



Bilingual/Bilingue

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16th Conference
of
Directors of Prison Administration
with the participation of
Directors of Probation Services

“Working together to promote the social reintegration of prisoners”

16^e Conférence
des Directeurs d'administration pénitentiaire
avec la participation
des Directeurs des services de probation

«Travaillons ensemble pour promouvoir la réinsertion sociale des détenus »

Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe
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www.coe.int/prison

**SUMMARY OF THE REPLIES GIVEN TO THE
QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOST RECENT
COUNCIL OF EUROPE STANDARDS RELATED TO THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS
WHILE IN CUSTODY AS WELL AS IN THE COMMUNITY**

**RESUME DES REPONSES DONNEES AU
QUESTIONNAIRE RELATIF A LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE NORMES LES PLUS
RECENTES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE CONCERNANT LA PRISE EN CHARGE DES
DELINQUANTS EN MILIEU FERME ET DANS LA COMMUNAUTE**

I. THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS RECOMMENDATION REC(2006)2 ON THE EUROPEAN PRISON RULES

I. LA RECOMMANDATION REC(2006)2 DU COMITE DES MINISTRES SUR LES REGLES PENITENTIAIRES EUROPEENNES

- 1. Have your national legislation, standards and practices been reviewed since 2006 in order to bring them in line with the EPR - if needed - or is it envisaged to do so in the near future?**

Depuis 2006, votre législation, vos normes et pratiques nationales ont-elles été revues afin de les mettre en conformité avec les RPE - si pertinent - ou cela est-il envisagé dans un futur proche ?

- 2. Were other measures taken to implement the EPR and to sensitize the national authorities and the general public?**

D'autres mesures ont-elles été prises pour mettre en œuvre les RPE et sensibiliser les autorités nationales et le grand public ?

- 3. Have your national authorities specific suggestions regarding the practical implementation of the EPR (examples of good practices or specific difficulties)? Please share your experience and concerns in order to be able to discuss these issues in greater details at the 16th CDAP.**

Vos autorités nationales ont-elles des propositions spécifiques concernant la mise en œuvre pratique des RPE (exemples de bonnes pratiques ou de difficultés particulières) ? Merci de partager avec nous vos expériences et soucis afin de pouvoir discuter de ces questions lors de la 16^e CDAP.

- 4. As regards the countries concerned, has Recommendation Rec(2006)2 of the Committee of Ministers on the European Prison Rules been translated into your national language? (if so, please send an electronic version of the text) (currently the text of EPR may be consulted on the Council of Europe web site in 27 different linguistic versions (www.coe.int/prison)).**

S'agissant des pays concernés, la Recommandation Rec(2006)2 du Comité des Ministres sur les Règles pénitentiaires européennes a-t-elle été traduite dans votre langue nationale ? (dans l'affirmative, veuillez nous envoyer une version électronique du texte) (à l'heure actuelle, les RPE sont consultables en 27 versions linguistiques différentes sur le site du Conseil de l'Europe (www.coe.int/prison)).

- 5. Is initial and/or ongoing training provided to prison staff on the EPR? If so, to what extent and what type of target?**

Une formation initiale et/ou continue relative aux RPE est-elle assurée au profit du personnel pénitentiaire ? Si oui, dans quelle mesure et au profit de quelles cibles ?

- 6. Is the text of the European Prison Rules readily available to prison staff and prisoners (please specify) ? Est-ce que le texte des Règles pénitentiaires européennes est facilement accessible au personnel pénitentiaire et aux détenus (merci de préciser) ?**

- 7. What action has been taken to monitor the implementation of these Rules ? Quelle action a été entreprise pour assuré le suivi de la mise en œuvre de ces Règles ?**

**REPLIES
REponses**

Country	Q1 Legislation review EPR	Q2 Implementation measures EPR
Albania	Yes	Translation of the EPR and distribution to all the penitentiary institutions; Publication of Summary of the Legislative Acts in which the national legislative acts, EPR and United Nations Rules especially regarding the minors protections during the sentence are included; Introduction of a training program on EPR.
Armenia	Yes	
Austria	Yes	Introduction of electronic monitoring
Azerbaijan	Yes	Joint program of the Council of Europe and European Union on the reforms of the penitentiary service in Azerbaijan. Internal Disciplinary Rules of the penitentiary facilities were approved in November, 2010. These Rules envisage better protection of the safety of

		<p>prisoners, compliance of the detention conditions with international standards, improvement of correction works and better organization of leisure time of the prisoners.</p> <p>The conditions of the penitentiary institutions have also been upgraded to meet the international standards. Schools of vocational education function in the majority of penitentiary facilities, where the prisoners have the opportunity to improve their language and computer skills. All necessary conditions have been established to ensure that the prisoners could engage themselves with individual labour. Fitness facilities have also been improved in many of the penitentiary institutions.</p>
Belgium	No	
Bulgaria	Yes	
Croatia	Yes	<p>Action Plan for Reform of Prison System focusing on three large investment projects for Penitentiary in Glina, Annex-Building to Prison in Zagreb and new Penitentiary and Prison in Šibenik.</p> <p>The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) recognized commitment and dedication of Croatian authorities and provided full support.</p> <p>Prison Directorate of the Ministry of Justice conducted procedures for employing new staff in all areas of enforcing prison sentence and provided for their training.</p> <p>All other activities related to improving daily living conditions of inmates are also in place.</p> <p>The general public is continuously informed about all actions and measures through news-bulletins published on official web-site of the Ministry of Justice and in other public media.</p>
Cyprus	No	<p>The Prison Administration through senior staff supervises the implementation of EPR; Exhibitions of prisoners handicrafts and paintings as well as theatrical performances with prisoners are organised frequently in order to sensitize national authorities and the general public.</p>
Czech Republic	No	<p>The internal rules of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic have been adopted to correspond with the EPR. This influenced the general conception of the PSCR development to 2015.</p>
Denmark	Yes	<p>Article about the EPR was sent to all places of employment of the Prison and Probation Service.</p> <p>After translation into Danish, the EPR was sent to all places of employment of the Prison and Probation Service to make sure, that both the staff and the prisoners was informed about the rules. A note with the essential changes in the EPR was sent out, which stated the changes in the Danish rules that the EPR had caused.</p> <p>The EPR is contained in a collection of regulations, published as a book and further available on the intranet in both Danish and English.</p>
Estonia	Yes	<p>Staff training on EPR; Book publication on EPR (available in prison libraries)</p>
Finland	Scheduled	<p>Booklet of EPR in Finnish language; Criminal Sanctions Agency has introduced a new strategy paper in 2011 which emphasises some articles in the EPR</p>
France	Yes	<p>Rédaction d'un référentiel qualité; mise en place d'une procédure de labellisation "qualité RPE"</p>
Georgia	Yes	<p>Conferences, workshops, trainings, interagency coordination meetings and press conferences were held on the EPR.</p>
Germany	Yes	<p>Les RPE font partie de la formation initiale et de la formation continue du personnel pénitentiaire.</p> <p>Référence aux RPE dans les interventions médiatique des autorités penitentiaires</p>
Iceland	No	
Italy	No	<p>Suicide prevention in prisons, aiming at widening and facilitating the possibility for the prisoners of establishing and maintaining contacts with the outside world, in particular with their relatives, but also with volunteers</p>

		and with the community, since the very beginning of their detention; Circular letter named "Improvement of the protection of prisoners' dignity", reaffirms the need of constantly adopting all those solutions able to improve, in any way, the prisoners' quality of life; EPR were translated into Italian, disseminated in 2007 through the Regional Directorates of the Department of Penitentiary Administration and published on the website of the scientific review "Rassegna Penitenziaria e criminologica", where they are still available for consultation (www.rassegnapenitenziaria.it).
Lithuania	Yes	Implementation of behavioral-cognitive programs and risk assessment programs for inmates; modern digital information system for services in charge of inmates' health, probation, data registration and exchange with other institutions.
Moldova	Yes	Training organised in cooperation with CoE, with media follow up on local and national channels; measures of informing the general public on the reformation process of local penitentiary regulations to the European ones: TV talk shows, radio programmes and press releases displayed on web page
Monaco	Yes	Projet d'arrêté et de règlement intérieur : les dispositions générales (régime cellulaire dans la mesure du possible) ; les conditions de détention (coursive inculpée ; coursive condamnée dans la mesure du possible) ; les contacts avec l'extérieur (téléphone une fois tous les 15 jours) ; la mise en place d'une cellule sécurisée mère/enfant ; un accès pour les handicapés ; la santé des détenus (introduction de la psychologue dans le circuit des détenus arrivants) ; le bon ordre (hiérarchie des fautes et des sanctions disciplinaires) ; les activités des mineurs (multiplication des visiteurs de prison) ; la formation du personnel (souci de professionnalisation) ;
Montenegro	Yes	All measures are being continuously undertaken in the Penitentiary on the implementation of the EPR, raising the security to the highest level possible, expanding the accommodation facilities, improving the conditions for the lodging and stay of the inmates, complying with the rules stipulated in the law and other regulations, respecting the dignity of the inmates, their working engagements, improvement of the inmates' healthcare, the training of inmates through various workshops, all with the support of the Ministry of Justice and the Government of Montenegro. There is a good cooperation with the NGO sector (4 NGOs, which have implemented a series of projects in the Penitentiary for quite a few years now, signed the agreements on cooperation). Also, public is acquainted with all important events and activities going on in the Penitentiary, via media the cooperation with which is at a good level.
Poland	No	Introduction of electronic monitoring
Portugal	Yes	Guide de procédure pour les services de probation
Romania	Yes	Organisation de séances de travail avec les autorités locales et nationales; Elaboration d'un standard minimum de programmes d'éducation et d'assistance psychosociale pour les détenus ; Réglementation du cadre normatif concernant l'activité du volontariat ; Préparation d'une Stratégie Nationale de Réinsertion Sociale
Russian Federation	Yes	Agency staff trainings of the Penal Service were hosted with attendance representatives of the Prosecutor's Office for the Study of the EPR; Educational training programs for the correctional system on EPR; Issues of implementing the activities of agencies and bodies of the EPR are systematically examined at colleges of the Russian Ministry of Justice and FSIN of Russia. They are conducted with the participation of members of the public and human rights organizations, as well as widely reported in the media, including the Penal magazine's "Crime and Punishment", Journal of the penal system and the Bulletin of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian

		Federation.
San Marino	Scheduled	Cours de formation organisé pour les professionnels
Serbia	Yes	Several bylaws as Set of House Rules of Penal-correctional Institutions and District Prisons, Set of Rules on Treatment and Classification of Convicts, Set of Rules on Use of Means of Coercion, Set of Rules on Disciplinary Procedure and Offences of Convicts
Slovak Republic	Yes	
Slovenia	Yes	
Spain	No	Publication of the EPR on the website of the Spanish Prison Administration
Spain (Catalonia)	No	Mise en place d'un comité de rédaction d'un code d'éthique pour les professionnels de l'exécution pénale
Sweden	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	Publication des RPE sur le site web de l'Office fédéral de la justice ; Numéro spécial d'une revue spécialisée sur les RPE ; Création d'une Commission nationale de prévention de la torture
Turkey	Yes	Two workshops on the General Directorate Prison and Detention House's strategy were organised to increase the activities of civil society in the prisons in 2011
UK : England and Wales	No	

Country	Q3 Difficulties EPR	Q3 Best Practices EPR
Albania	Owercrowding ; treatment of the persons declared by the court "irresponsible for their crime"	Inclusion of convicts in the social insurance; Special Care Sections for people with mental disorder and dependency on narcotic substances; Thematic and informative training for women convicts took place; Nursery is established inside the internal regime; Training of convicts and detainees in various vocational areas; Health care personnel in prisons were reorganized;
Austria		Introduction of electronic monitoring
Belgium	Surpopulation Déficience des infra-structures	Le système de visites en Belgique est extrêmement large et varié, et permet de maintenir au mieux les relations entre le détenu et ses proches. De manière générale, les prévenus disposent d'un droit d'une heure de visite par jour au minimum, les condamnés de trois fois une heure par semaine. Mais la particularité est l'existence d'autres formes de visite plus spécifiques, comme les visites parents-enfant, organisées en collaboration avec des partenaires extérieurs. Il s'agit de visites où l'accent est totalement mis sur la relation entre le détenu et son/ses enfants, et qui d'ailleurs la plupart du temps sans que le partenaire soit présent. Autre visite particulière: la visite hors surveillance (VHS) qui, en Belgique, n'est pas spécialement perçue comme "visite conjugale". Ce type de visites est également utilisé pour des visites familiales et permet une rencontre entre le détenu et sa famille dans un cadre plus "intime" (càd sans la présence de personnel de surveillance) Les accès à la bibliothèque: de plus en plus de prisons ont des accords de collaboration avec les bibliothèques communales, ce qui permet au détenu d'avoir une offre exactement équivalente à celle d'un citoyen libre. Cela se concrétise notamment par la possibilité de commander les livres via un catalogue internet. Un proje-pilote est également en matière d'"e-learning": Le détenu peut suivre une formation à distance via une connexion internet sécurisée.
Croatia		Special treatment programmes for various groups of inmates targeting responsible parenthood, sex-offenders, inmates suffering from PTSD, violent offenders, inmates sentenced to imprisonment

		for committing offences in traffic, as well as for inmates serving long-term imprisonment.
Finland		Developpement of arranging activities which facilitate inmate's reintegration into society and leading life without crimes; Agreement between the Criminal Sanctions Agency and the Finnish Police Government; Local agreements with prison and the local police for the cooperation
France		Référentiel de pratiques professionnelles conformes aux RPE et sa diffusion auprès des personnels; Cadre éthique issu des recommandations européennes et diffusé à chaque membre du personnel dans le but de guider son action au quotidien et dans le respect des personnes détenues; Démarche de labellisation par un organisme extérieur de la conformité de certaines pratiques; Capitalisation et mutualisation des expériences et des bonnes pratiques locales pour leur diffusion au niveau national par un service identifié, en l'occurrence mission spécifique de la DAP en lien avec l'Ecole nationale d'administration pénitentiaire; Désignation de référents au niveau déconcentré chargés d'appuyer les établissements dans la mise en œuvre de ces pratiques et de contrôler l'effectivité de cette mise en œuvre.
Georgia	Lack of resources	Incorporation of high standards of disciplinary and appeal proceedings to Georgian legislation (New Imprisonment Code); Implementation of aforementioned standards; Promoting the connection of prisoners with outside world, by introducing long term visits and video-conferencing to the penitentiary system; Creation of conditional release councils within the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance. There are three Councils for Early Conditional Release – the Council for the penitentiary establishments in Western Georgia, the Council for the penitentiary establishments in Eastern Georgia and the Council for Juvenile convicts. The MCLA is certain that decentralization of conditional release system will make it more effective; Improvement of living conditions for prisoners, therefore improvement of infrastructure. 9 new penitentiary establishments were opened and others renovated.
Germany		Demande d'échanges d'informations et d'expériences intégrant également les praticiens, de projets Twinning ; de procéder à un vaste échange d'informations entre les groupes professionnels chargés dans le domaine pénitencier
Iceland		Access to the internet: In Iceland's open prisons, all prisoners are connected to the Internet and this way they are able to communicate more with their families. Access to the Internet is also of great importance for prisoners' education and even prison work. Within Iceland's closed prisons, access to the Internet is limited to prisoner education and all Internet activity is done under the surveillance of a teacher. As it stands today, about 35% of Icelandic prisoners partake in education whilst serving their sentence.
Italy	Problems of overcrowding and the contextual lack of resources and staff both of treatment and of Penitentiary Police; Very high percentage of not finally sentenced prisoners	The so-called "Prisons Plan" ("Piano Carceri"), an extraordinary national plan of action aiming, on the one hand, at increasing the capacity of the Italian prison system, by building new prison wings and new prisons. Moreover, instructions were given to improve life conditions in the prisons, allowing more hours to be spent outside the cells and a higher frequency in the relationships with family members and with workers and volunteers, thus improving the links

	<p>– due to the possibility, for every accused and remand prisoner, of accessing three levels of judgement before receiving a final sentence; “Revolving doors” – that is the very high number of entries and releases of prisoners who are held in our establishments for a very few days.</p>	<p>with the local community in order to offer more opportunities of work and diversion. In order to decrease the number of prisoners, a new Law was passed allowing sentenced persons to serve at their home a remaining part of sentence up to one year, under a special form of “home detention”. As far as female prisoners are concerned, the Law nr. 62/2011 was passed for the protection of the relations between imprisoned mothers and children, which will lead to the solution of the problem of children under the age of three who stay in prisons with their mothers, through the establishment of specific structures named ICAM, Istituti a Custodia Attenuata per Madri (Low-security prisons for mothers), in the cases where the mother does not want to be separated from her child and it is not possible to grant her the alternative measure of Home Detention. Moreover, in the Internal regulations of the prisons for women, some measures were introduced keeping into account the specific needs of women.</p>
Lithuania		Access for prisoners not only to vocational training programs, but also to university education
Moldova	Security issues; local legal framework which provides that the court shall establish the type of penitentiary the inmate must serve the sentence;	
Monaco	Les employeurs de la Principauté sont peu enthousiastes à proposer des activités compatibles avec l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la vie en détention au motif notamment de l'obligation de se conformer à une rémunération sur la base d'une activité professionnelle analogue ; La topologie des lieux (petit établissement qui à la base était une forteresse ; exigüité des lieux; impossibilité d'implanter des ateliers professionnels...)	Mise en place d'un partenariat avec l'Education nationale Monégasque pour d'une part favoriser le suivi scolaire des mineurs(e)s et d'autre part détecter l'illettrisme dans cette catégorie. Pour rappel l'éducation pour les mineurs de moins de 16 ans est obligatoire.
Montenegro		The work of the Penitentiary is monitored by the Government through periodic and annual reports, as well as other acts, which we are obliged to submit in the way of the joint response to international organizations (European Human Rights Commission, Committee Against Torture etc.) or other acts to which the Government issues its approval or opinion (for instance, internal organization).
Romania		Elaboration d'un Manuel de la gestion des incidentes (Vol. I – La Gestion des incidentes opérationnelles et Vol. II – La Gestion des incidentes critiques) ; Elaboration d'un Manuel des Procédures utilise par les négociateurs au cadre de la gestion des incidentes critiques; I Elaboration et pilotage d'un Système d'octroi de crédits aux détenus participants aux activités de réinsertion et de travail pour

		<p>quantifier les comportements, mais aussi pour conférer plus de responsabilité aux détenus en rapport avec la conduite adoptée;</p> <p>Spécialisation des établissements selon la catégorie des détenus et le régime d'exécution la peine</p> <p>L'orientation des efforts européens vers des pratiques positives et de changement, leur intégration dans une stratégie développée dans un plan transnational;</p> <p>Identifier des opportunités concrètes pour mettre en œuvre et financer des stratégies concernant la problématique des personnes sous main de la justice tout en impliquant le Fond Social Européen;</p> <p>Préoccupation accrue pour le traitement des mineurs et les jeunes, pour leur réinsertion sociale, un facteur très important pour la prévention de la récidive;</p> <p>L'implication des réseaux de support social dans la réinsertion d'ex-condamnés et assurer la continuité de l'intervention sociale, dans des conditions capables de réaliser une transition facile de l'hébergement vers l'éducation et travail;</p> <p>Stimuler les employeurs en vue de maintenir les ex-détenus dans le domaine professionnel actif;</p> <p>Intensifier la connaissance des détenus étrangers (émigrants, minorités, les condamnés pour terrorisme), pour assurer la sécurité de la détention et connaître mieux la nécessité de développer des projets spéciaux pour ces détenus.</p>
Russian Federation		<p>Opportunity for convicted mothers to be together with their children under a certain age; Extended visits by family members and other persons should be provided in places of detention; Department of human rights (belonging to the legal department of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia) to ensure the rights and legitimate interests of suspects and accused persons convicted and prison staff, to monitor human rights in prisons, to provide in-depth review of the most significant complaints of suspects, accused and convicted, to organize the official investigations into affairs of the European Court of Human Rights, to arrange visits of delegations of the EPT and the compilation of comments FSIN of Russia to the CPT's reports, to provide interaction with the staff of the Ombudsman in the Russian Federation, regional commissioners positively proven human rights organizations that monitor places of detention, including international ones.</p>
Serbia	Overcrowding of housing capacities in institutions for enforcement of penal sanctions.	<p>Larger implementation of alternative sanctions and measures, conditional release and early release;</p> <p>Introduction of a special judge for enforcement of penal sanctions;</p> <p>Development of probation officers service turning into probation service,</p> <p>Enlargement of housing capacities and improvement of conditions in prisons, improvement of professional capacities in Prison Administration, amnesty and introduction of unique information system</p>
Spain (Catalonia)		<p>Nourriture: prise en compte des spécificités des détenus: 7 menus différents;</p> <p>Liberté religieuse: lieux de prière pour toutes les religions;</p> <p>Médiateur culturel dont la mission est de combler le fossé entre les détenus étrangers et l'équipe multidisciplinaire du centre ainsi que la promotion des activités qui favorisent l'intégration sociale et la coexistence;</p> <p>Brochure d'information (catalan, espagnol, anglais, français, arabe) sur les caractéristiques et les règles de fonctionnement des centres;</p> <p>Chaque prisonnier est assigné à un juriste de l'équipe</p>

		<p>multidisciplinaire qui doit informer et orienter les détenus sur des aspects clés tels que la classification, les permissions d'accès (assistance juridique réalisée en collaboration avec le barreau);</p> <p>Accès à l'information sur les règlements judiciaires et pénitentiaires dans les bibliothèques centrales et les bibliothèques des quartiers pénitentiaires;</p> <p>Séances d'information quand ils produisent des réformes des lois pénales et pénitentiaires;</p> <p>Accès à la presse nationale étrangère à travers de licences "Daily World» de journaux par satellite</p>
Switzerland		<p>Encellulement individuel. Il existe, en outre, quelques cellules à deux ou trois détenus qui servent à l'incarcération de personnes souffrant de graves troubles psychiques ou ayant une tendance suicidaire.</p> <p>Travail: indemnité équitable lorsqu'ils participent à des cours de formation et de perfectionnement que le plan d'exécution prévoit à la place d'un travail;</p> <p>Education: Le nouveau droit pénal, met sur le même pied travail en détention et participation à des cours de formation et de perfectionnement;</p> <p>Plan individuel d'exécution des sanctions pour chaque détenu</p> <p>Centre suisse de formation pour le personnel pénitentiaire</p>
Turkey		International seminars and conferences, study visits, internship programmes

Country	Q4 Translation EPR	Q5 Training EPR	Q6 Availability Staff EPR	Q6 Availability Prisoners EPR
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	On request	On request
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes		Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	On request
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes		
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (libraries)
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes (Handbook)	Yes (libraries)
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (training by staff)
Iceland	No	No		English version (libraries)
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (libraries)
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes (except those from Bender prisons No. 8 and 12)
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes (Handbook)	Yes (libraries)
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes			
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (in cells)
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	
San Marino	Yes	Scheduled	Yes	Yes
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes (site web du ministère)	
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes (intranet)	On request
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (20 000 books on EPR printed)
UK : England and Wales	Yes	No	CoE website	No

Country	Q7 Implementation Monitoring EPR
Albania	Implementation of periodic inspection of the penitentiary institutions
Belgium	Un contrôle judiciaire est possible
Bulgaria	Monitoring by the national authorities, organisations and NGOs.
Croatia	Reference to EPR in all formal documents (legal drafts, Action Plans and other) aiming to improve prison system.
Cyprus	Monitoring by the prison administration, the commissioner for human Rights, the Ombudswoman, the Prison Board and other relevant institutions
Czech Republic	Monitoring by the department of control of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic
Estonia	The EPR is actively used by the administrative judges who review the complaints made by prisoners in the administrative courts.
Finland	Monitoring by the Criminal Sanctions Agency
France	Mise en place d'une mission spécifique à l'AP pour assurer l'application des RPE
Georgia	Internal monitoring bodies : General Inspection and Human Rights Unit of the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance; External monitoring bodies: Public Defender of Georgia (National Preventive Mechanism), International Organizations, non-governmental organizations.
Germany	Contrôles par les conseils consultatifs des établissements pénitentiaires, les membres des commissions des pétitions, les autorités de surveillance et les directions des établissements ; Création d'un service national indépendant pour la prévention de la torture
Iceland	Monitoring by Ministry of the Interior; The Althing Ombudsman also monitors the administration of the State and local authorities and safeguards the rights of the citizens vis-à-vis the authorities. The Ombudsman has the task to ensure that the principle of equality is observed and that administration is in other respects conducted in conformity with the law, including the committee of minister recommendations, and good administrative practice.
Italy	The coordination and inspection activity made by the Regional Directors of the Penitentiary Administration, also to ensure a homogeneous enforcement of the Rules throughout the Country; The Supervisory Magistracy, carrying out a function of supervision on the organisation of the prisons and for the development of the services necessary to the offenders' rehabilitation treatment; the recently established prisoners' ombudspersons, who carry out also a monitoring activity in the prisons; A statistics activity of data collection and processing, carried out by the Data Processing Centre of the Department of Penitentiary Administration, about the trend of detention and about other relevant aspects of the penitentiary system (foreign prisoners, female prisoners, judicial status, critical events, penitentiary work, and so on)
Lithuania	Inspections in penitentiary institutions, handling inmates' complains and motions, by regular visits of representatives from institutions concerned, public organizations and NGOs as well as from international organizations, carrying out annual performance evaluation for officers, etc.
Moldova	Coordination of the job activity planning process within the penitentiary system; Controlling the compliance of the planned measures with the reality of the prisons' administration's activity; Inspections; Carrying out assessments followed by relevant notifications
Monaco	Bureau de l'administration pénitentiaire, consulté sur toutes les questions intéressant l'organisation, le fonctionnement et les conditions de travail de l'établissement

Montenegro	The application of the EPR is overseen from several levels: Level One: internal control of the Penitentiary Level Two: non-Penitentiary institutions: Ministry of justice, courts in case prisoners are involved, the Ombudsperson, the Public Health Institute of Montenegro, NGO sector. Level Three: international organizations through their missions to Montenegro: Council of Europe, European Commission, European Human Rights Committee, Committee Against Torture, International Red Cross
Romania	Mise en place de missions de contrôle
Russian Federation	Deputy heads of territorial bodies of the FSIN of Russia on human rights in prisons were introduced in regions of the Russian Federation in order to monitor the implementation of the European Prison Rules by the agencies and bodies of the correctional system of the FSIN of Russia.
San Marino	Contrôles par le juge de l'exécution pénale
Serbia	Supervision Department in Administration for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions, as internal control, expert Supervision by Ministry of health and Ombudsman of Republic of Serbia, Ombudsman of Autonomous province of Vojvodina and various NGO's (as external control)
Slovak Republic	Monitoring of the accordance of the Rules with the Act on pre-trial Detention and the Act on Prison Sentence Execution; Re-evaluation of its implementation
Slovenia	Monitoring by Ombudsman
Spain (Catalonia)	Secrétaire technique du droit: mission de s'assurer que tous les actions menées dans les prisons sont conformes au droit national et international et, plus particulièrement, les traités généraux du droit et de la prison, les conventions et recommandations (y compris les RPE) en relation avec les organisations internationales les droits des personnes privées de liberté et le fonctionnement des établissements pénitentiaires ; Mécanismes pour garantir la conformité avec la loi, pour promouvoir et respecter les droits des personnes privées de liberté : Service d'inspection de l'administration pénitentiaire catalane, Ombudsman et les juges de surveillance des prisons
Sweden	Monitoring by Ombudsman for Justice
Switzerland	Mise en place de Commission nationale de la prévention de la torture

II. THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS RECOMMENDATION REC(2008)11 ON THE EUROPEAN RULES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS OR MEASURES (ERJO)

II. LA RECOMMANDATION REC(2008)11 DU COMITE DES MINISTRES SUR LES REGLES EUROPEENNES POUR LES DELINQUANTS MINEURS FAISANT L'OBJET DE SANCTIONS OU DE MESURES (REDM)

8. **Have your national legislation, standards and practices been reviewed since 2008 in order to bring them in line with the ERJO - if needed - or is it envisaged to do so in the near future?**
Depuis 2008, votre législation, vos normes et pratiques nationales ont-elles été revues afin de les mettre en conformité avec les REDM - si pertinent - ou cela est-il envisagé dans un futur proche ?
9. **Were other measures taken to implement the ERJO and to sensitize the national authorities and the general public?**
D'autres mesures ont-elles été prises pour mettre en œuvre les REDM et sensibiliser les autorités nationales et le grand public ?
10. **Have your national authorities specific suggestions regarding the practical implementation of the ERJO (examples of good practices or specific difficulties)? Please share your experience and concerns in order to be able to discuss these issues in greater details at the 16th CDAP.**
Vos autorités nationales ont-elles des propositions spécifiques concernant la mise en œuvre pratique des REDM (exemples de bonnes pratiques ou de difficultés particulières) ? Merci de partager avec nous vos expériences et soucis afin de pouvoir discuter de ces questions lors de la 16^e CDAP.

11. As regards the countries concerned, has Recommendation Rec(2008)11 of the Committee of Ministers on the European Rules for juvenile offenders subject to sanctions or measures been translated into your national language? (if so, please send an electronic version of the text) (currently the text of ERJO may be consulted on the Council of Europe web site in 3 different linguistic versions (www.coe.int/prison)).

S'agissant des pays concernés, la Recommandation Rec(2008)11 du Comité des Ministres sur les Règles européennes pour les délinquants mineurs faisant l'objet de sanctions ou de mesures a-t-elle été traduite dans votre langue nationale ? (dans l'affirmative, veuillez nous envoyer une version électronique du texte) (à l'heure actuelle, les REDM sont consultables en 3 versions linguistiques différentes sur le site du Conseil de l'Europe (www.coe.int/prison)).

12. Is initial and/or ongoing training on the ERJO provided to staff dealing with juvenile offenders both in the community and in detention? If so, to what extent and what type of target?

Une formation initiale et/ou continue relative aux REDM est-elle assurée au profit du personnel prenant en charge des délinquants mineurs dans la communauté ou privés de liberté ? Si oui, dans quelle mesure et au profit de quelles cibles ?

13. Is the text of the ERJO readily available to staff and to juvenile offenders (please specify) ? Est-ce que le texte des REDM est facilement accessible au personnel et aux délinquants mineurs (merci de préciser) ?

14. What action has been taken to monitor the implementation of these Rules ? Quelle action a été entreprise pour assuré le suivi de la mise en œuvre de ces Règles ?

REPLIES REponses

Country	Q8 Legislation review ERJO	Q9 Implementation measures ERJO
Albania	Yes	Introduction to prison staff working with the juveniles by the Professional Training Centre in the General Directorate of Prisons; In collaboration with various NGO-s working in the human rights field, by focus on juveniles, are organized many promotional activities to sensitize national authorities and the general public about the juvenile rights.
Armenia	No	No
Austria	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	
Bulgaria	Yes	Enhanced right to correspondence and contact with the outside environment as well as the organisation of more cultural, sports and other events taking place outside
Croatia	Yes	
Cyprus	Scheduled	The prison Administration and staff participate in many European projects regarding juveniles in prison in order to exchange experience and knowledge. The outcome of such projects and relevant suggestions are delivered to the national authorities.
Czech Republic	Scheduled	Scheduled
Denmark	Yes	ERJO forwarded to all institutions of the Prison and Probation Service, and the Danish rules amended to comply with the Recommendation have been expressly mentioned; ERJO available on intranet; Guidelines for open prisons, closed prisons and local prisons, respectively, reviewing the main features of the rules on the placement and treatment of young 14-17-year-olds (available on the Internet).
Estonia	Yes	In 2010 special units were established in criminal police departments for dealing with juvenile and domestic violence cases; Rules concerning avoidance of delays in pre-trial investigation regarding criminal offences committed by juveniles and offences (violence) against juveniles have been

		set out and monitored by the Ministry of Justice; The community-based crime prevention project was launched by the Ministry of Justice in 2010 (“Märka ja hooli!”) in cooperation with UNICEF of Estonia, the Ministry of Education and Research, and the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Finland	Yes	No
France	Yes	Publication d’un dossier relatif au ERJO dans un mensuel spécialisé
Georgia	Yes	Numerous conferences, workshops, trainings, interagency coordination meetings and press conferences were held on the ERJO
Germany	No	No
Iceland	No	No
Italy	No	Organisation of national and local conferences to promote a culture of juvenile justice oriented to the protection of rights and re-education and social reintegration; Special website and magazine
Lithuania	Yes	Social Reintegration Unit was opened at a juvenile correction house–remand prison, which aims to facilitate juveniles in resuming their social status and self esteem by educational means, training of social skills and formation of the new ones.
Moldova	Scheduled	Organisation of special training
Monaco	Yes	
Montenegro	Scheduled	
Poland	Yes	Draft mid-term government program “Effective State Strategy – 2011 - 2020”: widening and deepening the cooperation of various competent ministries dealing with the minors and juveniles; Promotion of the idea of social responsibility of entrepreneurs; Regional conferences with participation inter alia by the representatives of local government
Portugal	Yes	
Romania	Yes	Développement au niveau local et national d’activités avec les mineurs ayant comme objectif la sensibilisation des autorités et du grand public aux besoins spécifiques de cette catégorie
Russian Federation	No	Visit of a delegation of experts of the Ministry of Justice of Switzerland in the Vologda Institute of Law and Economics: training sessions with cadets Psychology Department of the Institute; scientific seminar "Features of social work with juvenile inmates."; discussion about the organization of educational centers for persons who committed crimes as minors, as well as staff development department of social and educational work with convicted educational center.
San Marino	Scheduled	No
Serbia	Yes	As part of the on-going training conducted by the Academy of Justice, various experts from relevant fields have been provided with certain segments of training regarding the ERJO.
Slovak Republic	Scheduled	No
Slovenia	No	ERJO as guidelines for work with juveniles.
Spain (Catalonia)	No	The rules were distributed from the General Directorate to all the commands implied (directors of institutions and coordinators of community sanctions and measures)
Switzerland	No	Mise en place de Commission nationale de la prévention de la torture; Examens réguliers des établissements; Publications sur les REDM.
Turkey	No	General Directorate is implementing Unicef Projects focusing on improving the conditions of juvenile offenders
UK : England and Wales	No	No

Country	Q10 Difficulties ERJO	Q10 Best Practices ERJO
Albania	Extent of detention for juveniles in detention institutions; Accommodation of young people in particular sectors remains a challenge for some institutions	Kavaja Juvenile Institution, built by funds of the European Commission, is a first institution only for juveniles and at the same time a remarkable example of the implementation and respecting of European standards for the treatment of juveniles; further strengthening of professional training activities, training of staff on conflict resolutions and supporting this institution to strengthen its capacity in networking that will ensure the reintegration of minors
Bulgaria		Presence of experts and psychiatrists, working on specialised group programmes for initial adaptation of the juvenile offenders; Inclusion of day and night forms of studying; Organisation of individual and group therapies were organized: programmes for practical and social skills, educational and training programmes, cultural-informational and sports programmes, and working programme. Example of specialised programme is the one taking place on the basis of the Bulgarian-Dutch project "Implementation of corrective and therapeutic programs for working with juvenile offenders in Boychinovci.
Croatia	Implementation of the principle of individualisation. Juvenile offenders require intensified joint work of all available institutions, as well as additional specifically trained custodial staff.	
Denmark		Guidelines
France		Elaboration d'un « Référentiel métier » en conformité avec les REDM est en cours de réalisation. Décentralisation de la Direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse est un moyen important d'accompagnement, permettant de diffuser au plus près des services les évolutions des pratiques.
Georgia	The lack of resources	Penitentiary: Individual approach system was established with regard to juvenile offenders. The target is - rehabilitation, re-socialization and reintegration of juveniles into society as its full members. Nowadays, the special establishment for juveniles, based on the needs assessment mechanism, prepares individual approach for each juvenile who enters the establishment. The imprisonment period is thoroughly planned for each juvenile by coordinator, social worker and psychologist. The aim is to reduce actual risks and reoffending, prepare juvenile convicts for reintegration into the society. Probation: There are also special probation officers who work on juveniles' cases. They have special approaches with regards to juvenile offenders. The work of the officer is based on special manual, which contains different needs, risks assessment and individual sentence planning. Several social workers and psychologists are involved in diversion program and help juveniles with their problems.
Germany		Echanges intenses - jugés essentiels - d'informations et d'expériences également avec la pratique judiciaire et les procureurs.
Iceland	Impossibility of housing juveniles in separate	The number of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 in prisons is fortunately very low in Iceland or 0-2 each year.

	institutions from the other prisoners, because of their small number.	The Prison Administration has an agreement with the Government Agency for Child Protection to treat juvenile prisoners in their institutions.
Italy		Observatory on the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Europe": permanent study of the phenomenon, but also the dissemination of all the results and the efforts of these research and the concrete knowledge and their use as instruments of advice and support to the authorities and institutions with decision-making responsibility to adopt policies and real strategies
Lithuania		Social Reintegration Unit. Juveniles are settled in this Unit 3 months before release or conditional release. The Unit is situated outside the penitentiary institution and juveniles are allowed to prepare food for themselves, use computers for browsing information on labor demand and supply, train computer skills. Working therapy to juveniles is implemented in recreation and working areas of the unit. Juveniles may also leave to visit their place of residence accompanied by a Unit staff member thus preparing for life after release.
Moldova	Support for translation into Romanian	
Poland		Rehabilitation of minors in hostels, where their autonomy helps them to improve skills of proper functioning in a society after leaving the correctional facility. The program also allows adaptation of minors in the new society without the stigma associated with staying in the facility and protects juveniles against going back to the original, inefficient and pathological family and social environment; Development and educational programs for minors under the EU financed Operational Program "Human Capital", providing the minors with learning useful skills and qualifications, such as: driver's license, professional qualifications, learning a foreign language (mainly English), the ability to move into the labor market and obtaining employment, interpersonal skills Unhindered functioning of the group, teamwork, replacing other forms of aggression, self-expression; Involvement of NGOs, foundations, associations and individuals in the process of rehabilitation of minors through their participation in voluntary work in orphanages, nursing homes and hospitals. The Ministry of Justice has also undertaken wide-ranging cooperation with other ministries responsible for the family, minors and their social security.
Portugal		Sharing the information with the directors and team coordinators inside the DGRS
Romania		développement au niveau local et national d'activités avec les mineurs ayant comme objectif la sensibilisation des autorités et du grand public aux besoins spécifiques de cette catégorie
Russian Federation		In order to improve the learning process together with the Non-profit charitable foundation and to promote the social rehabilitation of prisoners and the protection of personnel of the Penal Service, Russian Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior of Russia "Trustee" Juvenile organize a contest "The best student school educational colonies penal system."

		<p>As part of physical training and sports Nationwide sporting events are held annually in conjunction with public-state organization "All-Russian Sports Society" Dinamo ".</p> <p>In accordance with Articles m, n. 77 of the ERJO and to enhance the cultural and moral education is organized and conducted National Festival of the band of educational colonies "Amnesty soul."</p>
Serbia		<p>Through the established mechanism of Preventive Monitoring the Ombudsman and certain NGO's conduct monitoring and give their recommendations with the goal to improve the implementation of the ERJO.</p>
Slovenia		<p>ERJO used as guidelines when they have prepared special regulations.</p>
Spain (Catalonia)	<p>Contextual threats: punitive tendency and movements in favor of the reduction of the age of penal responsibility (from 14 to 12). This has been translated during the last years into a revision of the measures towards a larger duration. The subject of reducing the penal age is something that periodically turns up with the support of many social sectors and mass media (for the time being has not progressed). Difficult and complex economical context that makes possible, in any moment, the reduction of the important expense that implies the current attention to juveniles subjected to sanctions and measures.</p> <p>Young foreign offenders: the lack of roots and social net of these youngsters make still more difficult the processes of social inclusion. It is necessary to highlight the specific problem of the not accompanied minors (coming alone from abroad) and the problem of the organized criminal groups that use juveniles to commit crimes.</p>	<p>"Project of risk management": it promotes the structured clinical appraisal of the needs and potentialities of the juveniles, in order to build individualized plans of educational intervention focused in the priority goals and performances to favor the social integration and to avoid recidivism.</p> <p>"Limits Project": It is a voluntary project for families. Public staff work with the families of the juvenile offenders in order to give suitable educational models of intervention with their sons or daughters.</p> <p>"Protocol of release" that contemplates a list of compulsory performances that the professionals working in institutions, in coordination with outside professionals, have to do with all the juveniles to guarantee a good process of social inclusion in the moment of going out of the institution.</p> <p>"Project of cultural mediation" that incorporates cultural mediators (persons of North African origin) into the educational centers in order to favor the understanding of the young Maghreb juveniles of their situation and of their rights and duties. Also it promotes the understanding on the part of the staff on the specificity of these juveniles and their culture.</p> <p>"Assisted Home Project" addressed to offenders (boys) among 18 and 21 years, homeless and/ or without family, during a penal measure in open environment. The youngsters live in a flat with other youngsters and with the collaboration of an educator (some hours a week) that offers them a socio-educational accompaniment to acquire personal autonomy and to find a work.</p> <p>"Project We Share": nets of professionals are built through internet and other resources. Through these nets, they share knowledge and good practices. There is an organized net in the area of the community measures and another that joins the professionals of educational centers (institutions for juveniles). Together they bring up daily problems of their work with juveniles and they construct shared answers.</p> <p>To increase the use of the mediation as an alternative to the disciplinary procedure, in the institutions for juveniles specific training has been provided to the staff in mediation. This training and a planned action have meant a considerable decrease of the number of disciplinary reports. A centralized and computerized data base of all the juveniles (with all the requirements of data protection). A specialized institute for training and research (CEJFE) that guarantees the training of the staff working with</p>

		<p>juveniles and provides research to improve the services. Some agreements of collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health that guarantee the attention to the youngsters deprived from freedom with the same quality than outside the institution. In the case of education, the qualifications the juveniles obtain are the same ones that they would obtain in a “regular” school. A specific organization that look after the professional training and the work insertion of the juveniles.</p>
Switzerland		<p>Execution de la privation de liberté sous forme de semi-détention et de journées séparées; mise en place d'établissement d'éducation; mise en place d'une approche systémique pour assurer et mettre en oeuvre la collaboration des répondants principaux du mineur</p>

Country	Q11 Translation ERJO	Q12 Training ERJO	Q13 Available Staff ERJO	Q13 Available Juvenile Offenders ERJO
Albania	Unofficial version	Yes	No	No
Armenia	No (scheduled)	Yes	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes		Yes
Bulgaria	No (Russian version used)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Scheduled	Scheduled	Scheduled	Scheduled
Cyprus		Yes	Yes	On request
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes (web site)	
Denmark	No	Yes	Intranet (English version)	Booklet (English version)
Estonia	No	No	Internet (English version)	Internet (English version)
Finland	No (scheduled)	No	Yes (English version)	
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes (Handbook)	Yes (Prison libraries)
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	No	No		In English version (libraries)
Italy	No	Yes	Yes (English version)	
Lithuania	Unofficial version	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	No	No	No	No
Monaco	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	No (scheduled)	No	Yes (internet)	No
Portugal	No (scheduled)	Yes	No	No
Romania	No (scheduled)	No	Site EU (English and French version)	No
Russian Federation			Yes	Yes
San Marino	No (French version used)	?	No	No
Serbia	No (scheduled and Montenegreen version used)	No		
Slovak Republic	Scheduled	No	Scheduled	Scheduled

Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain (Catalonia)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Switzerland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	No (scheduled)	No	No	No
UK : England and Wales	Yes	No	CoE website	CoE website

Country	Q14 Implementation Monitoring ERJO
Albania	Legal framework ; periodic inspection
Bulgaria	Systematic monitoring under the auspices of the Regional Prosecutor in Montana in order to ensure the legitimacy of the actions during serving time; Bulgarian Helsinki Committee carries out systematic monitoring in order to ensure that the rights of the juvenile offenders are respected.
Croatia	Authorised public servants in Prison Directorate and other respective national authorities like judges for juveniles, the Ombudsman for Children, the Gender Equality Ombudsperson, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and Sports and other governmental and non-governmental organizations monitor the implementation of the ERJO.
Cyprus	Monitoring by the prison administration, the commissioner for human Rights, the Ombudswoman, the Prison Board and other relevant institutions.
Czech Republic	The monitoring by the department of control of the Prison Service of the Czech Republic.
Denmark	The Department of Prisons and Probation is the authority issuing the rules applicable to the institutions, which are under an obligation to comply with the rules and the framework laid down. If the Department becomes aware of non-compliance with rules, for example through inmate complaints or the Ombudsman's regular inspections, the Department will follow up.
France	Dispositif d'audit national
Georgia	Internal monitoring bodies - General Inspection, Human Rights Unit; External monitoring bodies - Public Defender of Georgia (National Preventive Mechanism), International Organizations, non-governmental organizations. General inspection of the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance and Unit for control, statistics and analysis of the National Probation Agency.
Germany	Création d'un service national indépendant pour la prévention de la torture
Iceland	Ministry of the Interior monitors the implementation of these Rules along with the Prison and probation administration. The Althing Ombudsman also monitors the administration of the State and local authorities and safeguards the rights of the citizens vis-a-vis the authorities. The Ombudsman has the task to ensure that the principle of equality is observed and that administration is in other respects conducted in conformity with the law, including the committee of ministers recommendation, and good administrative practice.
Italy	Regular meetings between the Head of the Department and the Leaders of the Regional Centres for Juvenile Justice
Lithuania	Regular visits of representatives from institutions concerned, public organizations and NGOs, international organizations for protection of children's rights.
Poland	Supervision by Ministry of Justice
Portugal	Guide of procedure in the juvenile justice area that covers the most important issues from the ERJO; Meetings with directors and coordinators to verify the level of the practice according that Guide
Romania	Inspections par la Direction d'Inspection Pénitentiaire de l'Administration Nationale des Pénitentiaires
Serbia	The Study on de facto situation is to provide all necessary data for the Proposal for monitoring the implementation of the Rules.
Slovak Republic	Scheduled
Spain (Catalonia)	The Direction General of Community Sanctions and Juvenile Justice organizes its intervention across annual strategic plans that concrete goals and indicators of

	improvement.
Switzerland	Commission nationale de prévention de la torture; Examens réguliers des conditions de reconnaissance des plus de 170 établissements d'éducation reconnus par l'Office fédéral
Turkey	Scheduled

III. THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS RECOMMENDATION CM/REC(2010)1 ON THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE PROBATION RULES (CoEProbR)

III. LA RECOMMANDATION CM/ REC(2010)1 DU COMITE DES MINISTRES SUR LES REGLES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE RELATIVES A LA PROBATION (RprobCdE)

15. **Have your national legislation, standards and practices been reviewed since 2010 in order to bring them in line with the CoEProbR - if needed - or is it envisaged to do so in the near future?**
Depuis 2010, votre législation, vos normes et pratiques nationales ont-elles été revues afin de les mettre en conformité avec les RprobCdE - si pertinent - ou cela est-il envisagé dans un futur proche ?
16. **Were other measures taken to implement the CoEProbR and to sensitize the national authorities and the general public?**
D'autres mesures ont-elles été prises pour mettre en œuvre les RPE et sensibiliser les autorités nationales et le grand public ?
17. **Have your national authorities specific suggestions regarding the practical implementation of the CoEProbR (examples of good practices or specific difficulties)? Please share your experience and concerns in order to be able to discuss these issues in greater details at the 16th CDAP.**
Vos autorités nationales ont-elles des propositions spécifiques concernant la mise en œuvre pratique des RprobCdE (exemples de bonnes pratiques ou de difficultés particulières) ? Merci de partager avec nous vos expériences et soucis afin de pouvoir discuter de ces questions lors de la 16^e CDAP.
18. **As regards the countries concerned, has Recommendation Rec(2010)1 of the Committee of Ministers on the Council of Europe probation Rules been translated into your national language? (if so, please send an electronic version of the text) (currently the text of CoEProbR may be consulted on the Council of Europe web site in 4 different linguistic versions (www.coe.int/prison)).**
S'agissant des pays concernés, la Recommandation Rec(2010)1 du Comité des Ministres sur les Règles du Conseil de l'Europe relatives à la probation a-t-elle été traduite dans votre langue nationale ? (dans l'affirmative, veuillez nous envoyer une version électronique du texte) (à l'heure actuelle, les RprobCdE sont consultables en 4 versions linguistiques différentes sur le site du Conseil de l'Europe (www.coe.int/prison)).
19. **Is initial and/or ongoing training provided to probation staff on the CoEProbR? If so, to what extent and what type of target?**
Une formation initiale et/ou continue relative aux RprobCdE est-elle assurée au profit du personnel de probation ? Si oui, dans quelle mesure et au profit de quelles cibles ?
20. **Is the text of the CoEProbR readily available to probation staff and to offenders (please specify) ?**
Est-ce que le texte des RprobCdE est facilement accessible au personnel de probation et aux délinquants (merci de préciser) ?
21. **What action has been taken to monitor the implementation of these Rules ? Quelle action a été entreprise pour assurer le suivi de la mise en œuvre de ces Règles ?**

REPLIES
REPONSES

Country	Q15 Legislation Review CoEProbR	Q16 Implementation CoEProbR
Albania	No	Round tables between relevant agencies; Awareness raising meetings and publications (informative bulletin, statistical yearbook, leaflets, etc.) which are distributed to authorities, offenders and the public; Development of the "Strategy for Public Relations" of the Probation Service which upon implementation will aim to inform and advise the criminal justice institutions, NGOs, local authorities and the public regarding the positive contributions provided by the Albanian Probation Service
Armenia	No	No
Austria	Scheduled	No
Azerbaijan	Scheduled	
Bulgaria	No	A series of projects since 2002, in which The General Directorate "Execution of Sentences" has taken part, in particular sector "Probation", have led to the popularization of the probation services in Bulgaria amongst public institutions as well as amongst legislative organs. One of the probation measures "Community Service" by its publicity, transparency and effectiveness, has convinced the public institutions and the nation organs of the importance of the punishment "Probation".
Croatia	No	
Czech Republic	Yes	Training courses for staff
Denmark	No	CoEProbR has been forwarded to all Probation Service offices and is available on intranet
Estonia	No	
Finland	No	No
France	Yes	Projet d'ouvrage relatif aux règles européennes de probation
Georgia	Yes	National Probation Agency of Georgia held numerous interagency cooperation meetings and meetings with authorities and journalists.
Germany	No	
Iceland	No	Definition of young offenders as 21 years old and younger in accordance with European probation rules (from 2003).
Italy	Yes	Circular letters on organisation of round tables with public and private local bodies and agencies, carrying out an activity of connection and development of the implementation of the new measure, on the Execution of Sentences in the Community, in particular in the areas where the number of foreign prisoners is higher, to increase the offer of adequate housing solutions, even in half-way houses or in community houses, with the purpose of enabling persons without domicile to benefit from the measure of home detention provided for by said law; on improving the cooperation between the Offices, the local community and the volunteers' activities in managing the support, guidance and supervision of the persons serving their sentences in the community.
Lithuania	Yes	Implementation of behavioral-cognitive programs for inmates and risk assessment methodologies; New recommendations for staff dealing with juvenile offenders upon whom sentences alternative to imprisonment
Luxembourg	No	
Moldova	Yes	Publishing articles about certain aspects of probation activity or the activity in general; Organisation of seminars, round tables and inviting the social actors cooperating with; Interviews for local radio and TV channels, Distribution

		of leaflets containing summaries about the services carried out by the respective institution; Staff training
Monaco	No	No
Poland	Scheduled	Elaboration of a uniform documentation in so-called surveillance cases, constituting the essence of the work of a probation officer for adults; 2010: regional conferences with participation inter alia by the representatives of local government, journalists and the representatives of unions; Publishing the text of the EProbR in its quarterly "Na wokandzie"
Portugal	No	Organisation de protocoles de collaboration avec des entités de la communauté ou avec des partenaires d'autres organismes publics pour donner une réponse plus qualifiée aux besoins de réinsertion sociale des infracteurs (travail d'intérêt général ; programmes de réinsertion des agresseurs de violence domestique ; Rencontres organisées autour de ces programmes avec des autorités judiciaires, des polices et d'autres organismes spécifiques concernés par ces problèmes.
Romania	No	Media campaigns related to problems of the detainees during the imprisonment period and the necessity to ensure a proper intervention after release, highlighted the importance of collaboration between institutions and envisaged also to sensitive the general public or in other words, the community, to be open on this matter.
San Marino	Scheduled	No
Serbia	No	No
Slovak Republic	No	No
Slovenia	Scheduled	No
Spain	Yes	Participation à des congrès, des conférences; Réalisation de dossiers informatifs pour les médias ; Publication de statistiques
Spain (Catalonia)	No	At national and at international events where the members of the Justice Department take part the rules are used as a tool to assess programmes or actions applied on probation in Catalonia.
Sweden	Scheduled	
Switzerland	No	Diffusion à l'ensemble des autorités cantonales responsables
Turkey	Yes	Shared with the personnel working in the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, also responsible for Probation Services. CoEProbR cited and taken into consideration in the preparation of every information leaflet or official letter, making decisions or strategic plans; Action Plan prepared to communicate CoEProbR with the public and prosecutors for the wide application in the field.
UK : England and Wales	No	No

Country	Q17 Difficulties CoEProbR	Q17 Best Practices CoEProbR
Albania		Twinning Project which aims at obtaining best practices and support for the Albanian Agency provided by the Probation Service of the United Kingdom; The initiative undertaken by the Ministry of Justice through drafting the law "On Electronic supervision of persons whose mobility rights have been limited by court decision " which provides electronic monitoring for offenders under probation; Extension of Probation Service by opening new offices and increasing local staff. Collaboration with NGOs and Mediation Service under rules provisioned by regulation approved by the Minister of Justice.
Austria		Electronic Monitoring
Bulgaria		Reorganisation of probation service with the main aim of

		improving the quality and the working style of the staff working in them. Humanization is one of its main aims of the reorganization that has taken place and one of the main accents is the supervision as a mean of improving the quality of execution.
France		Développement d'un diagnostic à visée criminologique; Expérimentation d'une nouvelle méthodologie de prise en charge différenciée des personnes placées sous main de justice, la segmentation; Groupes de parole dont l'objectif est de travailler sur le passage à l'acte et les conditions de sa non réitération. Pour les années 2011/2012, cent quatre vingt dix (190) programmes de prévention de la récidive ont été ou vont être déployés sur soixante dix services pénitentiaires d'insertion et de probation (sur 103 au total).
Georgia		National Probation Agency is working on decreasing the number of cases per probation officer and is planning to assign only 200 cases per officer in 2014. Agency implements needs and risks assessment and individual sentence planning methodology from 2011.
Germany		Echanges intenses - jugés essentiels - d'informations et d'expériences également avec la pratique judiciaire et les parquets
Italy	The current lack of economic resources in relation with the extent and the complexity of the areas under the competence of some local Offices for the Execution of Sentences in the Community as well as with the lack of probation staff assigned to those Offices.	Inter-regional agreement for "Interventions for improving the services for the employment and social inclusion of persons serving a sentence", having the objective of promoting an integrated strategy of interventions in order to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of those services for the reinstatement of disadvantaged persons, with particular reference to persons serving a sentence, wishing that one day those measures will involve also minors under penal execution. The aim is to establish a homogeneous and efficient system of local services by involving economic actors, in order to prepare integrated and tailored paths leading to the subject's social and working reinstatement, as well as to identify one or more organisational models to be sustainable and exportable. Project "Mare Aperto", providing for that the local Offices for the Execution of Sentences in the Community avail themselves of the professional advice of 136 psychologists, who work in team with the institutional Officers in the activity of observation and treatment of the sentenced persons, as provided for by article 80 of the Penitentiary Act. Project "Master", which will lead to enter into professional agreements with 100 experts in social service, who will support the institutional Officers in the management of the persons serving their sentences in the community and in the activity of social inquiries required by the institutional bodies within the procedures for granting alternative measures. nr. 13/2007 (concluded in 2010), an assessment of the supervision of some types of offenders under alternative measures (sex offenders); nr. 67/2011, assessment of the risk levels of recidivism and of the needs of the sentenced persons asking for an alternative or a community measure, with the aim of establishing an operational assessment tool.
Lithuania		Offender Assessment System OASys was introduced for

		assessment of inmates and probationers in Oct 2011
Moldova	The indifference of decision makers, the lack of cooperation with community actors, the lack of a wide range of social services specific to persons that are subject of probation, the lack of employees from the psychosocial field (the majority of them have legal education).	
Monaco	Depuis quelques années le nombre de suivis de mesures de liberté d'épreuve ont augmenté alors que l'assistante sociale des services judiciaires a elle-même d'autres obligations à remplir (interventions en milieu fermé (Maison d'arrêt de Monaco) et enquêtes sociales à la demande des magistrats du siège et du parquet).	
Poland	High number of offenders sentenced to deprivation of liberty with conditional suspension;	Establishment of comprehensive "personal diagnosis" and "criminological prognosis" of the convicts
Portugal	Surcharge de travail des services de probation ;	Développement de 2 instruments d'évaluation du risque de récidive : le LSM/CMI évaluation et gestion du risque de récidive et le SARA dans les cas d'agresseurs de violence domestique ; développement des études scientifiques sur le taux de récidive des infracteurs pour produire pour chaque type d'intervention des guides et des procédures spécifiques qui sont adaptés à la tâche à accomplir ; Développement de guides d'orientation méthodologique pour le recueil et le traitement des données d'informations, destinées à des typologies criminelles spécifiques (agresseurs sexuels, domestiques ou des infracteurs routiers (excès d'alcool et/ou sans permis de conduire)) Développement de guides d'orientation avec des normes d'application des mesures de suivi, du travail d'intérêt général et de la surveillance électronique pour le personnel de probation.
Spain		Site Web librement accessible pour le grand public où on peut consulter chiffres, dates; Recherches menées dans le but d'amélioration continue; Collaboration avec des universités (Conventions de collaboration avec partenaires)
Turkey	Probation is usually not given as a single punishment, therefore probation is perceived as a secondary punishment to prison.	The implementation of probation sentences could be improved with annual meetings of the practitioners and high level of Bureucrats (Director Generals) of Council of Europe Member States.

Country	Q18 Translation CoEProbR	Q19 Training CoEProbR	Q20 Available Staff CoEProbR	Q20 Available Offenders CoEProbR
Albania	No	Yes		
Armenia	No	Yes	No	No
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes		
Bulgaria		Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	No	Scheduled	No	No
Czech Republic	Scheduled	Yes	Draft translation	
Denmark	Yes	Scheduled	Scheduled	
Estonia	No	Yes	CoE web site	CoE web site
Finland	Scheduled	No	Yes	
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	no	Via internet
Iceland	No	No		In English version (prison libraries)
Italy	Yes	Scheduled	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Scheduled	Yes	Scheduled	Scheduled
Luxembourg	Yes	Scheduled	Yes	
Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	No	Yes	On request
Poland	Scheduled	No	Yes	
Portugal	No	Yes	Yes	
Romania	No		CEP web site	
San Marino	No	No	No	No
Serbia	No	No	No	No
Slovak Republic	No	No	No	No
Slovenia	No	No	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes		Scheduled	Scheduled
Spain (Catalonia)	Scheduled	Yes	Yes	Scheduled
Sweden	No		CoE website	On request
Switzerland	Yes		Internet	
Turkey	Scheduled	Scheduled	Internet (English version)	
UK : England and Wales	Yes	No	CoE website	

Country	Q21 Implementation Monitoring CoEProbR
Austria	Training for staff
Bulgaria	As far as the Bulgarian legislation is in compliance with the European legislation and the European normative base has been met, the European rules for probation are monitored, complied with and implemented in the Republic of Bulgaria.
Czech Republic	Implementation of new system of monitoring of effective and best practice
Denmark	Once translated into Danish, the Recommendation will be forwarded to the Staff Training Centre of the Danish Prison and Probation Service for incorporation into the compulsory initial training course for non-uniformed staff in order to increase staff knowledge of the Recommendation.
Estonia	The preparation of the publication at CEP web-page regarding probation system in Estonia includes detailed comparison of Estonian legislation with CoEProbR
France	Un bureau de la DAP est en charge de la CoEProbR; réflexion sur la retranscription en droit français et sur la diffusion auprès du personnel; réformes méthodologique et d'organisation des services pénitentiaires d'insertion et de probation
Georgia	General inspection and Unit for control, statistics and analysis of the National Probation Agency.
Iceland	Ministry of the Interior monitors the implementation of these Rules along with the Prison and probation administration. The Althing Ombudsman also monitors the administration of the State and local authorities and safeguards the rights of the citizens vis-a-vis the authorities. The Ombudsman has the task to ensure that the principle of equality is observed and that administration is in other respects conducted in conformity with the law, including the

	committee of ministers recommendation, and good administrative practice
Italy	Monitoring by the Directorate General for the Execution of Sentences in the Community of the Department of Penitentiary Administration
Lithuania	Carrying out inspections in probation services, handling probationers' complains and motions, carrying out annual performance evaluation for officers, etc.
Luxembourg	Scheduled
Moldova	The Central Offices of Probation is monitoring the weekly training hours of counselors, which includes studying and implementing the Recommendation of the committee of ministers with regard to European Probation rules (CoEPRoBR).
Poland	Procedure of supervision exercised by the Ministry of Justice; submission to the Council of the Social Re-integration
Romania	l'Administration Nationale des Pénitentiaires développe des missions de contrôle; visites des organisations ayant comme objet d'inspection les droits des détenus
San Marino	Scheduled
Spain	Suivi permanent du fonctionnement des Services de Gestion de Mesures Alternatives.
Spain (Catalonia)	An internal staff group of the Justice Department is preparing a check-list for inspection available for any Probation Service, based on the Rules.
Sweden	Monitoring by Ombudsman for Justice