IT MEANS YOU ARE A VICTIM OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE WHICH IS A CRIME UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW. NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO DO THESE THINGS TO YOU, BECAUSE YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE SAFE FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE.

SPECIFIC RIGHTS FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE ARE:

1. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REPORT WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOU**
   You should not feel scared or ashamed to tell a safe person, a trusted organisation, or the police what has happened, or is happening to you. A safe person is someone who has never hurt you. He or she could be a family member, friend, teacher, lawyer, doctor or social worker. If you do tell a safe person or a trusted organisation to help you, they might have to tell the police what happened to you.

2. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE PROTECTED**
   Your flight to be protected includes your flight to be rescued from the sexual exploitation and abuse. Police have a duty to prevent and detect crimes and to protect. Often the police will work with other people such as social workers, doctors and others to make sure that all your needs are met and you are supported.

3. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO FILE A CRIMINAL COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PEOPLE WHO HURT YOU**
   You have the Right to decide if you want to officially complain about the person who hurt you. If you do, the police should investigate your complaint. Together with prosecutors, judges and lawyers, they should handle your complaint as quickly as possible, but the process can sometimes be long and tiring. If, at the end of the process the people who hurt you are found guilty, they should be punished.

4. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SPECIAL TREATMENT WHEN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THE LEGAL PROCESS**
   You have an important role in the legal process. You may have to tell your story more than once and you will probably have to go to court. This can be difficult, but taking part in the legal process should never be harmful to you. If you are asked to do anything during the legal process that makes you afraid or upset, speak up because special measures can be taken to help you.

5. **YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO GET HELP THAT CAN MAKE THE LEGAL PROCESS EASIER FOR YOU**
   During the legal process you may want legal advice, help with translation, or just some information about how the legal system works. You can sometimes get this help for free at the hospital, police station, prosecutor’s office, courthouse or from your social worker. There are also community organisations, such as legal aid societies or children’s rights groups, who can give you the help you need.

6. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE SAFE DURING THE LEGAL PROCESS**
   You and your family have a Right to be protected from threats or harassment during the legal process. No one should try to make you change your story or take back what you have said.

7. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO HAVE YOUR PRIVACY RESPECTED DURING THE LEGAL PROCESS**
   Police, prosecutors, judges and lawyers should ensure that no information that could help the public identify you (for example, your name, address, and picture) gets out.

8. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO FREE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES TO HELP YOU COPE AND GET BETTER BEFORE AND DURING THE LEGAL PROCESS AND UNTIL YOU FEEL OKAY AGAIN**
   You have the Right to have your basic needs met, including food, clothing and shelter. You also have a Right to receive or continue your education, and any care or support you may need, such as medical treatment and counselling. Receiving these services shouldn’t depend on whether there is a criminal complaint or not.

9. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO GET INFORMATION RELATED TO THE LEGAL PROCESS**
   You have the Right to know what is happening with your complaint. The information you receive should be in a language that you understand. You have the Right to ask questions at any time.

10. **YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO CLAIM COMPENSATION FOR THE HARM DONE TO YOU**
    You can start a process against the person(s) who hurt you to receive money for the harm done to you or for any services you have used (such as counselling and medical expenses) to help you get better.

Reading this poster was really important because you have the “Right to know about all your Rights”. There are a lot of people and organisations who can help and protect you, including social services, non-governmental organisations, and helplines.

If you, or someone you know is in danger and you’re not sure what to do, you should call your national helpline number.

They will be able to tell you how you can get help.

Find out who can help you in your country: www.ecpact.org/where-we-work
Look out for your national helpline number: www.childhelplineinternational.org/where-we-work