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THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OF CANADA

The theme of our research seems to be relevant here due to the possibility of the Canadian correctional system achievements in Ukraine. More than 159,000 Ukrainians are incarcerated. This population is dynamic: hundreds of thousands of people (mostly men) are released from Ukrainian prisons each year to try to make a go of it in a world where they had failed before - with the added disadvantage of a prison record. More than two-thirds will be rearrested within three years; a half will go back to prison. The correctional system of Canada is the example of the excellent work of staff and the technology of security in prisons [1].

The purpose of our work is to explore the experience of Canada and the possibility of its use in Ukraine. We are going to discover how the safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders assists with their rehabilitation and the safe reintegration of offenders into the community; how to arrange the training of staff, in particular, for their prospective employment. Besides, we are examining the technique impact on the operation and maintenance of prisoners.

Many experts say about systematic violations of human rights. We would like to expose the issue of human rights in Canada. On November 14, 2012, the report of the European Committee for prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, based on the results of the visit to Ukraine, November 29 - December 6, 2011, was published [2].

The report is mainly addressed to the conditions in which the inmates of the institutions under Ministry of Interior of Ukraine are kept. Some points of it, however, dwelt upon provisions governing the operation of the SPSU institutions.

Thus, the Committee representatives visited the pretrial detention centers in Kyiv and Kharkiv. In the report that followed the

Committee appreciated the efforts of the Ukrainian authorities to reduce the number of people kept in the pretrial detention centers, but pointed out certain serious problems. Despite the fact that Kharkiv pretrial detention center recently reduced the number of its inmates by 1000 persons that were transferred to other facilities, the situation still remains complicated. The Committee delegation uncovered a horrifying fact - 44 adult inmates were held in the cell 45 sq m big. It means that one person had about 1 sq m of space for himself. Moreover, the cell had only 28 beds, so that the inmates had to take turns to sleep. There is also a problem in technology systems, a lack of modernization of prisons, properly qualified staff of prisons, etc [2, *ibidem*].

We think that the correctional system of Ukraine should be modernized. It is necessary to conduct the analytical assessment of all documented reviews and recommendations made in relation to the existing functions and operations of the Correctional Services, also to review the correctional institutions as it is required in order to undertake the modernization, and, finally, to recommend the way forward. To our mind the Correctional Service could enhance community safety through effective supervision, care, custody and intervention as well as influencing the offenders' behaviour changes inside the prisons and jails of Ukraine.

Studying the matters of Canadian Correctional System we used the research materials by experts including the information provided by the Ministry of Canada, media, and the Internet. The modernization of the penal system of Ukraine could be actually assisted with the Canadian experience and the cooperation with the representatives of the Canadian penitentiary.

The goal is thought to assist inmates to become law-abiding citizens. "The correctional process begins at sentencing." [3] Since the time an offender is initially assessed, through case management and to supervision in the community, there is a team of dedicated professionals working closely with the offender. Correctional programs are offered to help offenders take responsibility for their actions. They are encouraged to learn the skills necessary to help

them return safely to the community. A range of motivational strategies are used to help offenders see the value of participating in these programs. "The correctional process does not end with the offender's release - it continues in the community". [3, ibidem] Similar to the dedicated team within the institution, offenders work with a Case Management Team that may include a Parole Officer, health care professionals, volunteers and an entire network of support.

Reference list

1. <http://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/recidivism/pages>
2. <http://www.khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1362813208>
3. <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/publications/005007-3011-eng.shtml>