

Eglė Kavoliūnaitė-Ragauskienė, Law Institute of Lithuania

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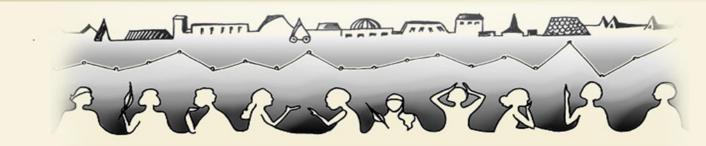




# General principles of interviewing children after criminal activities:

- "Not more than once"
- By the same interviewing person
- Where needed: with a help of psychologist



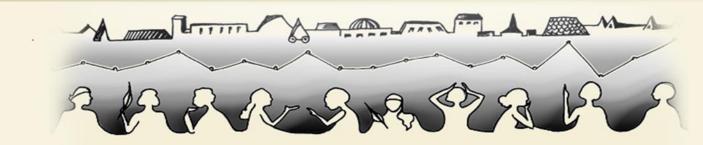


# Interviewing of children after a criminal activity:

## 1) Immediately after the event

- As a general rule
- Performed by police officers
- No special preparation



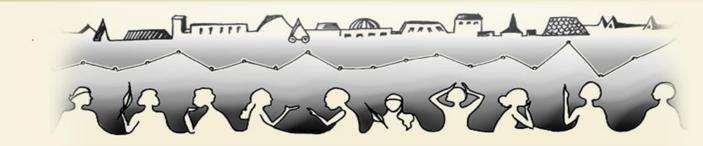


# Interviewing of children after a criminal activity:

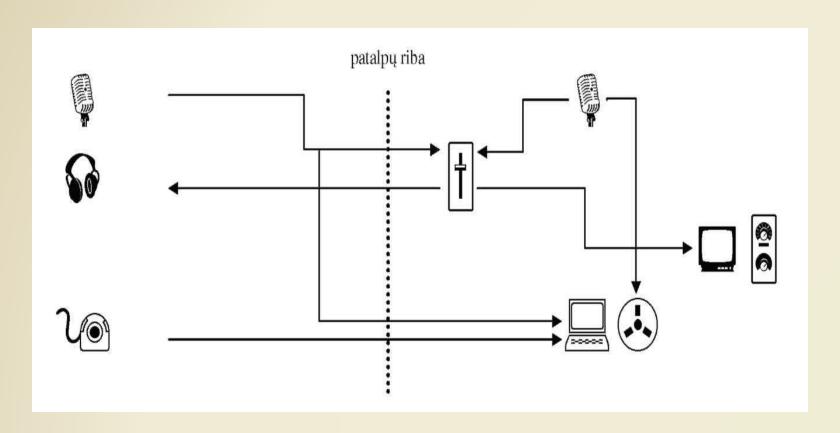
# 2) In a "child interview room"

- In cases decided by pre-trial judge or prosecutor/investigator
- Usual criteria: gravity of crime, type of crime
- Different practices of interviewing
- Participants: 4,1; in the room: 2,6; directly submitting questions:
  1,2

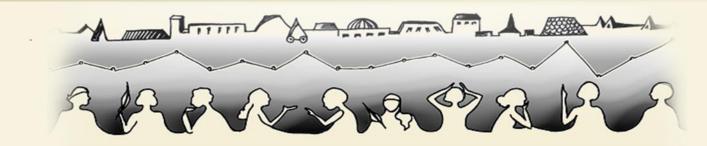




### "Child interview room"

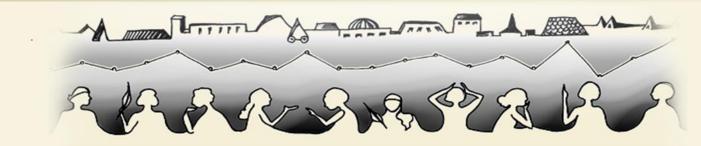










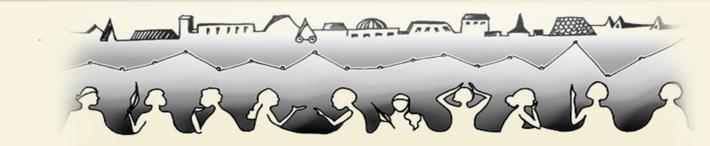


# Interviewing of children after a criminal activity:

# 3) In court

- Under 18 years: only in exceptional cases
- Judge may order the suspect or other participants to leave the courtroom
- Participation of parents, Children Rights Protection Department specialists or psychologist
- A witness under 16 years must be removed after provision of evidence
- Participants: 6,8; in the room: 6,1; directly submitting questions: 2,2

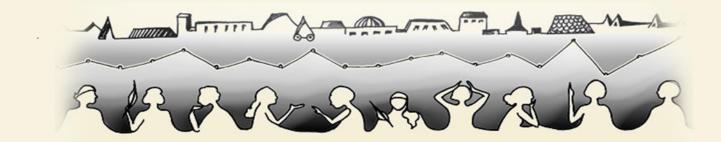




#### Critical observations:

- Lack of financing
- Lack of unified rules
- Insufficiency of training of officers
- Unclear balance of priorities between the criminal procedure aims and protection of a child
  - Number of interviews
  - Interviewing person
  - Cross-examination





# Thank you for your attention!