

Answers to the JCN-questionnaire from the associate partners

compiled by

Moritz von der Wense, Frieder Dünkel and Ineke Pruin

		Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
I.	Legal issues			
1.	How is the legal concept of “dangerousness”/high risk addressed in Criminal Law, in your country? Is there a difference between “dangerous” and high risk offenders? If yes, please outline it briefly. (Legal conditions of criminal sanctions, preventive/security measures)	The concept of dangerousness / high risk is not addressed directly by Criminal Law, but merely by certain exceptions to the rules for conditional release for some categories of offenders (see answer to Q 1.2)	The legal concept of “dangerousness”/high risk offenders is not defined in statutory law. Dangerousness is generally understood by judicial practice as a possible threat to interests protected by the Penal Code.	There is no reference in legislation to “dangerousness” or “high risk” in criminal law or law on sentencing. However, Penal Sanctions Enforcement Act, ss 98, 206 refer to dangerous offenders for the purpose of disciplinary and security measures during imprisonment.
2.	What kind of offenders are defined, in law or in practice, as “dangerous”/high risk in your country? (Offences, recidivist offenders in general or concerning specific offences, length of imprisonment?)	The following types of offenders are indirectly defined as high risk offenders by exceptions to the rules for conditional release: a) Offenders considered by the Correctional Court (or the Court of Appeal) as recidivists, given they have committed certain (more serious) offences after having been convicted for certain (more serious) offences b) Offenders under the “TBS-maatregel” (an additional sentence, between 5 and 15 years, that can or must be imposed by the Correctional Court (or Court of Appeal) for the protection of the integrity of persons in society; for extended explanation see original answer) c) Prisoners sentenced to 30 years or life imprisonment.	In practice offenders are defined by prison staff as high risk offenders if certain characteristics apply to them, which are mostly related to the crime committed (e. g. crimes, for which life sentence can be applied, severe crimes, drug-related crimes, being part of organized crime, terrorism, etc.) or to certain previous behaviour (escape attempt).	In Penal Sanctions Enforcement Act, ss 98, 206 a dangerous offender is defined as a convict who endangers the lives or health of others.
3.	Please describe the boundaries and interaction of criminal sanctions (based on the guilt of the offender) and preventive/security measures (based on the concept of dangerousness) and how these are dealt with in practice on a day to day basis.	-	-	The following safety measures may be imposed in addition to the sentence: - compulsory psychiatric treatment and confinement in a health institution - compulsory psychiatric treatment at

			Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
					liberty - ban on the performance of profession; - revocation of the driving licence; - confiscation of items.
4.	Does the law on sentencing in criminal cases provide for specific risk assessment and, if yes, how is the procedure of assessment legally regulated?	Law on sentencing does <u>not</u> provide for specific risk assessment in general. At the stage of sentencing by the Correctional Court or the Court of Appeal, a psychiatric assessment can be requested, but is not mandatory by law.	Law on sentencing does <u>not</u> provide for specific risk assessment. During the trial the court can, however, examine the mental health of the accused.	Law on sentencing does <u>not</u> provide for specific risk assessment.	
5.	Does the law provide for a redefinition of risk or a risk assessment during the execution of the prison sentence? (e.g. after certain periods of time?)	There are no legal provisions for a redefinition of risk or a risk assessment during the execution of the prison sentence.	Legal provisions for a redefinition of risk for prisoners: - placed in a security ward (every 6 months) - being conditionally released (before release)	Though there are no legal provision for a specific risk assessment, Penal Sanctions Enforcement Act, s 30 regulates the setup of a personal treatment plan including a security classification as well as the identification of criminogenic needs. This personal treatment plan is reviewed throughout the execution of the sentence.	
II. Early*1/conditional release					
1.	Please describe the legal provision and conditions of early/conditional release from prisons in general and any particular legal conditions or requirements applying in the case of dangerous/high risk offenders.	Conditional release for offenders sentenced to > 3 years of imprisonment ² : At 1/3 on the basis of the following contra-indications: - no realistic plan for the time after conditional release (concerning	Conditional release (Penal Code, ss 66, 67): a) at 1/2, if convicted for a minor offence (upper penalty limit < 5 years) b) at 2/3, if convicted for a felony (upper penalty limit > 5 years)	1. Early release (Penal Code, s 108): At 2/3 ≤ 3 months prior to end of term + at the discretion of the prison governor, if the prisoner: - behaves properly - makes an effort in his or her work - participates actively in other useful activities 2. Conditional release (Penal Code, s 88): a) at 1/3, if special circumstances referring to the offender's personality indicate that he/she will not repeat the criminal offence (exceptional)	

¹ The term **early release** refers to automatic or unconditional release schemes that exist in some countries, see Padfield, N., van Zyl Smit, D., Dünkel, F. (Eds.) (2010): *Release from Prison – European policy and practice*. Cullompton: Willan Publishing.

² Please note that offenders with sentences < 3 years of imprisonment are generally subject to Electronic monitoring as a new standard “front-door” measure in Belgium (regulated in the Ministerial Circular of 12 March 2013)

			Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
			accommodation and/or occupation, living, therapy, etc.) - risk for serious reoffending - a (negative) attitude towards the victim(s) - risk for disturbing the victim(s)	c) at ¾, if convicted for a particularly serious felony d) earliest after 25 years, if sentenced to life imprisonment. Offenders who are repeatedly sentenced to life imprisonment are excepted from conditional release.	b) at ½ (standard) c) at ¾, if sentenced to > 15 years d) earliest after 25 years, if sentenced to life imprisonment.
2.		What kind of conditions or requirements (supervision orders, curfews etc.) can be imposed as a condition of early release?	<p>After a conditional release an offender is always (i.e. stated by law) subject to the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not to commit new crimes; - to have a fixed address, and communicating a change in address immediately to the public prosecutor and the parole officer - follow up the summonings of the public prosecutor and the parole officer. <p>Other general conditions are for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no contact with co-offenders - no contact with the victim(s) / region ban (if demanded by the victim(s)) - paying an indemnity to the victim(s) - not carrying weapons <p>Other conditions are more case specific and are the result of the assessment by the Psychosocial Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no use or misuse of alcohol - following therapy (for problems with aggression, sex, drugs, personality, etc.) - financial guidance - following vocational training 	<p>When conditionally discharging an inmate, the court may simultaneously issue a ruling of probationary supervision over the conduct of the convict and shall impose appropriate restrictions or obligations.</p> <p>Penal Code, ss 68(1), 51(3): Restrictions to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visit sporting or other mass events - use alcoholic beverages and other habit-forming substances - meet persons who have a negative influence on the offender or who were his accomplices or participants in the crime - enter certain places or premises whereat he committed the criminal offence - gamble, play slot machines and bet <p>Penal Code, ss 68(1), 51(4): Obligations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not to go within a distance of less than five meters of the injured party and not to stay in the vicinity of his dwelling - to move out from the apartment or house wherein he unlawfully dwells or which has been occupied by him unlawfully - to compensate for the caused damage within the probationary period - to pay off the debt or delayed alimony within the probationary period - to make apology to the injured party personally or publicly 	<p>The court's instructions for a conditional release may include the following tasks to be performed by the offender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to submit himself to a course of medical treatment at an appropriate institution, also treatment of alcohol or drug addiction with his consent - to attend sessions of vocational, psychological, or other consultation - to qualify for a job or to take up employment suitable to his health, skills, or inclinations - to spend income according to the duties relating to family support - prohibition of association with certain persons - restraining order to keep the perpetrator away from the victim or some other person (Penal Code, s 88(7)) <p>An offender, who shall be released on parole, may be put under post-custodial supervision by the court.</p>

			Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to acquire a certain level of vocational qualification or to take part in a requalification course within the probationary period, - to undergo a social skills training programme or other educational programme in co-operation with a probation or mediation officer or other professional - unless protective treatment has been imposed, to undergo the treatment of addiction to habit-forming substances - to undergo psychotherapy, or make use of psychological counselling services within the probationary period - to get employed or actively seek employment in a provable way within the probationary period 	
3.	<p>What is the length of the post-custody supervision period provided by law? (Are there indeterminate periods, e.g. for life-time, or long-term determinate periods of supervision provided by law? Is the period of supervision equivalent to the rest of the sentence not served in prison or independent of it? i.e. like in Germany 2-5 years, independent of the 1/2 or 1/3-period not served in prison)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General: Extent of the unserved part of the term of imprisonment, but not less than 2 years - For convictions to criminal sentences or one or more correctional convictions that sum up to > 5 years of imprisonment, the length of post-custody supervision is ≥ 5 and ≤ 10 years - For convictions to a lifelong sentence, the length of follow-up is always 10 years 	<p>Probation term: 1 - 7 years</p> <p>- Protective supervision: 1 – 3 years / ≤ 5 years for recidivists</p>	Extent of the unserved part of the term of imprisonment	
III	Transitional phase				
1.	<p>How is the preparation for release legally and practically organised? (sentence and release plan, transfer to open prison, prison leaves etc., specific plans for “dangerous”/high risk offenders)</p>	<p><u>Sentence planning</u> is for the moment in preparation in Belgium, it is not structurally implemented. Sometimes specific prisoners (e.g. prisoners with a long sentence) are relocated to more open prisons to see how they behave and cope in a more open environment.</p>	<p>A <u>sentence plan</u> is set up for each convicted person with a sentence exceeding nine months of unconditional imprisonment. The plan focuses on five areas – education, leisure time activities, work, relationship with the outside world, and the use of other methods and means of treatment. For a convicted person with a sentence not exceeding this limit only</p>	<p>A personal treatment plan (<u>sentence plan</u>) is set up for each prisoner, defining all the activities and programmes, in which the prisoner shall participate, security classification, privileges, work, education, contacts with persons outside the prison, cooperation with relatives, preparation for the <u>release</u> and the inclusion in</p>	

		Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
		<p><u>Release planning</u> starts with the release plan that the offender has to formulate in the procedure of conditional release. This release plan is being evaluated by the Psychosocial Service (please see the answer to the next question).</p> <p>Depending on the advice of the Psychosocial Service and the Prison Governor, the following measures can be used in the preparation of conditional release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (un)supervised <u>prison leaves</u> (provided by the Minister of Justice) to strengthen familial ties, and/or to test the environment, to follow intake procedures for therapy, to search for a job, ect. - <u>limited detention</u> (provided by the Court of Implementation of Sentences) whereby the offender works outside the prison and sleeps there at night - electronic supervision. <p>Offenders with a longer sentence and/or those considered to be high risk offenders generally undergo limited detention and/or electronic supervision before conditional release.</p>	<p>short-term goals are defined, which concentrate on the reintegration to society of this person.</p> <p>During the sentence, and especially towards the end of the sentence, if the prisoner complied with the Service of Imprisonment Act and other rules, the transfer to an <u>open prison</u> / <u>prison leaves</u> become more probable / frequent. However, only a prisoner serving his sentence in a low security prison may be transferred to an open prison. High risk offenders are generally not placed in an open prison or allowed prison leaves.</p>	<p>small training groups. It will take into account recommendations contained in social work, psychological and pedagogic reports, as well as other specialized assessments, if available.</p> <p>Since 2003 every inmate is also assessed with a Suicide Risk Screening Tool upon admission.</p>
2.	What services are involved in release preparation? What are the roles and tasks of the services inside the institution?	<p>- The Psychosocial Service is part of the Prison Service and consists of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers. Their main task is giving advice to prison governors, who in turn advice the Minister of Justice and the Court about the different modes of application of sentences (penitentiary leaves, limited detention, electronic supervision, conditional release, etc.). The Psychosocial Service conducts risk assessments, evaluates release</p>	<p>Mostly only Corps of Prison and Court Guard officers: educationists, psychologists, social workers, etc.</p>	<p>Competent centres for social work, institutes responsible for employment, bodies, organisations providing accommodation opportunities, public health care and education institutions shall be involved in planning and carrying out activities and programmes of social inclusion.</p> <p>In addition, assistance to a convict may also be provided by societies, charity organisations, self-help organisations and other civil society organisations.</p>

			Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
			<p>plans of the offenders and (if deemed necessary) suggests modifications to minimize the risk for reoffending.</p> <p>- The French and Flemish Community is working in the prisons, but is not part of the Prison Service. Besides other tasks, they can also take part in release preparation, but this is strictly on a voluntary basis without reporting to the responsible agencies. They can work in collaboration with the Psychosocial Service, but can also prepare an alternative release plan with the offender if he/she does not agree with the release plan suggested by the Psychosocial Service.</p>		<p>Social Services provide reintegration programmes in prisons, starting immediately after imprisonment by defining individual needs and aims. The most common aids provided are help in coping with imprisonment, stress management counselling, social counselling, family skills and employment support during the imprisonment and after release.</p> <p>Prison experts (social workers) work with the prisoners individually, searching for different possibilities to help and support them according to their needs.</p>
3.	What services are involved in the community after release? What are the roles and tasks of aftercare services such as the probation service?	<p>The Probation Service is integrated in the Directorate General 'Houses of Justice', a department of the Federal Public Service of Justice (formerly called Ministry of Justice). Every court district has a House of Justice (28 in total) with justice assistants to carry out the actual fieldwork. The aims of the justice assistant is to give guidance to the conditionally released person in order to avoid recidivism, to limit the damage caused by the judicial intervention and to work with a restorative approach. The duration of guidance by the justice assistant is limited by law or by the judicial authority that ordered the guidance.</p>	<p>Probation and mediation officers are carrying out the main work in the community after release. Due to a lack of state aftercare programs, however, their tasks are limited to monitoring and supervision, such as the control of compliance with the imposed restrictions and obligations.</p>	<p>There are 62 social work centres as services within the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs and equal opportunities.</p> <p>All of them are involved in the coordination of the organizations in the local community area (employment, health care, education, NGOs). After release they carried out social services and provide assistance to ex-prisoners, if they request it. There is no obligation to supervise and help them after release with the exception if he/she is released with the condition of post-custodial supervision.</p>	
4.	When does the preparatory stage for release begin? (Is it defined by law? Are there standards, guidelines?)	<p>The beginning of the preparatory stage for release is <u>not defined by law</u>.</p> <p>In practice, at least the assessment of the Psychosocial Service starts a few months before the offender can ask</p>	<p>The beginning of the preparatory stage for release is <u>not defined by law, nor are there any standards or guidelines for it</u>.</p>	<p>The responsible centres for social work and other such entities must, in cooperation with the prison, prepare a programme of necessary measures for assisting convicts <u>at least 3 months before release from prison</u>.</p> <p>In practice, the preparatory stage for</p>	

			Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
			for unsupervised leaves (2 years before the date of conditional release, which is generally at 1/3 of the imposed sentence - this implies that in many cases the assessment starts at the beginning of the sentence, or at the moment the sentence is definitive).		release begins at the start of the sentence.
5.	Do the probation officers visit the prisoners in prison? How often? When do they start? Is continuity of care provided by law or practice?		The justice assistant is being given a mandate by the Court of Implementation of Sentences at the moment at which the conditional release is granted. This means that the offender in general will already be released when the justice assistant receives his mandate. Therefore a visit of the prisoner in prison does not take place. There are <u>no legal or practical provisions for the continuity of care.</u>	Probation and mediation officers usually do not visit prisoners in prison. They supervise the conduct of the accused during the probation period in relation to their respective restrictions and obligations.	Prisons must enable professional staff of the social work centre direct contact with the prisoner during the implementation of the programme of individual treatment or when they are arranging what is necessary for his inclusion into normal life at liberty. The amount of visits by a social worker to a prisoner in prisons depend on his/her personal circumstances or needs.
6.	Is there a case manager in the prison and/or in the community? If yes, who is the case manager and what are their responsibilities?		In <u>prison</u> : The case manager is a member of the Psychosocial Service. His/her main task is to advice the deciding agencies (Minister of Justice and the Court) about the different modes of application of sentences. In the <u>community</u> : During conditional release the case manager is a justice assistant. His responsibilities are: - to offer assistance and guidance in ensuring compliance with the imposed conditions - to gain all relevant information according to his mandate, analyse it and inform the judicial authority	There are <u>no</u> case managers. Educationists and social workers are mostly trying to prepare the prisoners for their release, e.g. they may contact external service providers, NGO's, etc.	In <u>prison</u> : Case managers (called Adviser-pedagogues) are usually pedagogues, psychologists or social workers. Mostly tasks and activities defined in the personal treatment plan are carried out by a case manager. In the <u>community</u> : -
7.	Please describe the system of prison/institutional leave (absence or release during sentence) in general and for "dangerous"/high risk prisoners in particular.. Does the law provide for a transfer to open prisons for "dangerous"/high risk prisoners and what are the procedures for such a transfer?		See answer to Q III.1. The procedure for high risk offenders is identical, but the demand of prison leave is being evaluated more carefully and granted less easily. The same holds true for transfers to open prisons.	Institutional leave (for a maximum period of 5 days) is a disciplinary reward, which can be awarded to the prisoner by the prison governor (also repeatedly). It cannot be awarded to a prisoner placed in a maximum security prison. There are no other restrictions/guidelines for	Prison leave is granted by the prison governor on the basis of the opinion of professional staff as a disciplinary reward and can take the following forms: - unsupervised visits outside the prison - leave from prison accompanied by an

			Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
				<p>dangerous/high risk prisoners.</p> <p>Only a prisoner serving his/her sentence in a low security prison can be transferred to an open prison. It is generally avoided to place high risk offenders into open prisons; therefore there are internal regulations - lists of legal, psychological and other criteria and contraindications - which should be revised before the transfer of a prisoner to an open prison.</p>	<p>authorised official</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unsupervised leave from prison (with the possible exception of the former site of the crime) - partial or complete use of annual leave outside prison <p>Unsupervised leave may be granted up to 5 times per month and may not exceed 53 hours. Any grant of prison leave is subject to an assessment of the risk of abuse of the leave as well as the response of the environment to it. In addition, all releases are subject to conditions, which in the vast majority of cases include a requirement to report, prepared by Social work centre.</p> <p>The cost of leave from prison accompanied by an authorised prison officer shall be paid by the convict, given he has sufficient funding.</p> <p>The transfer to an open prison depends on the assessment of the risk of abuse of this relaxation.</p>
8.	Does the national law provide for halfway houses and/or electronic supervision for “dangerous” or high risk prisoners in the preparatory stage for release or on release?	<p>There are no halfway houses.</p> <p>Electronic supervision is possible for each offender in the preparatory stage for conditional release, but there is no possibility to subject an offender to EM once he/she has been conditionally released.</p>	<p>There are no halfway houses.</p> <p>Electronic supervision is in progress, but not in practical use yet.</p>	<p>There are no halfway houses.</p> <p>Electronic supervision is not being used.</p>	
9.	Are NGOs or private aftercare services involved during the prison sentence, in the transitional phase or in the community following release? What is their role and to what authority are they accountable?	<p>Belgium is a federal state with different authorities (federal authority, regions, communities). Personal well-being falls under the competence of the communities.</p> <p>In Flanders help for prisoners is coordinated by a service (Afdeling Welzijn en Samenleving) embedded in the Flemish Government. The actual aid and assistance for prisoners is provided by a</p>	<p>During prison sentence are prisoners often supported and educated by spiritual groups (churches). NGOs are generally not involved in the work with offenders during prison sentence, but <u>after</u> they have been released.</p>	<p>Prisoners are supported by different NGOs, self-care groups (AA, NA) and other voluntary organizations <u>during</u> and <u>after</u> the sentence. They also cooperate with the Social Work Centres.</p> <p>During the sentence the support work is supervised by the social workers and after release by different authorities.</p>	

		Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
		cooperation between various non-profit organizations and services.		
IV	Aftercare			
	1. Please describe the system and forms of control/supervision after release.. Are there particular legal requirements or restrictions for certain types of offenders? (Registration etc.) Please outline them briefly. Please explain any different requirements applying to offenders conditionally released and those having fully served their sentence..	Every conditionally released offender is subject to the conditions described in II.2. Besides these mandatory conditions the Court of Implementation of Sentences can impose specific individualized conditions to implement the release plan, to cope with the contra-indications stipulated by law (e.g. recidivism) or when deemed necessary in the interest of the victims. Supervision or treatment can be imposed on sexual offenders. The Court of Implementation can impose two kinds of conditions: conditions related to guidance/supervision and conditions imposing Do's and Don'ts. The compliance with the first kind of conditions is being followed up by the justice assistants (Houses of Justice), the second kind are monitored by the police services.	See answer to Q II.2.	-
	2. Are there legal and practice provisions or guidelines/standards for the definition of risk, risk assessment during the probation/aftercare period? If yes, please outline them briefly.	No, there are no legal standards for definition of risk or risk assessment during the probation period.	No, there are no legal standards for definition of risk or risk assessment during the probation period.	n/a
	3. What services are involved, with legal responsibilities, in aftercare supervision? What other services are involved? (See Q9 below)	Houses of Justice and police services. There is a specific cooperation agreement for the supervision of sexual offenders. Specific mental health outpatient services are being funded to carry out aftercare supervision for these kinds of offenders.	The only persons with legal responsibility are the probation and mediation officers.	In aftercare period there are no services with legal responsibilities involved. Centres for social work provide help to released persons if he/she asks for it or if the plan for social inclusion is prepared in prison. Those centres are organized, supervised and co-financed by the state.
	4. Please briefly describe their tasks and working practice..	Houses of Justice (justice assistants): see answers to Q III.3 and Q III.6 Mental health outpatient services: Treatment of sexual offenders and relapse prevention.	See answers to Q III.3 Probation and mediation officers also perform supervision over offenders with a community sanction.	Centres for social work provide financial and social assistance concerning personal, family and employment matters, coordinate programmes and provide social care.

		Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
5.	What is the role and interplay/co-operation of state and private aftercare services?	-	State and private aftercare services do not specifically cooperate in this field.	State and private aftercare services do not specifically cooperate in this field.
6.	How, to what extent and on what legal basis, the police are involved?	See answer to Q IV.1	Police take part in the control/supervision after release in cooperation with the probation and mediation officers, for example by checking the compliance with a house arrest.	n/a
7.	Is electronic monitoring applied? Please describe the legal basis (which offenders, offences?)	See answer to Q III. 8 EM is only possible in the preparatory stage for conditional release.	Electronic supervision is in progress, but not in practical use yet.	EM is not being used.
8.	Which form of electronic supervision is used? (House arrest, GPS?)	-	-	-
9.	Are NGOs or private aftercare services involved in the aftercare phase?	There are no specialized private aftercare services in Belgium. Involvement of NGOs/private aftercare services can take place if demanded by a condition to the release.	Yes, they are few NGOs and churches involved in the aftercare phase, but they follow their own aftercare programs, mostly without any cooperation with state authorities. They have no legal responsibilities.	Yes, NGOs are involved.
V. Statistics/empirical studies on recidivism				
1.	How many and what kind of "dangerous"/high risk offenders are in prison? (Absolute and percentage numbers data) Please specify the categories, if available, of offenders or offence groups..	n/a	Since the term high risk offender is not officially used, no statistical data on this issue is being gathered.	21 inmates (convicted prisoners) are recognized as dangerous and placed separately. This equals 1 % of the whole prison population in 2012.
2.	Please give longitudinal statistical data concerning question 1 for the time since 1995 (or for the period data is available)	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.	How many and what kind of "dangerous"/high risk offenders (see question 1) are under supervision of the probation and aftercare services?	No specific statistical information on the supervision of high risk offenders is available. For the numbers of conditionally released offenders under supervision of the Houses of Justice see original answer	-	In 2012 there were 25 cases with conditional releases with an order for post-custodial supervision, but there is no data on how many of them are high risk offenders.
4.	Please provide longitudinal data since 1995 concerning question 3 (or for the period data is available).	n/a	-	n/a
5.	How many "dangerous"/high risk offenders are under police surveillance or supervision as a legal condition or requirement?	n/a	-	There is no police surveillance or supervision as a legal condition or requirement.

		Belgium	Slovakia	Slovenia
6.	Please provide any studies on recidivism and/or recall from early/conditional release.. Are there any systematic studies on the reintegration/recidivism of “dangerous”/high risk ex-prisoners? Please describe the main results or attach the relevant publications (in English language)..	There is no data on recidivism available. A study was conducted on the degree of re-incarceration during conditional release but this does not appropriately reflect recidivism, since someone can be incarcerated on the ground of violation of the conditions.	n/a	n/a
7.	Have the risk assessment instruments used by the prison and probation services been evaluated? What have been the results? Please provide details of evaluation studies.	The predictive validity of the risk assessment tools used by the Psychosocial Service has not been studied within the Belgian offender population. Most tools however (HCR-20, static-99, VRAG, etc.) show internationally good predictive validity, but research in our own population is needed.	There has been no evaluation of risk assessment instruments.	There has been no evaluation of risk assessment instruments.
VI Further issues				
1.	Has your country been subject of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights with regards the accommodation and treatment of “dangerous”/high risk offenders?	Belgium has not been subject of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the accommodation and treatment of high risk offenders.	Case of Laduna v. SLOVAKIA (Application no. 31827/02)	Slovenia has not been subject of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the accommodation and treatment of high risk offenders.
2.	Please provide relevant information and the references of reports of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) and the Government’s answers to them in respect of “dangerous”/high risk prisoners. Have there been policy or legislative amendments with regards to the CPT-reports?	-	For an extract of the list of the CPT’s recommendations, comments and requests see original answer.	-
3.	Is there a legal basis for information exchange between agencies dealing with “dangerous”/high risk offenders in prisons and/or in the community? If yes, please outline them briefly.	-	The question and definitions require further clarification on high risk offenders.	-
4.	Please detail here any further important issues related to “dangerous”/high risk offenders not considered in the questionnaire..	-	-	-

Greifswald, 30 June 2013

Frieder Dünkel, Moritz von der Wense, Ineke Pruin