

ISSUES OF CORRECTIONAL POLICY

A' Juvenile Education – Treatment

The Ministry of Justice, through its supervised entities, cares for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (7 to 17 years) and the education and correctional treatment of youths (7 to 21 years) manifesting delinquent behavior.

a) Prevention of juvenile delinquency

The bodies responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency are the Societies of Juvenile Protection and the departments of Juvenile Probation Officers operating within all courts of first instance of the country, usually housed in the Courthouse of the Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeals. Such services provide versatile support to minors from 7 to 17 years who are in danger of breaking the law for various reasons.

1. If you are a parent, relative, teacher and/or even a neighbor of a minor that you think is in an unfit family environment or presents antisocial behavior, you are entitled and obligated to apply to the Society of Juvenile Protection or the department of Juvenile Probation Officers of your area. Specially trained people shall undertake the child's care, along with the child's parents, and shall support the child from a psychological, moral and social aspect. What's more, some societies of juvenile protection have a Shelter in order to accommodate minors whose parents are not fit for their upbringing or are unable to provide for their children.

Children accommodated at Shelters of the Societies for Juvenile Protection are offered, in addition to psychosocial support, education, professional training, medical care, recreation, etc.

Shelters are operated by the following Societies for Juvenile Protection:

a. Society of Athens, for boys, in Perissos-Attica, at 10 Omorfokklisias and Hanion Street, Postal Code 14233, Tel. No. 210 2752379 and 210 2774281.

b. Society of Piraeus, for boys and girls, in Piraeus, at 12 Mavrogenous Street, Postal Code 18541, Tel. No. 210 4203271 and 210 4203677, Fax 210 420 3271.

c. Society of Iraklion, Crete, for boys, in Iraklion at 5 K. Polychronaki Street, Postal Code 71305, Tel. & Fax No. 2810 310092.

d. Society of Volos, for boys and girls, in Nea Ionia, Volos, at Agiou Dionysiou-Fanouriou Street, Postal Code 38446, Tel. No. 24210 84484 – 24210 91214 Fax 24210 84484.

e. Society of Kozani, for boys and girls, in Kozani, at 6 Amygdaleon and Kosma Etoulou Street, Postal Code 50100, Tel. & Fax No. 24610 41460.

f. Society of Karditsa, for boys and girls, in the Court House of Karditsa, Postal Code 43100, Tel. No. 24410 22904, Fax 24410 24990.

g. Society of Alexandroupoli, for boys and girls, in Alexandroupoli, at 29 Ainou Street, Postal Code 68100, Tel. No. 25510 28622, 25510 24089, Fax 025510 28622.

Note: In the last three shelters no overnight accommodation is provided.

2. What are the courts having jurisdiction to hear cases of punishable acts committed by a minor from 12 to 17 years old?

The juvenile courts within each court of first instance. One of the judges serving in the court of first instance is appointed as the juvenile judge, for a term of two years.

Juvenile courts are one- and three-member courts. Three-member courts hear very serious cases (e.g. murder, robbery). An appeal may be filed against the judgment of the juvenile court; such appeal is heard by the juvenile court of appeals.

In case the juvenile court subjects the minor to the reformatory measure of placement to an Education Facility, this can be the Volos Education Institution for Male Minors which a regional service of the Ministry of Justice, or some other suitable municipal, community or private education facility in the case of boys and in the case of girls in all the above except the Volos Institution.

3. What is offered to a minor by the Volos Education Institution for Minors?

In addition to psychosocial support through suitably trained personnel, it also provides the possibility of education.

In detail:

The minor may attend the Primary School, supervised by the Ministry of Education and Religion, operating within the Institution as well as a Junior or Senior High School or Vocational Training Institute outside the Institution. The minor may also participate in vocational training programs, programs of creative work and psychosocial support implemented in cooperation with other state or private entities.

4. If a minor wishes to take a leave during his/her stay at the institution, can he/she do that?

Upon a decision by the competent juvenile judge, minors may take probation leave or leave for health reasons. They may also take a leave, upon a decision of the warden of the institution, of up to 20 days for extraordinary family reasons, for education needs, for vocational training and during the holiday seasons.

5. When shall a minor admitted to an Education Institution be released?

When the imposed reformatory measure or restrictive condition of placement (article 282 Penal Procedure Code) is lifted or by operation of law, when the age specified by law is attained.

b) Correctional treatment

The work of correctional treatment of young people of adolescent and post-adolescent age (13 through 21 years old), who have committed a punishable act and

are provisionally detained or serve penal reformation or other freedom-depriving sentence, is assigned to the Special Juvenile Detention Facilities.

1. What are the Special Juvenile Detention Facilities?

They are regional services of the Ministry of Justice where persons of adolescent and post-adolescent age, 13 through 21 years old, are detained, pending trial or convicts.

2. Can post-adolescents be detained in an adult detention facility?

Yes, young people over 17 years old may be transferred to adult detention facilities for important reasons.

3. Is there an independent facility for the detention of young girls?

Given the small number of girls in custody, so far there is no independent detention facility in operation, and such girls are detained at the Korydallos facility for women, along with the prisoners who are mothers.

4. Can young prisoners remain in the special juvenile detention facilities after they complete their 21st year of age?

Yes, for the purpose of completing the studies or vocational programs they attend. For their further remaining at the Special Facility a decision is taken by the Central Committee of Transfers upon an affirmative recommendation by the Prison Council.

5. How many Special Facilities and Sections for Juvenile Detention are in operation?

1. The Special Juvenile Detention Facility in Avlonas.
2. The Special Juvenile Detention Facility of Volos.
3. The Agricultural Juvenile Correctional Facility (ASKA) of Kassavetia.
4. The Special Juvenile Detention Facility of Kassavetia (operating as a ward under the ASKA of Kassavetia).
5. The Section of Juvenile Detention in the Judicial Prison of Thessaloniki.
6. The Section of Juvenile (Girls) Detention in the Korydallos Central Prison for Women.

Note: The provisions of the Correctional Code apply to all prisoners (young prisoners as well).

B' Education – Treatment of Persons in Custody

Persons in custody are persons serving freedom-depriving sentences, those under articles 69 and 71 of the Penal Code, arrested people pending trial and those in custody for debts or another reason, in execution of a civil court judgment, as well as those who have not paid a pecuniary penalty.

The treatment of persons in custody, for the time they live in the detention

facilities, is governed by the rules of execution of freedom-depriving penalties and security measures, mainly in accordance with the applicable Correctional Code (Law 2776/99-Official Gazette 291A’).

1. For each person in custody, a full record and personal card is kept at the respective facility. Can anyone take cognizance of such information?

NO. Other than the competent officials of the correctional service, only the person in custody or his/her legal representative or a third party having a legitimate interest may take cognizance of such information.

In case of a request by a third party, this must be authorized by the competent judicial functionary (Supervising Prosecutor).

2. Are Consular authorities informed of the placement of their nationals in detention facilities and when they request pertinent information is it provided to them?

Naturally, provided the persons in custody consent to such request in writing.

3. Do persons in custody bear or share in the cost of their Medical, Medicinal or Hospital care?

NO, given that all health care of persons in custody is provided free of charge and is of a level commensurate with that of the other population. They shall be charged only if they request a doctor of their choice.

4. What is the procedure followed for transferring a person in custody from the facility to a Hospital, if he/she falls ill?

If it is not an emergency, based on the opinion of the facility doctor who provides a medical report to this effect, the transfer to the hospital is ordered by the Central Committee of Transfers, upon the recommendation of the Prison Council, accompanied by the above medical report.

The order of the Central Committee of Transfers is issued within twenty days at the latest as of the submission of the Prison Council recommendation, otherwise the transfer is carried out upon sole the recommendation of the Prison Council.

However, in high emergencies and when the Doctor is absent, the facility Governor or his legal deputy orders the immediate transfer of the prisoner to the Hospital in order to prevent a risk to the prisoner’s life or permanent damage to the prisoner’s health or a risk of communicating a contagious disease and/or damage to the health of other prisoners.

Such urgent transfer order is immediately notified to the Prison Council and the Central Committee of Transfers.

5. If a person in custody wishes, for various reasons, to be transferred to another facility, what should he/she do?

A simple signed application is submitted by the person in custody to the

Governor of the facility, indicating the reasons and the facility or alternatively the facilities where he/she wishes to be transferred.

The secretariat of the facility shall compile all information (personal-family-penal-disciplinary) and, upon a recommendation by the Social Service, the Prison Council prepares a report and recommends to the Central Committee of Transfers of the Ministry of Justice on the acceptance or not of the request.

The final decision on such transfer is taken by the Central Committee of Transfers after due consideration of all the above information.

- No counsel is required for the above procedure.
- In case the request is dismissed by the Central Committee of Transfers, a new request for transfer may be submitted after three months, except in case of special or important reasons.
- It is noted that no appeal or legal remedy against the decision of the Central Committee of Transfers is provided.

6. As a person in custody you have a problem of dependency on toxic and narcotic substances and you need treatment or psychological support. Is help available?

- Yes, provided you are truly willing to help and be helped.
- If you need only psychological or other support there are relevant programs in operation by various therapy centers (K.E.TH.E.A – 18 ANO) in some detention facilities (in Korydallos, the Women Prison, in Kassavetia and in Thessaloniki).
- You may discuss it with the social worker of your detention facility; the social worker shall inform you on the action you must take.
- If you are a drug-addict, in Eleonas of Thiva and in the New Center of Therapy for Drug Addicted Prisoners there is a special treatment program with special scientists. Apply to the Social Service of your Facility, obtain information on the terms and conditions for admission as set out in the Ministerial Decision (No. 137061/2002 Official Gazette 1154B) and, after you have filed an application, a special committee shall see to it so that your request be considered.

7. Is it possible for you to work inside or outside the Detention Facility, during the period of your detention?

In every detention facility there are work positions for prisoners, in order to serve the operating requirements of such facility, such as cleaning, bakery, kitchen, laundry, food stores, etc. as well as farm/cattle-breeding work in agricultural prisons.

Such work is undertaken for three months, renewable upon a justified decision of the Five-Member Prisoners Work Board.

Such Board, presided by the competent judicial functionary (Supervising Prosecutor) considers all applications for work submitted by persons in custody and decides on their approval or dismissal, as well as on the allocation and supervision, working hours and work conditions for persons in custody.

Persons in custody may also work for their own account and upon an order by the state or private entity, at their place of detention or other suitable place of the detention facility, upon consultation between the employer and the Prison Council and provided the facility safety or smooth operation is not impeded thereby.

The work of a prisoner outside the detention facility may be organized if an agreement is reached between the Employer (Public or Private Entity) and the

competent Division of the Ministry of Justice and is implemented under the supervision of the management of the Detention Facility. In such case a permit of quasi-free living (under articles 59-62 of the Correctional Code) and the consent of the Prisoners Work Board is required.

8. When working inside or outside the detention facility or for your own account, do you have any benefit? Are you paid and insured for the work you offer?

In principle, persons in custody working inside the Detention Facility for the operating requirements of such facility and in authorized work positions, depending on how heavy and how specialized such work is, have the benefit of mitigation of their sentence on account of counting their days of work towards serving their sentence, under presidential decrees No. 342/2000/Official Gazette 296A, 107/2001/Official Gazette 97 A and 378/2001/Official Gazette 252A.

In addition to such benefit, persons in custody working in various productive sectors (mainly in Agricultural Prisons and/or other Detention Facilities) such as in the bakeries, receive a token payment depending on the type of the work provided, from the special Ministry of Justice Account “Funds for Work by Prisoners” and the payment is deposited at the personal account of each prisoner, at the Accounts Office of the Facility.

Prisoners working for their own account within the detention facility and for the account of third parties are remunerated in conformance with agreements signed. Only a percentage is retained in favour of the “Funds for Work by Prisoners” account, which may never exceed 20% of their pay.

Such productive form of Work by prisoners for their own account is promoted by the Ministry of Justice through the organization of an annual National fair and/or local fairs for the sale of the items produced at the economic benefit of the prisoners themselves.

The tax withholding when electric power and tools of the facility are used is 10%, otherwise it is only 5% on the items sold.

For work provided outside the Detention Facility to enterprises of the Public or Private Sector, the remuneration is determined, on a per case basis, under a decision of the Minister of Justice, with due consideration to the applicable law on workers in general. One third of such remuneration, in this case, is reimbursed to the State and the Ministry of Justice account “Funds for Work by Prisoners”, as contribution to their costs of living in the facility, without such deduction exceeding, per day, the daily wages of an unskilled laborer.

Finally, prisoners working within the facility, depending on how heavy and dangerous such work is (e.g. working for building construction crews, mechanical workshops, etc.) are insured against accidents, with IKA (Social Security Institution), under a joint decision of the Ministers of Labor, Social Security and Justice. The relevant contributions are borne by the Ministry of Justice (Funds for Work by Prisoners).

For prisoners working outside the detention facility, with private units or enterprises, insurance coverage against accidents is provided and the IKA contributions are borne by the prisoner-worker and the employer.

9. Do you wish to participate as a prisoner in a program of vocational training inside or outside the facility or in a program of sport or other group activity inside the facility?

In principle you should apply to the social service of your facility for information as to the possibilities provided and file a request, along with a complete CV concerning your education and professional level, in order to be considered by the Prison Council.

It is noted that in all Education or Training programs, the qualifications awarded shall be equivalent with the corresponding ones awarded by Education schools or centers of the same level without it being mentioned or implied that they were obtained in a detention facility.

For participation in physical workout and exercise programs, agreement by the doctor of the facility is required.

10. Are you a relation or friend of a person in custody and wish to send to him money for his needs. How can this be done?

Money may be delivered to a person in custody by a relation or a third party during visit hours, as follows:

The money shall be delivered to the competent officers, the amount is recorded, as well as the full name of the person giving it and the recipient person in custody, details that are directly transferred to the accounts office of the facility, in a special personal card (personal account) signed by the person in custody.

Furthermore, money may be sent to the management of the Detention Facility through a bank or other check, the person in custody is advised accordingly and the above procedure follows for the money to be officially included in the personal account of the person in custody.

Any handling of cash by a person in custody within the facility is prohibited. This is done only through the charging his personal account by the accounts office for any items purchased or for buying various tokens issued by the facility for the supply of specific items.

The personal account of each person in custody is formed by the money carried by the prisoner when he entered the facility, remittances of relatives or third parties and the proceeds for his work while he was held in custody.

In order to meet the daily needs of a person in custody, an amount of up to Euro 900 is always available at the accounts office of the facility as a non-interest bearing current account at the disposal of the person in custody and the balance is deposited by the accounts office in an interest-bearing savings account not subject to sequestration or assignment for any reason whatsoever, unless in the case of indemnification for willful destruction by the person in custody of facility property and following a decision by the competent judicial functionary (supervising prosecutor).

The personal account is rendered to the person in custody upon his release, in any manner whatsoever, from the detention facility.

In cases of emergency (granting of leave, payment of counsel, payment of pecuniary penalty after the conversion of sentence or compensation to the victim of a punishable act) under a decision by the Governor of the facility, the person in custody may receive part of the amount in his/her personal account before his/her release.

It is expressly prohibited for a prisoner to dispose any amount to another prisoner, unless the latter is a parent, child, spouse or sibling.

11. Can any citizen visit a prisoner and bring him food and clothes?

In principle relatives up to the fourth degree may visit a person in custody, at least once weekly and observing the visit hours of each facility.

Third parties or associations or representatives of social or other bodies, that the Prison Council estimates that they shall not have an adverse influence on the person in custody, may visit a prisoner, upon the authorization of the Prison Council approved or dismissed within three days by the Minister of Justice. If such three-day period elapses without any decision being issued by the Ministry, the Prison Council authorization shall have the effect of a decision.

Given that the provision of board to persons in custody is a state obligation and special diets are followed, upon written medical reports, for prisoners that are ill, it is prohibited to give food to the prisoners during visits.

Absolutely necessary clothing items may be delivered for inspection during visits, but not items that have been prohibited under notices posted at the visit areas by the Governor of the detention facility.

12. Can a person in custody communicate by phone or letters with people outside the facility, and what people?

Every person in custody may freely communicate over the payphone located at a public area of the detention facility, which is only visually inspected, using a telecard bought at the detention facility, at hours specified by the Prison Council.

Furthermore, every person in custody may send wherever and receive from anyone, without restriction, letters or telegrams, through the facility, the contents of which are not inspected.

However, when national security reasons impose so or for establishing particularly serious crimes, the contents of every form of communication may be inspected under the safeguards specified by law.

In cases of communication prohibition or restriction, any person in custody may appeal to the supervising prosecutor in accordance with the provisions of law 2225/1994.

The communications of persons in custody are at their own expense; in case of financial inability, the relevant cost may be covered by the facility.

13. Are persons in custody entitled to leave of absence from the detention facilities?

Persons in custody may be granted, upon their request and under certain conditions, by the Prison Disciplinary Board headed by the supervising prosecutor, regular and educational leaves of absence from the detention facility, the duration of which is counted as sentence serving time.

In particular: A main prerequisite for the granting of a regular leave, of a duration of 1 to 5 days, is that the convict has served one fifth of his sentence without any work days calculated therein and that his detention has lasted for at least three months, or in any manner, the two fifths of his sentence, in which case the leave is increased up to eight days.

In the case of a life sentence, detention must have lasted for at least eight years or twelve years must have been served in any manner.

Furthermore, a main prerequisite for the granting of a regular leave, in addition to other elements considered by the competent Board (such as the risk of

committing new crimes, the risk of escape, etc.), is that no penal proceedings are pending against the convict for a punishable act of a felony degree.

In case of penal correction, the young convict must have served at least one third of the minimum sentence specified.

No leave is granted before at least two months have passed from the commencement or the dismissal of the previous leave and for a total duration of no more than forty days per year for each person in custody.

In case of a second dismissal of a request for regular leave by the Prison Disciplinary Board, the person in custody may appeal to the Judges Board of Misdemeanors of the place where the sentence is served, within ten days as of the time the dismissing decision was communicated to such prisoner.

A prisoner who unjustifiably violates the terms of his leave as concerns its duration is not entitled to another regular leave until one year has passed as of his return or arrest.

Furthermore, persons in custody may be granted, under a decision of the competent supervising prosecutor, special leave of absence for not more than 24 hours, under police escort or not, for fulfilling family, professional and other extraordinary and unforeseeable needs. Such special leave may also be granted by the Governor of the facility, upon promptly informing the supervising prosecutor, only: a) for the funeral of a spouse or a relative up to the second degree, and b) for a visit to a spouse or a relative up to the second degree for highly urgent critical conditions of their health. For debtors, such special leave is granted under a decision of the Presiding Justice of the place of his detention.

Finally, an educational leave may be granted by the Disciplinary Board, under certain terms and conditions, depending on the level and the program of the school of attendance. Such leave may be continuous for attendance purposes or in parts (up to 15 days) per exam session. Such leave may be revoked if its conditions are violated (bad use) or if the person on leave receives disciplinary punishment for offences under categories A' and B' of the Correctional Code.

Persons in custody on educational leave are entitled to subsidy by the Ministry of Justice ("Funds for Work by Prisoners") of an amount covering their necessary expenses.

14. Can prisoners serve their sentence in parts or provide community service in lieu of their sentence?

Service of a sentence in parts may be requested, through applying to the Judges Board of Misdemeanors of the place where the sentence is served, only by convicts who serve a sentence converted into money. The Board renders a decision upon the recommendation of the Prison Disciplinary Board and hearing of the convict, and if affirmative, the decision specifies the terms of sentence serving and the obligations of the convict that, if not fulfilled, lead to the revocation of such decision. Those convicts that serve their sentence in parts, as per the above, are entitled to request special leave only, the right however to a conditional release is maintained.

Convicts who have the right to serve their sentence in parts may, in lieu of that, request by applying to the above Judicial Board to provide community service in local government organizations (Municipalities) or other entities that have accepted it (reference is made to joint ministerial decision No. 108842/1997-Official Gazette 1104 B on the organization of the provision of community service).

15. Are persons in custody who have received disciplinary punishment entitled to another legal remedy?

Persons in custody may appeal against the decisions of the Prison Disciplinary Board within a strict time limit of five days, only to the Judges Board of Misdemeanors of the place where the sentence is served and such Board hears the appeal and renders an irrevocable decision.

In case a prisoner is punished with confinement to a detention cell by the Prison Disciplinary Board the institution of an appeal does not suspend the execution of the decision, unless otherwise decided by the Disciplinary Board.

16. Is it possible for alien prisoners to be transferred to their country in order to serve the remainder of their term?

Yes, provided the following are met:

- a) Their country has signed a convict transfer agreement with Greece or has acceded to the current convict transfer agreement of the European Council.
- b) They must be nationals of the Country where they request to be transferred.
- c) The sentencing judgment must be irrevocable or they must have waived all legal remedies (appeals, etc.)
- d) The sentence they shall continue serving in their Country, after their transfer, should not be greater than the one imposed in Greece.
- e) The remainder of their term in Greece should not be less than six months, and
- f) Their country should consent to such transfer.

The procedure followed, if it is established that the above conditions are met, is as follows: they shall obtain the special application form from the secretariat of the detention facility, they shall fill it in and file it.

The Secretariat shall compile from the applicant's record all penal and other necessary information, shall forward it to the competent Division of the Ministry of Justice where, after being checked, it shall be transmitted along with the relevant application to the corresponding Ministry of the prisoner's country, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after being translated into the language of the receiving country.

Furthermore, the judicial authorities of their country shall be requested to advise us on the acceptance of the application and the sentence to be imposed there under the applicable penal provisions of such country.

The answer of their country shall be advised to them and if finally they agree for such transfer an approving decision shall be sent. The transfer shall be carried out upon consultation between the police authorities of the two countries (INTERPOL).

It is noted that for the above procedure alien prisoners are not required to appoint counsel.

The same procedure is followed also for Greek prisoners in a foreign country. An application by a Greek prisoner abroad may also be filed, upon such prisoner's authorization, with the Ministry of Justice, Division of Adult Correction, 1st Department, by a relative or counsel of the prisoner's, so that the transfer of the Greek convict to Greece may be requested through the Ministry of Justice from the corresponding Ministry of the foreign country.

17. What are the currently valid convict transfer agreements and what countries have acceded and apply them?

A) The following agreements for the transfer of convicts are in place:

1. The Strasbourg Convention (European Council) for the transfer of convicts (Law 1708/1987-Official Gazette 108 A')
2. Bilateral agreement between Greece and the Arab Republic of Egypt (Law 1765/1988-Official Gazette 58 A')
3. Bilateral agreement between Greece and Albania (Law 2313/1995-Official Gazette 121 A').

B) The countries that have acceded to the application of the European Council convention on the transfer of convicts are the following:

European Council Member-States

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Albania | 15. Georgia | 29. Norway |
| 2. Andora | 16. Germany | 30. Poland |
| 3. Armenia | 17. Greece | 31. Portugal |
| 4. Austria | 18. Hungary | 32. Romania |
| 5. Azerbaijan | 19. Iceland | 33. Slovakia |
| 6. Belgium | 20. Ireland | 34. Slovenia |
| 7. Bulgaria | 21. Italy | 35. Spain |
| 8. Croatia | 22. Latvia | 36. Sweden |
| 9. Cyprus | 23. Liechtenstein | 37. Switzerland |
| 10. Czech Republic | 24. Lithuania | 38. FYROM |
| 11. Denmark | 25. Luxembourg | 39. Turkey |
| 12. Estonia | 26. Malta | 40. Ukraine |
| 13. Finland | 27. Moldavia | 41. U.K. |
| 14. France | 28. Netherlands | |

European Council Non-Member States

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bahamas | 4. Costa Rica | 7. Tonga |
| 2. Canada | 5. Israel | 8. Trinidad & Tobago |
| 3. Chile | 6. Panama | 9. U.S.A. |

18. Can prisoners be conditionally released and what is the relevant procedure?

Naturally, if the conditions specified in articles 105-110A of the Penal Code are met and, in cases of penal reformation, articles 105 and 129 of the said Code.

The application for the conditional release of a person from custody is filed by the Governor of the Detention Facility one month before the completion of the time specified in article 105 of the Penal Code.

The application is addressed to the Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Misdemeanors of the place where the sentence is served, along with the other supporting documents (schedule of calculation of days in custody, report by the social service, etc.); the Prosecuting Attorney recommends on the granting or dismissal of the application to the Judges Board of Misdemeanors which renders a final decision

thereon.

19. After release from prison, is there care or support provided?

If you are destitute, you may apply to the Manpower Employment Organization (OAED) of your place of domicile, after you have been provided with a relevant official note by the social Service of the Facility from where you were released, in order to request the small financial help provided.

For social support or other assistance you may apply to the Society for the Protection of Persons Released from Custody, that comes under the services of the Head of the Region in which your place of domicile is located.

You may participate in subsidized training or support programs for persons released from custody organized by OAED or other bodies. You may obtain information from the social Service of the Detention Facility before your release.

You may also work in OAED-subsidized work positions in enterprises, as a person released from custody, provided your release certificate is dated 1.1.2000 onwards and you have served at least 6 months of continuous detention.

Other than the release certificate, a report by the social Service or the Governor of the Detention Facility is required recommending your admission to an OAED-subsidized employment program.

You cannot apply for admission to this program if you were imprisoned for violation of the law on narcotics.

Finally, you should obtain information from OAED concerning the programs of free subsidization for the establishment of a small enterprise (a shop, etc.) of persons released from custody. You may also obtain relevant information from the social Service, before your release.

Education and Vocational Training of Persons in Custody

The education of prisoners aims at their getting or completing education of all levels as well as their vocational training.

1. What are the education options for persons in custody?

- a. They may attend, if they so wish, any education units operating within the detention facilities (Primary School – Junior High School – Second Opportunity School) or Secondary and Tertiary education Establishments or vocational training Institutes outside the detention facilities, making use of educational leaves.
- b. They may enroll in a Junior- or Senior High School of the area where the Detention Facility is located, being admitted as “privately instructed” and sit the year-end and graduation examinations for obtaining the relevant diploma of study.
- c. They may participate in education, vocational training and creative work programs.

2. Which are the Detention Facilities operating education Units?

- In the Special Juvenile Detention Facility of Avlonas:
Primary School and Junior High School Annex to the Junior High School of Avlonas.
- In the Special Juvenile Detention Facility of Volos:
Junior High School Annex to the 6th Junior High School of Volos
- In the Agricultural Juvenile Correctional Institution of Kassavetia:
Primary School
- In the Prison of Larissa:
A Second Opportunity School from which prisoners may obtain a Junior High School graduation diploma after attendance of eighteen months.

All the above Units are under the Ministry of Education and Religion and persons attending them obtain graduation certificates that make no mention of the fact that they were obtained in a detention facility.