

Council of Europe/COPE Questionnaire						
Analysis: Detailed Responses						
July 2017						
Country	Her/criminal justice department	Question	Topic	Detailed response in English	Detailed response in French	Request for Support
Czech Republic		1	Child visits at start of imprisonment	Visits are organized upon requests of the prisoner according to the law. Convicts can have visits for 3 hours per month, pre-trial detainees 1.5 hour per 2 weeks. They have to ask for the visit and list the names of people whom they would like to come to visit them.		
France		1			La procédure de délivrance de permis de visite peut être plus longue. Elle dépend soit du magistrat soit du chef d'établissement selon la situation pénale de la personne détenue. Les personnes condamnées ont droit à au moins une visite par semaine et les prévenues 3.	
Georgia		1		Under Article 14 of the Imprisonment Code of Georgia, pre-trial/convicted persons are entitled to meet with their close relatives. Meeting with close relatives can be carried out through short-term and long visits. Under Article 17 of the Imprisonment Code, pre-trial inmates are only entitled to short visits. Pre-trial/convicted inmates are allowed to meet with their close relatives, including children, upon their written request. The duration of the short visits is 1-2 hours. Except for cases otherwise prescribed by the law, a representative of the prison administration carries out visual control of the visit. The administration of the prison ensures arrangement of a short-term visit no later than in five days upon the receipt of the request, unless there are substantiated/reasonable grounds for denying an inmate of this right. The frequency of short visits is based on the status of an inmate, namely whether he/she is convicted or untried. According to Article 77 of the Imprisonment Code, pre-trial inmates are entitled to 4 short visits on a monthly basis. The mentioned right may be restricted on the basis of a resolution issued by an investigator or a prosecutor. The frequency of allowed short visits for convicted prisoners varies depending on their specific risk level and the type of the penitentiary establishment they've been assigned to. Long visits enable children to maintain contact with their convicted parents. During long visits, convicted inmates can live with the persons prescribed by the law at the facility specially designated for such visits on the premises of the establishment. Long visits are not allowed for convicted persons assigned to the high-risk penitentiary establishments, also convicted inmates in the quarantine regime, serving disciplinary sanction and/or under administrative imprisonment. Convicted female inmates are also allowed to have family/conjugal visits with persons prescribed by the law at the designated rooms on the premises of the penitentiary establishment. In addition to the number of visits that pre-trial/convicted prisoners are entitled to under the Code of Imprisonment, bonus visits and visits from persons not on the allowed visitors' list can be granted as an incentive.		
Germany	Baden Wurttemberg	1		Subject to the consent of the custodial judge		
Germany		1		In principle, this is possible. However, certain restrictions related to the grounds for detention may have to be taken into account during remand detention pursuant to section 119 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO). Pursuant to sections 33 of the Hessian Prison Act (HSVolVG), 23 of the Hessian Remand Detention Act (HrVolVG), 23 of the Hessian Juvenile Prison Act (HessJuvVolVG) and 33 of the Hessian Preventive Detention Act (HSVollzG), prisoners and detainees are allowed to receive regular visits. In particular, contacts between prisoners and their relatives within the meaning of section 11 (1) (1) of the Criminal Code (StGB) are encouraged. In addition to these regular visits, special visits accompanied by a chaplain or another special service provider can take place.		
Germany	Hesse	1		Y: Pursuant to section 18 (1) of the Remand Detention Act of North Rhine-Westphalia (UVollzG NRW), remand prisoners can receive regular visits. The total duration is at least two hours per month. Detailed arrangements are made by the individual prisons.		
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	1		Y: Pursuant to section 18 (1) of the Remand Detention Act of North Rhine-Westphalia (UVollzG NRW), remand prisoners can receive regular visits. The total duration is at least two hours per month. Detailed arrangements are made by the individual prisons.		
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	1		If the children themselves are the victims of the offence, visits take place only in agreement with the Youth Welfare Office and with one of its officers present.		
Germany	Saxony	1		In the case of remand detention, visits are sometimes subject to approval by a judge which can make it difficult for visits to take place within the first week of imprisonment. After the first visit regular and frequent visits as well as participation in special family oriented projects are possible.		
Hungary		1				
	Police			We are not aware of the relating regulations of the prison service. In case of detainees in a police detention facility, the case officer or the prosecutor may allow or forbid the right to access of an underage. The visit within one week, in principle, is possible. This, however, does not take place in the detention facility but in a room of a police object (ensured by the case officer), under supervision.		
Latvia		1		Children are authorised to visit their parents in pre-trial detention or sentenced parent regularly, regularity is provided in law		
Switzerland		1		This falls within the competence of the cantons and depends on the type of incarceration		
Cyprus		2	Restrictions on contact	There are no restrictions from the prisons Department with regard to the contact they have with their detained parent or parents. If there are any restrictions these are set only by the Welfare Services		
Georgia		2		In addition to short and long visits, persons deprived of their liberty are allowed to communicate with their children by means of telephone conversations and correspondence, which is in full compliance of the right of the child to maintain personal relations and direct contact with their separated parent.		
Germany	Hesse	2		Child visits are conducted in compliance with the UNCRC in all Hessian prisons.		
Germany		2		Y: Provisions governing prison sentences (both juvenile and adult) guarantee the effective and regular exercise of the right to family life (e.g. through visits and written correspondence or through regular contacts with parents or children) and offer sufficient opportunity to do so. (Moreover, the legal provisions also stipulate – within the meaning of the UNCRC – that contacts with the outside world (visits, correspondence) can be limited if there is a risk that such contacts could be harmful to the child's well-being.)		
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	2		Y: Provisions governing prison sentences (both juvenile and adult) guarantee the effective and regular exercise of the right to family life (e.g. through visits and written correspondence or through regular contacts with parents or children) and offer sufficient opportunity to do so. (Moreover, the legal provisions also stipulate – within the meaning of the UNCRC – that contacts with the outside world (visits, correspondence) can be limited if there is a risk that such contacts could be harmful to the child's well-being.)		
Hungary	Police	2		There are no restrictions regarding the ensuring of the right to access in police detention facilities. A representative of the United Nations can be present.		
Latvia		2		<b>For persons in pre-trial detention:</b> Article 13 of the Law On the Procedures for Holding under Arrest provide that an arrested person has the right to meet with his or her relatives or other persons for at least one hour not less than once a month. Article 13.1 provide that the meeting with relatives or other persons shall take place without the presence of a representative of the administration of the investigation prison. In an exceptional case, after individual evaluation of each case and justifying such a decision, the head of the investigation prison may take a decision on the course of the meeting, in the presence of a representative of the administration, if it is necessary due to safety considerations or due to the interests of criminal proceedings, or it is requested by the visitor. Such decision may be contested to the head of the Latvian Prison Administration in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Administrative Procedure Law. <b>For convicted persons:</b> Sentence Execution Code of Latvia provide that the convicted persons, except persons sentenced with with temporary deprivation of liberty, shall have an opportunity to meet their relatives and other persons without the presence of a representative of the prison in accordance with the procedures and extent laid down in this Code: short visits – from one to two hours in order to facilitate the maintaining and renewal of socially useful contacts; long visits – from six to forty-eight hours in order to facilitate the maintaining of kinship and family contacts. The persons sentenced with temporary deprivation of liberty shall have an opportunity to meet their relatives and other persons without the presence of a representative of the prison in accordance with the procedures and extent laid down in this Code: short visits – from one to two hours in order to facilitate the maintaining and renewal of socially useful contacts. During long-duration visits the convicted persons shall be permitted to stay with their relatives – parents, children, adopted persons, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren or a spouse. According to the decision of the administration of the prison short-duration visits with other persons may be permitted provided that the convicted person has had a common household or a common child with this person before commencing serving of the sentence. Convicted persons shall not be permitted to meet arrested persons and the persons who are serving a sentence in other prison.		
Slovakia		2		In case of serving the pre-trial detention with standard regime and serving the prison sentence, respectively serving the sentence of dangerous prisoners, the visit is usually carried out without direct contact.		
Switzerland		2		This falls within the competence of the cantons		
France		3	Visits organised not to interfere with school		Les jours de parloir sont différents d'un établissement à l'autre mais des parloirs sont organisés le mercredi et le week end pour s'adapter aux disponibilités des enfants scolarisés.	
Germany	Hesse	3		Usually, visiting hours are set in a way that does not interfere with children's school attendance. Visits often take place on weekends or in the afternoon. Dates for special visits are set in consultation with the respective holder of custody rights.		
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	3		Y: Pursuant to section 19 (2) of the Prison Act of North Rhine-Westphalia (StVollzG NRW), an additional two hours of visits per month are granted in order to promote visits of minor children. Family-friendly contacts in the interest of the children must be granted. The needs of minor children including their school attendance must be taken into account when structuring the visiting conditions (i.e. visiting hours).		
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	3		There is a "family day" once a week that is specifically reserved for child visits.		
Hungary	prisons	3		It might result in overtime for the prison staff.		
Hungary	Police	3		This can be carried out in police (investigation) phase, the case officer or the prosecutor is entitled to grant it.		
Luxembourg		3		Afternoons and weekends		
Slovakia		3		The visits of prisoners are usually realised on Saturdays or Sundays. In case of serving pre-trial detention, the visits are usually organised during workdays and hereby they can interfere with the school attendance.		
Switzerland		3		This varies from canton to canton but yes is normally the case		
		3		Short visits with pre-trial/convicted persons are allowed from 10.00 a.m. to 18.00 p.m., therefore visits to parents can be organized in view of the school timetable to avoid interference with school attendance.		
Cyprus		4	Security checks on children	Yes as we are very sensitive on this matters. Between 2015 - 2016 only a search was carried out to a child following information received by Police		
Czech Republic		4		It is important to state that children are often misused for smuggling unauthorized items into the prison.		

Georgia		4		Child visitors, accompanied by adults on a visit to their pre-trial/convicted parents go through security checks before the security personnel takes them to the room designated for such visits. Furthermore, security check of a child is carried out in the presence of an adult accompanying the child on a given visit in full respect of children's psychology, dignity and privacy.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	4		Y: A short film entitled "Besuch mit Kindern in einer JVA" (Visiting a prison with children), which provides information on prison visits in a child-friendly manner, was produced on behalf of the Justice Ministry. In accordance with the "Handlungsleitfaden zur Förderung der besonderen Verständigung der Kinder" (Guidelines for promoting visits from minor children, see question no. 17), certain rules have also been established in the interest of minor children. These rules specifically include appropriate and child-friendly communication, especially during security checks on entering the building.	
Greece		4		Afternoon hours, Saturday or Sunday	
Hungary	Police	4		In police (investigation) phase, family members are checked when exercising the right to access. No underage are subject to body search.	
Switzerland		4		This falls within the competence of the cantons	
France		5			La majorité des parloirs correspond à des cabines fermées permettant un respect de l'intimité. Les parloirs familiaux (studio) et unités de vie familiales (T2-T3) permettent aux enfants de bénéficier de parloirs plus long et sans surveillance directe. Les parloirs médiatisés (avec des éducateurs ou médiateurs familiaux par exemple) peuvent avoir lieu dans un espace spécifique adapté aux enfants.
Georgia		5		In accordance with the Ministerial order No. 160 of 16 November 2010, regulating the rules and procedures regarding the implementation of temporary leave of pre-trial/convicted persons from the penitentiary establishments, pre-trial/convicted inmates are allowed to leave the penitentiary establishment, in specific circumstances, when there is reliable information regarding death of a close relative or a life-threatening illness or other special circumstances or for the performance of certain social activities by the inmate.	
Germany	Hamburg	5	Child visits with privacy when necessary	In closed prisons, in rooms for extended visits; in open prisons, relaxed conditions are granted	
Germany	Hesse	5		Rooms for extended visits provide the necessary privacy.	
Germany	Lower Saxony	5		Prisons have a specific room for extended visits where unsupervised visits of several hours can take place.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	5		Y: If special circumstances so require, special visits can take place, if necessary outside of regular visiting hours and in special rooms as well as with expert supervision.	
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	5		Special visits in one-on-one visiting rooms, accompanied by a chaplain or another special service provider. Extended/family visiting rooms are available.	
Greece		5		We are planning to implement educational programs for prison staff with special issues on child friendly methods. We are looking for guidelines for child friendly procedures.	
Hungary	Police	5		It is not possible in police (investigation) phase.	
Latvia		5		Law do not provide such specific meetings, but pre-trial detainee or convict can use his regular meetings for any reason - also for solution of different crisis in family.	
Slovakia		5		The prison director has the opportunity to decide about the direct visit of pre-trial detainees or prisoners in maximal security level. The prison officer is always present during direct visit. However he/she shall not interrupt privacy between parent and child.	
Switzerland		5		This varies from canton to canton and depends on the structure of the prison	
France		6	Designated children's space in waiting area		Tous les nouveaux établissements prévoient des espaces à destination des enfants (jeux, activités...) dans les maisons d'accueil familiales et les parloirs. Beaucoup d'anciens établissements s'équipent progressivement.
Georgia		6		Designated children's space with special infrastructure is available in the waiting areas of the following penitentiary establishment: N2, N5, N6, N8, N11, N14, N15, N16, N17, N18 and N19.	
Germany	Hesse	6		Visiting rooms have been designed in a child-friendly manner in almost all Hessian prisons. Some waiting rooms also provide options for keeping children preoccupied with activities.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	6		P: The Guidelines for promoting visits from minor children recommend creating a child-friendly atmosphere by providing options for children to be kept occupied with activities in waiting rooms. However, the concrete design depends very much on the architectural and infrastructural situation in the respective prison.	
Greece		6		In some prisons we implement child - visit hours in "playrooms" with a camera recording for security matters. We are also designing long term visit family rooms in prison without observation. NGOs could provide further best practices on this field.	
Hungary	prisons	6		Most prisons have activity corners for children, however there are no special waiting rooms.	
Hungary	Police	6		There is no such area in a police detention facility.	
Switzerland		6		P: This varies from prison to prison	
France		7	Child friendly space for child visits with prisoner		Développement d'espaces enfants dans les parloirs (des animateurs y organisent parfois des activités). Des événements ponctuels réussissant enfants et parents incarcérés peuvent être organisés dans d'autres zones que le parloir (exemple: "carnaval enfants-parents" dans le gymnase de la prison, fête de fin d'année dans la salle de spectacles, activité poney sur le domaine de l'établissement, etc.).
Georgia		7		Short visits in every penitentiary establishment take place in the special space, equipped with partition glass panel, except for penitentiary establishment for women N5 and low risk penitentiary establishment N16. Other special means of supporting communication are not available in the establishments.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	7		Y: The needs of children are taken into account in different ways. All prisons offer toys in their visiting units; many prisons have a separate room where children can play, thus allowing for child-appropriate contacts.	
Greece		7		It is important first to design playrooms or niches in main meeting rooms in most prisons, if the facilities allow this.	
Hungary	prisons	7		The risk of contraband might increase.	
Slovakia		7		In visitor rooms in prisons are established so called kid's corner, which include also draw roller, chairs, table adapted by its size to children and premises for playing. However it would be appropriate to make these premises more incentive and attractive to children.	
Switzerland		7		P: This varies from prison to prison	
Cyprus		8	Information for children	No as the visits are arranged only by adults	
Czech Republic		8		We do not have information particularly adjusted to children, but information related to children is always available to adults accompanying them.	
France		8			L'Union nationale des Fédérations Régionales des Associations de Maisons d'Accueil de Familles et proches de personnes incarcérées (UFRAMA) diffuse des guides à destination des enfants pour expliquer la situation d'incarcération d'un proche et les possibilités de contacts entre les enfants et leurs parents.
Georgia		8		The individuals visiting prisoners are explained the rules and procedures of the visits by an authorized representative of the establishment. Correspondingly, the minors accompanied by adults through the visits are given information in relevance to their age and understanding upon visits.	
Germany	Hesse	8		Visitors are informed about the visiting conditions in a leaflet that contains all necessary information.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	8		P: Information sheets are provided by the individual prisons, containing specific details about each prison and translated into the most commonly used languages as required.	
Greece		8		Good practice with playroom for children visiting parent prisoners are already implemented in many Prisons in Greece (Grevena, Thiba, Korydallos, Patras, Nigrita, KATK, Chania and others).	
Hungary	prisons	8		A draft publication has been put together.	
Latvia		8		All information on procedures and rules is provided in Latvian (due to the Law on State Language)	
Malta		8		Partly More detailed information is being given	
Slovakia		8		Information are provided to visitors by written instructions – form "Invitation to the visit" – 2 <sup>nd</sup> page, where are stated general information about conditions of the visit. Information are also provided verbally before the visit in Slovak language. Besides that, the visitors have the opportunity to be informed in informational noticeboards in the premises intended for the visits and on request it is possible to provide "house rules" (rules valid in prison) translated to relevant language.	
Switzerland		8		This varies from canton to canton and falls within their competence	
Cyprus		9	Children learn about prison life	Yes. On mother's day children have the opportunity to spend time with their detained mothers from 0900 - 1700, in the block and other areas their parent spends time. We order special meals for them from Mc Donalds, KFC and Pizza Hut, sweets etc.	
France		9			Les conseillers d'insertion et de probation et les bénévoles de l'accueil famille renseignent les familles sur les conditions de vie et le règlement intérieur. Des images d'activités sont parfois diffusées via le canal interne vidéo qui est retransmis dans certains locaux d'accueil famille. Par contre, aucune photo des locaux ne peut être transmise.
Georgia		9		Children of the imprisoned parents can find information regarding areas in which their imprisoned parents spend time on the official website of the Ministry of Corrections: <a href="http://www.moc.gov.ge/">http://www.moc.gov.ge/</a> .	
Germany	Hesse	9		This is possible to some extent during special parent-child visits (sports room, open space, function rooms, visiting rooms).	
Germany	Lower Saxony	9		One prison collaborated with the prisoners in creating a photo album which can be looked at during visits.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pome	9		Only through photographs of selected parts of the prison that are displayed in the visiting area. It is not considered desirable for children to visit the areas named as examples.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	9		P: Some prison websites contain photographs of certain prison areas which can be used to illustrate the situation within a prison. It is also sometimes possible to visit certain areas of a prison, for example on Open House days.	
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	9		Child-appropriate illustrated leaflet entitled "Besuch bei Papa" (Visiting Daddy); information leaflet for children provided by the prison chaplaincy, online information: <a href="https://www.cartas.de/hilfeundberatung/ratgeber/half/papa-im-gefaengnis/papa-im-gefaengnis">https://www.cartas.de/hilfeundberatung/ratgeber/half/papa-im-gefaengnis/papa-im-gefaengnis</a> ; <a href="http://www.besuch-im-gefaengnis.de/">http://www.besuch-im-gefaengnis.de/</a>	
Germany	Saxony	9		This is currently possible in some Saxon prisons via photographs or monitors installed in the waiting area; from summer 2017, child-appropriate photo albums will be provided in all prisons (and can be taken away on loan) to enable and improve the interaction between an imprisoned parent and his/her child.	
Greece		9		We are looking for good practice and scientific research for children books/ videos and material to be adopted to greek reality and language.	
Hungary	prisons	9		Due to security reasons, it might be risky.	
Latvia		9		Prison infrastructure in Latvia do not suite for such children's needs.	
Slovakia		9		For example: by appropriate bulletin, that approaches the way of life of imprisoned parents in the prison.	
Switzerland		9		This possibility depends on the cantons	
Czech Republic		10	Child-parent activities not based on reward for good behaviour	Depends on particular prisons and NGOs they are cooperating with.	
France		10			Les modalités d'échanges avec les proches (courrier, téléphone et parloirs) sont des droits et non des récompenses pour bon comportement. Le placement au quartier disciplinaire suite à un incident limite cependant le nombre de parloirs possible (1 par semaine) durant la sanction.
Georgia		10		Penitentiary establishments ensure child-parent communication by means of arranging telephone conversations, correspondence, short and long visits, as well as videoconferencing. Moreover, penitentiary establishments may reward inmates with the right to "additional short visit", "additional long visit" and "additional videoconferencing" as an incentive for good behavior.	
Germany	Baden Wurttemberg	10		Article 17 of the Imprisonment Code, prohibits full isolation of pre-trial/convicted inmates. Pre-trial/convicted inmates are allowed to meet with their relatives, including children/stepchildren upon their written request. Furthermore, pre-trial/convicted inmates may be rewarded with an additional visit as an incentive for good behavior.	
Germany	Hesse	10		Special parent-child days	
Germany	Hesse	10		A variety of activities is offered in Hessian prisons to strengthen parent-child relationships. These are not offered as "rewards". Rather, an individual assessment is carried out as to whether the prisoner qualifies for such activities. The child's best interests are of primary importance.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pome	10		N: Nonetheless, the good behaviour of the prisoners is a prerequisite so that there are no risks to the safety of everyone involved.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	10		P: Several prisons offer regular parent-child activities (father-child days, family meetings, educational field days etc.) that are not considered as rewards for previous good behaviour but are part of a prison's treatment offering.	
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	10		"Papa liest vor" (Daddy reads to you), a CD with Christmas stories; father-child visits accompanied by a prison chaplain; special events organised by the prison chaplaincy with child-appropriate activities such as playing games or doing arts and crafts.	
Greece		10		We are looking for good practice and scientific research. Good practice from RATT/ parent counseling programme with pictures of the parent taken in his room or workplace.	
Hungary	prisons	10		There is no such activity.	

		10		In prisons there are different events organized during the year and for participation in these events behaviour of convict is evaluated. In 2016 in Latvia new project was started (thereafter-Project), where beside other activities, family days are planned to implement in all prisons, but good behaviour will be evaluated. Convicts in Addiction Centre has family days as a part of sentence execution.	
Latvia		10		Service Treff-Punkt	
Luxembourg		10		Contact with children by written correspondence, making phone calls and visits, is stipulated as the fundamental right of imprisoned person.	
Slovakia		10		This falls within the competence of the cantons	
Switzerland		11	Trained children's officer	Some of prison staff is through projects conducted by NGOs educated for support of children visits. Challenge is lack of staff	Y
Croatia		11		It is not a separate position but it is a part of work of social workers.	
Czech Republic		11			
France		11			Il existe toujours un personnel d'encadrement spécifique en charge des parloirs. Beaucoup des surveillants parloirs appartiennent à une brigade (équipe pérenne).
Georgia		11		Though no specific position of "children's and/or family officer" exists in the penitentiary establishments, whole staff of the penitentiary system, especially social workers of the establishments, are trained towards various areas, such as: human rights protection, communication management, protection of the rights of children and vulnerable groups. Thus, penitentiary staff, accompanying children through the visits have the competency to deliver support to them upon necessity. Caregivers providing support within the framework of the "Projekt Chance e.V." association's parent-child project	
Germany	Baden Württemberg	11		There are no specially trained "children's and/or family officers" in Hessian prisons. However, prison employees acquire special skills and competences during their training, thereby enabling them to react in a sensitive manner to the needs of children and visitors. (The syllabus includes psychology and criminology classes which cover issues in developmental psychology and attachment theory.)	
Germany	Hesse	11			
Germany		11		Y: Pursuant to the "Richtlinien für die Sozialarbeiterinnen und Sozialarbeiter sowie für die Sozialpädagoginnen und Sozialpädagogen" (Guidelines for Prison Social Workers and Social Education Workers in North Rhine-Westphalia, Justice Ministry's executive provision of 12 June 2009, 2424 - IV, 2), the specialised services' tasks include the promotion of relationships between prisoners and their relatives and other persons close to them (no. 5.2.4) as well as relationship and family counselling (no. 5.2.1). Where personal circumstances are problematic, staff members of the social and the psychological services are ready to assist with preparing and supervising visits, if necessary in cooperation with the competent Youth Welfare Office. There are no additional children's and family officers.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	11			
Germany	Saxony	11		In principle, the visitor services of all Saxon prisons have staff members who are experienced in dealing with children and can therefore act in a sensitive manner during visits. Moreover, the position of family member coordinator has been established in all Saxon prisons. This coordinator is available to family members by phone, e-mail or in person in order to talk about their questions and concerns.	
Greece		11		Prison visits are regular. Playroom visits only after the agreement from the prison council. Only in rare cases a prisoner may not be allowed to see visitors for a period of time	
Hungary	prisons	11		In those prisons where the pastor conducts family services.	
Latvia		11		Necessity of such person will be evaluated after experience of introduction of family days in the Project.	
Switzerland		11		No to our knowledge. This falls within the competence of the cantons	
Cyprus		12	Telephone skype etc.	YES. The detained parents (this applies to all inmates) have the opportunity to contact their children via SKYPE and through phones from 0800-1800 hours, on a daily basis.	
Czech Republic		12		We are starting a pilot project of skypeing.	
Estonia		12			
France		12			Les personnes détenues peuvent téléphoner à leurs proches. Des expérimentation d'appels-visio sont en cours (Exemple: à la MAF de Fresnes via Facetime). L'Internet n'est pas autorisé en détention. La direction de l'administration pénitentiaire travaille actuellement à un projet de développement du numérique en détention (tablettes etc.) qui reposera sur de l'extranet.
Georgia		12		When face to face meetings between the imprisoned parent and children prove difficult to arrange, pre-trial inmates are allowed to make telephone calls, while convicted inmates have access to both telephone and videoconferencing services. Additionally, convicted inmates are allowed to exchange one form of communication with their family (e.g. short visit) for another form of communication (e.g. telephone conversation). Under Article 14 of the Imprisonment Code, pre-trial/convicted inmates are entitled to telephone conversations. According to Article 171 of the Imprisonment Code, convicted inmates are allowed to have videoconferences, except for particularly dangerous prisoners assigned to high risk penitentiary establishments, whose personal qualities, criminal authority, motives for the committed crime or behavior at the penitentiary establishment pose a threat to the penal institution and others. The procedural guidelines and frequency of telephone conversations are regulated by the Imprisonment Code and take into consideration the status of the prisoner, his/her risk status and may be subject to restriction as prescribed by the law.	
Germany	Baden Württemberg	12		Telephony	
Germany	Hesse	12		This is currently under consideration.	
Germany	Lower Saxony	12		Telephone calls can be made. Moreover, some prisons offer the possibility of video chatting via Skype.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pome	12		Videoconferencing would certainly be welcomed. However, as of now, only telephone technology is available.	
Germany		12		P: It is currently possible for persons detained in the preventive detention unit of one prison to use telephones in their rooms. The experience obtained with this technology is positive so that expanding it to other prisons is being considered. The introduction of mobile phones with reduced functionalities is currently being assessed at two open prisons. In addition to the existing possibilities for visits, two prisons are currently testing the possibility of visiting via Skype. The experience obtained is very positive so that expanding the option to other prisons in North Rhine-Westphalia is planned. 21 prisons have now stated their interest in the introduction of visual telephony. An informational event for prison representatives has already taken place.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	12		In some Saxon prisons, telephones can be used inside prisons cells and e-mail communication is available. In March 2017, a trial phase for skype communication was started in one prison.	
Germany	Saxony	12		Correspondence by letter or phone pursuant to the Prison Act of Saxony-Anhalt.	
Germany	Saxony Anhalt	12		Good Practice videoconferencing "Skype" family visits are implemented in prison of Trikala and Grevena and designed for 7 more prisons over Greece.	
Greece		12		Law provide rights to videocalls for life- prisoners and prisoners in Prison Hospital. The pilotproject is going on where videocalls are allowed to foreigners and juveniles in prisons. Law provide right to telephone calls for all categories of prisoners, but regularity is defined separately for each regime level. This form of communication is not conducted.	
Latvia		12		This falls within the competence of the cantons. However, this possibility exists.	
Slovakia		12		telephone	
Switzerland		12			
Croatia		13	Special leave	Special leave on special request of inmate.	
Cyprus		13		For the closed prison we allow special transfers for the prisoners only for the hospitalization of their children. For the prisoners of the open prison	
Czech Republic		13		Our law allows such leaves, however this has to be approved by the prison governor on each individual occasion.	
France		13			Des permissions de sortir pour maintien des liens familiaux peuvent être demandées par les personnes détenues condamnées si leur reliquat de peine le permet. L'administration pénitentiaire ne donne qu'un avis. C'est le magistrat qui a compétence.
Georgia		13		Under Article 14 of the Imprisonment Code, pre-trial/convicted persons are allowed for temporary leaves of absence from the penitentiary establishments due to exceptional, personal circumstances. The grounds for the permission of such leave include the following: death of a close relative or life-threatening illness. Articles 26 and 78, and also the Ministerial order No. 160 of 16 November 2010, regulate the rules and procedures regarding the implementation of temporary leave of pre-trial/convicted persons from the penitentiary establishments.	
Germany	Hesse	13		For important reasons, prisoners and detainees can leave the facility (short leave or temporary leave) or can be granted escorted short-term leave pursuant to sections 53 and 54 StVOlG NRW, thereby enabling prisoners to attend birthday parties, confirmations, sports competitions or school events. Such leaves can take different forms, e.g. short-term leaves escorted by a prison employee, unescorted short-term leaves or extended leaves with overnight stays. Relaxations of detention conditions do not constitute rewards for correct behaviour. Rather, they constitute important treatment measures. They are granted only where there is no risk of absconding or of further offences being committed, with these conditions being subject to intensive assessment.	
Germany	Lower Saxony	13		Pursuant to section 14 of the Prison Act of Lower Saxony (NVOlVG), leave can be granted for special occasions.	
Germany		13		Y: It is possible to achieve a strengthening and intensification of family ties through measures allowing leave to be taken from the facility pursuant to sections 53 and 54 StVOlG NRW, thereby enabling prisoners to attend birthday parties, confirmations, sports competitions or school events. Such leaves can take different forms, e.g. short-term leaves escorted by a prison employee, unescorted short-term leaves or extended leaves with overnight stays. Relaxations of detention conditions do not constitute rewards for correct behaviour. Rather, they constitute important treatment measures. They are granted only where there is no risk of absconding or of further offences being committed, with these conditions being subject to intensive assessment. According to section 55 StVOlG NRW, measures allowing leave to be taken from the facility pursuant to section 53 (2) nos. 1-3 StVOlG NRW can also be granted for important reasons. Section 53 (1) applies mutatis mutandis.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	13			
Latvia		13		Sentence Execution Code of Latvia provide that for good behaviour and a conscientious attitude towards work or training the administration of the prison may apply the following incentives to convicted persons: 1) In juvenile correctional institutions – permission to leave the institution for up to eight hours, accompanied by their parents or employees of the institution; 2) In open prisons – additionally once per month permission to go outside the territory of the prison for a period of up to two days; 3) to temporarily leave the territory of the prison with the permission of the head of the deprivation of liberty institution for up to three twenty-four hour periods a year. These leaves can be used for any reason.	
Slovakia		13		Regulated by par. 65 of the Act no. 475/2005 Coll. on the Prison Sentence Execution.	
Switzerland		13		This depends on the decision of the cantonal competent authority which can grant special leaves	
Croatia		14	Financial support	During the EU funded project "Inmate", NGO Parents in action Roda provide financial support for journeys of children and accompanied person. In the Croatian Prison System we are considering to establish a fund for financial support of children's visits based on social entrepreneurship.	
Cyprus		14		YES. We support the prisoner financially.	
Czech Republic		14		Access to the family is one of the factors considered when the decision about placement is taken. Financial support is provided particularly to children from children's homes, often it is organized by NGOs.	
France		14			Des échanges ont lieu localement pour améliorer la desserte des établissements en transports en commun. Les frais des visiteurs ne sont pas à la charge de l'administration pénitentiaire.
Georgia		14		As a general rule, convicted persons are assigned to the appropriate type of prisons that are located in the closest proximity of their families or relatives, with the exception of the cases provided by Paragraph 4 of the Article 46 and No. 5 Penitentiary Establishment for women that is the only prison for women in Georgia. Therefore, there is no financial support for visitors' journeys to penal institutions.	
Germany		14		As a rule, prisons do not provide financial support. In exceptional cases, the prison chaplaincy may provide financial assistance to those in financial need. Placement is determined in accordance with the specific responsibilities of each prison. The social environment is sometimes taken into account.	
Germany	Hesse	14		Under certain conditions, financial assistance can be provided through the social benefit agencies. Prison transfers are also an option if they facilitate a prisoner's reintegration upon release or if they help in some other way to achieve the aim of detention.	
Germany	Lower Saxony	14		Transfers for visits to prisons close to the prisoner's home – generous extension of visiting hours in cases of long journeys	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pome	14		Y: In order to encourage visits by relatives and friends, prisoners are placed close to their "home" area where possible, so as to keep the necessary travelling as short and inexpensive as possible, thereby ensuring that the visiting options are regularly used. If a placement close to home is not possible, there is also the possibility of transfers for visits, where prisoners are temporarily transferred to prisons closer to their homes and which can be reached more easily by relatives and friends.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	14		Financial assistance from non-state actors; transfers for visits.	
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	14		Within the open prison system, transfers to prisons closer to the prisoner's home are possible (subject to available capacities); in the closed prison system, this is very rare. Prisoners who have been allocated work are asked to (co-)finance their children's visits, if possible.	
Germany	Saxony	14		For prisons that are not easily accessible, initiatives are taken for public transport to be better arranged and more convenient for visitors.	
Greece		14			

Latvia		14				
Slovakia		14			When placing prisoners to relevant prisons, the distance to place of residence is taken into account because of maintaining relationships with family. Relevant prisons have no possibility to directly financially support socially disadvantaged families of prisoners because of execution of visits.	
Sweden		14			P (this is handled by other Swedish authorities)	
Switzerland		14			This falls within the competence of the cantons. However, we will here rather answer "N"	
Croatia		15	Proximity of prison		Regarding female inmates, this is a challenge, because there is only one female penitentiary in Croatia.	
Cyprus		15			No as we have only one prison	
France		15				Le principe est de prendre en compte le rapprochement familial dans le cadre des affectations des personnes détenues.
Georgia		15			see question 14	
Germany	Hesse	15			In accordance with Hesse's enforcement plan, prisoners are allocated to the prison that is competent in terms of subject matter. Proximity to the prisoner's family is not a primary consideration. However, a prisoner can be transferred in derogation from the enforcement plan where this is helpful to the integration process e.g. for family reasons.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pome	15			Most prisoners are detained close to their homes. Only with some types of placement (e.g. juvenile custody, preventive detention) are prisoners allocated to specific prisons in accordance with the enforcement plan.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	15			P: Accessibility can be a reason for a permanent transfer to a prison closer to a prisoner's home or for a temporary transfer for visits.	
Germany	Saxony	15			In cases of particular hardship, a prisoner can be transferred in derogation from the enforcement plan.	
Germany	Saxony Anhalt	15			Prisoners are allocated to prisons in accordance with the enforcement plan. Transfers closer to a prisoner's home and for treatment reasons are possible.	
Latvia		15			Prisoner's family place of living is only recommendation for decision taking on prison where person will serve the sentence. This criteria is not provided in law.	
Switzerland		15			This falls within the competence of the cantons. However, we will here rather answer "Y"	
Bulgaria		16	Parenting programmes		In our prisons is implemented volunteer campaign "Prison Fellowship" by NGO - Society for religious and social support to prisoners where toys donated by citizens are given as gifts on behalf of prisoners of freedom that have no financial means. Activities are implemented, especially during the Christmas holidays, when in places of imprisonment are organized celebrations with families of imprisoned parents. In prison in town of Plovdiv is implemented the programme "ACTIVE/POSITIVE PATERNITY" with persons serving prison sentences. In it are included men deprived from liberty who have children aged 0 to 18 years. This it aims fathers to restore and develop relationships with their children after for some time they have been outside the processes associated with growth, change and characteristics of children. They receive information, support, promote active fatherhood, debunking the myths regarding the role of the father in the upbringing of children, preparation for inclusion in child care.	
Czech Republic		16			We do not have specialized programmes for this area but it is included in programmes of formation of external relations.	
France		16				Des groupes de parole ou des ateliers sont organisés par des professionnels ou des intervenants associatifs sur ces thèmes.
Georgia		16			In order to support effective reintegration of inmates, they are offered range of re-socialization/rehabilitation programmes at the penitentiary establishments. Besides that no specific course directed at parent-child relationships is provided, general educational/vocational/psychological programmes are addressed to improve overall psycho-social condition of the inmate, conclusively, the process has positive impact on child-parent relations as well.	
Germany	Baden Württemberg	16			The "Projekt Chance e.V." association's parent-child project is offered throughout the Land ( <a href="http://www.projekt-chance.de/">http://www.projekt-chance.de/</a> )	
Germany	Hesse	16			There are no special parenting programmes. However, mothers in the mother-child facility of Frankfurt am Main III women's prison receive support from educators in fulfilling their role as mothers. In the interest of the children's well-being, the competent Youth Welfare Offices also work closely with this prison's employees.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	16			P: Parenting programmes are already offered in several prisons. In addition to this, efforts are being made to further consolidate and stabilise the existing approaches and to offer them more extensively. This process is being supervised by the Justice Ministry.	
Germany	Saxony	16			Parenting programmes or classes for fathers/mothers are offered on a regular basis in 7 Saxon prisons. This offering is due to be further expanded.	
Greece		16			ISATs Therapeutic Center Eleonas implement parent counselling (play) groups for imprisoned fathers. NGO's and University Programs applied for imprisoned mothers with leaflets about important themes, parent schools also provide counseling services.	
Hungary	prisons	16			Eg. "Story clubs".	
Latvia		16			Possibility of implementation of programs of development of prisoners parenting skills will be evaluated in Project.	
Luxembourg		16			Service Treff-Punkt	
Switzerland		16			P: This varies from prison to prison.	
Turkey		16			The "Family Training Program" which is developed by the Ministry of National Education and given to psychologists and social workers who work in prisons, is applied to convicts and detainees within the scope of group work. The Family Training Programs is a program that is applied for parents who have children at the age of 0-3, 3-6, 7-11, 12-18 or for parents who take care of this age group of children. Parents with children in the same age group are brought together and information regarding physical and psychological development of children is given to them. Furthermore, child education materials and homework are given to the families especially who have children at the ages of 0-3 and 3-6. In their room visits, our psychosocial specialists observe whether parents apply these materials correctly or not. Parents with problems in practice are invited for individual interviews and supported. The prison implementation of the Family Training Program have been continuing in all prisons since 2010.	
Cyprus		17	Family advisory groups		No we have no advisory groups. However these areas are inspected by the Ombudsperson, CPT, SPT etc., and we comply with any recommendation made by them. Further, we take into consideration any suggestions made by the detained parents.	
Estonia		17			Regular meetings for families and prison administration. The ideas for improvement have been implemented	
France		17				L'administration pénitentiaire travaille en partenariat avec le secteur associatif (notamment l'UFRAMA) qui alerte sur les difficultés rencontrées par les proches dans le cadre des échanges avec les personnes détenues.
Georgia		17			Active work of family advisory groups is not an established practice in Georgia. Penitentiary system has strengthened the capacities of internal/external (Public Defender) monitoring mechanisms through the reforms, thus overall feedbacks towards the conditions of the facilities and recommendations about improvement potential is delivered on regular basis.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	17			Y: A "Handlungsleitfaden zur Förderung der Besuche minderjähriger Kinder" (Guidelines to promote visits by minor children) has been drawn up for prisons to implement the legal provisions of section 19 StVollz NRW and to ensure uniform action. These guidelines set down principles that prison managers in North Rhine-Westphalia should take into account when granting additional visiting hours for prisoners to spend with their minor children (section 19 (2), first sentence, StVollz NRW), when facilitating family-friendly contacts during those visits (section 19 (2), second sentence, StVollz NRW) and when creating child-friendly visiting hours and framework conditions (section 19 (2), third sentence, StVollz NRW). Moreover, recommendations are given as to how visits can be conducted in a child-friendly manner, given the respective architectural and organisational conditions.	
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	17			Cooperation with local Youth Welfare Offices	
Greece		17			Good practices and feedback to help improve child friendly practices	
Latvia		17			Within the Project possibility of implementation of family advisory groups will be evaluated.	
Luxembourg		17			Service Treff-Punkt	
Switzerland		17			No to our knowledge. This would vary from canton/prison to canton/prison	
Turkey		17			In Article 24 of the bylaw on the execution of sentences and security measures (1) Psycho social support service is the service that searching, implementing protective, developer programs and participating in the treatment process when necessary by providing psychological support and intervention, also helping personal developments by determining prisoners' individual characteristics, their living conditions and the reasons for committing offenses, oriented them to live in prison and for communal living, taking measures to prevent recidivism and for this purpose, when necessary, work with psychologist and social worker within the knowledge of the highest authority of the institution. There is a provision that psychologist and social worker work in psycho-social support service. In line with these provisions, psycho-social service specialists working in prisons carry out informative and guidance studies for the caregivers on what kind of disadvantages may occur and how to behave from the point of child in preservice that	
France		18	Training for all prison staff in impart of imprisonment etc.			Des formations initiales ou continues sur l'accueil des familles par les personnels peuvent être dispensées.
Georgia		18			The Ministry has set up a system of professional training of the staff to ensure the protection of human rights and fair treatment to prisoners. With the new recruitment procedure, introduced in September 2015, applicants to the positions in penitentiary system undergo specialized training at the Penitentiary and Probation Training Centre. Furthermore, obligatory re-training programs towards various areas are provided for whole penitentiary personnel at the training center. Trainings cover various issues towards human rights, psycho-social support, communication problems and etc. Correspondingly, general training modules ensure preparation of personnel towards not specific, but various situations and problems they might come across through the working process.	
Germany	Hesse	18			No such training is planned as of now.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	18			In order to educate the relevant staff members, a training course on family-sensitive imprisonment has been established for members of the general prison service (especially those deployed in the visiting area and at reception) and for members of specialised services who are responsible for prisoner treatment. The aim of this training course is for participants to learn the legislative and sub-legislative foundations of family-sensitive imprisonment and to recognise the opportunities, possibilities and limitations that present themselves in practice. The course is designed to enable the participants to find positive ways of starting up conversation with prisoners and their relatives. It also serves to widen the participants' horizons as to how prison sentences can be executed in a family-friendly manner. In addition, the question as to whether similar one-day training courses can be offered in the framework of regional training programmes is under consideration.	
Greece		18			A new educational program for prison personnel is designed to educate on the specific topic "collateral damage of imprisonment of parents on children".	
Latvia		18			The staff working with juvenile prisoners has an obligation to undergo regular training on specific of the work with children.	
Slovakia		18			Premises intended for children are in the visitor room in each prison, which are modified with respect to the needs of children. During visits by contact way, closer physical contact is enabled to children with sentenced parents (children can sit on the lap during the visit). Special training on impact of prison environment and imprisonment of parent himself to minors /young children, indented for prison staff is not organised.	
Switzerland		18			We don't know exactly	
Cyprus		19	Specialised training for child-friendly facilities		Not always as we have shortages in prison staff	
France		19				Les membres pérennes des parloirs sont sensibilisés particulièrement à l'accueil des familles (et notamment des enfants).
Georgia		19			Short-term visits of children to their convicted parents are always held under the supervision of accompanying adults. A legal regime employee of the establishment carries out visual monitoring of the visit that takes place in a designated room for short visits. Legal regime staff is trained towards protection of human/children's rights and whole process is conducted in compliance with the respect to their rights and freedoms.	
Germany	Baden Württemberg	19			Also caregivers from the "Projekt Chance e.V." association's parent-child project	
Germany	Hesse	19			No specialised and trained staff are present during visits. However, family-friendly projects are normally accompanied by appropriate employees.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	19			P: Pursuant to section 20 (1) StVollz NRW, visits are visually monitored for reasons of security, order or treatment. As part of their general training, the staff members responsible for this monitoring are given training on the role of prisoners' relatives – with a particular view to the special types of treatment available (systemic work; working with relatives, milieu therapy approaches). The answer to question 18 also applies.	
Greece		19			The new educational program is designed to educate all prison personnel on child friendly prison visits	
Switzerland		19			This depends on the prison. However, we will here rather answer "N"	
France		20	Relevant staff can have training in supporting child-parent relationship			Ce sont plutôt les CPIP (conseillers pénitentiaires d'insertion et de probation) qui sont en lien avec les familles qui sont sensibilisés à cette question. Des partenariats sont mis en place avec des spécialistes (exemple: avec la FREP, Fédération des relais enfants-parents).
Germany	Hesse	20			No such training is planned as of now.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	20			Y: See the answer to question 18.	

Greece		20		Parent counseling (play) groups for imprisoned fathers presented on in-service training/ a new project proposed to Swiss NGO designed for training on methods reducing collaborative damage.	
Slovakia		20		Special training focused on this issue does not exist. From pedagogical staff, qualifying expectations are required, which enable to certain extent eliminate the risk related to violation of relationships between parents - prisoners and their children.	
Switzerland		20		We don't know exactly. Probably yes.	
		20		See question 18.	
Cyprus		21	Data collection	Yes for sentenced inmates. There is no such data for pre-trial detainees.	
Croatia		21		Yes every year as we update the list of the children of the prisoners, because we buy presents for the children during Christmas and Easter, according to their age. Then we give the presents to their parents in order to deliver them to their children during the visits.	
Georgia		21		Currently there are no such statistics collected by the MoC, however, the Ministry plans to start collecting information about the number and age of children whose parents have been imprisoned in the near future.	
Germany	Baden Wurttemberg	21		By the prison's social service	Y
Germany	Hesse	21		When processing each prisoner at the admission stage, such data are collected and noted in an IT system. Any collected data is then also noted in the prisoners' file.	
Greece		21		Information is kept from mental health professionals/socialworkers in a personal record.	
Slovakia		21		The number and age of the children are detected from imprisoned persons in connection with maintenance obligation. These data are not further statistically evaluated.	
Switzerland		21		No to our knowledge. We will here rather answer "N"	
Turkey		21		Psychologists and social workers who work in psycho-social services in prisons are receiving socio-demographic information of prisoners.	
Croatia		22	Care for children	Social welfare service is in charge for this issue. Prison treatment staff cooperates with welfare.	
Czech Republic		22		This is within responsibility of police after arresting a person.	
France		22			La question de la garde de l'enfant n'est pas de la compétence de l'administration pénitentiaire.
Georgia		22		Enquiries to ascertain who is caring for children in lieu of the parent in custody are made only at No. 5 Penitentiary Establishment for women in the framework of individual sentence planning.	
Germany	Baden Wurttemberg	22		By the prison's social service	
Germany	Hesse	22		As a rule, police will take steps during an arrest to ensure that safe accommodation is provided for children in need of support. During their admission to prison, detained parents receive counselling from the responsible specialised services and, if necessary, are offered assistance in cooperation with the Youth Welfare Offices.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	22		Y (cf. no. 17 of the Prison Rules of Procedure of North Rhine-Westphalia [VGO NRW])	
Germany	Saxony	22		If it is not sufficiently certain that a child is being adequately cared for, intensive examinations are conducted.	
Hungary	prisons	22		Child welfare services, foster care, custody office.	
		22		When risks and needs of prisoner are evaluated prison staff record information in specific blank. One part of blank is connected to family status and underage children of prisoner, and in the process of evaluation information on who take care on children can be found.	
Latvia		22		Social worker finds out during diagnostic interview.	
Slovakia		22		Psychologists and social workers who work in psycho-social services in prisons have interviews for the children of prisoners and directing them to the relevant institutions regarding lack of caregiver.	
Turkey		22		Not by the prison authority	
		22			
Georgia		23	Statistics available publicly	Collection of such statistical data is not implemented.	
Germany	Hesse	23		Data regarding the children of detained parents are neither collected statistically nor made available for public use.	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	23		N	
Germany	Saxony Anhalt	23		Prisoners are asked upon admission how many children they have.	
Italy		23		P - only statistics concerning children living in prisons with their parents are available	
		23		It is imposed by law (for mothers only) that children who are born during mother's sentence could stay with her up to age of 3.	
Croatia		24	Infants in prison	At the moment there is no such cases, but one female inmate is expecting birth in May. Usually there is up to 6 children with their mothers in special maternity department (maximum of 8 during last 10 years).	
France		24			Le 22 novembre 2016, il y avait 21 enfants (de 18 mois, voire exceptionnellement 24 mois, maximum). Nous ne disposons pas de l'information en temps réel sur l'âge des enfants.
Georgia		24		Under Article 72 of the Imprisonment Code of Georgia, "Upon request of the mother and with the approval of child care and custody authorities, it is possible to arrange appropriate conditions for mothers and children under age three to live together." There are currently 4 children under the age of three living with their parents at No. 5 Penitentiary establishment for women.	
Germany	Brandenburg	24		No data collected	
Germany	Hamburg	24		Living with their mother	
Germany	Hesse	24		13 children aged 0 to 4. Children can be accommodated in closed mother-child institutions up to the age of 3 years and in open mother-child institutions up to the age of 6 years.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	24		Currently one young mother (12 years) with her son (7 months) in Neustrelitz juvenile prison. The mother-child unit at Neustrelitz juvenile prison can accommodate two mothers, each with two children aged 3 or younger.	
Germany	Saxony	24		This is possible for women in open prisons.	
Germany	Schleswig Holstein	24		This is not possible in Schleswig Holstein	
Germany	Thuringia	24		Chemnitz Prison (Administrative agreement with Saxony)	
Greece		24		0-3 with their imprisoned mothers	
		24		at 19 April 2017 one child is present. As provided for by Italian legislation, children can live with parents in prison up to three years.	
Italy		24		Children can live together with imprisoned mother till age of one year, after that woman is placed in the cell, child stay in the Mother and children unit, but mother can visit child several times in a day.	
Latvia		24		no age limit	
Luxembourg		24		At present it is not possible that minors /young children can live with parents in prison facilities. Nowadays it is considering the establishment such facility for imprisoned mothers with children.	
Slovakia		24		Approximately 20 children per year, up until the child turns 3 year old (with some exceptions however)	
Sweden		24		We don't have statistics. In the prison of Hinderbäck, up to 3 years.	
Switzerland		24		As stated in Article 65 of the Law on the Execution of Sentences and Security Measures No. 5275, children in the 0-6 age group can stay in the prisons together with their mother. In addition, all the data about the children who are staying with the mother can be taken on UYAP. (305 male, 288 female juvenile stay in prisons with their parents, "110" of them are between "0-12 months", "132" of them are at age "1", "122" of them are at age "2", "88" of them are at age "3", "78" of them are at age "4", "36" of them are at age "5", "6" of them are at age "6" and the ages of 21 juveniles staying in prisons together with their parents are unknown.	
Turkey		24			
		24	Separation of children and parents from other prisoners	Mothers are placed in the Maternity unit of penitentiary, but they work with other female inmates and participate in joint programs and activities of leisure time.	
Croatia		25			Oui, les enfants sont maintenus avec leurs mères dans une unité nurserie qui doit être séparée de la détention classique. Ces unités sont réservées aux femmes détenues.
France		25			
Georgia*		25		Based on Article 13 of the Ministerial Order No. 116 of 27 August 2015 approving the statute of the No. 5 penitentiary establishment, a special infrastructure "Mother and Child Housing" has been arranged to ensure that nursing convicted mothers have relatively improved living and nutrition conditions. The Mother and Child Housing is separate from the rest of the prison population and is equipped with appropriate inventory. Imprisoned mothers and their children are placed at the Mother and Child Housing separate from the rest of the prison population	
Germany	Hamburg	25		In open prisons, mother-child cells are located within the female unit.	
Germany	Hesse	25		Mothers and their children are placed in special mother-child facilities that are separated from the rest of the prison population.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	25		Only at Neustrelitz juvenile prison	
Greece		25		only mothers live with their children in Prison	
Latvia		25		Mother and children unit in woman prison is totally separated in separate building. All children till age of 4 years live in this unit.	
Switzerland		25		Normally, Y	
Croatia		26	Specific accommodation for children	There is only one female penitentiary in Croatia.	
Cyprus		26		During 2015 we had a detained mother that gave birth to her child during the detention period. She stayed with her child in place specifically designed to accommodate the mother with the child (for 6 months) until their transfer to the home country of the mother.	
France		26			Oui, les dispositifs immobiliers et mobiliers (équipement) ainsi que l'offre de services (nourriture, soins, activités etc.) doivent être adaptés à la prise en charge de ce public.
Georgia		26		Based on Article 13 of the Ministerial Order No. 116 of 27 August 2015 approving the statute of the No. 5 penitentiary establishment: the No 5 penitentiary establishment for women is obliged to take care of children living with their convicted mothers, respect their interests and provide the best conditions prescribed by the Georgian legislation. The Ministry of Corrections ensures the provision of nutrition, medical services, as well as hygiene and sanitary conditions for children under the age of 3 years living with their convicted mothers. The infrastructure of the "Mother and Child Housing" at No. 5 Penitentiary Establishment for women is designed specifically to accommodate the needs of children, both inside the building, as well as the playground and a designated area at the library.	
Germany	Brandenburg	26		There are no parent-child living areas	
Germany	Hesse	26		The architectural structure and conceptual design of these facilities take the needs of children into account.	
Germany	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	26		Only at Neustrelitz juvenile prison	
Greece		26		only mothers live with their children in Prison	
		26		Premises in Mother and children unit is fully accommodated to children needs. Conformity assessment of these premises is regularly inspected by Children Rights Inspection.	
Latvia		26		the cell is an ordinary cell equipped with a crib and baby furniture	
Luxembourg		26			
Switzerland		26		We don't know exactly	
Turkey		26		There are kindergartens in all of the Women Prisons and in institutions where the female convict population is intensive. Activities are done for children's treatment and to make use of children's spare time under the supervision of psychosocial service specialists in these kindergartens within the prison. In addition, some prisons have pre-schools at their garden and children benefit from the pre-school service in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education. Furthermore, children in the age group of 3-6 years (36-72 months) benefit from kindergartens and pre-schools affiliated to Ministry of National Education freely with priority and regardless of turn under the protocol on cooperation about supporting development of children who stay with their mother in prisons that is signed on 21.12.2011 between the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of National Education.	
Cyprus		27	Child-friendly practices reviewed	Yes every 6 months.	
Czech Republic		27		It is done individually and continuously, not on central level in regular time periods.	
France		27			Des échanges réguliers ont lieu entre l'administration pénitentiaire et les partenaires associatifs. (Exemple: Assemblée générale annuelle de l'UFRAMA). Ces questions peuvent y être abordées.
Georgia		27		In an effort to ensure observance of human rights in the penitentiary institutions, a special monitoring unit was formed within the General Inspection Department of the Ministry of Corrections. The unit conducts regular as well as ad-hoc monitoring visits to the penitentiary establishments. The monitoring unit carries out general systemic monitoring analysis and eradication of gaps and problems and prepares relevant recommendations for the Minister. Further, general implementation of the policies is described in the yearly report of the Ministry conducted by the Analytical department. Correspondingly, situation connected to implementation of child-friendly practices as other policies is reflected in mid-term as well as yearly reports of the unit and of the Ministry.	

Germany		27		The competent Youth Welfare Office, the supervisory authority and the mother-child association of the Frankfurt am Main III prison review the agreed standards on a regular basis.	
Germany	Meckelenburg-Western Pomerania	27		Only at Neustrelitz juvenile prison	
Germany	North Rhine-Westphalia	27		Y. The combination of the main audits that are regularly carried out in prisons, the annual activity reports presented to the Commissioner for the Execution of Prison Sentences and the continuous supervision by the competent division of the Justice Ministry amounts to a review of implementation every 2 years.	
Germany	Rhineland-Pf	27		Within the framework of the ongoing self-review of organisational procedures and concepts.	
Germany	Saxony	27		Child-friendly practices have partly found expression in minimum standards which, being part of prison standards, are binding and must therefore be implemented (e.g. child-friendly design of visiting areas). There are no specific timelines or deadlines for reviews; however, inspections are carried out in all Saxon prisons and there is ongoing reporting and development on the part of prisons themselves.	
Germany	Saxony Anhalt	27		There is no such time-limit. However, implementation of such practices is monitored.	
Greece		27		As a recent policy Ministry of Justice is examine child - friendly practice	
Switzerland		27		N, not to our knowledge	
		27		Reviewed when necessary	
Cyprus		28	Bi-annual review of matters relating to children of prisoners .	Yes following the report of children's ombudsperson.	
Greece		28		Children's ombudsman, University Professors and Personalities from Society and Culture meet in a "Central Scientific Committee for prevention and treatment of victimisation of children and juvenile delinquency". The specific topic wasn't yet a main point of discussion.	
Switzerland		28		N, not to our knowledge	
		28		Though no standing committee working on specific issues of children of prisoners exists, Ministry of Corrections of Georgia is member of Criminal Justice Reform Inter-Agency Coordination Council. The council is entrusted with the elaboration and implementation of the reforms in line with the international standards, as well as with the coordination of inter-agency activities in criminal justice sphere. The members of the Council are representatives of governmental agencies, NGOs, international organizations and independent experts.	y
Country	lander/criminal justice department ]				
Germany	Baden Wurttemberg				
Germany	Meckelenburg-Western Pomerania				8,10, Neustrelitz juvenile prison, via Justizministerium Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Abteilung Puschkinstr. 19-21D-19055 Schwerin, 17,18Waldeck prison, via Justizministerium Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Abteilung Puschkinstr. 19-21D-19055 Schwerin
Greece					2,4,5,7,8,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,28
Hungary	prisons				8
Italy					
Latvia					6,7,10,11,14,16-21,26,28
Slovakia					16-18