

Delegations will find attached updated information about the state of play concerning the implementation of Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions (OJ L 337, 16.12.2008, p. 102). This information is based on notifications by Member States, to which reference is made in the last column.

In accordance with its Article 25, the Framework Decision should have been implemented by 6 December 2011. According to the information received by the General Secretariat, so far 17 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, ES, HR, CY, LT, LV, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI) have implemented the Framework Decision in their national legal order.

The information in the table is a summary of the notified information: delegations are invited to consult the documents referred to in the last column in order to obtain more detailed information.

The information provided in the table is up-to-date as at 22 July 2015. Any comments or suggestions for improvement should be sent to secretariat.criminal-law@consilium.europa.eu

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ANNEX

| **Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgements and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions** |
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| **Member State** | **State/date of implementa-tion of Framework Decision** | **Notification re Article 3(1) (Competent Authorities)** | **(poss.) Notification re Article 4(2)****(Additional types of probation measures and alternative sanctions)** | **Notification re Article 5(4)****(Conditions of forwarding a judgment / probation decision)** | **(poss.) Declaration re Article 10(4)****(Double criminality)** | **(poss.) Notification re Article 14(3) (refusal to assume responsibility for subsequent decisions)** | **(poss.) Notification re Article 21 (Acceptance of certificate being drawn up in other languages)** | **(poss.) Notification re Article 23 (Other agreements and arrange-ments)** | **Notification re Article 25 (Implementation)** |
| BELGIUM | Implemented. Entry into force of legislation:23 June 2013  | (a) BE as issuing State:Public prose-cutor's office (b) BE as executing State:Public prose-cutor's office MoJ is competent for giving prior agreement for forwarding a judgement ex. Art. 5(2).  |  |  |  |  | DutchFrenchGermanEnglish |  | 12718/13 |
| BULGARIA | Implemented.Entry into force of legislation:28 April 2012 | (a) BG as issuing State:first-instance courts(b) BG as executing State:provincial courts or Sofia City Court.  |  |  |  |  | Bulgarian |  | 11438/12 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | Implemented. Entry into force of legislation:1 January 2014 | (a) CZ as issuing State:District courts, regional courts, Prague and Brno Municipal Courts.(b) CZ as executing State:- the locally competent district courts.- regional courts decide as regards legal remedies(addresses provided) |  | CZ competent executing authorities may agree to acknowledge the decision of another Member State in accordance with Article 5(2) of the Framework Decision, if the person to whom the decision is addressed requests that the recognition and execution of that decision be acknowledged and if that person is resident on the territory of the Czech Republic or if it may reasonably be supposed that the person intends to reside there and if the acknowledgement of that decision for recognition and execution in the Czech Republic may be considered as appropriate and effective for purposes of ensuring the successful integration of that person in society. | CZ will not apply Article 10(1) of the FD | In the cases referred to in Article 14(3)(a), CZ will not, in the event of a breach of imposed obligations and restrictions, adopt any subsequent decision and it will be for another EU state to adopt binding measures in accordance with its domestic law. | - Czech (or accompanied by a translation into Czech).- With respect to the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic will accept certificates produced in Slovak. |  | 7044/14 |
| DENMARK | Implemented.Entry into force of legislation:5 December 2011 | Minister of Justice or his/her representative is competent regarding recognition. Department of Prisons and Probation is competent for adaptation / supervision  | Decisions on intensive monitoring at the sentenced person's place of residence  | Certificates must be issued by the Minister of Justice or his/her representative |  | DK authorities will not take a decision on execution of a custodial sentence in cases referred to in Art. 29 n (2) and (3) of national act | Danish |  | 7601/12 |
| DEUTSCHLAND/GERMANY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ELLAS /GREECE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ESPANA/SPAIN | Implemented.Entry into force of legislation:21 November 2014 | 1) The Judge of Court2) The Central Criminal Court3) The Central Juvenile Court Judge |  | The conditions contained in Article 101(2)(b) of the Spanish Law 23/2014should be fulfilled. See doc 8716/15.  |  | ES declares that the issuing authority, rather than the Spanish Court responsible for enforcement, will be competent for subsequent decisions in relation to the three scenarios set out in Article 14(3).  |  |  | 8716/15 |
| ESTONIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FRANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| HRVATSKA / CROATIA | Implemented as part of the acquis - 1 July 2013. | (a) HR as issuing State:competent courts (b) HR as executing State: competent county courts (list provided) | The domestic competent authorities, on the basis of a recognised foreign probation measure or alternative sanction, will enforce in respect of a convicted person only such types of probation measures and alternative sanctions as are provided for in the criminal legislation of the Republic of Croatia | In cases where, in addition to the agreement of the convicted person, the agreement of the ministry with responsibility for judicial affairs is required for the transmission of a judgment imposing probation measures or alternative sanctions to HR for recognition, the ministry will, when giving that agreement, pay particular attention to facilitating the social rehabilitation of the convicted person and the reintegration of the convicted person into society |  | A competent court will not take subsequent decisions in three cases (please consult doc 12335/14, page 8)  | Croatian ; English (on reciprocal basis) |  | 12335/14 |
| IRELAND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ITALY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KYPROS/CYPRUS | Implemented. Entry into force of legislation:23 May 2014 |  | (a) CY as issuing State:The assize court or the district court(b) CY as executing State:- The territorial competent district court (for enforcement)- The competent Ministry, section or service (for ensuing measures) | The competent executing authority of CY may consent to the forwarding of a judgment issued in another Member State and, where applicable, the probation decision, only when the sentenced person is lawfully and ordinarily resident in the Republic of Cyprus and has returned or wants to return there. |  | CY will not assume responsibility for taking any subsequent decision in the event of the sentenced person's non‑compliance with a probation measure or alternative sanction or if he commits a new criminal offence. In such cases jurisdiction will be transferred back to the competent authority of the issuing Member State. | Greek and EnglishIn addition, CY also accepts certificates drawn up in both Greek and Turkish, being the two official languages of the country.  |  | 11315/14 |
| LATVIA | Implemented.Entry into force of legislation:1 July 2012 | A "municipal (district) court"Ministry of Justice acts as central authority. |  |  |  |  | Latvian |  | 14271/1214363/13 |
| LITHUANIA | Implemented.Entry into force of legislation:1 April 2015 | LT as issuing State:District courts LT as executing State:District courts and Probation servicesSee for more information doc 5798/15, Annex II.  | LT will recognise and execute the probation measures and alternative sanctions referred to in Article 4(1) only. | In the cases referred to in Article 5(2), the LT court will generally agree to take over the execution of the measure if the sentenced person is studying, working or has been granted an employment contract in LT or if a family member of the sentenced person is resident in LT or if there are other compelling reasons for taking over the execution of the alternative sanction or probation measure. | LT will not apply Article 10(1)  |  | Lithuanian |  | 5798/15, Annex II |
| LUXEMBOURG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAGYARORSZÁG/ HUNGARY | Implemented |  |  | HU consents to the forwarding provided that the sentenced person is not lawfully and ordinarily resident in Hungary, if the sentenced person requests execution of the judgment or the probation decision by the HU authorities and provides proof of close family, cultural or economic connections with Hungary.  | HU will not apply Article 10(1) of the FD |  |  |  | 14288/13 |
| MALTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NETHERLANDS | Implemented.Entry into force: 1 November 2012 | Public Prosecutor in Haarlem. | Decision on electronic supervision. |  | NL will not apply Article 10(1) of the FD. | In certain cases, NL will refuse to assume responsibility for subsequent decisions referred to in Art. 14(1)(b) and (c), see 13964/12.  | Dutch English  |  | 13964/12 |

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| ÖSTERREICH/AUSTRIA | ImplementedEntry into force:1 August 2013 | AT as an issuing State:District and Regional CourtsAT as an executing State:Regional Courts (list of addresses provided) |  | Monitoring can be approved if because of specific circumstances ties exist between the sentenced person and Austria of such intensity that it can be assumed that monitoring in Austria will help facilitate the social rehabilitation and reintegration of the sentenced person. |  | AT refuses to assume responsibility to take subsequent measures in the cases described in Art. 14(3)(a) and (c) | German. Other languages accepted on basis of reciprocity. |  | 15116/13 |

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| POLAND | Implemented.  | PL as issuing State: District or Regional CourtsPL as executing State: Regional Courts with local jurisdiction PL as exec. State in Art. 5(2) cases :Regional Court of Warsaw. |  | Where the PL authorities deem that this would better serve the educational or preventive aims of the sanction. | PL will not apply Art.10(1). | PL as an executing State will refuse assuming the responsibility provided for in Art. 14(1)(b) and (c) in the cases mentioned in Art. 14(3)(a) and (b). | Polish |  | 7600/12 |
| PORTUGAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROMANIA | Implemented. Entry into force of legislation:26 December 2013 | RO as issuing and executing State:The district courts which are territorially competent | Where it is the executing state, RO monitors probation measures and alternative sanctionsas referred to in Article 4(1) | RO authorities can recognize judgments and probation decisions not only when the convicted person is a Romanian national and he/she lives or is going to live in Romania, but also in cases when the convicted person is not a Romanian national, but he/she either is a resident of Romania or one of his/her family members is a Romanian national or resident, or he/she proves that he/she is going to engage in a professional activity, studying or training in Romania | Romania will make use of the possibility granted by paragraph (3), therefore the recognition of the judgment or probation decision will be subject to a double criminality check | In cases when, after a judgment or a probation decision is recognized, the convicted person fails to comply with the supervision measures or the alternative sanction, or commits a new offence during the probation period, if the foreign decision referred to conditional release or an alternative sanction, without expressly mentioning the custodial sentence which is to be imposed in this case, Romania will not assume jurisdiction and the issuing state will be given the competence to revoke the sanction | Romanian |  | 5681/14 |
| SLOVENIA | Implemented. Entry into force:20 September 2013  | SI as issuing and executing state: District courts which are territorially competent, depending on the residence of the person concerned. If the competent court cannot be determined, the competent court is the District Court in Ljubljana |  |  |  | SI will refuse to assume responsibility for the subsequent decisions referred to in Article 14(1)(b) and (c) of the Framework Decision in two cases (see doc 5473/14). | Slovenian English  |  | 5473/14 |
| SLOVAKIA | Implemented. Entry into force:1 February 2012  | SK as an issuing State:The court that issued the decision.SK as an executing State:The district court in whose area or jurisdiction the sentenced person ordinarily resides. |  | For the purposes of securing the execution of a decision, the court may, upon request of the sentenced person, forward the judgment and, where applicable, the probation decision to a competent authority of a Member State other than the Member State in which the sentenced person ordinarily resides, on condition that the executing judicial authority gives its consent. The execution of a decision may be transferred to only one Member State at a time. |  |  | Slovak. In respect of the Czech Republic: also in Czech.(doc.: 6883/14) |  | 5314/14 |

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| SUOMI/FINLAND | Implemented | FI as an issuing and executing State: Central administrative office of the Criminal Sanctions Agency District courts are competent to take subsequent decisions as referred to in Art. 14(1)(b) and (c).  |  | Where probation in Finland because of particular personal circumstances or other special reason would favour chances of adjusting to society. |  | In certain circumstances, Finland will not take subsequent decisions in cases referred to in Art. 14(1)(b) and (c). | Finnish Swedish English | Act on cooperation between Finland and other Nordic States will continue to apply. | 7382/12 |
| SWEDEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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