ityala, imirhumo yamangqina neenkqubo zokhuseleko zamangqina

o Ungacela ukwaziswa ngewonga lityala, ukuba umoni ubanjiwe na okanye akakabanjwa, ubekwe ityala na unikwe ibheyle, umangalelwe, ubanjiwe, kwaye ukuba kunjalo, ugwetyiwe na.

o Ungazicela izizathu zesigqibo ezithe zathathwa mulunga netyala lakho ukuba liqhubake notshutshiso okanye hayi.

o Unelungelo lokufumana lo maxwebhu umthetho okunika ilungelo lokubana ukwazi ukufikelela kuwo.

o Ungacela ukufumana isaziso senkqubo ozakuya kuzo.

o Kwakhona ungacela umtshutshisi azise umqeshi wakho zonke iinkqubo, ezingenza ukuba kufuneke ungabikho emsebenzini

Ilungelo kukhuseleko

o Unelungelo lokuba ukhululeke kungcungcuthekiso, kwimbandezelo, uloyiko, ubhucabhuco, unyobo, ukungcola nempathombi. Ukuba ulingqina fanele uxelele izisongelo ezinjalo emapoliseni okanye kumtshutshisi omkhulu kaRhulumente.

o Ukuba uyavumelana neemfuno ezithile, amapolisa emva koko aza kusebenzela ukuba ubekwe ngaphantsi kokhuseleko lwengqina

o Ukuba isicelo esinjalo siyaphumelela, uyakubakwa kwinkqubo yokhuseleko lwengqina, ekubeni uselapho uyakube ukhuselekile kangangoko kuzo zonke iindlela zempembelelo ezingafanelekanga, nakweimbandezelo okanye ekungcungcuthekisweni.

o Oku kuza kuqinisekisa ukhuseleko lwakho njengengqina ukwezela ukuthi ubungqina bakho bufumaneke, yaye kuzakwenza ukuba ukurhoxa ekungqineni kungenzeki ngenxa yempembelelo engafanelekanga.

o Eli lungelo lithetha ukuba kwiimeko ezithile inkundla ingaluthintela upapasho lwalo naluphina ulwazi (kubandakanywa nobuwena), okanye ingayalela ukuba ityala lixoxwe ngaphaya komkhusane (ngasese).

o Ungacela iNkonzo zoLuleko ukuba zikuxelele ukuba umoni ubalekile okanye utshintshiwe.

ULWAZI OLUNGAPHEZULU

o Ukuba ufuna ulwazi olungaphezulu oluphathelele kuwo nawuphina umcimbi oqulathwe kolu xwebhu, unganxi-belelana neSebe lezoBulungisa noPhuhliso lomGaqo-siseko leCandelo leSini kwezinqanaba zilandelayo:

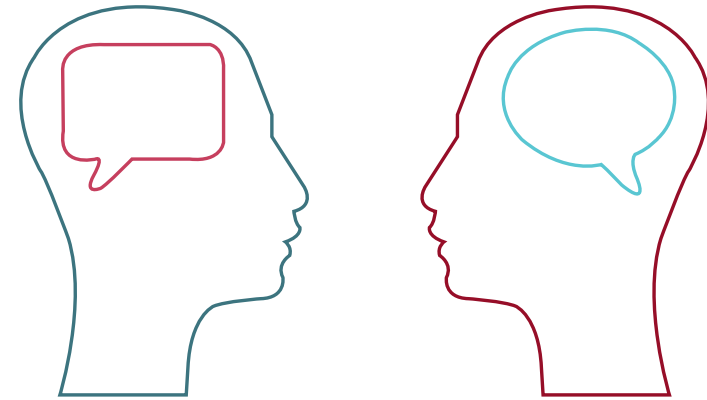
o Umnxeba: (012) 315 1670

o Ifeksi: (012) 315 1960

o I-imeyile: VictimCharter@justice.gov.za

o Inombolo yasimahla: 0800 011 022

know your rights



Compiled by [XHASA](#):

Movement towards seeking out and defining authority in community-based policing initiatives and the Criminal Justice System.

Victims Rights in South Africa

A major concern within our community is that many of the members are not sure of exactly what their rights are both as witnesses and as victims of crime. "It's a good idea and a good initiative," says researcher and activist against gender violence Lisa Vetten. "It is also important to keep the dialogue and partnership open and engage with people. "I think a practical document that sets out rights is useful, but my concern is implementation," Vetten adds. She says the Minimum Standards on Service for Victims of Crime needs to be more specific to allow victims to know what they can request and the police to know what is required of them. This sums up the main problem our community is facing and so we hope, through the effective implementation and of civilian rights to fix this issue.

The aim of The Victim Rights Charter is to:

- › Eliminate secondary victimisation in the criminal justice process as a whole
- › Ensure victims remain central to the criminal justice process and are kept safe
- › Clarify the service standards that can be expected by and are to be accorded to victims whenever they come into contact with the criminal justice system
- › Make provision for victims recourse when these standards are not met

Your rights as a victim of crime are:

The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for dignity and privacy

- o You have the right to be attended to promptly and courteously, treated with respect for your dignity and privacy by all members of any department, institution, agency or organisation dealing with or providing a service to you
- o The police (during investigations), the prosecutors and court officials (during preparation for and during the trial proceedings), and all other service providers will take measures to minimise any inconvenience to you by, among others, conducting interviews with you in your language of choice and in private, if necessary
- o These measures will prevent that you are being subjected to secondary victimisation

The right to offer information

- o You have the right to offer information during the criminal investigation and trial.
- o It means that you will have the opportunity to make a further statement to the police if you realise that your first statement is incomplete. You may also, where appropriate, make a statement to the court or give evidence during the sentencing proceedings to bring the impact of the crime to the courts attention.

The right to receive information

- o You have the right to be informed of your rights and how to exercise them.
- o You can, as part of this right, ask for explanations in your own language of anything you do not understand.
- o You can request information regarding court dates, witness fees and the witness protection programme.
- o You can request a notification of proceedings which you may want to attend
- o You can request the prosecutor to notify your employer of any proceedings that necessitate your absence from work.

The right to protection

- o You have the right to be free from intimidation, harassment, fear, tampering, bribery, corruption and abuse. If you are a witness, you must report any such threats to the police or senior state prosecutor.
- o The police will, if you comply with certain requirements apply for you to be placed in a witness protection programme. You will be protected, as far as possible, from all forms of undue influence, harassment or intimidation. This will ensure your safety as a witness and the availability of your testimony, and prevent you from withdrawing from giving evidence as a result of undue influence. In certain circumstances, the court may prohibit the publication of any information (including your identity), or may order that the trial be held behind closed doors.

The right to assistance

- o You have the right to request assistance and have access to available social, health and counselling services, as well as legal assistance which is responsive to your needs.
- o The police will assist you by explaining police procedures, informing you of your rights, and making the appropriate referral to other relevant service providers.
- o The office manager or head of office at the court will provide for the services of an interpreter.
- o The prosecutor will ensure that special measures are employed in relation to sexual offences, domestic violence and child support or maintenance matters, and that, where available, such cases are heard in specialised courts.
- o If you have special needs, the authorities will take all reasonable steps to accommodate you.



By reporting crime and working together as a community, you can help make a difference.