



JUST/2011-2012/JPEN/AG/2943

European treatment and transition management of high risk offenders project 2012 -2014

Definition: “a high risk offender is someone who presents a high probability to commit crimes which may cause very serious personal, physical or psychological harm.”

Workshop in Dublin 12-15th June 2013

WS 2 Comparison

Existing systems of transition management practice in the partner countries.

<p>1. Please briefly describe any <u>law</u>, <u>legal direction</u> or <u>policy direction</u> that imposes specific requirements/obligations on transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders. E.g. preventive detention etc.</p>
<p>Prison</p> <p>The legal requirements for the transition process of prisoners were originally laid down in the Federal Prison Act (StVollzG), but are now largely to be regulated by state laws due to a constitutional shift of legislative competence in 2006. In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the respective Prison Act MWP (StVollzG M-V) has entered into force on 1 June 2013.</p> <p>Both laws define the principle of rehabilitation as the sole aim of the execution of prison sentences (StVollzG M-V, section 2). Therefore the sentence plan has to provide for rehabilitative measures and preparation for release at the earliest possible stage (StVollzG M-V, section 7). While this applies to high risk offenders as well, measures of relaxation, such as prison leaves, the transfer to open prisons and to work release programs will require a positive risk assessment. In cases of violent or sexual offenders, the decision about granting relaxations is subject to prior approval of the Ministry of Justice (see Administrative Rules to Prison Act).</p> <p>However, the jurisprudence of the Federal Constitutional Court (FCC) emphasises that also long-term and high risk-offenders must receive a real chance for having transitional measures such as prison leaves in due time before release. According to the Prison Act the prison administration has to cooperate with the probation and aftercare services in order to enable a continuity of care for the offenders (StVollzG, s 154(2)). This aspect is</p>

particularly underlined by the new StVollzG M-V, which requires that the probation service and the agents of the service of supervision of conduct participate in the preparation for release at least one year before the envisaged release (StVollzGM-V, s 42(2)) (see InStar).

Integral work with offenders (German Abbr.: InStar) (January 2008)

In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the link between probation services, supervision of conduct and the prisons is established by a concept called InStar (abbr. for: Integral work with offenders), which sets standard for the cooperation between the authorities. In short, InStar guarantees an easy exchange of information which works both ways: Prisons get relevant facts concerning an offender in case he or she was under probation before the sentence. Towards the end of the imprisonment, the probation service is informed about the prisoner's development and relevant issues needed to assure effective and aim-oriented work after the release. The InStar concept is highly acclaimed not only by other federal states but also beyond the German borders.

Past experience with this integral model stresses two main factors relevant for a successful work with offenders: First, no information may be lost between cooperating authorities or officials during the work process. Second, the offenders perceive the work of public authorities as a consistent, closed system providing support, which administers considerable control at the same time.

Supervision of conduct as stipulated under German Criminal Code (StGB) section 68b.

- **By court (subsection 1)**

The German law specifically provides the availability of a supervision order for certain offences. If a person has been sentenced to a fixed-term of imprisonment of no less than six months for one of those offences, the court may make such an order in addition to the sentence if there is a danger that the person will commit further offences.

- **By law (subsection 2)** as a consequence of statutory provisions providing for supervision, e.g. if the offender has served for release from preventive detention, StGB, section 67d. The supervision period can last 2-5 years and is independent of the length of the remaining sentence. The court can order the supervised person to comply with certain directives, including electronic monitoring, for the time of the supervision (StGB, s 68b).

- The statutory provisions providing for supervision (StGB, section 67b,

section 67c, 67d (2) to (6) and section 68f).

The programme “FoKuS” (abbr. for “For optimized control and security”) is an administrative act for justice and police in Mecklenburg – Western Pomerania concerning the target group high risk offenders (in this context these are sexual offenders, and persons convicted of (attempted) murder and manslaughter with a high risk of recidivism). The “FoKuS”-concept aims at connecting courts, prisons, prosecutors, police and the state office for probation and supervision (including the department of probation services, agency of supervision of conduct and forensic ambulance) to allow for fast and direct exchange of information concerning the person under supervision, but does not provide additional competences for the authorities involved.

StGB, section 67b Immediate order for suspended measure

If the court makes a mental hospital order or a custodial addiction treatment order, it is possible to suspend the measure for an operational probationary period. In this case, special circumstances have to justify the expectation that the purpose of the measure may be achieved in this manner.

Preventive detention

After the previous legal provisions about the preventive detention have been declared incompatible with the constitution and after the legislative competence for its regulation has been moved to the state level, the execution of preventive detentions is governed by state law. In Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the Preventive Detention Act MV (SVVollzG M-V) has come into force on 1 June 2013.

The jurisprudence of the Federal Constitutional Court requires an organisation of preventive detention which is oriented towards “intensified rehabilitation efforts and the transition to freedom” (BVerfG, 2 BvR 2365/09, 4 May 2011). Preventive detention shall allow for an intensification and individualisation of treatment, a specifically directed concept of increasing treatment motivation and a minimisation of confinement. Furthermore the continuation of the detention has to be reassessed by the court for the execution of sentences on a yearly basis at least as well as where evidence hints towards a need for reassessment. This reassessment has to be intensified with an increasing duration of detention.

These constitutionally derived precepts are incorporated and specified in a new section in the StGB (s 66c(3)) as well as in several provisions of the Preventive Detention Act MV (e.g. SVVollzG M-V, ss 2, 3, 8, 10, 15), distinctly separating preventive detention from the execution of sentences.

2. Please briefly describe Court sentence or other orders /requirements imposed at sentencing that influence or impact on transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders. E.g. Post custody supervision order, sex offender registration/reporting etc.

According to StGB, section 57 a (1) the court shall grant conditional early release from a sentence of imprisonment for life under an operational period of probation, if

1. fifteen years of the sentence have been served;
2. the exceptional gravity of the convicted person's guilt does not require its continued enforcement; and
3. the requirements of StGB, section 57(1) 1st sentence Nos 2 and 3 are met.

(for the details of this issue please compare questionnaire workshop Tallinn:answer to question II. 1)

Therefore in cases of life imprisonment an offender can be released earliest after having served 15 years (the average period served by "lifers" in Germany is about 17 years (see Dessecker, Kriminologische Zentralstelle 2012)). In cases in which the sentencing court finds an "exceptional gravity of guilt", however, the court for the execution of sentences has to determine (towards the end of the 15 year period) whether and for how long the excess of guilt requires a continuation of imprisonment.

Other than that and apart from the possibility of an imposition of supervision of conduct (see above), there are no orders on the sentencing level that directly affect transition management or post-custody supervision.

The imposition of preventive detention, however, has an indirect impact insofar, as the release from preventive detention provides a case of statutory placement under supervision of conduct.

StGB Section 68b stipulates directions which the court can impose in the post custody supervision order.

The following directions can be imposed for the duration of the supervision or for a shorter period:

1. not to leave his place of domicile or his residence or a specified area without the permission of the supervising authority;
2. not to frequent specified places which may induce him to commit further offences;

3. not to establish or maintain contact with the victim, or certain persons or persons from a certain group who may induce him to commit further offences, nor to employ, train or harbour them;
4. not to engage in particular activities which in certain circumstances may be exploited for criminal purposes;
5. not to possess, carry or entrust to another for safekeeping particular objects which could induce him to commit further offences;
6. not to possess or drive motor-vehicles or particular types of motor-vehicles or other vehicles, which in certain circumstances may be misused by him for criminal purposes;
7. to report at particular times to the supervising authority, to another public authority or to the probation officer;
8. to report promptly every change of residence or employment to the supervising authority;
9. to report in the case of unemployment to the Public Employment Agency or to another authorised employment agency;
10. not to consume alcohol or other drugs, if based on certain information there is reason to believe that their consumption will contribute to the commission of future offences, and to undergo alcohol and drug tests of a non-invasive nature; or
11. to present himself at certain times or at certain intervals to a doctor, a psychotherapist or the forensic ambulance service
12. to carry with him electronic monitoring devices and not to influence its functionality (new direction since January 2011).

The court shall indicate the prohibited or required conduct as precisely as possible in its directions.

(2) The court may, for the duration of the supervision or for a shorter period, give directions to the convicted person, particularly in relation to education, employment, leisure, ordering of financial affairs, or the fulfilment of maintenance obligations. The court may direct the convicted person to undergo psychiatric, psycho- or sociotherapy (therapy direction). StGB, section 56c(3) shall apply mutatis mutandis, also for the direction to undergo invasive alcohol or drug tests.

(3) No unreasonable demands may be made in the directions on the lifestyle of the convicted person.

(4) If by the commencement of a supervision period an already existing state of supervision is deemed terminated pursuant to StGB, section 68e (1) 1st sentence No 3, the court shall include the directions issued under the previous supervision in its own order.

(5) To the extent that the supervision of a convicted person in the cases of subsection (1) No 11 above or his treatment under subsection(2) above is not carried out by a forensic ambulance service StGB, section 68a(8) shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Offence against directions is penal-reinforced after §145a StGB and can be avenged at the request of the agency of supervision of conduct with fine or term imprisonment up to three years. Offence against therapy instructions can lead to the arrangement of the unlimited duration of the supervision of conduct (StGB, section 68 c).

FoKuS Administrative Act is statutory for those with the direction to carry a electronic monitoring device (StGB, section 68 b (1) No 12). A cooperative work of justice and police enables authorities to better control the target group of high risk offenders.

3. Please briefly describe sentence management or other processes during sentence in custody that influence, have relevance to or make a contribution to the transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders. E.g. Sentence management systems, relevant interventions etc.

(this issue is also treated similarly in the questionnaire for workshop 1, please compare answer to question III. 1)

A sentence and release plan is created during the first eight weeks of imprisonment and is being checked and updated regularly every 6 months during the duration of imprisonment. It contains statements about the

- placement of the offender (closed or open prison – need of transfer to the socio-therapeutic department – placement in a certain department),
- participation in various treatment measures (groups or individually),

- work place and/or education programmes (vocational, educational, worktherapy, further training/education),
- special treatment measures (such as addiction counseling, depth counseling, social training, etc.)
- relaxations of conditions/overnight-leaves
- measures of preparation for release

Within the last year of imprisonment before release, **a case conference** with responsible persons from inside prison (e.g. officers, therapists, social workers) and outside prison (e.g. probation officers, prosecutors, police) takes place in order to prepare the release as best as possible.

In closed prison, there are different group and individual treatment measures either related to specific or unspecific offenses. There are programs aiming to improve self-conscience, social skills, or other possible deficits.

The socio-therapeutic department opened in January 2005, with the aim of considerably lowering the risk of the individual's repetition of offenses. This objective is to be achieved by means of special therapeutic measures and social help.

The new Prison Act MWP (StVollzG M-V) stipulates in section 17 (2) the placement of offenders in the socio-therapeutic department if the treatment programmes of this department are suitable to lessen the particular dangerousness of the offender. This particular dangerousness is given by someone who presents a high probability to commit crimes which may cause very serious personal, physical or psychological harm.

In the socio-therapeutic department of the prison of Waldeck, there are 48 single cells for each detainee. One ward or care group accommodates 12 detainees. As the detainees use common rooms and profit from longer "opening" hours, they have the opportunity of testing life in a community. Two more cells are available to former detainees from the department, who can request voluntary admission for a short period of time, in case of special crisis and mental stress situations. The staff consists of a multi-disciplined professional team, which comprises of 4 psychologists, 4 social workers and 16 correctional officers, who have received special training for this task. Their working guideline is the concept on integrative social therapy, defined by Eger and Specht in 1980. According to this concept, integrative socio-therapeutic work is characterized by:

1. Taking into consideration the entire living environment in and outside of the socio-therapeutic institution until release
2. Creating possibilities for action and relationships within the socio-therapeutic institution in terms of a therapeutic community
3. Modifying and combining psychotherapeutic, educational, practical and

occupational-therapeutic methods

4. Focus on criminal factors
5. Emphasis on cognitive-behavioral group therapy.

Phase 1

A detainee's stay in the socio-therapeutic department consists of three phases. The first phase of about four months is used for becoming acquainted with the detainee. During this phase, the detainee participates in an orientation group and regular meetings of the living groups, together with the other detainees and the staff. Furthermore, each detainee is allocated to one correctional officer as direct contact. In this first phase, a dialogue will be held with the detainee's contact persons. At the end of this phase, the final decision on the admission of the detainee will be taken and a therapy plan will be established. This plan contains the individual risk factors, the aim of the treatment and the treatment modules.

Phase 2

Subsequently, the therapy period will start. The therapy period can consist of, among other things:

<p>Treatment related to specific offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)• Violent Offender Treatment Program (BPG)• Sexual Offender Treatment Program for cognitively limited detainees (A SOTP)• psychological individual conversations	<p>Treatment related to unspecific offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasoning & Rehabilitation Program• Addiction treatment• Soft skills training• Working with therapy-dogs• Progressive muscle relaxation• Authogenic training• Social training• Support group addiction
<p>Treatment related to specific offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sexual Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)• Violent Offender Treatment Program (BPG)• Sexual Offender Treatment Program for cognitively limited detainees (A SOTP)• Psychological individual conversations	<p>Treatment related to unspecific offenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasoning & Rehabilitation Program• Addiction treatment• Soft skills training• Working with therapy-dogs• Progressive muscle relaxation• Authogenic training• Social training• Support group addiction

<p>Work in living groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living group meeting • Events, organised in living groups • Family parties 	<p>Leisure courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drumming • Pottery • Drawing • Endurance sport
<p>Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected occupation in occupational therapy, which is part of the department • Work as cleaner • Occupation in the regular workshops attached to the main prison 	

Phase 3

If a detainee has successfully completed the most important elements of the treatment, there will be a transfer phase, which is characterized by certain relaxing measures until the detainee is finally released. Support will be given to the detainee in his efforts to find a flat and a job and dealing with public authorities, while remaining under correctional supervision. In this phase already, a contact is established between the detainee and the probation service. Furthermore, focus is set on the protective social relationships of the detainees; family and contact persons are increasingly integrated into the treatment and the transfer of the learned skills to the outside world is tested. In individual cases support will also be given to the detainee to enable him to seek further help, in the form of adequate follow-up treatment.

4. Please briefly describe in-custody assessment and evaluation processes that influence or contribute to planning and decision making in preparation for transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders. E.g. risk/need assessment, assessment for group or individual programmes etc.

Every inmate in custody is already examined shortly after imprisonment to create a sentence and release plan. For offenders having committed serious sexual offences, homicide or manslaughter, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has established a special Diagnostic Centre at the prison of Waldeck. The Diagnostic Centre also has to give a statement before relaxation of conditions and has to evaluate the treatment measures for offenders in preventive detention. Most of the offenders examined in the Diagnostic Centre are likely to be under probation or supervision of conduct after release. Therefore, it is essential to start with a detailed diagnostic process. On this basis, adequate therapeutic measures to reduce the risk of recidivism can be selected

or individually created. The competences of the Diagnostic Centre can be summarized as follows:

1. The Diagnostic Centre is responsible for all offenders, imprisoned in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, who have committed any sexual offense, homicide or manslaughter (StGB, section 174 – 184b and section 211 – 216) and who have been sentenced to more than 4 years of imprisonment. Furthermore, the Diagnostic Center has to take care of all offenders in preventive detention and all offenders, who have been sentenced to preventive detention, or with conditional preventive detention, regardless of the sentence imposed and the offense committed. For this offender population, the Diagnostic Centre is in charge of sentence and release plans as a result of the basic diagnostic process as well as psychological statements before relaxation of conditions. Such statements are also required for every inmate treated in the socio-therapeutic department of Waldeck prison.
2. Furthermore, the Diagnostic Center is in charge of regularly checking if the sentence plan is carried out properly and of continuing this plan for all detainees in preventive detention, all detainees who have been sentenced to preventive detention or with conditional preventive detention.

Ad 1.)

For the **basic diagnostic process (“Diagnoseverfahren”)** the Diagnostic Centre collects data at the beginning of the sentence concerning the

- individual hypothesis of delinquency (personal, situational aspects of risk),
- treatment neediness, detailed planning and defining necessary treatment placement
- prognosis of intervention possibilities (responsivity, therapy, willingness, motivation, cooperation, ability such as drive and stamina, reflection and introspection, cognitive and emotional capacity, intellectual capacity)
- other individual goals.

The basic diagnostic process results in a **sentence and release plan – „Vollzugsplan“** (compare answer to question 3 above) which is to be implemented and evaluated during the sentence. The **final diagnostics** results in a prognosis for new offenses during relaxation of conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to take the following aspects into consideration:

- Documentation of perception and monitoring of the offender
- Changes in the personality of the offender cause modification of goals of sentencing
- Proof of personal development of the offender
- Evaluation and analysis of treatment and interventions

- Analysis of risk potentials, aspects of protection
- Analysis of situational framework
- Summary of risk of recidivism.

Ad 2.) The Evaluation of prison sentence of those who are in preventive detention assures regular control and implementation of the sentence and release plan and its continuation. If the detainee or the prisoner is in preventive detention, special care is offered which corresponds to legal requirements.

The sentence and release plan is periodically updated by the department in which the offender is accommodated. Those updates are important to supervise the development of the offenders concerning individual risk factors identified in the hypothesis of delinquency. If there is no sufficient improvement concerning those risk factors and the prognostic assessment stays pessimistic, the updates of the sentence and release plan contains suggestions for after-custody-measures, for example supervision orders (see question 2).

The diagnostic process for high-risk offenders in the diagnostic centre follows certain **quality standards**:

- Case study only by psychologists (4), assistance (2 trained employees)
- Structured diagnostic process (advantage: structured procedure, specific diagnostic variables, integration of different methods of criminal prognosis, detection of a dynamic prognosis of recidivism and treatment necessity)
- Systematic data collection (investigating files, personal prison files of the offender, expert reports, psychological testing, exploration, behavioral monitoring, prognosis instruments etc.)
- Extensive documentation of relevant data
- Transparency of diagnostics and prognosis
- Aspects of risk and protection at the beginning of sentencing
- Standardized systematic procedure à comparability, possibility of scientific evaluation
- Treatment plan standardized with statements to a treatment necessity and liability potential
- Separation of diagnostics and treatment (better objectivity and prognosis security)
- Quality standards for prognosis reports, prognosis criteria (guidelines according to the model of diagnostic judgement).

5. Please briefly describe transition management and related processes prior to release from custody that have relevance or make a contribution to the transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders. E.g. multi-disciplinary/agency planning/interventions, personal plans, case conferences, etc

Already during the diagnosis procedure, the causes and circumstances of the criminal offence are analyzed in detail. The aim of this analysis exists in the purposeful execution creation oriented to effect. For the integration after the release, the most suitable measures are to be identified to reduce risk as part of a consisted, aim-oriented concept. This also includes early preparation of release – depending on the term of imprisonment – on the basis of the sentence and release plan (please compare question 3).

The release plan provides measures and support for the transition from custody into community:

- Support with the search of a flat,
- Support with the search of a job,
- Check and if necessary renewal of personal documents (tax identification number, social security identification, identity card)
- Preparation of the registration in the statutory social insurances system (unemployment, health, pension)
- Measures of treatment continuing
- Dates for case conferences with the social services
- Dates for case conferences with police and public prosecutor's offices and the department of supervision of conduct
- Preparation of the electronic monitoring

The release plan is part of the InStar system, described in question 1, and is circulated among the relevant authorities in a determined routine.

To the offender in relaxations of prison conditions or in open prison, the release plan is also a supporting frame to help him prepare the release on his own as far as possible.

Offenders without relaxation of prison conditions will be placed in a release department. This department coordinates the necessary steps for the release according to the release plan.

6. Please briefly describe post-custody supervision/management and related processes after custody that have relevance to or make a contribution to the post-custody supervision of high

risk offenders. E.g. , authorities involved, frequency of contact etc.

This question is related to question IV.1. and 3 of Workshop 1.

Please compare the answer given.

The new Prison Act MWP (StVollzG M-V) also stipulates a new form of post custody management (StVollzG M-V, section 44).

Prison officers or other prison staff members can support the aftercare process of released prisoners inside and outside prison, if their reintegration would be endangered otherwise. This instrument can be used in the first six months after the release.

7. Briefly describe how post custody non-compliance and break-down is addressed and managed. E.g. recall to custody,

I. Probation

Non-compliance can result in a recall to custody according to StGB, sections 57(5), 56f, for prisoners who have been conditionally released (StGB, sections 57, 57a). A recall is, however, a measure of last resort and only admissible where the order of further directives and obligations or the prolongation of the probation term are deemed insufficient.

II. Conditional release from preventive detention

Non-compliance can result in a recall to custody (preventive detention) according to Criminal Code, StGB, section 67g.

III. Supervision of conduct

Violations of court orders constitute a criminal offence punishable with a prison term of up to 3 years (StGB, section 145a).

8. Please briefly describe key partnerships or joint working arrangements not already referred to in this summary that are important to transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders. E.g. Community based homelessness services etc.

Every prison in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania works in a joint working arrangement –fixed in writing- together with statutory and non-government organisations in order to improve the reintegration of the offender into community.

Parts of this agreement are the relevant prison and probation services and

the employment agencies. The employment sector does usually not consider the released prisoner or the probationer as its first choice. By the arrangement counselling and the continuity of vocational training after release, as the availability of home and workplace shall be granted. As Mecklenburg- Western Pomerania is a long distance country, many public institutions in different places have to be involved, partly far away. The arrangement provides more exchange of information and a method of cooperation.

9. Please briefly describe two particular initiatives, challenges or issues (one in custody and one in the community) contributing to or arising in transition management or post-custody supervision/management of high risk offenders that you wish to highlight in a workshop presentation.

We would like to focus on the theme of this workshop “comparison” by

Either: explaining the transition management along a prepared case (from the sentence to the beginning of imprisonment to release of prison to supervision of conduct to reintegration into community as an ex-offender)

Or: a common discussion in the workshop on the basis of a presentation. This presentation shall provide the answers of the partners to the questionnaire. By a step-by-step method the elements of the transition management /the process are explained by all partners.

The chosen method should be announced in the agenda and referring documents circulated before the workshop.

Further answer to question 9:

In custody:

Release preparation

In custody there is a special department established in the closed prison focusing on supporting the release of prisoners.

In the prison of Waldeck there is a certain department in the closed prison, which is designed for 24 prisoners who still have around 12 months before the regular end of their sentence. These are prisoners who were either not motivated to participate in treatment or resistant to treatment and / or were transferred back from the socio-therapeutic department or the open prison. Therefore they are mostly considered with a high risk of misuse of relaxations of conditions or escape so that they are not eligible to leave the prison by themselves to prepare their release.

Once transferred to this special unit there will be a first talk with the prisoner

in order to clarify his needs and establish the course of action. Then, a release-plan will be created which will also be sent to the Social Services in the community (probation officers). There, the administrative responsibility will be clarified and an appointment in the prison (participants being the prisoner, prison officer / social worker from inside the prison and probation officer) will be arranged. The aim of this appointment is to get to know one another and agree on and set some goals for the time after release. From that moment on, there will be a close contact and exchange between the prison and the Social Services in the community.

The Prison serves as the coordinator of all persons, agencies, services and organizations involved in the process of release. It consults, informs and animates the corresponding services as demanded.

To realize the aims of the release-preparation there are an average of two accompanied leaves per inmate during that time. There are also monthly committee meetings between the different cooperation partners involved in the release-process to handle any current changes.

In Community:

The programme “FoKuS” (abbr. for “For optimized control and security”) is an administrative act for justice and police in Mecklenburg – Western Pomerania concerning the target group high risk offenders (see also answer to question no. 1). The “FoKuS”-concept aims at connecting courts, prisons, prosecutors, police and the state office for probation and supervision (including the department of probation services, agency of supervision of conduct and forensic ambulance) to allow for fast and direct exchange of information concerning the person under supervision, but does not provide additional competences for the authorities involved.

The boxes provided for each answer may be expanded or reduced in size as necessary to accommodate the requested information.

Please complete and return this document to Gerry McNally (gpmcnally@probation.ie) by 20th May 2013.

The information will be assembled in a single briefing document on current practice to be shared with participants prior to the workshop in Dublin.



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