PROBATION IN ROMANIA

Chapter 1.
Introduction

România is a country in the Eastern part of Europe with aprox. 22 million inhabitants. The main minority group is the Hungarian one estimated at about 7% of the national population. Most of this population lives in the West part of Romania called Transilvania.

The second minority group is Rroma. According to some research (Zamfir & Zamfir, 1993) aprox. 1,010,000 Rroma people live in Romania, which represent about 4,6% of the whole population. The Rroma NGO’s estimate the number of Rroma people up to 2.5 million (about 10% of the total population) but the last national census (1992) shows that the number of declared Rroma population is around 650,000 people.

The monthly average income in Romania for year 2001 was 100 USD (which is about 3 million lei) and the unemployment rate for the same year was 9% (National Commission of Statistics).

Romania went under the influence of the URSS from 1947 when the Communist Party came into power. The Communist regime lasted until December 1989 when the revolution took place. After 1989 a democratic regime was installed. The current government came into power at the end of 2000 and is a socio-democratic one. The main political party in power is called Socio-Democratic Party and the most important political parties in opposition nowadays are Democratic Party, Liberal Party and Great Romania Party.

In terms of judiciary, Romania belongs to the Continental law, which means that the court decision is based mainly on Constitution, Codes and different special laws. The main legislation for criminal matters is the Criminal Code (Penal Code) which dates from 1969. Up to year 2002 the Code was amended and up-dated several times but the basic structure of judicial institutions is the same as in 1969.

The first ideas regarding the offenders’ rehabilitation were introduced in the Romanian legislation under the influence of Italian positivism. Ideas like suspended sentence, conditional release or after care were incorporated for the first time in the Criminal Code in 1936. Art. 50 Penal Code from 1936 stated that each county court will co-ordinate the activity of a patronage society (NGO) responsible for the social reintegration of ex-inmates especially of minors ex-inmates. That was a real after care service in a modern sense meant to deal with “la crise de la liberation”.

Art. 65 of the same Code regulated the suspended sentence for the first time in the Romanian legislation being used mainly to suspend short-term imprisonment. In regulating this new juridical institution, the legislative body adopted the French way (“la loi de sursis”, “sursis a l’exécution”) of suspending the sentence after conviction and not before conviction like in the Anglo-Saxon system.

The idea of suspended sentence after the conviction remained in the Penal Code of 1969 and it was extended to another form of suspended sentence with supervision.
In 1991 the General Administration of Prisons came under the authority of Ministry of Justice (previously Ministry of Interior coordinated it).

From 1994 to 1997 the crime rate increased significantly from 421 to 496 per 100 000 inhabitants. Due to the limited range of sentences and also to the sentence patterns the custodial rate was one of the highest in Europe. According to World Prison Population (Home Office, 2000) the average prison rate for Europe was for the same period of time about 150 per 100 000 national population whilst Romanian prison rate was 225. The immediate implication of that was that the prison system faced a lot of administrative problems the most important one being the overcrowding.

As a consequence of this situation the Ministry of Justice started in 1996 to promote a more creative way of implementing justice. One of the first measures was to initiate an experimental center of probation in Arad (a medium size city in the West part of Romania). This experiment brought together civil society, General Administration of Prisons, local courts and local authorities. The intention was to test some elements of probation (e.g. presentence reports, supervision in the community) in the existing penal and social context of Romania.

From the very beginning the experiment was supported by Know How Fund of UK. In 1998 the assistance of Department for International Development / Know How Fund has been further progressed through the ‘Probation in Romania’ project which has the aim of working with the Ministry of Justice to establish probation on a national level.

Up to year 2000, 11 pilot projects were up and running based mainly in NGO’s. Only four of them were based in prisons. All probation projects were set up through ministerial orders and funded mainly by Open Society Foundation.

In its origins the locus of probation developments was rooted in the penitentiary system. It is clear, however, that the NGO-based projects are community-based. Although there were ongoing important and professional links between probation and the penitentiary system, overall developments in the last years have moved probation more into the community.

Also as a result of the work undertaken during the initial phase a policy decision has been taken that the probation projects will target their activities on juveniles (aged 14 – 18 years) and young adult offenders (aged 18 – 21 years), with a priority on juveniles.

The probation activities during the experimental stage were divided into four main dimensions:
1. presentations for the magistrates, local authorities and general public,
2. working with the courts,
3. working in the community and
4. working in the prisons.

The presentations done for the magistrates intended to inform them about the role of probation, the benefits of using alternatives to custody, the EU Recommendations (22/2000, 17/1992, 19/1999) and UN Regulations (Beijing Rules, Tokyo Rules and Ryhad Rules) and so on. Some of the magistrates took these presentations forward.
and used them into the sentencing but others stick to the letter of the law resisting practising law in a creative and more innovative way.

At the court level the probation staff used to write presentence reports meant to assist judges in the process of individualising the punishment. The philosophy behind the court work was to prevent unnecessary imprisonment and promote community-based sanctions.

Most of these reports included information about the educational, social and health background of the offenders and also an assessment of the risk of reoffending. The last part of the reports formulated some recommendation to the court about the effective way to work with that offender.

Due to the lack of explicit law provisions or at least articles in the Criminal Procedure Code these reports were not admitted as proofs but only as extra judicial elements circumstantial elements in the process of punishment individualisation. The immediate effect of that was that only few judges made the final sentence on the basis of the report taking into account the findings of the pre-sentence report.

Some local projects managed to develop good relationships with the local Prosecution promoting diversion schemes.

Even if judges wanted to encourage probation they were restrained by the law in doing so. For instance if one judge would pass a suspended sentence in the light of criminal law probation projects had limited competencies to supervise offenders in the community. The supervision done by the probation projects was done mostly on a voluntary basis comprising elements of assistance more than control or surveillance.

Prison work concentrated more on special programmes with inmates (e.g. social skills, alcohol and drug, offending behaviour) and preparing for release. During that time a very good collaboration with socio-educative departments of prisons had been developed. Unfortunately, due to the lack of resources only a few inmates were assisted after release.

The general progress of the experiments led in September 2000 to the approval of a Governmental Ordinance 92 / 2000 regarding the organisation and functioning of the services for social reintegration and supervision of offenders. That is the second stage of the probation development in Romania focused on the development of the infrastructure around the country. In August 2001 the Ministry of Justice covering 28 counties (aprox. 60 % of Romania) employed the first 110 counsellors. In this respect, the Ministry of Justice had set up 28 social reintegration and supervision services in August 2001, covering 28 counties and the first 110 probation counsellors were employed. The social reintegration and supervision services (the new title of the probation service) are organised within the county courts having an independent status and being co-ordinated directly by the Ministry of Justice – Directorate for social reintegration and supervision. The philosophy of the service is that the state will create a general infrastructure in all the counties and these services will collaborate with local NGO’s. That is the reason why the Romanian system of probation is considered a mixed one based on the partnership State-NGO’s. There has been adopted a framework methodology of this partnership but it is still a long way to go in order to make it fully functional. The main difficulty is that the financial implications of the NGO’s input are still unclear. Will the State buy some services from NGO’s? will the NGO’s deliver some services only on a voluntary basis? these are just a few questions, which challenge the present. That is why the Directorate for social reintegration and supervision elaborated a strategy of collaboration with the NGO-s
on probation–related fields, in accordance with the current provisions of the Governmental Ordinance no. 26/2000 regarding the NGO-s and Methodological Norms in probation.

Another positive aspect of the Ordinance is that it gives more legitimacy of probation work in the eyes of magistrates. Probation services are now created and financed by the state but it functions within the same legislative context as before. The Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code are two important organic laws that govern the sentencing process. The relevant provisions for probation work included in these two codes are: suspended sentence under supervision (art. 86 ind.3), supervised freedom for juvenile (art. 103) and community service for juveniles (art. 103 lit. c).

These three main juridical institutions are applied in practice in a limited extend only when specific conditions are met by the offence and offender. For the year 2000 out of a total of 75 407 convicted people, 34 448 were sentenced to imprisonment, 15 430 were sentenced to conditional suspended sentence and only 445 were sentenced to suspended sentence under supervision.

The situation is slightly similar for year 2001 when out of 82 047 convicts only 1251 were sentenced to suspended sentence under supervision (Ministry of Justice).

The new created institution – social reintegration and supervision/probation – is not also very well connected to the criminal procedure mainly because it has to fit into the old mechanisms. For instance the judicial capacity of the evaluation reports (presentence reports) is not very clear and also the relationship between the judge responsible with the execution of the punishment and the social reintegration and supervision service is quite ambiguous.

In March 2002 a law was promoted to approve the Government Ordinance – Law no. 129/2002 - and also to add another responsibility: to provide reports for the prosecution. This is a big step forward because the service could get involved in the criminal justice system earlier preventing unnecessary remand decision, creating a good framework for diversion work. It is well known that imprisonment is more likely for those on remand. Therefore one of the targets of the service – to prevent unnecessary imprisonment – will be achieved in a more effective way.

In order to be more effective, the newly created structure needs to be more integrated into the criminal justice system and to become a real alternative to custody and not an alternative to some soft options (like fine or conditional suspended sentence). In order to get to this point the current Government is very committed to reform the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. That would be the third stage of the development of probation.

The development strategy of probation was and still is based on a step-by-step development. Experience of other Eastern European countries has shown that the ‘big bang’ approach to the establishment of a national probation service (i.e. creating a national structure of management and local teams) is difficult to sustain due to a number of factors: insufficiently trained staff and no supporting educational programme, lack of experience and expertise, insufficient time to develop strategy and policy etc. Very important achievements for the time being are:

a) a raising awareness of the magistrates and of the general public about probation and effective sentencing,

b) the development of a national system of probation education, based in the University system. The educational programme is organised within social
work schools and has two main forms: for undergraduates and post-graduate courses.
c) a developing infrastructure around the country.
d) a significant number of clients under supervision in the community. There is no statistics available for now about the reoffending rate but there are signals of positive results of working with clients.
e) a number of publications on probation etc.

Chapter 2

Legislative Basis and Mission Statement

As mentioned before the main act underlying probation work is Law no. 129 / 2002, which is a special ordinary law, defining the principles, structure, responsibilities, training of staff and some procedural issues. It is mainly an organizational law, the structure of the Service being built on the current provisions included in the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

In art. 1 of the law is mentioned the role of the service:

“In order to achieve the social reintegration of those persons who offended, maintained in liberty, as well as the supervision of their compliance to the obligations imposed by the court, services concerning the social reintegration of offenders and the supervision of non–custodial sentences, called further on social reintegration and supervision services, shall be set up under the authority of the Ministry of Justice, as specialised agencies that shall not be legal entities.”

Art. 3 of the same law emphasizes the caring role of the service:

“Upon request of the persons mentioned by article 1, the social reintegration and supervision services may provide assistance and counselling towards their correction and social rehabilitation.”

These two articles describe the concept of social reintegration in the light of the probation law: a mixture of surveillance and assistance.

The principles underlying this aim are set as follows:

1. Community involvement.

Crime is seen as a problem of local communities therefore the solution has to come from those communities. The involvement is seen as a resource issue first of all: the community put together the relevant resources like jobs, accommodation, practical help and when needed make available this resources to probation clients. As a form of community involvement is the collaboration with local NGO’s.

2. Confidentiality.

Next to the previous principle is the confidentiality condition that set the boundaries of the information access to others. The law stipulates clear procedures and persons who have access to the files.

3. Anti-discrimination.
The probation activity is carried out without any discrimination based on: nationality, citizenship, race, ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, political opinion, fortune, social origin or any other reason.

4. Inter-disciplinary work.
In their activities probation councilors are encouraged to involve “specialists from other fields”. This principle is limited in its action because there are not clear mechanisms of involving them and pay them accordingly. Apart from that inter-disciplinarily goes hand in hand with inter-agency work that is not mentioned in the law.

These are the principles included explicitly in the probation law. On the basis of these principles other official documents are elaborated. These papers are Five-year Plan, Educational Policy, Information Management Policy and PR Policy and include principles and basic activities meant to direct the work in those fields. For instance, the Educational Policy has provisions about initial training for probation counselors, continuing training, training for managers, quality assurance mechanisms and resources involved in delivering the policy. On the basis of this policy and the Occupational Standard the negotiation with the universities took place so that within social work faculties nowadays probation modules are set up. Universities stay involved in the continuing training and also for the training of managers. The idea is to bridge between universities and local services in a useful way for both sides.

The PR Policy sets the framework of defending or promoting the service when responding to media attacks or when the service builds up the public image. There are identified key messages that the service intend to get across:

- Increase the citizens’ safety by reducing crime;
- Support the Courts in order to identify the most adequate penal measures/sanctions for the social reintegration of the offenders;
- Protect the public by supervising the execution of the non-custodial penal measures and sanctions;
- Reduce the costs and unintended consequences of unnecessary imprisonment.

And also the target groups:

- Opinion formers (journalists, political analysts etc.);
- Magistrates, Police and penitentiary staff;
- Present and potential probation staff;
- Non-governmental organisations.

The Information Management Policy underlines the importance of information in making good management decisions and state that all staff is responsible for collecting data. An information system is created across the country in order to collect and analyse data to support efficient decisions.

Each policy has an implementation plan and is up-dated regularly.

The long term, medium and short-term objectives are stipulated in the Five Year Plan which is the main strategic document of the Ministry of Justice / Directorate for
Social Reintegration and Supervision. Each objective has nominated people responsible for it and also a deadline for implementation. Coming from the Five-Year Plan a **Strategy Plan** is designed for each year. For instance the two main objectives for year 2002 stipulated in Strategy Plan 2002 are:

1. **develop a national probation service to supervise offenders in the community in order to reduce crime and to reduce the costs and consequences of unnecessary imprisonment**;
2. **have in place the necessary amendments of the criminal code and criminal procedure code in order to implement mechanisms for flexibility and discretion in sentencing and to expand the list of community sanctions and measures**;

The values underlining probation work in Romania generally and the principles mentioned above are:

1. treating all people fairly, openly and with respect;
2. challenging attitudes and behaviour, which result in crime and causes, distress to victims;
3. working at all times to bring out the best in people and to encourage them to take responsibility for their actions;
4. reconciling offenders and communities, recognising the obligations and needs of both;
5. ensuring that people are not improperly discriminated against.

All these principles and values are incorporated in the **Mission Statement**:

**The Romanian Probation Service serves the courts and the public by supervising offenders in the community in order to reduce crime and the cost and consequences of unnecessary imprisonment.**

There are three key messages in this mission statement:

1. Probation Service is a public protection agency working with the courts to identify the most suitable sentence for those who commit crimes. The accent is mostly on the control and surveillance and less on care or assistance.
2. Probation Service is meant to promote community sentences when appropriate. That is mainly due to the context the new institution was created when the prisons were overcrowded. Probation has been seen and it is seen as a solution for overcrowded prisons.
3. Probation Service reduces crime, costs and consequences of unnecessary imprisonment. According to some estimation the cost of probation is eight times lower than imprisonment and the economical but also the social and psychological consequences of imprisonment are cut down significantly. Regarding the effectiveness of the service it is too soon to express one view. Probation is still a new service in Romania and is not fully operational to create an important systemic impact. On the other hand the debate on how to measure effectiveness of correctional systems is an ongoing challenge for researchers and politicians therefore is even less possible to satisfy someone with a simple answer. There are although some impressive results we will see later in this chapter.

In order to implement this mission statement and the described policies Law 129 / 2002 sets for the service the following responsibilities:
a) to supervise the compliance with the supervision measures provided for under the suspended sentence under supervision (art. 86\(^3\) paragraph 1 subparagraphs a) – d) of the Romanian Penal Code;
b) to supervise the execution of the obligations (a. to meet periodically the judge or another official person, b. to announce any change of address, c. to communicate and justify any change of jobs, d. to inform about the means of getting the income) provided for under art. 86\(^3\) paragraph 3 subparagraphs a) – f) of the Romanian Penal Code, imposed by the court in the charge of the convicted person;
c) to supervise the execution of the obligations provided for under supervised freedom (art. 103 Penal Code) imposed by the court in the charge of juvenile offender;
d) to elaborate evaluation reports (presentence report) concerning the defendants, upon request of the court;
e) to collaborate with public institutions with regards to the execution of the obligation imposed to juvenile offenders to carry out unpaid work within an institution of public interest (community service);
f) to develop individual counselling activities of the offenders concerning their social, group and individual behaviour, upon request;
g) to initiate and develop specialised programmes of protection, as well as social and legal assistance of the juveniles and youngsters who offended;
h) to initiate and develop together with volunteers and representatives of civil society, with governmental and non-governmental organisations from the country and from abroad reintegration programmes for the persons under supervision, upon their request, in order to support such persons in obeying the conditions imposed by the court as well as in their social reintegration;
i) to co-operate with the public and private institutions as well as with physical persons and legal entities within its territorial competence, in order to identify, if necessary, the available workplaces, school classes, as well as qualification or vocational classes;
j) to assist and supervise the pardoned people;
k) any other attributes stipulated by law.

All these attributes are based on the provisions of the current Penal Code, which is as we showed above not very friendly to probation or community sanctions. In order to create a bigger impact on prison population the present Penal Code should include among others more options for restorative justice, penal mediation or community sanctions.

The Penal Code and the Penal Procedure Code include some offences the police or prosecution could press charges only if there is an official complaint from the victim or victim representatives. Such offences are bodily harm, threatening, calumny and so forth. These provisions open the gate for some out of court arrangements but this does not involve the State at all. If the victim is content with the reparation done by the offender then he or she could withdraw the complain.

The range of situations when the official complaint is needed is very limited and not fully explored. The Romanian Ministry of Justice is considering now setting up two experiments for restorative justice trying to promote an alternative conflict resolution to the classic justice especially for juveniles. One more difficulty of such a project is that there are no services or NGO’s to assist or protect the rights of the victims. For
the time being there are only some legislative initiatives of MP’s regarding domestic violence and child abuse but nothing in terms of a framework law to further protect the victims.

Chapter 3
The organization of Probation Service

According to the Probation Law Probation Service is a national service under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The overall management responsibilities belong to the Department for social reintegration and supervision within the Ministry of Justice (briefly called Probation Department). A director coordinates this department with a legal background appointed by the Minister of Justice.

The services for social reintegration and supervision suppose to be set up nearby each county court but they are expected to provide services to all the local courts (4-5 in each county) under the authority of the county court. For the time being there are 41 county courts and only 28 probation services (60 % coverage of the national level) mainly due to the limited governmental resources and also to the lack of enough well trained human resources.

For year 2002 there is a plan to cover the other 13 county courts and consolidate the existing ones.

The probation services are subordinated to the presidents of the courts from the administrative point of view (e.g. salaries, legal holidays ) and to the Ministry of Justice – Department for social reintegration and supervision form the professional viewpoint. That means that this department sets up policies for development, standards of practice, methodologies and so on and also has the power to grade workers. Therefore even if probation services are created within the county courts structure they are independent in their daily practice.

Organigram
1. The ordinary judicial structure

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Supreme Court

Appeal Courts – 15 (Curti de Apel)

County Courts – 41 (Tribunals)

Local Courts – 175 (Judecatorii)
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2. The probation services subordination

The services are coordinated by a head of service that is appointed by the Minister of Justice at the proposal of the director of Probation Department. The name put forward by the director results after an open competition. To become head of service one should have at least one year experience in the field he/she is specialized in and prove to have managerial skills.

Each service has employed between 2 to 15 probation counselors.
The coordination and control of the probation service is provided by the Probation Department. These attributes are implemented mainly by issuing methodologies, policies and by conducting inspections. Another effective way of monitoring probation activities is by organizing a national information system. This information management is based on computerized system of collecting and analyzing information about clients and staff so that at the end of each month the data basis of the Ministry of Justice is up dated ready to inform management and policy decision.

The probation tasks are divided between the probation services and different NGO’s. This partnership is based on a strategy approved by the ministry of justice and the NGO’s involved. To put it simple the supervision tasks are probation services attributes and the caring and assistance is ensured by the NGO’s.

In order to become probation counselor or probation inspector one should meet the following requirements:

a) to have the Romanian citizenship and the domicile in Romania;
b) to have a complete capacity of exercise;
c) to be able to read and write in Romanian language;
d) to be medically and psychologically able to carry out their responsibilities, as certified by a specialised medical and psychological expertise;
e) to be at least 25 years old,
f) to not have been prior definitively convicted for an offence that will make them incompatible to the exercise of any social reintegartion and supervision positions and to have a good reputation;
g) to have an academic degree in Social Work, Psychology, Sociology, Pedagogy, Law, Medicine or Theology or to hold a post-graduation certificate in the field of social reintegartion and supervision of offenders;
h) to have passed the social reintegartion and supervision courses and to have won the contest for the position they applied for.

Usually the volunteers employed by the NGO’s are expected to meet the same criteria.

Regarding the necessary training there are two main ways of entering the system:

1. by having an academic degree in the field showed above and attending a probation module or probation post-graduate course,
2. by having one of the academic degrees described above and attending an intensive probation course organised by the Ministry of Justice.

The trend is to go for the first option in the near future. The intention is to get the universities committed to deliver the probation courses on the basis of a real partnership between universities and probation services. In this partnership the universities are expected to provide the educational side of the curricula and the probation services should provide the supervision of practice for the students. Up to this moment there is an Occupational Standard for probation counsellor and a core curricula agreed with four universities of Romania for the initial training. There is also created an educational steering committee that bring together representatives from the Ministry of Justice and from universities. The role of this group is to make sure that there is an unified and effective practice across the country in the initial training of probation counsellors. These four universities are now committed to train up to 150 graduates every year.
Since August 2001 102 probation counsellors are employed in 28 services (about four probation counsellor per service). They usually have to cover the work provided by one county court and an average of four local courts that are spread around 5400 square kilometres. There are no provisions in the official documents about the caseload.

In terms of the educational background: 50 % have a legal background, 30 % social work education and 20 % psychology, sociology and pedagogy.

The status of the personnel is not formulated in an official document yet and quite confuse. One could say that it is close to the status of clerks despite the training required and the demands of the job. One of the consequences of this situation is that the level of salaries is very low. A probation counsellor at the beginning of the career could earn less than the average salary of the national economy. Consequently the turnover rate is pretty high. For instance in six months time 8 probation counsellors left the service for better paid jobs.

Chapter 4
Working with suspects and offenders in different stages of the criminal justice process

4.1 The criminal justice process

The Romanian criminal justice system has a lot of similarities with the French one. The Criminal Procedure is based on due process principles including rights like: assumptions of innocence, right to defense, guarantee of freedom and so on.

4.1.1 Pre-trial stage

Broadly speaking, the criminal procedure comprises three main stages: pre-trial, trial and post-trial stage.

The pre-trial stage is divided into the preliminary phase and the investigation phase. The police under the prosecution supervision conduct the preliminary phase. In Romania police has the right to retain someone up to 24 hours for investigations. After 24 hours police could ask for a remand order (preventive arrest) from the prosecution or the court. After the police end the preliminary inquire and decide that there is a case the file goes to the prosecution. That is the moment when the investigation phase starts. At this stage prosecution deals with suspects and could take the following preventive measures: obligation not to leave town and preventive arrest. In order to avoid preventive arrest one could ask for temporary release under judicial control, when he / she has to comply with some obligations and for temporary release on bail. The prosecution could use preventive arrest up to 30 days and after that only a court order could prolong that period of time if the prosecution could prove that there is a case and some specific conditions are met. During the pre-trial and trial stage there are some other measures available to the prosecution or to the court. Such measures are: protection measure (if one is on remand and has in his/her care children or others the judicial institution which took the remand measure has to inform the competent institutions), safety measures (medical treatment or hospital treatment), assurance measures (distract of movables and seizure of real estate), return of objects and rehabilitation of the situation anterior to crime.

After the prosecution service finishes the investigation phase one of the following main decisions are available: cessation of criminal investigation (for procedural
reasons like there is missing the complaint of the victim and that is required by the law), exemption from criminal investigation (for reasons like there is no defined offence by the law or offender is someone else or the offence is not serious enough to be considered an offence) and to submit the file to the court.

Probation at work
At this level in the light of Law 129 / 2002 probation services could be asked by the prosecution to make an evaluation of the suspect or defendant in order to estimate mainly if the preventive arrest is necessary. During the experimental phase, this kind of report was called risk report because it was used for assessing the risk of reoffending during the pre-trial and trial stage. For the time being there is no methodology for this type of work.

4.1.2 Trial stage

When the president of the competent court receives the file from the prosecution the trial stage begins. In order “to find the truth “ the court must have an active role having the power to call for witnesses, experts and so on. According to art. 52 of the Penal Code “penalty is a measure of constraint and means of re-educating the convict. The purpose of the penalty consists in prevention of other crimes”. There are three categories of penalties: main penalties, complementary penalties and accessory penalties (art. 53 Penal Code).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of penalty</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Main penalties</td>
<td>life sentence, 15 days-30 years imprisonment, 1.000.000 lei (33 EURO)-500.000.000 lei (16,666 EURO) fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Complementary penalties</td>
<td>1 year-10 years interdiction of certain rights (the right of elect and being elected in public authority or public elective positions; the right of filling a position involving the exercise of the state authority; the right of filling a position or of practising a profession which holds the nature of the one by means of which the convict committed the crime; parental rights; the right of being a tutor or guardian). military degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Accessory penalties</td>
<td>Interdiction of all the rights presented above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In individualizing the penalties the court has to consider the penalty limits provided in the law, the seriousness of the offence, the criminal and the circumstances that mitigate or aggravate the criminal responsibility.

In case of fine or imprisonment the court could suspend the penalty’s execution. There are two forms of suspension: the conditional suspension and the suspension under supervision.
According to art. 81 Penal Code the courts could request conditional suspension of the penalty’s execution over a certain period of time if the following conditions are met:

a) the applied penalty is up to 3 year imprisonment or fine;
b) the criminal has not been previously convicted to more than 6 months imprisonment, except for when the previous convictions are from the childhood or are pardoned or the offences done and convicted for are not included in the law any more or were not done with intention;
c) the purpose of the penalty can be reached without its execution.

The duration of the conditioned suspension of the penalty’s execution constitutes a test for the convicted and it is made up of the applied imprisonment penalty plus 2 years adjoined to that.

If the penalty which execution was suspended is a fine, the test term is one year.

The suspended sentence under supervision is regulated by art. 86 Penal Code and is possible is the following conditions are met:

a) the applied penalty is up to 4 year imprisonment;
b) the criminal has not been previously convicted to imprisonment more than one year, except for the cases in which the conviction makes the object of one of the cases provided above at letter b from the conditioned suspension;
c) considering the convicted, his/her behaviour after the perpetration of the crime, the pronouncement of the sentence may constitute a warning and, even without the execution of the penalty, the convicted will never perpetrate a crime.

The test term in the case of suspension of the penalty’s execution under supervision is made up of the applied imprisonment penalty, to which an interval between 2 and 5 years adds, according to the court’s decision.

During the test term the court must impose upon the convict the following supervision measures (art. 86 ind.3 Penal Code):

a) to come, at the fixed dates, to the judge appointed with the supervision or to other bodies established by the court;
b) to announce, in advance, any residence change and any travel which exceeds 8 days, as well as the date of coming back;
c) to notify and justify the change of the job;
d) to communicate information which could enable the supervision of the means of existence.

The court could also impose upon the convict one or more of the following obligations:

a) to perform an activity or to attend a training or academic course;
b) to not change the address or residence or not exceed the established territorial limits but under the terms fixed by the court;
c) to not attend certain established places;
d) to not contact certain persons;
e) to not drive any vehicles or certain vehicles;
f) to comply with the observation rules, treatment or assistance, especially in the case of detoxication.
Diagram
Conditions, Measures & Obligations

| **Conditions**          | a. the applied penalty is up to 3 or 4 year imprisonment or fine;  
|                        | b. the criminal has not been previously convicted to more than 6 month or 1 year imprisonment, except for when the previous conviction are from the childhood or are pardoned or the offences done and convicted for are not included in the law any more or were not done with intention;  
|                        | c. the purpose of the penalty can be reached without its execution  
| **Measures**           | a. to come, at the fixed dates, to the judge appointed with the supervision or to other bodies established by the court;  
|                        | b. to announce, in advance, any residence change and any travel which exceeds 8 days, as well as the date of coming back;  
|                        | c. to notify and justify the change of the job;  
|                        | d. to communicate information which could enable the supervision of the means of existence.  
| **Obligations**        | **Suspended sentence under supervision**:  
|                        | a. to perform an activity or to attend a training or academic course;  
|                        | b. to not change the address or residence or not exceed the established territorial limits but under the terms fixed by the court;  
|                        | c. to not attend certain established places;  
|                        | d. to not contact certain persons;  
|                        | e. to not drive any vehicles or certain vehicles;  
|                        | f. to comply with the observation rules, treatment or assistance, especially in the case of detoxication.  
|                        | **Freedom under supervision**:  
|                        | a. not to attend certain places;  
|                        | b. not to get in touch with certain persons;  
|                        | c. to perform community service, with a duration between 50 and 200 hours, 3 hours per day at most, after the school, during weekends and holidays.  

**Probation at work**

*First of all, if the court needs more information about the defendant an evaluation report is asked from the probation service. Within 7 working day that report has to be delivered in order to assist the court in making an informed decision about the most effective sentence. The main parts of this report are: introduction, information about the defendant, risk assessment, evaluation of reintegration perspectives and conclusion. Basically the evaluation report is an objective (as far as it could be !)*
A criminological evaluation of the defendant, his/her social and psychological circumstances, offence’s circumstances, re-offending risk and so on. At the end of the report the probation counsellor elaborates an assessment of the reoffending risk and an evaluation of the reintegration perspectives. By doing that probation services could recommend implicitly a penal sanction.

4.1.3 Post-trial stage

Every court has a department for supervising the way how the criminal sanctions are implemented co-ordinated by a nominated judge. After the sentences are definite this department co-ordinates all the work to put them into practice. If one is not content with the sentence he/she got than it is possible to appeal or review the sentence. Regarding the imprisonment there is a judge supervising the way the prisoners regime and rights are respected and also receives the complaints of the inmates. After a specific period of time spent in prison (depending on the offence, usually 2/3 for the whole period) the inmates could ask for a conditional release. It is the courts responsibility to decide if one could be conditionally released or not. During the test period the only obligation of the ex-inmate is not to reoffend.

Probation at work

The measures and obligations provided by the suspended sentence under supervision are supervised by the probation service. There are strict regulations and terms of how and when specific actions should take place. The normative act governing this is a Governmental Decision 1239/2000. During the supervision time the client could ask for assistance in order to get counselling or help with accommodation or job and so on.

The assistance part of the probation work is sometimes directed to different NGO’s which work in partnership with probation services. The probation counsellor nominated in charge with the client supervision is also responsible with supervising the way assistance is delivered. Probation service has to inform regularly the court about the behaviour of the supervised ones. If a client fails to comply with the requirements imposed by the court the probation counsellor has to warn him/her with a letter. If the client fails the second time then the probation counsellor has to inform the court. Most of the methodology employed by the probation services is cognitive-behavioural based in the systems framework. In this way the intervention at the individual level could be complemented with the social dimension. All the services have local protocols with different institutions, agencies or NGO’s that could help with the social reintegration of offenders. Probation services could also deliver special programs to inmates on the basis of local protocols with prisons and also pre-release programs. These programmes are delivered in partnership with socio-educative departments existing in all the prisons across the country. These departments employ usually educators with social work, psychology, teaching background. Most of them are meant to help prisoners to socially reintegrate after release by increasing their social skills and abilities to live independently a crime free life.

4.2. The criminal justice system and the criminal procedure for children
According to the Romanian Criminal Procedure Code the investigation and the trial when the minors are suspects or defendants is the ordinary one with some exceptions. According to art. 99 Criminal Code “any juvenile who is under 14 years old is not subject to penal responsibility. Any juvenile who is between 14 and 16 years old is subject to penal responsibility only if his action proved to have been committed with discrimination. Any juvenile who is 16 years old at least is subject to penal responsibility. “

If the minor is under 16 and whether the investigative body considers necessary for all the hearing or confrontations the tutelary authority or the parents could be summoned. For minor defendants is also necessary the social inquiry report done by the tutelary authority. The trial is not public and there are special judges nominated by the president of the court who deals with these cases. The sanctions available for minors are punishment and educative measures. The punishment is imprisonment and fine. The only difference is that the minimum and the maximum term for that offence perpetrated by the child is half. The educative measures are: warning, freedom under supervision, confinement to a re-educational center and confinement to a medico-disciplinary institute. Freedom under supervision consists in leaving the child one year of freedom, under special supervision. The supervision can be given, depending on the case, to the child’s parents, to the foster parents or to the tutor. If they cannot ensure satisfactory supervision, the court may request temporary appointment to a reliable person, preferably to a close relative, upon this relative’s request, or to an institution legally appointed for child supervision.

The court may order the child to comply with one or more of the following obligations:

a) not to attend certain places;
b) not to get in touch with certain persons;
c) to perform community service, with a duration between 50 and 200 hours, 3 hours per day at most, after the school, during weekends and holidays.

The educative measure of confinement into a re-educational centre is taken for the… child’s re-education. The juvenile is provided with study opportunities and with professional training in accordance with his aptitudes.

The measure of confinement into such a centre applies in case the other educative measures are not enough.

**Probation at work**

Working with minors the probation services are responsible with writing evaluation reports and with supervising minors sentenced under freedom under supervision with different requirements. Another important part of the work with children is the assistance one. The minors are seen by the probation service as a first target group.

**Diagram**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Criminal agency</th>
<th>Probation at work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-trial</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prosecution | Evaluation report (risk report) – to assist the prosecution in making the decision about preventive arrest.
---|---
**Trial** | Court Probation | Evaluation report – to assist the court in individualizing the penal sanction
**Post-trial** | Court Probation Prison | Supervising the way the convicts obey the measures and obligations, Assistance of clients upon request, Inform the court about the convicts progress, Special programs in prison, Pre-release programs.

5. **Amnesty**
It is applicable either before sentencing or afterwards. Amnesty is a way of quashing the criminal responsibility.
If it is applied before sentence it puts an end to the prosecution and whether is applied after the sentence it leads to the penalty being quashed. A law or a decision of the President of the country applies amnesty. Probation services have no responsibility in this respect.

6. **Pardon**
According to art. 120 Penal Code pardon totally or partially cancels the execution of the penalty or commutes this penalty to another one which is milder. Pardon is applied either by a special law or by the President of the country. In the light of Law 129 / 2002 probation services are responsible upon request with the social reintegration of pardoned ones. In order to do that probation services have a net of collaboration protocols with different agencies and NGO’s to make resources available to those pardoned.

7. **From theory to practice**
Above justice was described in theory but let us see how is justice in practice. The best way to illustrate this is by providing some figures and statistics that could give the reader a hint about the crime trend, the sentence patterns and so on.

The crime rate for the past five years is very fluctuant according to the economical situation and also to some penal changes. The crime curve is expected for year 2002 to rise.
The age distribution of convicts shows that the proportion of children convicted is stable around 10% of the convicted population.

The main types of offence committed by adults were:

The number of violent crime proceeded by justice is constantly around 20,000 whilst the number of property crime varies from almost 50,000 in 1997 to about 30,000 in
Nevertheless that could a feature of poverty. According to some figures (ICCV, 2001) 60% of Romania population is under the poverty line.

The same distribution for convicted children emphasises the point made above that most of the crimes are profit oriented.

![Fig. 4. Ministry of Justice source](image1)

The most common sentences enforced to the adults were:

![Fig. 5. Ministry of Justice source](image2)

The main sentences applied in the last five years are fine, imprisonment and conditional suspended sentence. The proportion of custodial sentences is significant especially for 1998 when the number of sentences with imprisonment was as large as fine and suspended sentences all together. In the same time the relationship between the crime rate of 1999, 2000 and number of custodial sentences of year 1998 is worth being further explored.

Most of the custodial sentences involved 1 up to 5 years imprisonment.

With probation services input is expected for the near future to increase the number of suspended sentences under supervision as a consequence of effective supervision in the community. What is essential is that this increased number of suspended sentences under supervision will take away from the custodial sentence’s number and not from conditional suspended sentence or fine.

Juveniles were punished mainly with imprisonment. For instance in year 1998 46 % from all the sentences applied to juveniles is imprisonment. These figures demand an extension of the penal sanction range so that the community sanction is applied on a larger scale.
From September 2001 the probation service incorporates 28 county services. From September 2001 to March 2002 probation services had 1,902 clients who registered with probation service for at least one activity. The two main probation activities are the evaluation reports and community supervision.

The court decides a significant number of suspended sentences under supervision without consulting the probation service. That poses a number of problems for the practitioners starting with the fact that probation service is a new service in Romania and those sent under supervision by the court are not aware of their obligations. That is the reason why probation counsellors have difficulties in organising the first meeting with the client.

The vast majority of clients are men (90%) and convicted for the first time (84%).

If we look at the types of offences committed by the supervised clients and bear in mind that most of them are first time convicted we could say that for the time being probation targets low risk offenders.
Most of the clients were juveniles (487) or youngsters 18-25 (635).

Looking at the monthly evolution of report requests and also to the number of clients under supervision Romanian Probation Service is entitled to be optimistic. In September 2001 the number of report requests was 91 and in March 2002 it was 226. That is an over 200% increase of the court interest over seven months.

In March 2002 there were 102 probation counsellors out of which 50% with a law background, 29% social workers, 10% psychologists and other educational background. All of them are also graduates of probation courses organised by the universities or the Ministry of Justice.
Chapter 5

Finances, Accounting, Registration System and Evaluation Procedures, Societal Support and Client’s Views

1. Finances

The Government almost exclusively finances probation service in Romania. Apart from the state finances some private funds are currently available to support the development of probation in Romania. These extra-budgetary sources are mainly:

1. Department for International Development of UK – which is a technical assistance focused on four areas: strategic development, educational management, information management and practice development,

2. MATRA Programme – financed by the Nederland’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs – which support a Romanian NGO to provide assistance services (counselling, practical help end so on) to the probation clients,

3. Centre for Legal Resources (part of Soros Open Network) – which supports mainly the development of legislation and continuing training activities. The Open Society Foundation has had a crucial role in financing the pilot projects during the experimental stage. Almost 80% of the financial support for that period came from Open Society Foundation.

4. EU funds – through PHARE supporting also training and institutional development.

The core financial source is the state budget that covers the costs for personnel, travel, equipment and ongoing expenditure.

The responsibility for budget distribution belongs to the Ministry of Justice that allocate funds every year to all the county courts. A part of the budget allocated to the county court is spent by the probation service. Therefore probation service does not have an independent budget to work on. That creates some confusion regarding the status of probation service (is it independent from the court or not?) and also lead to a not very unified practice. For instance where the president of the court sees the probation service as a priority that probation service gets good offices and support for promotional activities. The Ministry of Justice has the power to employ as many probation staff as necessary in each county court and to allocate the budget accordingly but has no direct authority over the ongoing expenditure like travel, equipment, offices and so forth. This is the attribute of the president of the county court who approves all these expenditures. The head of probation service in each county court could just ask or propose some budgetary assistance but the final decision regarding the ongoing costs belong to the president of the court.

The president of the county court is responsible for the budget administration in front of the internal audit of the Ministry of Justice and also to the Romanian Court of Audit (Curtea de Conturi).

The financial department of each county court holds bookkeeping and cost accounting for budgeting purposes. There is no correlation between performances and the budget allocation. The budget system is still based on financing institutions (e.g. staff, activities, investments etc.) and not on results or outcomes.
Having such a budget administration is difficult to imagine a strategy for cost-benefits analysis for probation system. However such experiments could be conducted on the basis of rough estimations.

For example the probation budget for year 2002 is estimated as follows:

1. Staff costs – 300 EURO x 12 months x 210 staff = 756,000 EURO
2. Offices, equipment etc. – 600 EURO x 41 services = 24,600 EURO
3. Travel – 36,900 EURO.

The probation total budget could be estimated to 817,500 EURO for year 2002.

On the basis of the existing statistics and trends it could be estimated that in 12 months from the beginning Probation Service will have 5700 registered clients which means that one probation counsellor will have an approx. 27 clients for the first year of activity. The average cost for one client could be therefore estimated to 143 EURO per annum. This figure applies obviously to the first year of probation services. After the first year this cost will be lower mainly because using the same equipment and offices.

The budget of the NGO’s involved in probation activities is directly accountable to the financial body which finances the specific project. In order to check out if the NGO’s abbey the accounting law the state could also inspect the bookkeeping system of each NGO.

So far there is no NGO financed by the state for probation activities. Ministry of Justice could recommend an NGO or a specific NGO project to different founders in order get the necessary funds.

In 2001 the General Administration of Prisons coordinated the activity of 43 units: 35 prisons, 5 prison hospitals and 3 re-education centres. At the end of 2001 there were 49,840 inmates on 34,612 legal capacity.

Out of the total number of inmates 5,077 were on remand, 6,453 waiting for appeal, 37,406 sentenced and 904 for contraventions.

Fig. 9. Ministry of Justice source

From the point of view of the offending history, out of sentenced inmates 19,601 were recidivists, 9,763 with previous convictions and 20,476 first time convicted.
The most frequent custodial sentence was for 1 to 5 years imprisonment (21,827 inmates).
The staff employed by the General Prison Administration was 12,000 which represents 1 staff to 8 inmates.
The total budget for year 2001 was 2,322 billion lei (84 million EURO). That means about 1,685 EURO per year per inmate.

As is can be seen the cost of one probation client is about 11 times lower than one prison inmate.

2. Registration System and Evaluation Procedures

Each probation client has his/her own file. There are files for supervision or files for assistance. The main components of the files are: the sentence, the evaluation report, the needs assessment, a supervision / assistance plan and a daily record keeping. They also include the correspondence between the client and the service and also the periodical reports to the court.
The role of these files is to prove that the supervision is effective and the provisions of the law are taken into consideration.
In parallel with this system a computerized system is about to come in place. The software (SPFS- Probation Service Statistical Fiche) in use is very similar with SPSS (a statistic software) and includes items about the clients and the staff. Every month each probation service post to the Ministry of Justice via email the databases with the clients, their progress and the staff employed. Regarding the clients the database comprises the following information: name, gender, age, ethnic origin, offence, number of previous offences, court sentence, obligations and measures, main needs, type of services provided and so on. A broad range of statistic analysis is available through this software – frequencies, correlations, regressions and so on. The client’s progress is recorded and the file is classified but accessible even after the end of
statutory supervision. Responsible with up-dating the information in the databases a probation counsellor is nominated and trained as an information management.

The access rules to the probation files are clearly defined in the Probation Law 129 / 2002:

**Art. 14.** (1) – The client and their appointed or public defenders, with the persons’ consent, shall have access to the social reintegration and supervision file.
(2) The file may also be consulted in the advising room by the court, by the judge in charge with execution of sentences and by the prosecutor.
(3) The individual file may be consulted, if approved by the head of the social reintegration and supervision service, by the representatives of legal entities that develop activities in the field of human rights observance or of convicted persons’ protection, if there is a written agreement of the person for whom a file has been drafted.

The declared scope of this system is to inform the top management and also the public either the probation partners (like courts, local authorities etc.) or the general public. Periodically Ministry of Justice publishes statistics reports regarding the clients.

As far as the staff is concerned the mentioned software includes basic information about educational background, age, gender, ethnic origin, professional status, attended conferences or training courses. Most of this information is used for human resources development and for the continuing training strategies.

Ministry of Justice appointed inspectors for evaluating probation activities even from the experimental stage. At that stage they conducted a series of project inspections in order to identify the appropriate model of practice in the Romanian context. Another scope of the inspection was to evaluate the projects in a formative way. A comprehensive sumative evaluation of the probation service in Romania wasn’t yet conducted. May be the reason for that is the early stage of probation in Romania. After the computerised information system is fully implemented and the probation system is established all around Romania thematic and general inspections are due to be organised.

3. Societal Support and Client’s Views

However the inspections and a recent survey of the presidents of the courts opinion (Haines & Lazar, in press) show that the judge favourability is significant and encouraging for this stage. For instance the survey mentioned above shows that:

- Over 90% of respondents indicated that they thought Probation Services should be providing evaluation reports.
- Nearly all senior judges indicated that Probation Services should supervise offenders in the community.
- Over 80% indicated that Probation Services should be providing alternatives to custodial remands and over 40% said that NGOs should provide this service also.
• Over 80% of judges indicating that Probation Services should be providing specialist services (such as drug and alcohol services) for working with offenders.

• 85% of judges thought that evaluation reports were either quite useful or very useful in the sentencing process.

• 94% of Court Presidents indicated that they believed the law should be changed to provide more opportunities for community sentences.

The promotional activities of probation services could be summarised as such: press conferences, brochures, presentations in different conferences, different articles and books. Despite the existing of a PR policy at the central level there is little room for manoeuvre for a proactive approach.

Chapter 6
Probation Client’s Rights

The basic rights of suspects or convicts are contained in the Romanian Constitution. Such rights like right to fair trial or presumption of innocent are included also in the Penal Code. Some other rights are contained in other laws or regulations according to the situation in which the convicted people are. The rights of inmates are mentioned in the Prison Law no. 23 from 1969 and the rights of probationers are described mainly in Probation Ordinance no. 92 / 2000 approved by Law 129 / 2002 and in the Government Decision no. 1239 / 2000 which is actually the methodological norms describing how the Ordinance 92 / 2000 will be enforced.

One of the main rights of probation clients is the right to be informed about their rights and also about their obligations during the supervision period. At the first supervision meeting with the probation counsellor every client receives written instructions on how to behave and what he / she is expected to do. If the client can not read than the probation counsellor has to read the instructions for him. If the client does not speak Romanian language than the probation counsellor has to provide an interpreter.

These instructions include also a presentation of the complaint procedure. If a client is unsatisfied with the way the probation counsellor enforces the sentence than he/she could complaint to the chief of the county service. If an unsatisfactory course of action the complain could be followed up to the head of national service or the Minister of Justice. The Probation Department has inspectors who could respond to these complaints. The inspectors are expected to inspect the probation services activity on a regular basis (like once every year) or when they are asked to proceed by the director of Probation Department of the Minister of Justice.

Alternatively the probation clients could complaint to the Romanian Ombudsman. The Ombudsman is entitled to verify evaluate the way clients rights are observed upon complaint or on his/her own initiative.
In order to make sure that the rights of convicts are well protected there are some NGO’s responsible with the monitoring the observance and protection of human rights within prisons and probation services.

Chapter 7

New Developments

To describe the new developments in probation is a rather difficult task especially because the decisions regarding probation are influenced and informed by too many forces which are not always willing to communicate with each other. However some of the main trends in the field in the way they look like right now could be mentioned here.

The Law no. 129 / 2002 introduced two new elements to the identity of probation in Romania. The first one is that probation is expected to work also at the prosecution level. That means that the door for diversionary work is open and hopefully this will lead to a decrease of remand prisoners and help the prisons and police stations with the overcrowded issue.

Linked to this amendment Ministry of Justice initiated an experiment of restorative justice. The project is about to start and will take place in two locations. The declared aim of this is to experiment some elements of restorative justice especially mediation and family conference which are possible in the current legislation context. Obviously these are good indicators of the intention to diversify the precourt options. The second element of the law amendment is that probation services are also expected to work with parolees upon their request. There are also some initiatives to make General Division of Prisons and Probation Department to work together providing aftercare. All these could make us think that in the near future the link between prisons and probation services will be strengthened.

In order to improve communication between prosecution, courts, probation services and prisons Ministry of Justice in partnership with the Delegation of European Commission implement an information system called CDMS (Case and Document Management System). When this system is fully operational all these organisations will share the databasis with suspects, defendants, convicts, clients and inmates.

With the new Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code which are due to come in power by next 2003 the range of alternative to custody options is expected to be broaden so that the courts will have more routs available for sentencing.

In terms of staff it is also a need to clarify the status of the personnel. At the moment they are not civil servants but something between clerks and experts – they are called specialized staff within the judicial authority. That is the reason to adopt an official document regarding their professional status. That is important not only in terms of professional identity but also in terms of salaries, holidays, health insurance, career paths and so on. Some steps have been taken to design the staff status but it is still a long way to go.

Regarding the daily practice there is a paradox: probation staff is well trained to deliver one to one and groupwork but there are no rooms or offices to support that to
take place. Most of the time the probation counsellors have to see their clients in an office with two or more other probation counsellors in.
On the other hand most of the crimes perpetrated by probation clients are profit oriented (property crimes) motivated most of time by deprivation. Probation services are called to reintegrate the ex-offenders but the means to assist them with their problems (qualification, job, accommodation and so on) are rather limited.
There is a great need to balance the cognitive-behavioral approach with a practice informed by the normalization doctrine.
Chapter 8
Main Addresses & Relevant Publications

I. Main addresses:

1. Ministry of Justice
Probation Department
Apolodor Street, No. 17
4 Floor, room no. 1
Sector 5, Bucharest
Website: www.probatiune.ro
Tel. 0040 – 1 – 4 10 73 55

2. General Division of Prisons
Maria Ghiculeasa Street, No. 47
Sector 2, Bucharest
Email: office@anp.ro
Tel. 0040-1-687 78 95
Fax. 0040-1-2426078

3. Centre for Legal Resources (member of Soros Open Network)
Arcului Street, no. 19
Bucharest.
Tel. 0040-1-212 06 90 (1)
Fax: 0040-1-212 05 19 (20)

II. Main publications:


