

All services of the Probation and Mediation
Service
are free of charge.

Address of our workplace:

Probation Supervision

Offender integration
Victim participation
Community protection

Probation Supervision

What is supervision and what's its purpose?

Supervision is a measure imposed by a judge or by a public prosecutor, if he considers to be important for some time to monitor and control an offender's behaviour. Supervision involves mentoring, and helps offenders to change their behaviour. It reduces the risk of re-offending and thereby it protects society from further crime.

Who carries out supervision?

Supervision is carried out by the Probation and Mediation Service (PMS) in the place of the offender's residence or long term stay.

When can a judge or a public prosecutor impose supervision of an offender?

The judge or the public prosecutor can impose supervision, if he rules on:

- conditional discharge with supervision,
- suspended sentence,
- conditional release from punishment with supervision,
- release from protective treatment,
- imposing supervision of community service order,
- replacing custody by supervision of PMS,
- imposition of an educational measure on a juvenile or a child under 15 years of age.

How is supervision carried out?

- By supervision is understood regular personal contact between an offender and a probation officer, which is carried out in the PMS Centre. PMS has a legally enforceable right to visit the offender at any time during supervision at home.
- Supervision is, above all, a control monitoring of compliance with the terms of punishment, imposed by judge or public prosecutor together with supervision. PMS also offers offenders assistance with solving problems such as seeking and keeping a job, mediation of addiction treatment, or solving debt problems, including compensation of damages caused by the criminal offence. In the course of supervision, the offender is led by the PMS to take responsibility for his behaviour, and to deal with consequences of crime.
- In the course of supervision the offender is led by the PMS to take responsibility for his behaviour, and to deal with consequences of his crime. In the case of interest of the victim and the offender, the probation officer – a mediator may prepare a joint meeting or mediation, where options addressing the consequences of the offence, including ways victim compensation may be negotiated.
- Supervision is carried out in the manner set in the probation supervision plan, which is drawn up by the PMS in cooperation with the offender. This plan describes how often supervision is carried out, where there will be regular meetings, how the offender will comply with the obligations imposed on him by court in the course of supervision. The plan also provides for the procedure in the event that the offender fails to fulfil the conditions of supervision.

What are the responsibilities of the offender under supervision?

In the course of serving a sentence of supervision the offender is required:

- to cooperate with the PMS in the manner set by the PMS, and to fulfil the probation supervision plan,
- to come to the PMS centre at predetermined intervals,
- to inform the PMS about his whereabouts, his job, and source of livelihood, compliance with court imposed adequate restrictions and adequate duties, and other circumstances relevant to the exercise of supervision,
- to allow the PMS to enter the dwelling, where he resides.

How are the judge and the public prosecutor informed about the course of supervision?

Information about how supervision is carried out, is communicated by the PMS at least once in every six months (unless stated otherwise) to the judge or the public prosecutor. The offender has a chance to get acquainted with these reports.

What is the procedure in case of non-fulfilment of supervision by the offender?

- In less serious breach of supervision conditions, the PMS notifies the offender of identified shortcomings, and gives him a lesson, that in the case of repeated or serious breach of conditions of the probation supervision plan, the judge or the public prosecutor will be notified.
- The PMS shall notify the judge or the public prosecutor of serious or repeated breach of supervision conditions immediately after such findings.
- Non-fulfilment of the court-appointed supervision may be the reason for offender's sentence order, which was conditionally suspended, or from which the offender was conditionally released. In case that the offender doesn't fulfil the conditions of supervision which replaces custody, he can be rearrested and returned to the remand.

