

SLOVAKIA

National procedures for the supervision of offenders

Updated on 10 February 2026

**Practical information on specific provisions of the Convention ETS 051
To be filled out by countries parties to the Convention only**

**Supervision of probation
(community sanctions and
measures)**

- National authority competent to receive the request** *[Name of the authority and the appropriate contact details (postal address, e-mail, phone, fax), languages that might be used for communication]*

*Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic
Račianska 71, 813 11 Bratislava
inter.coop@justice.sk
tel.: +421 2 888 91 347*

Slovak, English

- Request and supporting documents** *[as a requested state, please indicate which of the following information and the documents are required to be submitted by the requesting state]*

- X judicial decision (court findings; judgement);
- X summary of the facts and description of the circumstances in which the offence(s) was/were committed, including the time and place, and the nature of the involvement of the sentenced person;
- X nature and legal classification of the offence(s) and applicable statutory provisions on the basis of which the judgment was issued;
- X nature and duration of the probation measures;
- X evaluation report (data on the family and social environment of the offender, the educational and professional situation, the general conduct of the offender, the analysis of criminal behavior, the risk of committing crimes, as well as any other data relevant to the situation of the offender);
- o others (please specify):

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Information to be provided by the requested state [as a requesting state, please indicate which of the following information and the documents are required to be submitted by the requested state]</p> <p>X duration and degree of compliance with the probation measures; X non-compliance by the offender with a probation measure; X offender cannot be found, absconds or no longer has a lawful and ordinary residence in the requested state); o other (please specify):</p>
<p>Enforcement of the sentence (if your country reserved the right not to apply Part III of the Convention, please indicate N/A)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National authority competent to receive the request [Name of the authority and the appropriate contact details (postal address, e-mail, phone, fax), languages that might be used for communication]</p> <p>Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic Račianska 71, 813 11 Bratislava inter.coop@justice.sk tel.: +421 2 888 91 347</p> <p>Slovak, English</p> <hr/> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Request and supporting documents (as a requested state, please indicate which of the following information and the documents are required to be submitted by the requesting state)</p> <p>X Decision to revoke the suspension of the execution of the custodial sentence or to revoke the conditional release; X Decision to impose a custodial sentence or measure involving deprivation of liberty; X Type and details of the length of the sentence; X Information related to early or conditional release; o Other relevant circumstances (please specify):</p> <hr/> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information to be provided by the requested state [as a requesting state, please indicate which of the following information and the documents are required to be submitted by the requested state]</p> <p>X Enforcement of the sentence once completed; X Sentenced person cannot be found in the territory of the requested state; X Sentenced person's escape from custody; X Beginning and the end of the period of conditional release o Other relevant circumstances (please specify):</p>

<p>Complete application of the sentence [if your country reserved the right not to apply Part IV of the Convention, please indicate N/A]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National authority competent to receive the request <i>[Name of the authority and the appropriate contact details [postal address, e-mail, phone, fax), languages that might be used for communication]</i></p> <p>Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic Račianska 71, 813 11 Bratislava inter.coop@justice.sk tel.: +421 2 888 91 347</p> <p>Slovak, English</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Request and supporting documents <i>[as a requested state, please indicate which of the following information and the documents are required to be submitted by the requesting state]</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> judicial decision (court findings; judgement); <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> summary of the facts and description of the circumstances in which the offence(s) was/were committed, including the time and place, and the nature of the involvement of the sentenced person; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nature and legal classification of the offence(s) and applicable statutory provisions on the basis of which the judgment was issued; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nature and duration of the probation measures; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evaluation report (data on the family and social environment of the offender, the educational and professional situation, the general conduct of the offender, the analysis of criminal behavior, the risk of committing crimes, as well as any other data relevant to the situation of the offender); <input type="checkbox"/> others (please specify):</p>
<p>Accepted languages (translation of the request and the supporting documents)</p>	<p>Requests and supporting documents sent to its authorities shall be accompanied by a translation into the Slovak language. In case the Requesting State encounter insurmountable difficulties in arranging for a Slovak translation, the documents may be accompanied by a translation into either English or French.</p>
<p>Channels and means of transmission</p>	<p><i>[please click on the option accepted as a requested state, and provide the appropriate details where applicable]</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Interpol, in case of urgency <input type="checkbox"/> Other authorities, bodies, agencies <i>[please specify]</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Information about national law and procedures on supervision of offenders To be filled out by all member states of the Council of Europe</p>	

Types of decisions available under the national system

X conditional release (release of a sentenced person after part of the custodial sentence or measure involving deprivation of liberty has been served)

Section 65a

Conversion of the Remaining Term of a Prison Sentence to Punishment by House Arrest

(1) The court may convert the remainder of a sentence of imprisonment into a sentence of house arrest if the conditions under Section 53 Subsection 1 paragraph c) and d) are met and at the same time

a) the convicted person has shown improvement in the execution of the sentence by the performance of his or her duties and by his or her conduct,

b) the convicted person has served one third of the sentence of imprisonment imposed or commuted by a decision of the President of the Slovak Republic or two thirds of the sentence of imprisonment imposed or commuted by a decision of the President of the Slovak Republic, if the convicted person is a person who, before the commission of the offence, was serving a sentence of imprisonment,

c) the remainder of the unexecuted term of imprisonment does not exceed five years,

d) it is not the execution of a sentence which was ordered after a decision on failure to appear for a probationary period determined in the case of suspended imprisonment, suspended imprisonment with probationary supervision, the execution of the remainder of a sentence which was ordered after a decision on failure to appear for a probationary period in the case of conditional release from imprisonment, and

e) the sentenced person has not had a sentence of house arrest converted into a sentence of imprisonment.

Conditional Release from Serving a Prison Sentence

Section 66

(1) The court may conditionally release the convicted who, through the fulfilment of their obligations and through their good conduct while serving the punishment, demonstrated improvement and it may be expected that they will lead an orderly life in the future and

a) if it is a person convicted for an offence and they have served one half of the imposed unconditional prison sentence or, upon the decision of the President of the Slovak Republic, their unconditional prison sentence was reduced,

b) if it is a person convicted for a crime and they have served two thirds of the imposed unconditional prison sentence or, upon the decision of the President of the Slovak Republic, their unconditional prison sentence was reduced,

c) in the case of a person convicted of a crime who did not serve a sentence before committing a criminal offence after serving half of a custodial

sentence or by the decision of the President of the Slovak Republic about a reduced custodial sentence; the court will also order monitoring by technical means.

Section 67

(1) A person convicted for a particularly serious crime or a person convicted to a prison sentence under Section 47 Subsection 2, except for a person convicted to a life prison sentence, may be conditionally released only after serving three quarters of the imposed prison sentence.

(2) A person convicted to a life prison sentence may be conditionally released no earlier than after twenty-five years of serving such sentence, provided that, given the circumstances of the offence for which they were convicted and the nature of their personality, their release does not involve a risk of repetition of the committed offence or a similar offence.

X early release (preceding conditional release, e.g. for minors or due to good behaviour)

There is only possibility to waive the execution of punishment in very rare occasions:

Section 413

Waiver of the Execution of Punishment

(1) The Minister of Justice may waive the serving of a prison sentence or its remaining term if the convicted person was or is to be deported. If the deportation does not occur or if the deported person returns, the court shall decide that the prison sentence or its remaining terms shall be enforced.

(2) The court may waive the serving of a prison sentence or its remaining term if it finds that the convicted person developed an incurable life-threatening illness or an incurable mental illness.

X conditional sentence:

- the imposition of a sentence has been conditionally deferred by imposing one or more probation measures

It is possible to conditionally defer from enforcement of a prison sentence by imposing some (Section 51 of the Criminal Code) or none (Section 49 of the Criminal Code) probation measures.

Conditional Deferral of Enforcement of a Prison Sentence

Section 49

(1) The court may conditionally defer the serving of a prison sentence which does not exceed three years, if

a) considering the character of the offender and especially considering their life so far and the environment in which they live and work and, taking into account the circumstances of the case, it justifiably believes that in order to ensure the protection of society and the reform of the offender, serving a prison sentence is not necessary, or

b) it accepts a guarantee for the reformation of the offender and, given the educational impact of those who offer the guarantee, it is considered that serving a prison sentence is not necessary.

(2) The provisions of Subsection 1 shall not apply if the court convicts an offender for an intentional criminal offence committed during the probational period of a conditional conviction or during a probational period of a conditional release from serving a prison sentence.

Section 50

(1) For the authorisation for the conditional deferral of serving a prison sentence, the court shall determine a probational period of one to five years. The probational period begins the day following the entry of the judgment into validity. The probationary period is not counted while serving a custodial sentence and while in custody.

(2) Under a suspended sentence, the court may order the perpetrator to pay for damages caused by a criminal offence or to pay a debt or missed maintenance during the probationary period in accordance with his/her capabilities.

Conditional Deferral of Punishment by Prison Sentence with Probational Supervision

Section 51

(1) The court may, under the conditions referred to in Section 49 Subsection 1, conditionally defer the execution of punishment by prison sentence not exceeding four years, while simultaneously imposing a probational supervision over the offender and their conduct during the probational period. The provisions of Section 49 Subsection 2 shall equally apply.

(2) In determining the probational supervision, the court shall determine the probational period of one year to five years. The probational period begins the day following the entry of the judgment into validity. At the same time, the court shall impose restrictions or obligations that are part of the probational supervision. The probationary period is not counted while serving a custodial sentence and while in custody.

- o one or more probation measures have been imposed instead of a custodial sentence or measure involving deprivation of liberty

Closest institute is Conditional Waiver of Punishment according to Section 40a of the Criminal Code, which allows courts to not impose any punishment (not just prison sentence) for certain drug related offences by imposing protective treatment (mostly in form of substance addiction treatment).

Section 40a

Conditional Waiver of Punishment

(1) The court may conditionally waive the punishment of an offender of an offence under Section 171 Subsection 1, 2 or 3 or an offence under

Section 172 Subsection 1, 2 or 3 if it simultaneously imposes protective treatment on him/her under conditions pursuant to Section 73.

(2) The court shall set a probationary period of up to two years for the offender; the probationary period shall begin to run on the day following the day on which the decision on the conditional waiver of punishment takes effect.

(3) If the offender, in whose case punishment has been conditionally waived, has complied with the conditions of protective treatment, the court shall declare that (s)he has proved him-/herself; otherwise, it shall decide, already during the probationary period, if necessary, on the imposition of a sentence.

(4) If the court has not taken a decision under Subsection 3 within one year of the end of the probationary period without the offender being guilty of this, it shall be deemed that (s)he has proven him-/herself.

(5) If the court has ruled that the offender, in whose case punishment has been conditionally waived, has proven him-/herself, or it is deemed so, (s)he shall be treated as if (s)he had not been convicted.

X suspended sentence (custodial sentence or measure involving deprivation of liberty, the execution of which is conditionally suspended, wholly or in part, either at the time of the sentence or subsequently);

Ref. conditional sentence.

X alternative sanction (sanction, other than a custodial sentence or a measure involving deprivation of liberty, imposing an obligation or instruction):

Monetary Penalty is the only alternative punishment which imposition also consists of alternative prison sentence.

Some alternative punishments might be converted into prison sentence (Community Service, House Arrest).

Other type of punishments do not have such alternative punishment, however obstruction of the enforcement of these punishments may result into criminal accusation for the criminal offence of Obstruction of the Enforcement of an Official Decision according to Section 348 of the Criminal Code.

X the judgment contains a custodial sentence or measure involving deprivation of liberty to be enforced in case of non-compliance with the obligation(s) or instruction(s) concerned

Section 53

Punishment by House Arrest

(6) If the convicted person fails to comply with the restrictions or obligations resulting from a house arrest or if he/she obstructs the performance of

supervision through technical means, the court shall convert the punishment to an unconditional punishment by prison sentence so that one day of the non-executed punishment by house arrest equals one day of an unconditional prison sentence and, at the same time, it shall decide on the method of the enforcement of such punishment.

Punishment of Community Service

Section 55

(4) If the convicted did not lead an orderly life during the period of the execution of the community service or if they failed to perform to the specified extent due to own fault, or if they failed to comply with the imposed restrictions or obligations, the court shall convert the punishment of community service or its remaining term to the punishment of prison sentence so that for every two hours of non-executed work it shall order one day of unconditional prison sentence and at the same time, it shall decide on the method of the enforcement of such punishment.

Monetary Penalty

Section 57

(3) If the court imposes a monetary penalty, a replacement punishment by a prison sentence of up to five years shall be established, in the event that the execution of the monetary penalty was intentionally obstructed. The replacement punishment together with the imposed punishment by prison sentence may not exceed the admissible limit of the criminal penalty.

(4) If the replacement punishment exceeded the limit referred to in Subsection 3 or if the monetary penalty is imposed in addition to the life prison sentence, the court shall not impose such replacement punishment.

X the judgment does not contain a custodial sentence or measure involving deprivation of liberty to be enforced in case of non-compliance with the obligation(s) or instruction(s) concerned

Section 32

Types of Punishment

For the commission of criminal offences the court may impose on an offender, who is a natural person, only

- a) a prison sentence,*
- b) punishment by house arrest,*
- c) punishment of community service,*
- d) a monetary penalty,*
- e) forfeiture of assets,*
- f) forfeiture of items,*
- g) punishment by disqualification,*
- h) punishment by prohibition of residence,*

- i) punishment by prohibition of attendance at public events,*
- j) punishment by the loss of honorary degrees and accolades,*
- k) punishment by the loss of military and another rank,*
- l) punishment by deportation.*

Obstruction of the Enforcement of an Official Decision

Section 348

(1) Whoever obstructs or significantly hinders the enforcement of a court decision or a decision of another public authority by

a) failing to begin serving a prison sentence within the deadline determined by the court without a serious reason,

b) sojourning in the place or district which relates to the punishment during the execution of the punishment by prohibition of residence without authorisation and without a serious reason, or fails to comply with the restrictions and obligations imposed upon them by the court in connection with the execution of such punishment,

c) illegally residing in the Slovak Republic without authorisation and without a serious reason, although they were imposed a punishment by deportation or they were banned from residing in the Slovak Republic,

d) performing activities covered by the decision of a court or another public authority on the punishment by disqualification,

e) applying for or accepting a grant, subsidy or assistance and support provided from the funds of the European Union despite a final court decision that prohibits the acceptance of grants, subsidies or assistance and support from the funds of the European Union, or participating in public procurement despite a final court decision that prohibits participation in public procurement,

f) committing serious conduct to obstruct the purpose of protective treatment or protective education, which was imposed upon them by the court, or otherwise, in particular by escaping from an institute, or by significantly hindering the execution of such decisions,

g) committing serious conduct to obstruct the purpose of custody or punishment,

h) committing serious or repeated conduct to obstruct an eviction from a common dwelling issued under a special regulation or based on urgent measures taken by the court,

i) committing serious or repeated conduct to obstruct the prohibition or restriction of contact, entry or coming near that was issued and certified under a special regulation or issued under a court decision in civil proceeding,

j) attending a public event to which punishment by prohibition of attendance at public events applies, or by failing to comply with the restrictions and

obligations imposed upon them by the court in connection with the execution of such punishment,

k) committing serious conduct which obstructs the performance of the imposed protective supervision, or

l) performing works, adjustments or otherwise continuing the realisation of a construction or its change despite a final decision prohibiting the continuation of works, adjustments or realisation of the construction or its change, where such case does not concern a simple or a minor construction under building regulations, shall be punished by a prison sentence of up to two years.

Probation or alternative sanctions available under national law

- X obligation to inform a specific authority of any change of residence or working place;
This obligation might imposed as probation measure, usually next to the obligation to not approach specific.
- X obligation not to enter certain localities, places or defined areas in the requesting or requested state;
- X obligation to present at specified times before a specific authority (police, probation services);
- X obligation to avoid contact with specific persons;
- obligation to avoid contact with specific objects, which have been used or are likely to be used by the offender with a view to committing a criminal offence;
- obligation containing limitations on leaving the territory of the requesting/requested state;
- X obligation to compensate financially for the prejudice caused by the offence;
However, obligation to compensate damages caused by the offence and applied for by the harmed party in the criminal proceeding is usually part of the convicting decision and therefore it is not necessary to impose this obligation.
- obligation to provide proof of compliance with the obligation to compensate financially for the prejudice caused by the offence;
- X obligation to carry out community service;
- X obligation to cooperate with a probation officer or with a representative of a social service having responsibilities in respect of offenders;
- X obligation to undergo therapeutic treatment or treatment for addiction;

X obligation relating to behaviour (e.g. obligation to stop the consumption of alcohol), residence, education and training, leisure activities (e.g. obligation to cease playing or attending a certain sport), or containing limitations on or modalities of carrying out a professional activity;

restorative justice

other measures (please include them below)

A distinction is made between punishments and probation measures, which may be imposed in addition to certain types of punishment. The CC does not provide a closed list of probation measures, which allows the court to impose any obligations or restrictions it deems appropriate.

Probation measures may also be imposed on certain convicted persons after their release from serving a prison sentence (Section 76 of the CC) or on certain offenders released from protective treatment (Section 76a of the CC) as part of protective supervision.

The list of punishments is provided in Section 32 CC provided above. The open list of probation measures (obligations and restrictions) is provided in Section 51 par. 3 and 4 CC:

Section 51

(3) Restrictions are mainly based on the prohibition

a) to attend designated public events,,

b) to consume alcoholic beverages and other addictive substances,

c) to meet with persons who have a negative impact on the offender or who were his accomplices or accessories to a criminal offence,

d) to enter reserved places or areas where they committed the criminal offence,

e) to take part in hazardous games, gambling, gaming machines and betting,

f) to contact the specified person in any form, including contact through an electronic communication service or other similar means.

(4) Obligations are mainly based on the order

a) not to approach the specified person within a distance of less than five metres and to avoid remaining in close proximity to the residence of the specified person or at a specified place at which such person stays or which such person visits,

b) to be at the specified time at the specified address,

c) to move out of an apartment or house in which they are illegally staying or which they unlawfully occupied,

d) to compensate for the caused damages during the probational period,

- e) to repay the debt or outstanding alimony during the probational period,
- f) to personally or publicly apologise to the victim,
- g) to obtain certain professional qualifications or to attend a retraining programme during the probational period,
- h) to attend a programme of social training or other education training in conjunction with probational and mediation officers or another professional,
- i) to undergo addiction treatment for addictive substances, if they were not imposed a protective treatment,
- j) to undergo psychotherapy or to attend psychological counselling during the probational period,
- k) to gain employment or to be able to demonstrate their applications for work during the probational period,
- l) to appear at the specified time, in justified cases even repeatedly, at the competent department of the Police Force designated by the place of residence.

Protective Supervision Section 76

(1) The court may impose protective supervision upon an offender of an intentional criminal offence who was previously convicted of such a criminal offence at least twice and upon whom it imposes an unconditional prison sentence once again, or upon an offender if, with regard to the character of the offender, particularly with regard to their previous conduct, the environment in which they live and the nature of the committed criminal offence, it may not be expected that they will lead an orderly life after the execution of the punishment.

(2) The court may, upon the petition of the public prosecutor or the Director of the penitentiary, impose protective supervision upon the convicted prior to the termination of the serving of their prison sentence, even without the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in Subsection 1 if, given their previous conduct during the serving of the prison sentence, they still cannot be expected to lead an orderly life after release from the serving of sentence.

(3) Protective supervision cannot be imposed upon a juvenile and a convicted person who was imposed a life prison sentence.

Section 76a

(1) The court shall impose protective supervision on the perpetrator of an otherwise criminal offence who is not criminally responsible by reason of insanity and shall impose protective treatment in the form of outpatient treatment.

(2) The court shall also impose protective supervision if it changes the inpatient form of protective psychiatric or sexological treatment to the

outpatient form. The court may also impose protective supervision when changing the inpatient form of another type of protective treatment to the outpatient form, if it deems it necessary in view of the offender's person and the achievement of the purpose of the protective treatment.

(3) The court may also impose protective supervision on an offender who fails to comply with the treatment regime of outpatient protective treatment.

Section 77

(1) The convicted person upon whom the court imposed protective supervision pursuant to Section 76 is obliged to appear within two working days after being released from the custodial sentence before a probation and mediation officer of the district court in whose jurisdiction he/she resides, under the imposed probation

- a) to report the necessary information on the method and resources of their livelihood and also demonstrate them,
- b) to appear in person within the determined deadlines and
- c) to report in advance leaving the place of residence; this does not apply in the case of regular repeated leaving about which the probation and mediation officer has been informed in advance.

(2) A convicted person or offender who has been placed on protective supervision by a court under Section 76a shall, within five working days of the imposition of protective supervision, appear before the probation and mediation officer of the district court in whose district he or she resides, and shall, as part of the protective supervision imposed, be required to

- a) report in person within the specified time limits,
- b) give advance notice of departures from his place of residence; this shall not apply in the case of regularly recurring departures of which the probation and mediation officer has been informed in advance; and
- c) to submit to monitoring of compliance with the treatment regime.

(3) If the offender fails to comply with the treatment regime, the health care institution in which the offender is undergoing protective treatment shall notify the probation and mediation officer, who shall immediately file a petition with the court to change the outpatient protective treatment to inpatient treatment or to impose restrictions and obligations pursuant to Section 51 Subsection 3 and 4. The probation and mediation officer shall also proceed in the same way if the offender fails to comply with or comply with the obligations arising from protective supervision or imposed in the framework of protective supervision. If the offender's stay at liberty is dangerous due to non-compliance with the treatment regime or due to deterioration of his/her state of health, a petition to the court to change the outpatient protective treatment to inpatient treatment may also be filed by the health care institution, which may also propose the

	<p>issuance of a provisional order for the placement of the offender in an inpatient health care institution.</p> <p>(4) The court may also impose restrictions or obligations referred to in Section 51 Subsection 3 and 4 upon the convicted person or the offender upon whom protective supervision was imposed.</p> <p>(5) The convicted or the offender upon whom restrictions or obligations were imposed by the court under Subsection 4 is obliged to undergo inspection by technical means if such inspection is ordered. Inspection by technical means may be ordered if the conditions under a special regulation are met.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 78</p> <p>(1) Protective supervision shall be imposed for one to three years.</p> <p>(2) If protective supervision is being repeatedly imposed, prior to the execution of the protective supervision that was previously imposed, the period for which it is repeatedly imposed may not, along with the not yet executed remaining term of the protective supervision that was previously imposed, exceed five years.</p> <p>(3) Where the court imposes protective supervision pursuant to Section 76a, Subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply. Protective supervision pursuant to Section 76a shall continue for as long as its purpose so requires; the court shall decide on release from protective supervision.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 79</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Protective supervision pursuant to Section 76 expires</p> <p>a) upon the expiry of the period for which it was imposed, or b) on the day on which the decision that the conditionally released has proven themselves competent entered into validity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 80</p> <p>The court may waive the remaining term of the protective supervision if it does not consider its further execution necessary.</p>
<p>Where provided by the national law, duration of each obligation imposed</p>	<p>The duration of probation measures corresponds to the length of the probation period or sentence (unless otherwise specified in the court decision). Probation measures may be modified by the court during the probation period if certain conditions are met or if the court deems it necessary.</p>

Duration of the total probation period (if different from the duration mentioned above)	
National authorities or bodies responsible for supervising and assisting the offenders	<p><i>[Name of the authority and the appropriate contact details [postal address, e-mail, phone, fax), languages that might be used for communication]</i></p> <p>Probation measures are supervised by probation and mediation officers, who are civil clerks working at district or regional courts (Section 1 par. 3 of Act. No. 550/2003 Coll., on Probation and Mediation Officers).</p>
National authorities competent to monitor compliance with the probation measures or alternative sanctions.	<p><i>[Name of the authority and the appropriate contact details [postal address, e-mail, phone, fax), languages that might be used for communication]</i></p> <p>Ref. above.</p>
Criteria to supervise probation measures imposed by foreign authorities	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The offender has his/her lawful and ordinary residence in the requested state;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The offender is a family member of a lawful and ordinary resident person of the requested state;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The offender follows a study or training in the requested state;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The offender is granted with an employment contract and moves to the requested state.</p>
National law and procedures for supervision of the probation measures or alternative sanctions	<p><i>Please provide a brief description of the supervision process and/or include links to the national legislation, procedures and/or other information relevant</i></p> <p>Act. No 300/2005 Coll. the Criminal Code Act. No 301/2005 Coll. the Code of Criminal Procedure Act. No 550/2003 Coll., on Probation and Mediation Officers</p>
EU and international instruments applicable within this matter	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Multilateral treaties <i>[please specify with one]</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral treaties <i>[please specify with which country]</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uniform legislation applicable at the bilateral level <i>[please specify with which country]</i></p>

