

Si no eres ciudadano sueco, se recomienda tener los o el documento que demuestra que no eres sueco. debes mostrar este documento de lo contrario puedes ser retenido, por sospecha de algun delito.

Si eres retenido, detenido, o mas
La retencion: puede tardar 6 horas.
Si eres sospechoso, de crimen, dura 6 horas (mas).
Si eres menor de 15 años, lo max, son 3 horas y seis respectivamente. Despues deben dejarte libre, o detenido.

La detencion: por sospecha, puede durar 6 meses, donde tienes derecho a la defensa. La retencion puede ser 4 dias, max, sino, detenido, la que puede durar un tiempo indeterminado, con una negociacion de un abogado cada semana.
Si eres detenido, o retenido, se recomienda leer el trato y los derechos de los detenidos, y retenidos.

Interrogatorio:
El que interroga no puede: mentir, prometer, amenasar, o obligar, y se tiene derecho a alimentacion y a descansar. Se tiene decho a un testigo (compañerx o familia), si el caso lo permite.

No se necesita decir mas que el nombre, numero de identificacion, y direccion, tambien puedes responder a las preguntas, "sin comentarios".

Si no vas a un interrogatorio, la policia te puede llamar o buscar, mas no es un delito no asistir.

Tarjeta de Agarro!



Tus derechos en el bolsillo!

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Tus derechos en el bolsillo!

Consejos generales:

Es bueno tener un poco de dinero, identificacion, y reloj consigo, el la detencion. Deja la libreta de direcciones o similares en casa, recuerda tener una clave de entrada a tu telefono movil, y apagalo cuando los policias lo retengan.

Recuerda que no estas obligado a responder las preguntas durante el interrogatorio, ecepto tu nombre, direccion e identificacion. Deja que la policia demuestre tu culpabilidad. Niega todo siempre todas las acusaciones, y las pruebas, no te dejes intimidar.

La policia acostumbra a tratar que tu reconozcas algun delito, para despues relacionarte con alguien que se parece a ti, que pueda cometer algun delito, parecido al que ellos quieren que tu reconozcas.

La ley de la Policia (pl):

Contiene algunas que son buenas de considerar:

El menor de 18 años, debe ser entregado a sus padres, si este se encuanta en una situacion de riesgo, de su salud o el desarrollo de su persona.

Si alguien esta pone en peligro el orden general, la policia puede negar la entrada, o retirar personas de un lugar, y o ponerlo en custodia. Para poner en custodia a una persona, la policia necesita tener alguna razon, la policia no debe solo poner en custodia a alguien sin razones, y esta no debe durar mas de 6 horas.

La policia puede custodiar a una persona desconocida, si se cree que es buscada, y si la persona se niega a dar su identificacion, se puede detener 6 horas y aun hasta 12 horas si se requiere para identificarla.

La policia puede revisar al custodiado, en busca de armas. Esta se permite en las ropas y bolsones. **Las mujeres deben ser revisadas por una mujer policia.**

No te asombres si la policia quiebra todas estas reglas, estan acostumbrados a hacerlo!.

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If you are not a Swedish citizen, it's a good idea to carry documents proving your right to be in Sweden (passport etc). If not, the police have the right to take you into custody with no suspicion of criminal activity.

There is also a bigger risk for foreigners of being placed under arrest.

Arrest, apprehension etc

If you are taken in for interrogation, the police may detain you for at most 6 hours. If you are under suspicion of a crime they may detain you for another 6 hours. If you are under 15 years of age it's at most 3 and 6 hours respectively. After that you must be released or apprehended. As apprehended or under suspicion of a crime with a minimum sentence of 6 months imprisonment you have the right to a public defender which you should request immediately. You may be apprehended for a maximum of 4 days. After that the police are required to either release you or place you under arrest, if you are placed under arrest there is practically no time limit for the detention. However there is a court proceeding where an arrest warrant is issued every two weeks. If you are apprehended or placed under

arrested ask to read the Law on the treatment of persons in apprehension or under arrest.

Interrogation

The interrogator may not use lies, promises, threats or force. The interrogated has the right to the normal meals and necessary rest. You have the right to bring someone to witness the interrogation (e.g. a friend or relative) if it doesn't interfere with the investigation. You do not have to say anything except for your name, personal security number and address during interrogation. To make it easier for you and your friends it's always safest to answer "no comment" on any question. If you ignore showing up to an interrogation the police may come and bring you in. However it is not a crime not to show up for an interrogation.

Bust-card



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<p>General information It's good to bring money, ID and a watch if you are arrested, but leave your address book and similar stuff at home. Remember to have a PIN-code on your cell phone, and to turn it off if you get busted by the police.</p> <p>Remember that you don't have to answer any questions the police ask during interrogation. Also, lawyers don't always have your best interest in mind. It is up to the police to prove your guilt. Always deny any accusations or evidence. There are no advantages to be gained by confessing.</p> <p>It's common that the police want you to confess something which isn't a crime, in order to link to e.g. a film sequence where someone who looks like you is committing a crime.</p>	<p>The police law In the police law (PL) there are regulations on the authorities of the police. The most important are:</p> <p>If you are under 18 years of age the police can arrest and transport you to your parents if you are found in a situation where your health and development are in danger.</p> <p>If someone is causing disorder or is being a hazard to public safety the police are entitled to send away or remove that person from the area. If it isn't enough to remove the person the police may take him or her under arrest temporarily, in which case the person is not under suspicion of any crime. The police have to consider every individual case, which mean they're not allowed to arrest an entire crowd just because one person</p>	<p>is causing disorder. If someone gets arrested in a situation like this (according to PL13) that person may not be detained by the police more than six hours. The time is counted from the moment someone is arrested, not when he/she arrives at the police station. If you are arrested by the police you have the right to know the reason why.</p> <p>They may also arrest a person if they assume that the person is on a wanted list, if a person, unknown to the police, resists identification. In such a situation the police may detain the person for six hours or, if it is of great importance that the person is identified, 12 hours.</p> <p>A police who removes or arrests someone may search the person for reasons of security and to ensure the person's identity. The police may</p>	<p>also search people for weapons. Search means examination of clothes and other things worn by the person as well as bags. The searching of a woman may not be performed or witnessed by anyone but another woman, doctor or nurse. Men may only search items which a woman is carrying with her.</p> <p><i>Do not be surprised if the police violate these and other regulations.</i></p>
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