



CURRICULUM VITAE OF THE SPEAKERS AND MODERATORS AND SUMMARIES OF THE PRESENTATIONS

CURRICULUM VITAE DES INTERVENANTS ET MODERATEURS ET RESUME DES PRESENTATIONS

18th CONFERENCE

of Directors of Prison Administration
with the participation of Directors of Probation Services
HOW TO MANAGE THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS?

18^e CONFÉRENCE

des Directeurs d'administration pénitentiaire
avec la participation des Directeurs des services de probation
COMMENT GERER L'EXECUTION DES SANCTIONS PENALES ?

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Federale Overheidsdienst **Justitie**
Service public fédéral **Justice**
Föderaler Öffentlicher Dienst **Justiz**
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Chair

Lorenzo SALAZAR

Curriculum Vitae

■ Lorenzo Salazar is born in Italy and has received in 1980 a Law Degree «magna cum laude» in the University of Rome «La Sapienza». He then passed an internship at the Superior School of Public Administration (Rome); worked at the Ministry of Treasury, at the Military Court of La Spezia (Genoa), at the Tribunal of Busto Arsizio (Milan), at the Court of Justice of the European Communities (Luxembourg) (Référéndaire in the Cabinet of Advocate General F. Mancini); at the Italian Ministry of Justice, at the Italian Permanent Representation to the European Union, at the European Commission (Member of the Private Cabinet of the Vice-President of the European Commission, Franco Frattini). Since 2008 Mr Salazar works at the Italian Ministry of Justice as Director for Legislative and International Affairs in Criminal matters in the Directorate General for Criminal Justice. He is also Chair of the European Committee for Criminal Problems (CDPC) of the Council of Europe. He is former Chairman (1996/2000) of the Multidisciplinary Group against Corruption (GMC) of the Council of Europe having drafted all CoE instruments in the field of Corruption. He has been also Head of Delegation for Justice in the European Union CATS Committee; Head of the Italian Delegation in the OECD WG on International Corruption (WGB) and member of its Management Group. He is author of various articles and presentations on the subject of European and International Cooperation in Criminal matters, Corruption, Money Laundering etc.

Hans MEURISSE

Curriculum Vitae

■ Hans Meurisse is the Director General of the Belgian Prison Service. He studied Criminology at Ghent University where he graduated with distinction. His participation in several post-graduate courses allowed him to gain profound knowledge of public, financial and penitentiary management, forensic matters, Business Process Reengineering and organised international fraud.

■ He started his professional career in 1986 working for the Judicial Police with the Federal Public Service of Justice, where he eventually was appointed Chief Investigator. He was in charge of investigating crimes and developed expertise in the field of organised international fraud in the financial sector as well as money laundering.

■ After working as Chief Investigator until 1999, Hans became prison governor of the Ghent prison where he was responsible for managing the detention of convicts, remand prisoners and mentally ill prisoners on an operational level. His work was mainly focused on developing regimes for 350 inmates. The management of several aspects of Human Resources, including training and team collaboration, was also part of his workload.

- While working as prison governor, Hans also participated in several high-level projects: the Business Process Reengineering of the Belgian Prison Service, an internal audit of Electronic Monitoring and the project 'Population and Safety'. He also completed a Public Management training course for which he carried out a consultancy assignment with the Federal Public Service of Social Inclusion and Fight against Poverty.
- In September 2006 Hans Meurisse was appointed Director General of the Belgian Prison Service. As a member of the direction committee of the Federal Public Service of Justice, he conceives and coordinates the strategic and operational objectives for the prison organisation and contributes to the realization of the goals of the department. He is responsible for the elaboration of modern penological concepts and guides the respective departments within the Belgian Prison Service so as to ensure efficient and effective management of the prisons, as well as a lawful, safe and humane implementation of custodial sentences and measures. Among his main achievements as head of the Belgian Prison Service are the introduction of an integrated offender management system, the coordination of the construction and opening of new prisons, the completion of a Business Process Reengineering of the department for prison labour, the start of the development of a Business Intelligence platform.
- As Director General, Hans Meurisse was a member of the Board of Directors of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) for 3 years and was elected as 2nd International Vice President in 2009 until 2011. ICPA is a non-profit organisation that brings together corrections and prison professionals to promote and share ethical and effective correctional practices to enhance public safety.
- In 2011 Hans was appointed President of the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris). EuroPris is an organisation designed to improve co-operation among prison services across Europe with the aim of enhancing public safety and security.

Ambassador Torbjørn FRØYSNES

Curriculum Vitae

- Ambassador Frøysnes is a Norwegian diplomat, now serving as the Ambassador of the Council of Europe to the EU in Brussels.
- He is a former Deputy Foreign Minister of Norway, and has served in the Foreign Service of Norway since 1973. He served as a long-time negotiator in East-West affairs on security and arms control, and served at diplomatic missions in Geneva, Madrid, Bonn and Strasbourg. He has been Norway's Ambassador to the Council of Europe 2003-2008 and was Norway's Chief Negotiator in the WTO for negotiations on trade in services 1999-2003; he has been the Director for the Norwegian Government's Cooperation Program for Eastern Europe, Chief of Cabinet of the Foreign Minister, and has had a number of appointments at international events, including UN conferences. He was an alternate member of the Norwegian Parliament 1989-2003. He has been the CEO of the Norwegian Tourist Board 1988-1994, Chairman of the Nordic Tourist Board, a Vice President of the European Travel Commission and member of the Board of the Norwegian Export Council.
- He has written publications on security and foreign policy matters, marketing and communication issues. He has been Board member of the European Trotting Union, Paris, and Board member of the National Trotting Association of Norway. He is a longtime owner and breeder of race horses.

Giovanni TAMBURINO

Curriculum Vitae

■ Mr Tamburino has graduated the Faculty of Law, University of Padua, Italy. Soon afterwards he became solicitor and worked as a civil law lawyer in Verona. In 1968 he won, at the age of 25, the competition to become a magistrate. He was investigating judge at Padua from 1970 to 1975. In 1973-1974 he carried out the investigation during the first criminal proceedings involving persons working at the Intelligence Service, after which the Italian Parliament adopted (in 1977) the first law governing the activity of the Intelligence Service in Italy. He has been Supervisory Judge in Padua, member of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, Judge at the Verona Court (Criminal Division), Magistrate at the Court of Appeal (I criminal Division) in Venice, Director of the Office for Studies Research Legislation and International Relations of the Department of Penitentiary Administration, President of the Supervisory Court of Venice (2005 – 2010), President of the Supervisory Court of Rome (2010-2012). He took upon the position of Head of the Department of Penitentiary Administration in February 2012.

Marianne VOLLAN

Curriculum Vitae

■ Marianne Vollan is Director General of the Directorate of the Norwegian Correctional Service, a position she has held since March 2009. Prior to that she was Head of the Penal Law Section in the Department of Legislation, Ministry of Justice. She is a lawyer by profession, and she has also been a judge in the Court of Appeal.

Publications:

- A study of the compensation to victims of violent and sexual offences (1991)
- An article on preventive detention (2005)

Presentation

■ *«How to execute penal sanctions in a seamless way?»*

■ I will present how the Correctional Service - when executing the sentences - can make way for a safer release by a more seamless transition of inmates from the prison to the community. I will also discuss how the prison and probation services can cooperate in a better way, as well as I will look into how the cooperation between the Correctional Service and other agencies could be improved. I will also discuss how the «powers» are divided between the legislator, the Court and the Correctional Service. Examples will be given from the Norwegian system, where the Correctional Service has quite substantial discretionary powers when it comes to how the sentences are executed, inter alia through the possibility to decide that certain prison sentences can be served as a home curfew - with or without electronic monitoring.

Claudiu BEJAN

Curriculum Vitae

- Claudiu Catalin Bejan started his career in the Romanian penitentiary system in 1995 as operational support staff and then as prison instructor at Slobozia Prison. Between 1997 and 2002 he was legal advisor at the National Prison Administration. Between 2002 and 2007 he was Governor of the Poarta Alba Prison. Between 2008 and 2013 he was Deputy Director General of the Romanian Prison Administration. Since 2013 he was promoted to the post of Director General.
- He has graduated from the Police Academy in 1995 with a BA in Legal Sciences and has obtained an MA at the Faculty of Law, Bucharest University in 1996. He has a number of post-graduate certificates: UN/MFA course on “Stabilization and reconstruction in the post-conflict areas” (Bucharest, 2009); COMET – Communication for European training managers” (Florence, Italy, 2011); Certificate from the Centre for professional training and regional development Association (Constanta, 2011)
- He has taken part in numerous international events organised by meetings the Council of Europe, the European Union, UN, ICPA and EPEA.

Presentation

- *“Prison overcrowding: the challenges faced”*
- Prison overcrowding is a problem prevailing in Romania, specifically because of the existing buildings, largely a legacy of the Communist regime, and the big number of persons sentenced to more than 10 years imprisonment. Overcrowding in Romania raises the same sort of problems, as it does in other European countries, but we appreciate that solutions vary depending on the economic, social, political and cultural realities of each country. Attracting development potential of the foreign and national private sector and the opening of some lines of European funding or accessing the existing ones may represent opportunities to reduce overcrowding and its effects.

Pedro DAS NEVES

Curriculum Vitae

- Pedro das Neves holds a sociology degree and a MA in European Studies (HRD) from the College of Europe in Bruges and is currently undertaking a PhD research on Public Policy (comparative analysis of justice services and prison privatisation) at the Sociology and Public Policies School of ISCTE - IUL Lisbon University Institute. He is a guest lecturer on «Knowledge management and innovation in public services» at the Master’s Degree on Local Governance at ISEC (Higher Institute of Education and Science) and has been a member of the scientific coordinating team of DEIA - Specialization degree in Organizational Learning and Innovation at INA - National Institute of Public Administration.
- He has been working on public administration reform (central and local government) for more than 15 years, and on Prison Innovation Systems in different European countries. He has been coordinating major implementation projects in Portugal and Romania and has been supporting

specific projects in other European countries. Pedro has been involved in the design and implementation of innovative pilot projects lately awarded and recognized as best practices. He has visited in this framework more than 160 prisons.

- His main topics of interest relate to management models, prison work and industries, systems and quality standards, performance management, public vs. private management, human rights and detention conditions. Pedro has extensive experience as policy and programme advisor (EU policy and programmes, including prison systems modernization, prison work, re-settlement and ICT, international cooperation) for several prison administrations, including Portugal, Romania, Argentina and Guatemala.

- On behalf of IPS he has been invited as a speaker in several international events organized by ICPA, EIPA, the European Commission and governments from different Member States. Pedro is also a board member of QUALIFY JUST IT Solutions and Consulting, LTD (IPS_Innovative Prison Systems).

Presentation

- *The “low cost” prison: minimum design for minimum results...*

- High incarceration rates, overcrowding and/or poor detention facilities are leading different prison administrations in Europe to consider the construction of new prisons. While high public debt and deficits (and in some cases external economic assistance programmes) but also fairly liberal political trends are conditioning public choice, they are - in many cases - also allowing prison administrations to explore new models of planning, financing and operating new prisons. Even when financial discipline and “low cost” became buzzwords for public service, it is generally acknowledged that reintegration is unlikely to succeed when prison conditions ‘reduce’ inmate’s chances for this; and that better detention facilities encourage re-socialisation. New prison design is therefore an opportunity to rethink how the reintegration process within walls should be organised.

- Planning ahead of time means learning from the past experiences and looking to the present and future challenges of live outside prison. In this presentation I will talk about the high cost of “minimum” led design and its impact on inmate’s behaviour within walls; about the lost opportunity of rethinking prison space and the reintegration concept.

Annemie TURTELBOOM

Curriculum Vitae

- Annemie Turtelboom est née le 22 novembre 1967 à Ninove, la deuxième de trois enfants. Elle grandit à Zandbergen, petit village dans les environs de Gramont, au bord de la Dendre. Elle suit les cours secondaires au Collège de Saint-Catherine à Gramont. Par après elle s’installe à Bruxelles pour des hautes études en économie, mais arriva finalement à l’université de Louvain où elle obtint le diplôme de master en économie.

- Ensuite elle donna pendant dix ans des cours à la Katholieke Hogeschool de Louvain, où elle devenait la responsable de la formation en Marketing. En 2003 elle entra à la Chambre des Représentants, en tant qu’élu de l’Open VLD, après des années d’un engagement politique très intense, qui avait commencé quinze ans plus tôt chez les étudiants démocrates-chrétiens

de l'université. Entretemps elle s'était mariée, pour aller vivre à Puurs en province d'Anvers, où elle mit deux filles au monde.

■ Annemie Turtelboom se fit très vite remarquer au Parlement, avec sa maîtrise de thèmes complexes, tel que le marché du travail et les pensions. La récompense vint quand l'Open VLD la proposa pour la première nomination d'un ministre chargée seulement des questions de migration au sein du premier gouvernement d'Yves Leterme en mars 2008. Ce fut le début d'une année hectique qui finalement, le 17 juillet 2009, lui catapulta au ministère de l'Intérieur, où elle devint la première femme depuis 1830 à être en charge de cette administration. Elle s'y fit remarquer par une grande maîtrise des dossiers, une approche pragmatique et une présence permanente sur le terrain.

■ Turtelboom mena les négociations de gouvernement sur le volet de la sécurité pendant l'automne de 2011 et fut nommée ministre de la Justice dans le gouvernement Di Rupo le 6 décembre. Sa tâche, en tant que première non-juriste depuis trente ans à ce département, était ni plus ni moins de faire démarrer enfin la réforme de la justice longuement attendue, et de s'attaquer à la crise permanente dans le secteur pénal.

■ Au début de 2012 Annemie Turtelboom a déménagé à Anvers, pour y aider à apporter un nouvel élan à son parti dans la plus grande ville de Flandre. Ses rares moments de temps libres sont réservés au monde de la mode belge – elle porte consciemment des habits de créateurs belges et spécialement des Anversoises parmi eux, et n'hésite pas à les promouvoir – aux jolis bâtiments, aux amis, et à des promenades en bicyclette avec ses filles.

PARALLEL PANELS / ATELIERS PARALLÈLES

Rob ALLEN

Curriculum Vitae

■ Rob Allen is an independent researcher and co-founder of Justice and Prisons (www.justiceandprisons.org). Rob was director of the International Centre for Prison Studies (ICPS) at King's College London from 2005 until 2010 and has been a member of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales and an adviser to the UK House of Commons Justice Select Committee. Since 2010 he has undertaken a range of assignments in the UK and internationally. Publications include "Justice Reinvestment- a New Approach to Crime and Justice" (2007); "Changing Public Attitudes to Crime and Punishment: Building confidence in Community Penalties" (2008); "Last Resort – Exploring the Reduction in Child Imprisonment" (2011), and "Reducing the Use of Imprisonment: What can we learn from Europe?" (2012).

Presentation

■ *Reducing the Use of Imprisonment: Lessons for Policy and Practice.*

■ While many European countries have seen rises in their prison populations in recent years, some have bucked the trend. The presentation will identify the key factors which contribute to stable or falling numbers in prison, focussing in particular on the most effective role for diversion and alternatives to prison.

Curriculum Vitae

■ **Marie-Françoise BERRENDORF** : Fonctionnaire dirigeante de la direction Appui juridique de l'administration pénitentiaire belge. Ce service donne des avis juridiques concernant l'application des diverses réglementations qui régissent l'activité de l'administration pénitentiaire, soit d'initiative, soit à la demande, tant d'instances internes qu'externes. Il assure la rédaction des textes réglementaires relatifs aux matières pénitentiaires en relation avec le statut des détenus. Enfin, il gère le contentieux pénitentiaire devant les juridictions administratives et judiciaires. Le service poursuit également l'élaboration d'une documentation destinée à être accessible à tous les services de l'administration et constituant une base de données regroupant les réponses données aux questions les plus fréquemment posées, une analyse de la réglementation, un commentaire de la jurisprudence.

■ **Vincent SPRONCK** : Chef d'établissement de la prison de Forest à Bruxelles. La prison de Forest est une maison d'arrêt abritant les détenus avant jugement. Connaissant une forte surpopulation permanente, la prison de Forest offre des conditions de détention dégradées et devrait être remplacée dans un avenir relativement proche par un nouvel établissement bruxellois. Une section importante de cet établissement héberge une centaine de détenus connaissant des troubles psychiatriques en attente de soins.

■ Le chef d'établissement veille avec l'équipe de direction et le personnel de l'établissement à l'exécution sûre, humaine et légale de la peine ou de la mesure pénale en prenant en compte la globalité de l'établissement : gestion du personnel, concertation sociale, gestion financière, surveillance des détenus, construction des dossiers des détenus et relations avec les différentes autorités : administratives, judiciaires et civiles en suivant les évolutions de la réglementation.

Presentation

■ *Le droit en prison* : « *summum ius, summa injuria* », ou « *trop de droit tue le droit* » ?

■ A l'heure où tous s'accordent sur l'importance de préserver et de développer l'état de droit, il semble intéressant de voir comment cette notion apparemment si consensuelle trouve sa place dans le microcosme tout à fait particulier qu'est la prison. Comment trouver un équilibre entre le respect des droits fondamentaux de chacun intra muros et le tsunami de règles diverses et variées, et parfois antinomiques, qui inondent les acteurs qui travaillent en prison ?

■ Pour en débattre, un directeur de prison, quotidiennement confronté à l'obligation d'opérationnaliser des règles juridiques parfois (vécues comme) absconses et une théoricienne du droit. Ils tenteront de tirer de ce débat une synthèse permettant que ce titre, « *summum ius, summa injuria* », ne devienne pas une prophétie auto-réalisatrice.

Curriculum Vitae

■ **Kristel Beyens** is Professor of Penology and Criminology at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Free University Brussels), Belgium. She is head of the Department of Criminology and a member of

the research group Crime & Society (CRiS). Her research focuses on sentencing and the implementation of prison sentences and community penalties. She has published in Dutch and English on prison overcrowding, prison privatisation, sentencing, the work penalty, electronic monitoring and the detention experiences of staff and prisoners in Tilburg prison. Currently she supervises research projects on food in prison, prison staff, foreign nationals in prison, the decision-making of sentence implementation courts and back-end-sentencing. She is co-editor (with Mike Nellis and Dan Kaminski) of *Electronically Monitored Punishment: International and Critical Perspectives* (2013, Routledge) and (with Fergus McNeill) of *Offender Supervision in Europe* (2013, Palgrave). She is the vice-chair of a COST action on Offender Supervision in Europe.

■ **Steven De Ridder** is full Assistant Criminology at the Department of Criminology of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Free University of Brussels). He is a member of the research group Crime and Society (CRiS). He graduated as Master in Criminology in 2009 at the University of Brussels with a master thesis on the reception of unaccompanied minors in Belgium, (promoter Prof. Dr. Kristel Beyens). He is also an active member of the Crimmigration Control International Net of Studies (CINETS) – www.crimmigrationcontrol.com/.

■ His research interests lie in the field of crime and migration, more particularly in the implementation of crime control and migration control towards irregular migrants, coined as 'Crimmigration'. His current doctoral research focuses on irregular migrants in Belgian prison, their trajectories in society, their experiences with the prison regime and the implementation of migration law, their return aspirations and future life perspectives.

■ He collaborates with Prof. Dr. Joanne van der Leun and Prof. Dr. Maartje van der Woude, both working at the University of Leiden (the Netherlands). Together with them he will organize the second CINETS conference in Leiden that takes place on 9 and 10 October 2014 and is entitled 'the Borders of Crimmigration'.

Most relevant publication (in English)

■ De Ridder, S., Beyens, K. & Snacken, S. (2012). Is the concept rehabilitation in need of REHAB? The (early) release procedures of prisoners without a legal permit of residence in Belgium. *European Journal of Probation*, 3(4), 21 - 36. Accessible at: http://www.ejprob.ro/uploads_ro/775/Irregular_migrants_in_Belgium.pdf

Presentation

■ *Challenges regarding foreign nationals in prison*

■ For several decades, Belgium has been confronted with a rising prison population and prison overcrowding. This has been accompanied by an increasing presence of foreign nationals in prison. As their numbers have almost quadrupled since the last 30 years (from 1.212 in 1980 to 4.494 in 2010), today, more than 40% of the 'Belgian' prison population does not have a Belgian nationality. This presentation will therefore focus on this particular group in prison.

■ Firstly some quantitative data on the presence of foreign nationals in Belgian prisons will be presented and compared with data regarding other European countries. Secondly, some consequences of the presence of this group in prison and the particular problems with regard to their release will be discussed.

■ Estimates show that about one third of the group of foreign nationals in prison has no legal residence permit (De Ridder & Beyens, 2010) and is thus eligible for expulsion after release from

prison. The Belgian Act on the External Legal Position of 2006 introduces a specific early release procedure in view of expulsion for this group. However, the lack of support to meet the conditions for being eligible for early release (in view of expulsion), their restricted access to rehabilitation activities in prison and their unwillingness to be expelled to the country of origin hamper the implementation of their early release and thus give rise to specific problems.

- The Belgian Migration Administration decides on the implementation of an expulsion. Data from this Administration show that between 2008 en 2011, 2976 foreign national prisoners were eligible for expulsion of which 1617 (54%) were expelled to their country of origin. 1359 (46%) were released again in Belgium (De Ridder, Beyens & Snacken, 2012), however without much support or resources.

- Research on irregular migrants in society shows that they are only to a limited extent involved in criminal activities and if so their involvement is mostly 'survival crime' (Engbersen, van der Leun, Staring & Kehla, 1999; van der Leun, 2003). Data of the Migration Administration show that foreign national prisoners without residence permit are predominantly involved in theft or extortion (39%) or drug offences (31%). Consequently, the lack of resources of irregular migrants which are early released in Belgium, could trigger their involvement in survival crimes.

- Although the implementation of expulsion is the competence of the Migration Administration, how to deal with this rising population of foreign nationals, in particular with those eligible for expulsion, and their preparation for reintegration seems also an important challenge for the Belgian prison management in the future.

Natalia DELGRANDE

Curriculum Vitae

- Natalia Delgrande is research associate and part-time lecturer in penology at the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Lausanne. She has two MA, the first one in History and Psychology and, the second one in Criminology. Her core activities relate to the analysis of the trends in corrections across Europe. Ms Delgrande has several publications on the typology of penal populations and on the functioning of the penal institutions in the Member States of the Council of Europe. She is contributing to the research on the institutional adjustment and primary desistance from crime. With a small team of students, she conducts a research on the social rehabilitation of the drug and alcohol users in one of the Swiss cantons. From an international perspective, Natalia participates as an independent expert in the projects launched by the Council of Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross and some national organisations in different European countries. Since 2006, she is also scientific expert for the SPACE projects of the Council of Europe: SPACE I (penal institutions) and SPACE II (CSM and Probation). Natalia continues voluntary ad hoc collaborations with several prison and probation services across Europe.

Presentation

- *Imprisonment in Europe: How much does it cost?*

- While the European prison populations keep on growing, the expenses related to imprisonment are also subject to their proper fluctuations. The latest data available in the SPACE report show that, in 2010, the average daily amount spent per one inmate in custody in Europe was about 120 Euros. Yet, the costs of imprisonment vary widely across countries. Generally, this

indicator is strongly influenced by structural economic indicators and the level of well-being of the countries. Moreover, the costs of the imprisonment are not calculated in the same way in all Member States of the Council of Europe. Each country has its own procedure for the calculation of expenses. For example, some categories of costs such as costs of trainings or health insurances may be included or excluded from the total cost of the imprisonment. Restricting the analysis to a homogeneous geopolitical area, this presentation shows a comparative analysis of the expenses faced by several Western European countries between 2006 and 2010 in the matter of detention in custody. The analysis does not only take into account the average costs of detention, but also the average length of detention per inmate, the prison budgets and the ratio between an active citizen's annual wages and the amount spent for an inmate's annual detention. The results show that the annual amount spent for an inmate exceeds the annual wages of an active citizen in all the countries studied. The ratio between these two measures seems driven by the average length of imprisonment in each country, in such a way that the lower ratios are found in the countries with the longer average lengths of detention.

Annie DEVOS

Curriculum Vitae

■ Annie Devos is Director General at the Belgian Federal Public Service (Ministry) of Justice. Since 2006, she runs the Directorate-General of the Houses of Justice. This Directorate-General is responsible for all probation activities in Belgium and deals with 70,000 people (mainly offenders and victims) and employs a staff of 1,200 workers.

■ Annie Devos holds a bachelor's degree in social science and a master's degree in criminology. She joined the Ministry of Justice in 1987, where she worked initially as a youth protection delegate. She joined then in 1988 the prison administration as deputy director of a prison. She worked for the Minister of Justice, as advisor for the penitentiary matters, between 1991 and 1995. Since 1999, she works for the Justice Houses. From 2004 to 2008, she led a Business Process Reengineering (BPR) of the Justice Houses. In 2009 she organised a major event for the Ten Years of the Houses of Justice in Belgium, attended by several hundreds of Belgian and international experts. She is frequently invited as a speaker in conferences at national and international level in matters related to offenders or victims.

Presentation

■ *Community Sanctions and Measures in Belgium: still in the shadow of the prison?*

■ The introduction and the development of community sanctions and measures in Belgium has been influenced by the changing perceptions on what crime is and how society should react to it. However, some community sanctions and measures have been introduced for mainly very pragmatic reasons, such as the growing overburdening of the courts and the overcrowding in the prisons.

■ The numbers of offenders under supervision in the community have grown rapidly in Belgium in recent decades. Between 1999 and 2012, this number has increased with almost 98%. Some more detailed quantitative data on this 'probation inflation' will be presented in a European perspective and compared with some data regarding the prisons.

- In a second part, some specific challenges will be discussed concerning the management of these community sanctions and measures and the management of probation services. Special attention will be paid to the interaction with other actors such as the prison administration, the criminal policy makers and the prosecutors/judges. Within this complexity, the need for a strong and equal position for the probation services will be emphasised.
- In a third and last part, some recommendations will be presented concerning the necessary cooperation between the probation agencies and the prison service. This cooperation needs to be close but also based on mutual respect of each other's identity, values, goals and position. Some practical implications of this cooperation will be discussed as well as some common goals.

Jörg JESSE

Curriculum Vitae

- Jörg Jesse is Head of the Department of Prisons, Probation and Reprieves, Ministry of Justice of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schwerin, Germany.
- He studied Psychology at the Christian Albrechts University of Kiel. He has been working in prisons in the following areas since 1983: Open prisons, closed adult prisons, Prisons Department and Ministry of Justice. He worked in managerial positions from 1993 to 2003 as Deputy Head of the Juvenile Prison of Hameln, as Head of the Prison of Salinenmoor and Head of the Prison of Hanover. Since 2003, he has been Head of the Department of Prisons, Social Services and Reprieves, Ministry of Justice of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schwerin and is Member of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) since 2011. Mr. Jesse is married and has two children.

Presentation

- *Short prison sentences – is it worth it?*
- If we talk about prison overcrowding, we have to talk about short sentences. A high percentage of the prison population in Europe are prisoners with a sentence up to one year. Are there any useful alternatives existing? What can we do with short sentenced prisoners? Do we find any answers in the results of projects in some European countries?

Attila JUHASZ

Curriculum Vitae

- Attila JUHÁSZ has University Degree in Sports and Sport Sciences as well as degrees in teaching and effective management. He is currently Governor of Heves County Penitentiary Institution in Eger, Hungary. He started a project "Prison for the City" which received national and international publicity and appreciation as well as "Storybook Mums" Programme. He has taken part in the MATRA Project run by the Netherlands and was invited as a speaker to a number of international conferences and seminars.

Publications:

■ Sport as a development tool and educational method in criminal pedagogy (ACTA ACADEMIAE AGRIENSIS, NOVA SERIES TOM. XXXIV, SECTIO SPORT, EGER, 2009)

Presentation

■ *Prison overcrowding –involving different actors to combat it*

■ After a short presentation of the Hungarian Prison Service and of the Heves County Penitentiary Institution in Eger Attila will discuss overcrowding, its reasons and the problems related to it as well as the possible solutions to be sought at national and local levels and by involving different players like inmates, staff, volunteers as well as representatives of the agencies concerned and the general public.

Michael DONNELLAN & Vivian GEIRAN

Curriculum Vitae

■ **Michael Donnellan** was appointed Director General of the Irish Prison Service, by the Minister for Justice and Equality, with effect from 5th of December 2011. Prior to his appointment as Director General, Michael served as Director of the Probation Service from 2005. Before this he served as Director of two children detention schools in Dublin. He has previous experience in health and social services in Ireland and London.

■ **Vivian Geiran** was appointed as Director of the Irish Probation Service in August 2012. He joined the Service as a Probation Officer in 1987 and has worked in a variety of roles since, up to and including as Director of Operations (2006 to 2012), until his appointment as Director. Vivian is qualified and registered as a social worker.

■ Both Michael and Vivian are driven by a commitment to delivering lasting change through interagency co-operation.

Presentation

■ *Probation and Prisons in Ireland: From Poor Relation to Partnership Working*

■ This presentation will explore how Probation Services can be dominated by Prison Services and how the two services in Ireland are working to overcome this and even to redirect resources to community programmes, specifically through the Joint Irish Prison Service – Probation Service Strategy.

Eugenio SELVAGGI

Curriculum Vitae

■ Eugenio Selvaggi, born in Rome, 1946; entered the Magistracy in 1972.

- He was an investigating judge in Sardinia; judge in the criminal Court in Rome; public prosecutor in Rome; deputy Prosecutor general at the District Court in Rome; Deputy Prosecutor general at the Supreme Court of Cassation. Former Contact Point of the European Judicial Network of the E.U.
- Former Head of the Office for Human Rights (1993-1994), Ministry of Justice.
- Former Head of the Office for extradition and mutual assistance (1994-1999), Ministry of Justice of Italy.
- Former Chairman of the subgroup on judicial co-operation in the G8 Lyon Group.
- Former Head of Department of Justice Affairs (which includes Directorates of Criminal Affairs, Civil Affairs and Human Rights).
- Presently he is the Deputy Prosecutor general at the Supreme Court of Cassation.
- He was the Chairman of the European Committee for Crime Problems (CDPC) of the Council of Europe and of the Permanent Committee of the COE on functioning of Council of Europe Conventions in criminal matters (PC-OC). He also chaired various committee in the Council of Europe (i.a. those that made the draft Recommendations on Protection of witnesses and the rights of the defence and the one on Organized Crime Associations).
- Chair of various working groups in the EU during the Italian Presidency (1996).
- Drafter of the proposal on the EU MLA Convention during the Italian Presidency (1996), which had finalized as the 2000 Brussels Convention on MLA.
- Member of evaluation teams for the European Union (United Kingdom, Greece, Slovenia and Turkey).
- He signed, on behalf of the Italian Government, the bilateral treaty with India on transfer of sentenced persons (2013).
- He took part, on behalf of the EJN to the public hearing in Brussels on the EPP.
- Rapporteur for the CoE and the EU in several seminars and conferences.
- Attendance to the Diplomatic Conference in Rome that approved the Statute of the ICC (Italian Delegation).
- Attendance to conferences of CDAP (Rome).
- He was in the Ministerial Committee that drafted of the Italian Criminal Procedure Code which entered into force in 1989.
- He gave and gives lectures at Universities and other Institutions and contributed to Seminars, training projects, conferences etc. in Italy and abroad.
- Mr. Selvaggi has travelled extensively abroad giving lectures and participating to programmes of co-operation with States on behalf of the Council of Europe, the European Union and the UN (i.a. Hungary, Albania, Poland, Lithuania, Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Macedonia, the Netherlands, Ireland, Spain, Russia, Azerbaijan, Portugal, France); such programmes consisted either in presenting legal systems and international instruments or in training judges, prosecutors, police and lawyers.
- He also travelled on behalf of the Italian Government to negotiate international instruments in several States outside Europe (Japan, Bolivia, Paraguay, Israel, Turkey).

- He contributed to the drafting of the criminal procedure code of Albania.
- Mr. Selvaggi has published studies and articles on various items on Law Reviews, Commentaries and on Enciclopedias. President of the Italian Association of Lawyers for the Protection of the Financial Interests of the EU (EURGIT).

Presentation

■ *Is custody on remand also an issue? The point of view of a Public Prosecutor*

- It goes without saying that custody in jail should to be considered as a last resort (*extrema ratio*).
- To that extent, alternative measures to detention (including electronic monitoring) do help, taking into account the goals to be pursued: respect of human rights, rehabilitation and reinsertion of detainees, ends of justice. Respect of human rights also includes avoiding prison overcrowding.
- One question is whether the same court imposing the sentence may take those issues into consideration, including overcrowding of prisons. Very lastly, the Italian Constitutional Court stated (2013) that it is not appropriate to opt for an alternative measure to detention on the mere basis of over population of prisons, where other conditions provided by the law are not met.
- The presence of a high number of foreign detainees should be taken into account. In Italy, foreign prisoners amount to 23.233 out of a total population of 64.758 (updated at September 2013)
- One possible point for discussion is whether remand in custody should also be considered in relation to overcrowding and/or whether foreseeable short-term sentences might be imposed depending on the nature of committed offences and/or the absence of previous criminal convictions.
- The response might vary to a large extent in relation to the specific situation in the various countries.
- For instance, in Italy, about 38-40% of detainees are awaiting a final sentence¹. And once again that depends also on the legal system of the relevant country. According to Italian law, an individual is considered to be “waiting for a final sentence” if he/she had been sentenced by a first-instance judgment, but an appeal has being lodged at the court of appeal and eventually at the court of cassation. In other jurisdictions said detainees are considered as serving a final sentence. Although detainees waiting for trial should be kept separate from those serving a final sentence, it may happen in practice that both of them share the same prison, although still being kept separate. But, the effect on overcrowding is self-evident.
- The reason why such issue might deserve consideration stems from the decision of ECtHR, 8 January, 2013, *Torreggiani v. Italy*, and other decisions where the Court invited States to reduce the application of remand in custody, in particular where States face overcrowded prisons.

1. On a population of 64.758 detainees, a) 12.333 are awaiting first instance judgment; b) 6.359 lodged an appeal on merits; c) 4.300 have lodged an appeal at the court of cassation on points of law; 1.643 are in both situations in relation to different proceedings. Of course in other jurisdictions cases under b) and c) are not considered as awaiting a final sentence.

- It might be of interest to learn that right after the Torreggiani decision, the Chief Prosecutor in Milan gave instructions to his office not to ask the judge for a remand in custody unless that be justified either by the extreme seriousness of the offence or the dangerousness of the offender.
- To that extent, differences in legal systems might be relevant. For instance, whether mandatory or discretionary prosecution is provided for by the law.
- However, binding provisions on a statutory minimum term of imprisonment as a condition to apply remand in custody might be taken into account.
- Possibilities offered by technology (e.g. electronic monitoring) should be thoroughly investigated.
- But the reverse is also true. There are offences like stalking that do require stringent measures to prevent the offender from reiterating his criminal conduct. But, once again, alternative measures other than custodial ones have to be examined, though they may require higher resources.

Cyrus TATA

Curriculum Vitae

- Professor Dr Cyrus Tata is Professor of Law and Criminal Justice and Director of the Centre for Law, Crime and Justice at Strathclyde University, Scotland.
- Over the last twenty-five years he has published research into judicial sentencing practices, as well as related decision-making practices such as the impact of legal aid and the quality of criminal defence work; decisions to confess and plead guilty; social work pre-sentencing investigations and reports; as well as penal policy including 'early' executive release from custody. Dr Tata has worked closely with judiciaries in both Scotland and the Republic of Ireland to create a Sentencing Information System to inform and assist sentencing decision-making; and has advised and addressed Parliamentary committees, judiciaries and a range of criminal justice policy and practice groups in various countries. He also recently created the European Group on Sentencing and Penal Decision-Making – consisting of over 65 academic, policy and practice experts from over 20 countries.

Presentation

- *The Penal Paradox: How Can Imprisonment be Used Less?*
- In many countries rates of imprisonment continue to grow at a worrying rate. This has important negative consequences including: the quality of prison regimes, the chances of re-offending, victims, investment in and the perceived credibility of non-custodial options; children of imprisoned parents, family life, not to mention the wider economy.
- At the same time, politicians sense the electoral dangers of reducing the use of 'front-door' custodial sentencing and have instead sought more indirect methods to try to moderate the prison population.
- So what is to be done? In this presentation we examine and evaluate options for the reduction in the use of imprisonment. How can the use of imprisonment be reduced, especially for those convicted of non-violent offences? For example, should greater use be made of 'back-door' executive release of short-term prisoners, or, is there a better way?

- Can the reduction in the use of imprisonment be done in a way which is politically feasible? And if so, is it possible to achieve in a way which is consistent with fundamental Rule of Law values and principles?

Willem van der BRUGGE & Marc CERÓN

Curriculum Vitae

- **Willem van der BRUGGE** started his career 37 years ago as a nursing officer - and some years later as a unit manager – in a psychiatric hospital in the province of North Holland (the Netherlands).
- In 1989 he started working as a specialized probation worker in a half-open prison and established a drug-free unit to work with addicted prisoners. Twelve years later he switched jobs from local policy advisor to national policy advisor at the SVG, where he dealt with probation matters (Implementation of What Works & the Dutch NOMS) but also with planning and control and budgets. The last four years he was responsible for the operational and financial management of the SVG.
- The visit of several prisons in Europe made a big impression on him and he realized that there is a correlation between the history of the prison service and the history of Europe. These thoughts on probation and on the treatment of prisoners in Europe made him decide to apply for the post of Secretary General of CEP, the function he started on April 1st of this year.
- **Marc CERÓN**: University degree in Psychology, specialized in clinical psychology, University of Barcelona (1986); Master in Clinical Psychology, University of Barcelona (1988); civil servant (psychologist) at the Justice Department of Catalonia since 1992; Current Deputy Director General of Probation in Catalonia since April 2005; CEP (www.cep-probation.org) Board Member since September 2007 till May 2010; President since May 2010 to October 2013; Current Re-elected President since October 2013. Regular teacher at the Centre of the Judicial Studies and Specialized Training of the Justice Department of Catalonia; Regular teacher at the Judicial School of Spain.

Presentation

- *Managing the execution of penal sanctions in the community*
- Probation Services across Europe work with offenders in the community, on court orders, through community sanctions and measures, or upon release from custody. Probation work now a days is a major force within the criminal justice system, offering a wide range of community-based options to the courts, delivered by skilled and professional staff. Probation is not only doing what is best for the offender but also what is best for society. Victim-offender mediation and reparation becomes more and more part of the probation process.
- The probation services Europe play an important role in managing the execution of penal sanctions because they contribute to the reduction of crime and reoffending by supporting rehabilitation and resettlement in the community. For Probation services constructive cooperation with partners in the criminal judicial field and local authorities is essential in managing sanctions.
- Following the ongoing discourse on professionalization integration of restorative practices & desistance will become important for Probation and Probation Services in Europe. The representatives from CEP will present a brief exploration of managing execution of penal sanctions in the community.

PANEL I / ATELIER I

Mauro PALMA

Curriculum Vitae

- Mauro Palma, mathematician and doctor in law honoris causa, is adviser to the Italian Minister of justice on penitentiary issues and chair of the Ministerial Commission for penitentiary reforms. In the context of the Council of Europe he is the Vice-chair of the Council for Penological Co-operation. During the years 2000-2011 he was member of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and from 2007 to 2011 he was the President of the Committee.
- Expert on criminal justice and prison systems, he founded Antigone, Italian non-governmental Association for the rights and guarantees in the context of deprivation of liberty, tasked to visit prisons and monitor detention conditions throughout the national territory. Currently he is the Honorary President of the Association.
- Lecturer on fundamental rights and international obligations, invited by Italian and European Universities, he is involved in the training activity of the Italian Superior Institute for Penitentiary Studies (ISSP) on strategic projects and prison system management. He is member of the Scientific Committee of several national and international Foundations (inter alia, European Observatory on Fundamental Rights, Centre for Initiatives and Studies on the State Reform, 'Italiani-Europei' Foundation) and member of the Board of scientific reviews on prisons and penal system (inter alia, Dei delitti e delle pene, Studi sulla questione criminale, Questione giustizia). In this context he published a number of articles and essays.
- He is member of the board of directors of the Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana Treccani.

PANEL II / ATELIER II

Daniel FLORE

Curriculum Vitae

- Candidat en droit et en philosophie des Facultés Universitaires Saint Louis (1981), il a obtenu sa licence en droit à l'Université catholique de Louvain (1984).
- Il a commencé sa carrière à la direction générale de la législation du Ministère de la justice (devenu depuis le « service public fédéral Justice ») où il a notamment exercé des fonctions d'expert et de négociateur dans le domaine du droit pénal – en particulier le droit pénal des affaires et le droit pénal international et européen.
- Il a dirigé le service des questions générales de droit pénal et de procédure pénale, de 1993 à 1998, avant de co-diriger puis de diriger la Direction du droit pénal. Depuis le 1er mars 2011 il est le directeur général de la Direction générale Législation, Libertés et Droits fondamentaux. De novembre 2012 à mars 2013, il a assumé en outre la fonction de président du comité de direction du Service public fédéral Justice.

■ Parallèlement à sa carrière au sein de la fonction publique, il a également poursuivi une carrière académique, d'abord comme assistant et chercheur en droit public auprès de la Faculté de droit de l'UCL (1984-1985), ensuite comme chercheur en philosophie du droit aux Facultés universitaires Saint Louis (1988-1990). Plus récemment il a enseigné le droit pénal et la procédure pénale comparé et le droit pénal européen d'abord en qualité de maître de conférence à l'UCL et depuis 2003 comme chargé de cours invité à l'Université de Liège. Depuis 2008 il a rejoint le corps académique de l'Université. Il est titulaire des enseignements de droit pénal international et européen.

■ M. Flore est l'auteur de nombreux articles scientifiques dans le domaine du droit pénal des affaires, du droit pénal international et du droit pénal européen, dans des revues ou des ouvrages collectifs. Il a notamment publié récemment un ouvrage de référence sur le droit pénal européen (Droit pénal européen. Les enjeux d'une justice pénale européenne, Larcier, 2009) et intervient fréquemment comme orateur dans des colloques tant en Belgique qu'à l'étranger.

André VALLOTTON

Curriculum Vitae

■ André Vallotton, after having worked for a decade as Head of the Socio-Educative Service at a prison in Romandy Switzerland, has participated as a Deputy Prison Governor in the establishment of a Swiss Training Centre for prison staff and has contributed to its first years of functioning.

■ He was afterwards appointed and remained for more than ten years Director General of the prison administration of the Vaud Canton. He was responsible later for the drafting of legislation and rules of application of the new Swiss Penal Code as well as for its implementation in his Canton.

■ He has taught penology at the University of Lausanne and in parallel to this he has chaired a Cantonal Commission for evaluation of dangerousness of offenders, has organised different training courses for police and penitentiary staff and has participated in different expert groups.

■ Since a number of years already, he contributes to different Council of Europe activities by carrying out expert missions and providing by expertise.

■ He is currently prison advisor for the ICRC in North and Western Afrika.

■ He is the Chairman of the Council for Penological Cooperation of the Council of Europe (PC-CP) and is also member of the Swiss Commission for the Prevention of Torture. He presides in France the Jury delivering the Zoummeroff scholarship, which funds every two years a novel project of reintegration.

PANEL III / ATELIER III

Alina BARBU

Curriculum Vitae

■ Alina Barbu (former Dorobant)

■ 1998 - graduation certificate in Criminal procedure law and forensics.

- 2001 - post graduate diploma in Contemporary European studies in Sussex European Institute, U.K;
- 2002 - certificate in Corruption control in criminal justice at the 5th course organized by JICA (Japan International Co-operation Agency) and UNAFEI (United Nation Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders) in Tokyo.
- 1997 – started her legal career at the Ministry of Justice of Romania as Legal adviser and then Head of Public Law Division, Directorate of drafting legislation, studies and documentation.
- 2003- 2005: diplomat responsible for justice affaires at the Permanent Representation of Romania to the European Union.
- Since 2008 - Head of the Public Law Division, Directorate of drafting legislation, Ministry of Justice of Romania.
- Since 2008 Council of Europe expert: (2008) expert on techniques of drafting legislation, comparative legislation and harmonising national legislation; (2009) Moneyval expert; (2011) member of the PC-CP member in the Council of Europe.
- In 2011 UNODC expert on combatting terrorism.
- Alina Barbu has also published a number of legal articles, studies and sections in books on criminal law and criminal procedure issues

Pavel STERN

Curriculum Vitae

- Pavel Štern was born in Prague. He studied social work at the Charles University in Prague (1990-1995). He worked as probation officer since the establishment of a pilot probation project in the Czech Republic (1996-1999). Since January 2001 he is the first Director of the newly established Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic.
- Pavel Štern worked in many domestic and international twinning and bilateral probation and mediation projects. He was member of expert group held by UNODC in the framework of the preparation and review of a Handbook on Restorative Justice Programs, published by the UN in 2006. He is collaborating with Council of Europe since 2004. In 2008 he was elected member of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC–CP) Working Group

CLOSING PLENARY SESSION / SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE DE CLÔTURE

Chair Werner WANHOUT

Curriculum Vitae

- Werner Vanhout a fait un Master en Droit qu'il a terminé en 1998 à l'Université d'Anvers. Pendant ses études, il s'est particulièrement intéressé entre autres au Droit Pénal et Droit d'Application

de Peines, au droit médical ainsi qu'au droit du travail. Après avoir obtenu son diplôme, il a suivi une spécialisation en droit maritime.

■ Werner Vanhout est membre du Service Public Fédéral Justice depuis 1998, plus spécifiquement au sein de la Direction Générale des Etablissements Pénitentiaires. Après avoir commencé comme conseiller –adjoint au sein du service psychosocial, il devient responsable assez vite pour la direction administrative de ce service où il s'occupe spécifiquement de la logistique, des formations, du budget et des questions concernant le personnel. Il travaillait en collaboration étroite avec le docteur Max Vandembroucke, Médecin Anthropologue et chef de service à l'époque.

■ Il a suivi différentes formations concernant la gestion du personnel, le budget de l'état, le management de projet, l'assessement et la taxation de risque des détenus ainsi qu'en psychopathie.

■ Suite à la retraite du docteur Vandembroucke, il l'a succédé comme Conseiller Général, chef de service du Service Psychosocial. Depuis fin 2012, il est également devenu le chef du Service des Soins de Santé Pénitentiaires qui ensemble avec le service psychosocial forment le service Direction des Missions Clés de la Direction Générale des Etablissements Pénitentiaires. De par sa fonction, il est particulièrement concerné par la mise en pratique de la stratégie pénitentiaire définie par l'administration.

Johannes SILVIS

Curriculum Vitae

- Law studies, Erasmus University, Rotterdam
- 1980-1993 Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Utrecht,
- 1991-1994 Honorary Judge in the District Court of Utrecht,
- 1994-1998 Judge, Investigating judge (1997),
- 1998-2001 Vice-President of the District Court of Rotterdam
- 1998-2004 Lecturer for Lawyers and other Higher Legal professionals,
- 2001-2005 Lecturer at the School for Magistrates,
- 2006-2010 Chairman of the Penal Section and Member of the Board of Directors of this Court,
- 2005-2010 Vice-President of the High Court of Appeal (Gerechtshof) of The Hague
- 2001-2003, 2005 Judge
- 2003-2005 Counsellor and Chairman of the Committee on Criminal Procedure and Legislation in the Ministry of Justice, Directorate Legislation,
- 2004 Chairman of the European Union Council Working Group on Penal Cooperation in the European Union during the Dutch Presidency
- 2011-2012 Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Dutch Union of Magistrates,
- 2010-2012 Advocate-General at the Supreme Court of the Netherlands,
- Since 1 November 2012 Judge of the European Court of Human Rights.

Presentation

■ *Prison management and Human Rights in Europe*

■ The European Convention on Human Rights is of particular importance to the practice of imprisonment. The deprivation of liberty is accepted following this Convention only as far as such deprivation of liberty is in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law on a limited number of grounds. Under no circumstances such deprivation of liberty may involve inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The European Court of Human Rights has delivered many judgments and decisions concerning other rights, like freedom of expression, family life, freedom of religion, also in respect of persons held in prisons. Is the perspective of rights for prisoners eroding the punishment of wrong-doing at the cost of their victims and of society as a whole? Is developing alternatives for imprisonment consistent with the obligation of the States to protect the rights of its citizens? Are considerations from the human rights perspective relevant for prison managers acting within budgetary constraints? Is the 'Human Rights' discourse relevant in the effort to harmonize prison systems and their alternatives in Europe?

Philippe BOILLAT

Curriculum Vitae

- Philippe Boillat was born on 31 July 1952 in Switzerland. He holds a Master in Law from the University of Lausanne.
- He started his legal career in 1978 at the Federal Ministry of Justice in Bern. Between 1997 and October 2005, he was Deputy Director of the Federal Ministry of Justice, Head of International Affairs Department and the Swiss Government Agent to the European Court of Human Rights and UN Committee against torture.
- He has been Chairperson of several major intergovernmental Committees:
 - the Human Rights Committee for the Protection of National Minorities, the Ad Hoc Committee for the Protection of National Minorities, the European Committee responsible for drawing-up "Guidelines on Human Rights and the fight against terrorism" and "Guidelines on the protection of terrorist acts", the Group which drew up Protocol No.14 amending the European Convention on Human Rights and the Steering Committee for Human Rights.
- In May 2006, he was appointed Director General of Human Rights in the Council of Europe, and since May 2007, Director General of the Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law.
- Philippe Boillat has published several feature articles in the legal and human rights sectors.

