



FOREIGN PRISONERS IN EUROPE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE 2012 COUNCIL OF EUROPE RECOMMENDATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PENAL POLICY

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ABSTRACT

The issue of migration is attracting significant media and political attention in Europe. Migration has been one of the causes of the rapid rise in the number and proportion of foreigners in national prisons. In response to this problem, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers in 2012 adopted a recommendation concerning the treatment of foreign prisoners. This article analyses the penological and human rights implications of this recommendation in relation to its objectives to reduce the number of foreigners in custody, improve the regime experienced by foreign offenders and enhance the prospects for their successful reintegration. While the 2012 Recommendation makes important contributions to regional penal policy, it also contains notable gaps and limitations. The paper discusses the significance of omissions in relation to the (potential) role of consular representatives, dealing with nationals detained abroad and the use of inter-state transfers. Despite these criticisms and political resistance to some proposals in this field, there appears to be wide spread support for the recommendation at a practitioner level. It may also have significance beyond domestic policy. There is a new and growing sub-category of foreign prisoners in Europe: the international prisoners convicted by international criminal courts that are serving their sentences in the prison systems of cooperating states. The paper concludes with a discussion of the potential influence regional penal policy can have on the implementation of international custodial sanctions.

Keywords: Foreign Prisoners, Council of Europe Recommendation, Reductionist Approach, Regime Improvement for Foreign Offenders, Reintegration, Transfer to Country of Origin, International Punishment

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Introduction

While political and media attention is very much focused on the reduction or prevention of migration into Europe, regional law has also recently had to address the penal consequence of the movement of people across international borders: a growing population of foreign prisoners. While systems that facilitate the transfer of sentences and measures to offenders' home countries can help reduce numbers in prison, 'such agreements alone cannot solve the problem... [a] solution can, and should also be sought... through an improvement in prison conditions and the treatment of foreigners'.¹ In 2012, therefore, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted a new recommendation concerning foreign prisoners.

This paper analyses this recommendation in light of its reductionist regime improvement and reintegration objectives, and assesses the contribution it makes to regional soft law and policy. The evolution of soft law in this field and the political realities associated with drafting soft law at the regional level are highlighted throughout the paper. Notable gaps in the recommendation's scope and provisions are discussed in detail. The article concludes with some thoughts on the potential of the 2012 Recommendation to impact upon a distinct sub-group of foreign prisoners: persons convicted and sentenced by international criminal courts that are serving their sentences in domestic prisons.

Foreign Prisoners in Europe: A New Recommendation

Both the number and proportion of foreigners in European prisons continue to rise. In 2013, within the Council of Europe, foreigners represented, on average, 22.8% of the prison population.² Some countries have to

1 Michael Plachta, "Transfer of Prisoners to and From Poland: Legal Ramifications, Reality and Future Perspectives", *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*, Vol. 2, 1992, p. 278.

2 "Table 4: Foreign Inmates on 1st September 2013" in Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, *SPACE I Prison Populations-Survey 2013*, PC-CP (2014) 11, 15 December 2014, p. 90. This represents a slight increase from 21% in 2012 – "Table 4: Foreign Inmates on 1st September 2012", *SPACE I Statistics*, PC-CP

deal with a population comprised of between 30% and 70% foreigners.³ For other countries, this is not such a significant issue. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Macedonia and Turkey, for instance, foreigners represent less than 5% of the prison population. The considerable variation between countries has been attributed to factors such as geographical location, economic development and immigration policies.⁴ While it may be true that ‘one should keep in mind that the phenomenon of overrepresentation of foreigners in custody is not at all problematic in Eastern European countries,’⁵ the fact remains that there are in excess of 150,000 foreigners in European prisons.⁶

Moreover, percentages do not always reveal the reality of the day-to-day situation in domestic prisons. For example, while foreigners make up over 50% of the prison population in Liechtenstein, this represents only 5 prisoners. In contrast, while foreigners make up less than 5% of the Rus-

(2014) 5, 29 April 2014, pp. 80-81. Within the European Union, the average percentage of non-national prisoners rose sharply from 9 to 27%, although this seems to have stabilised in recent years to a level of around 18%. See para. 12, *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2010, (4th ed.), (2003-2007), (Den Haag, WODC, 2010), pp. 292-293; “Table 4.2.1.5: Prison population as percentage of total stock: Aliens” in *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2014, (5th ed.), (2007-2011), (HEUNI, Helsinki, 2014), p. 274.

3 For example - Spain (35.4), Malta (35.6), Italy (36), Belgium (41.3), Austria (45.7), Cyprus (58), Greece (58.4), Luxembourg (68.6), Switzerland (71.4). For further information please refer to: “Table 4.2.1.5: Prison population as percentage of total stock: Aliens” in *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2014, (5th ed.), (2007-2011), (HEUNI, Helsinki, 2014), p. 274.

4 *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2014, (5th ed.), (2007-2011), (HEUNI, Helsinki, 2014), p. 268.

5 Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, *SPACE I Prison Populations-Survey 2013*, PC-CP (2014) 11, 15 December 2014, p. 23.

6 For a break-down of the offences foreign prisoners are convicted for within each country of the Council of Europe, please refer to: “Table AM7: Types of Main Offences of Foreign Sentenced Inmates on 1st September 2013 (Percentages)” in Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, *SPACE I Prison Populations-Survey 2013*, PC-CP (2014) 11, 15 December 2014, p. 182.

sian prison population, this represents over 30,000 individuals.⁷ It should be further noted that this population has become increasingly diverse. In the UK, for example, foreign prisoners come from over 150 different countries.⁸

Foreign prisoners are over-represented in comparison to their numbers in the general population.⁹ This over-representation has been attributed to a range of factors, including the increased mobility of individuals across territorial boundaries, resulting in crime trips,¹⁰ the disadvantages faced by foreigners during the criminal justice process (increased targeting by police, language barriers, lack of access to legal aid and discriminatory sentencing) and the increasingly punitive approach to immigration (related) offences.

Not only are foreigners more likely to be deprived of their liberty, they also often experience greater hardships during their time in custody than national prisoners. Non-nationals face challenges and obstacles due to overt and covert discrimination, isolation, a lack of linguistic proficiency and delays in relation to decisions about legal status. The de jure equality of rights granted by national law does not translate in practice; foreign

7 “Table 4: Foreign Inmates on 1st September 2013” in Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, *SPACE I Prison Populations-Survey 2013*, PC-CP (2014) 11, 15 December 2014, p. 90.

8 For further information please refer to: James Banks, “Foreign National Prisoners in the UK: Explanations and Implications”, *The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 50, No. 2, 2011, p. 186; Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, “The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country”, *Aggression and Violent Behaviour*, Vol. 18, 2013, p. 241.

9 For further information please refer to: A.M. van Kalmthout, F.B.A.M. Hofsteevan der Meulen and F. Dünkel, “Comparative Overview, Conclusions and Recommendations” in *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. 1), (Wolf Legal Publishers, 2007), p. 16; Liz Fekete and Francis Webber, “Foreign Nationals, Enemy Penology and the Criminal Justice System”, *Race & Class*, Vol. 51, No. 4, 2010, p. 13.

10 Stijn Van Daele, Tom Vander Beken and Gerben J.N. Bruinsma, “Does the Mobility of Foreign Offenders Fit the General Pattern of Mobility”, *European Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 9, No. 3, 2012, pp. 293-295.

prisoners often experience de facto discrimination at all stages of the criminal justice and penal process due to the application of criteria that they cannot fulfil and the prioritisation of resources for nationals.

The management of increasingly large and diverse foreign populations in overcrowded prison systems designed to deal with the needs of national prisoners is challenging. Until recently, policies or programmes dealing with this issue tended to be localised and piecemeal. This contrasted with the UNODC recommendation that clear strategies be put in place to deal with foreign prisoners as a distinct category of individuals with particular management and welfare needs.¹¹

Given the continuing rise in the numbers of, and the worsening situation for, foreign prisoners in Europe, the COE Committee of Ministers felt it was time to re-visit the issue and revise or replace its 1984 Recommendation to member states concerning foreign prisoners.¹² In addition to measures that would ensure the individual and equal treatment of foreign prisoners, the Committee of Ministers felt that a new or revised recommendation should be adopted to provide ‘human and tangible long-term solutions based on European best practice’.¹³

In particular, they felt that an updated or new recommendation should address the number of foreigners in detention, their treatment while imprisoned, policies aimed at preparing foreign prisoners for release and re-integration (including transfer to their country of origin), the training of

11 For further information please refer to: Chapter 4 “Foreign Prisoners” in *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, (New York: UNODC, 2009), pp. 79-101. While the UN did introduce Recommendations on the Treatment of Foreign Prisoners (UNRTFP) in 1985 (Annexed to the UN Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners) these are very brief and do not provide sufficient guidance for prison authorities.

12 Rec. R (84) 12 concerning foreign prisoners.

13 For further information please refer to: the *Ad Hoc Terms of Reference of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) relating to Detained Foreign Nationals*, PC-CP (2010) 01rev2, Strasbourg, 23 April 2010, CM/Del/Dec(2010)1083/10/10.5E, adopted at the 1083rd meeting of Ministers’ Deputies, 21 April 2010, Appendix 13, Item 10.5 (hereafter PC-CP Terms of Reference).

staff and the facilitation and maintenance of social, legal and consulate support.¹⁴

The Committee of Ministers is assisted in the development of penological standards by the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC). The CDPC, comprised of state representatives with relevant expertise or experience, has drafted over 150 resolutions and recommendations that set standards on a range of penological issues and dealing with specific categories of prisoners since its creation in 1953. The CDPC relies on one of its permanent standing committees, the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) to help it develop recommendations. Created in 1981,¹⁵ the PC-CP is comprised of a working group of experts¹⁶ elected by the CDPC in their personal capacity and a larger committee of representatives of member states designated by their governments that sits in plenary.

From the outset, the PC-CP working group decided to replace the 1984 recommendation¹⁷ to ensure that the new recommendation would be in line with the 2006 European Prison Rules.¹⁸ In addition to the input from and debate by governmental representatives and experts,¹⁹ the recommenda-

14 PC-CP Terms of Reference.

15 Under article 17 of the COE Statute and in accordance with Resolution CM/Res (2011) 24.

16 In addition to the high-level representatives of prison administrations, probation services or juvenile justice agencies, researchers or experts with a thorough knowledge of penological issues that meet three times a year in Strasbourg, the PC-CP can appoint scientific experts with specialised knowledge on relevant law and contemporary practice to assist with particular ad hoc tasks. Professors Dirk Van Zyl Smit and Martine Herzog-Evans and the author assisted the PC-CP with the drafting of the 2012 Recommendation.

17 “Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP’s 64th Meeting, 5-7 May 2010”, (pc-cp\ docs 2010\pc-cp, (2010) 12 e), Strasbourg, 20 May 2010, para 9.

18 Recommendation Rec (2006) 6.

19 Numerous versions of the recommendation (and its accompanying commentary) were discussed at the PC-CP Working Group’s 64th, 65th, 66th and 68th meetings (May 2010 – May 2011) and at its first two plenary sessions in March 2011 and November 2012. Input on drafts was received from various States (written comments from CDPC delegates and oral comments during the two PC-CP Plenary Sessions), inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, the CDPC Bureau and the CDPC’s other permanent standing committee (PC-OC). “Summary

tion was drafted with reference to European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) jurisprudence, European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) standards, recent studies on the treatment of foreign prisoners and presentations made by consultants.²⁰ The recommendation²¹ and its accompanying commentary were approved by the CDPC during its 62nd plenary session in June 2012²² and adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 10 October 2012 at the 1152nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.

The 2012 Recommendation adopts a human rights approach to the penological treatment of foreigners, which dictates the application of the principles of equalisation and individualisation.²³ The recommendation seeks to ensure equal and individual treatment throughout the criminal justice and penal process by focusing attention on three key areas: reductionism, regime improvement and reintegration.

Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 68th Meeting, 16-18 May 2011", (pc-cp/docs 2010\pc-cp(2011)11 e), Strasbourg, 26 May 2011, para 11; "Summary Meeting Reports of the PC-CP's 1st Plenary Meeting, 8-10 November 2011", (pc-cp/docs 2011\pc-cp(2011)18e), Strasbourg, 19 November 2011; "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 2nd Plenary Meeting, 28-30 March 2012", (pc-cp/docs 2012\pc-cp(2012)4e), Strasbourg, 16 April 2012, para. 7.

- 20 Presentations were provided by Emily Trombik (personal experience of German prisoners in France and French prisoners in Germany), Femke Hofstee Van Der Meulen (statistics and conclusions on the treatment of foreign prisoners in the EU. For further information please refer to a more recent study by this author - *Detained Abroad: Assisting Dutch nationals in foreign prisons*, 2015, <www.prisonwatch.org> and the author (prisoner consent in international transfers). See, "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 65th Meeting, 27-29 September 2010", (pc-cp/docs 2010\pc-cp(2010)19 e), Strasbourg, 21 October 2010, para. 11; "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 66th Meeting, 8-10 December 2010", (pc-cp/docs 2010\pc-cp(2010)22 e), Strasbourg, 14 December 2010, para. 9; "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 68th Meeting, 16-18 May 2011", para. 10.
- 21 Recommendation CM/Rec (2012)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning foreign prisoners.
- 22 "List of Decisions, 62nd Plenary Session, Strasbourg, 29 May-1 June 2012 CDPC (2012) 8", *European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC)*, 1 June 2012, para. 3(a).
- 23 Preamble and Rule 3 Recommendation (2012) 12; Commentary on Rule 3, Ministers' Deputies, CM Documents, CM (2012)108 add 9 August 2012, 1151st meeting, 18 and 19 September 2012 (hereafter Commentary on Rule x CM (2012) 108)).

Reducing the Number of Foreigners in European Prisons

Foreigners in Europe are less likely to receive bail, be sentenced to community sanctions and measures or be granted conditional release.²⁴ In other words, they are more likely to be placed in and kept in custody than nationals. The COE advocates a reductionist approach, which involves ‘both “front-door” policies to reduce the input of prisoners into the system and “back-door” policies to limit their length of stay in prison’.²⁵ The 2012 Recommendation builds upon previous Council of Europe recommendations²⁶ by advocating a reductionist policy specifically for non-nationals.

From the early stages, the PC-CP decided that the recommendation should deal not only with persons in custody but should also address the situation of foreign persons who could be remanded in custody or imprisoned.²⁷ Contrary to human rights law, remand in custody tends to be the norm, rather than the exception, for foreigners accused of crimes. Placed in the context of heightened public and political anxiety about foreign nationals, immigration and crime, detention is a highly probable outcome, particularly if an individual’s offence history is unknown.²⁸ The number and percentage of non-nationals in pre-trial detention has steadily risen

24 Recommendation 3 in Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkler, *Foreigners in European Prisons* (Vol I); CPT Report on the visit to Greece 2013, CPT/Inf (2014) 26, para. 94.

25 Sonja Snacken, “A Reductionist Penal Policy and European Human Rights Standards”, *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, Vol. 12, 2006, 143-164, pp. 144-5, 151-2.

26 Recommendation Rec (92) 16 on the European rules on community sanctions and measures; Recommendation Rec (99) 22 concerning prison overcrowding and prison population inflation; Recommendation Rec (2006) 13 on the use of remand in custody, the conditions in which it takes place and the provision of safeguards against abuse; Recommendation (92)17 concerning consistency in sentencing; Recommendation Rec (2003) 22 on conditional release (parole); Recommendation CM/Rec (2010) 1 on the Council of Europe Probation Rules.

27 “Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP’s 65th Meeting, Strasbourg, 27-29 September 2010”, para 9; Rule 2 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

28 James Banks, “Foreign National Prisoners in the UK: Explanations and Implications”, p. 195.

over the last decade,²⁹ to the extent that in 2011, foreigners represented, on average, 38 per cent of the regional pre-trial detention population.³⁰

This over-representation is due to the fact that foreigners are not benefitting from alternatives to pre-trial detention.³¹ The new recommendation therefore urges judges to consider the full range of custodial sanctions and measures and the impact of imposing custodial sanctions on foreign offenders and their families.³² To ensure equal treatment and reduce the number of foreigners in pre-trial detention, national authorities should apply legal requirements flexibly or implement special measures that enable foreigners to meet pre-conditions for non-custodial measures.³³ In addition to front door policies, the 2012 Recommendation also supports back door policies by advocating that foreigners be considered for release as soon as they become eligible and stating that the outcome of release decisions should not be unduly influenced or prolonged by delays caused by the finalisation of immigration status decisions.³⁴

Foreigners are regularly excluded from consideration for alternatives to imprisonment or release pending trial on the basis of their legal status or associated factors (lack of a permanent address, job or family links in the detaining state). This denial is often based on an assumption that foreigners pose a greater flight risk.³⁵ The 2012 Recommendation calls on states

29 Table 4.2.1.5 'Prison Population: % of aliens in pre-trial detention in the total STOCK' in *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, (4th ed.) (2003-2007), (Den Haag, WODC, 2010), p. 299.

30 Table 4: Foreign Inmates on 1st September 2013 in Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, *SPACE I Prison Populations-Survey 2013*, PC-CP (2014) 11, 15 December 2014, p. 90.

31 *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2010 (4th ed.) (2003-2007) (Den Haag, WODC, 2010), pp. 292-293, para. 12.

32 Rule 14 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 14 CM(2012)108.

33 These pre-conditions may include requirements to reside at an approved address, surrender a passport, report to authorities or be electronically monitored. See Section 12 Recommendation R(99)22; Rule 2(1) Recommendation (2006)13.

34 Rules 6, 36 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

35 Rule 13.2b CM/Rec (2012) 12 (see also Rule 9.2 Recommendation Rec(2006) 13); Commentary to Rule 5 CM(2012)108; A. Van Kalmthout, M.M. Knapen,

to ensure that an individual's residence status is not an automatic bar to eligibility for non-custodial measures in practice and that all custody-related decisions are based on individual-specific and objectively verified fact.³⁶ As for national suspects and offenders, custody should only be used when strictly necessary and as a measure of last resort after an assessment of the individual's circumstances.³⁷

In addition to advocating the use of alternatives to custody and early release, the 2012 Recommendation also supports a reduction in the number of non-nationals subject to criminal and community sanctions and measures through transfer mechanisms. The recommendation notes the availability and potential benefits of systems that facilitate transfers to countries with which the offender has ties.³⁸ Such mechanisms may enhance the likelihood of alternate sanctions and early release on probation for foreigners.³⁹

The 2012 Recommendation therefore advocates a reductionist approach using front, mid and back door policies. Its provisions are not designed to encourage the grant of automatic rights to such measures to foreign prisoners, but rather to ensure that foreign nationals are not discriminated against in practice and that each individual is properly considered for all available and approach measures.⁴⁰ It represents an attempt to avoid discrimination currently resulting from the application of seemingly neutral criteria and, thereby, reduce the number of foreigners behind bars in Europe.

C. Morgenstern, *Pre-Trial Detention in the European Union: An Analysis of Minimum Standards in Pre-Trial Detention and the Grounds for Regular Review in the Member States of the EU*, (Nijmegen: Wolf Legal Publishers, 2009), p. 95.

36 Commentary to Rules 4 and 36 CM (2012) 108.

37 Rules 5, 13.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12. See also Rule 3.3 Recommendation Rec (2006) 13.

38 Preamble and Rules 10, 14.2, 15.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 4 CM (2012)108.

39 Recommendation 71 in Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I).

40 Rule 4, CM/Rec (2012) 12; "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 1st Plenary Meeting", 8-10 November 2011", paras. 10, 12; "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 2nd Plenary Meeting", 28-30 March 2012, para. 8.

Improving the Regime for Foreign Prisoners in Europe

While this reductionist policy is a key contribution, the 2012 Recommendation focuses on the improvement of regimes experienced by foreign detainees.⁴¹ National penal law does not typically distinguish regimes on the basis of nationality. A recent study notes, however, that the lack of specialised regulation can generate unequal opportunities for foreigners on account of their social isolation, religious and cultural differences and communication barriers.⁴² To improve regimes, the 2012 Recommendation identifies key areas of specific need where there is scope for positive discrimination. In addition, it addresses the need to have specialised staff, reduce language barriers and alleviate isolation.

Specific Needs and Positive Discrimination

The EPR state that ‘imprisonment is by the deprivation of liberty a punishment in itself and therefore the regime for sentenced prisons shall not aggravate the suffering inherent in imprisonment’.⁴³ While the 1984 Recommendation noted the importance of preventing and counteracting the disadvantages faced by foreigners in detention,⁴⁴ the 2012 Recommendation provides greater guidance to enable prison authorities to prevent de facto discrimination.⁴⁵ To ensure the individual and equal treatment of foreign prisoners and the accommodation of their welfare needs,⁴⁶ the 2012 Recommendation identifies a range of aspects of prison life that require special attention. Numerous provisions advocate a culturally-sensitive application of rules relating to hygiene, clothing, nutrition, recreation, freedom of be-

41 Of the recommendation’s 41 rules, 20 rules are devoted to conditions of imprisonment (Section V, Rules 15-34).

42 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), p. 18.

43 Rule 102.2 EPR.

44 Preamble and Rule 13 Recommendation No. R (84) 12.

45 Rule 7 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

46 Rule 9 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

lief and healthcare.⁴⁷ For example, prison uniforms must not offend the cultural or religious sensibilities of prisoners and if they are not provided, prisoners should, subject to safety and security, be allowed to wear attire required by their religion or culture⁴⁸ (such as a turban or head scarf⁴⁹). Where possible, religious dietary requirements should be accommodated⁵⁰ by, for example, providing kosher food or meals at appropriate times during Ramadan.⁵¹ Steps should be taken to ensure foreign prisoners receive equivalent medical care to nationals and that healthcare professionals are trained and provided with resources to work with the specific needs of foreigners.⁵² It was during the drafting of some of these provisions that the lengthiest debates occurred, as states were cautious about approving rules that may be perceived as creating preferential treatment.⁵³ The aim is to ensure equal, not preferential, treatment, and in many cases the provisions highlight or provide detail on existing obligations. The assertion is not that national prison systems are deliberately treating detained foreigners in a lesser manner but that equality in law has proven inadequate to ensure equality in practice. Positive discrimination is necessary to ensure that foreign prisoners have the same quality of life as nationals.

Specialisation

Regime improvement requires the implementation of the 2012 Recommendation by specifically recruited, suitably trained and specialised staff.⁵⁴

47 See rules 18, 19, 20, 28, 30, 31, 33 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

48 Rule 19 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

49 For further information please refer to: Recommendation 25 in Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I).

50 Rule 20 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 20 CM(2012)108. For further information please refer to: Rule 22.1 EPR.

51 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), p. 28.

52 Rules 31, 33.2-3 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

53 “Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP’s 2nd Plenary Meeting, Strasbourg, 28-30 March 2012”, para 9.

54 Rule 81.3 EPR; Rules 25-6 Recommendation No. R (84) 12; Recommendation Rec (97) 12; Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), pp. 43, 46.

Accordingly, the recommendation urges that persons that work with foreign prisoners should be selected on the basis of their cultural sensitivity, interaction skills and linguistic abilities.⁵⁵ Moreover, all authorities, agencies, professionals and associations that have regular contact with foreign suspects and offenders should receive training on relevant rules, as well as the underlying cultural and ethical bases for treating such persons appropriately.⁵⁶ All persons that work with foreign prisoners should receive training to ensure respect for cultural diversity, understanding of the problems faced by such prisoners and to enhance their linguistic abilities.⁵⁷ Specific training should be provided to staff involved in the admissions process⁵⁸ and medical and healthcare staff should be trained on the specific diseases and conditions which foreign prisoners may have and culturally appropriate methods of interaction.⁵⁹ Training should be regularly reviewed to ensure it reflects contemporary standards and enables staff to deal with current populations and the difficulties they face.⁶⁰ In addition to general training, the 2012 Recommendation advocates the creation of posts or roles for specialists responsible for working with foreign prisoners specifically⁶¹ and liaising with relevant persons and bodies on matters related to such prisoners.⁶² A more focused approach to recruitment, training and specialisation can have a positive impact on improving communication within prisons.

55 Rule 38 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

56 Rule 12 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 12 CM (2012) 108.

57 Rules 39.2-3 CM/Rec (2012)12; See also Rule 87.2 EPR.

58 Rule 39.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

59 Rule 31.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 32 CM (2012) 108.

60 Rules 39.4-5 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 39 CM (2012) 108. See also rules 81.2, 81.4 EPR.

61 CPT Report on the visit to Cyprus 2013, CPT/Inf (2014) 31, para. 86; CPT Report on the visit to the UK (Scotland) 2012, CPT/Inf (2014) 1, para. 86.

62 Such as probation services, consular representatives, volunteers and family members. For further information please refer to: Rule 40 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 40 CM (2012) 108.

Overcoming Language Barriers

The inability to communicate in the language most commonly spoken in a prison reduces a foreign prisoner's ability to cope with their situation.⁶³ Indeed, language difficulties 'permeate and exacerbate almost all other problems' faced by foreign prisoners.⁶⁴ The EPR advises prison authorities to ensure special arrangements are in place to meet the needs of prisoners who belong to linguistic minorities.⁶⁵ The 2012 Recommendation builds on this direction by advocating that prison authorities aim to ensure that foreigners can communicate effectively, whether through learning, access to competent interpreters or translation services.⁶⁶ Provisions relating to the facilitation of communication can be found throughout the recommendation. For example, on admission, foreign prisoners should be greeted by staff with linguistic abilities and provided with information about their rights, the regime and procedures in a language they understand.⁶⁷ Some states have information packs available in the major languages spoken by foreign prisoners.⁶⁸ In most countries, however, this is not available, and even where it is, there is often a residual population not provided for.⁶⁹ While it is recognised that it may not be possible to have pre-prepared materials in all languages, linguistic support can help foreigners through what is often 'one of the most delicate phases of imprisonment'.⁷⁰ It is therefore

63 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), p. 17.

64 Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 242.

65 Rule 38.1 EPR.

66 Rules 8, 39.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary on Rule 8 CM (2012)108.

67 Rules 15.1, 41.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Recommendation 4 UNRTFP; Rule 30.1 EPR. For further information please refer to: CPT Report on the visit to Ireland, CPT/Inf (2015) 38, paras. 66, 104.

68 Commentary to Rule 15 CM (2012)108.

69 Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 242.

70 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), p. 20.

imperative that information is provided orally in a language the prisoner can understand when it is not available in writing.

Linguistic support should go beyond the provision of legal and technical information to include social and cultural aspects of prison life. An inability to communicate can prevent participation in purposeful activities⁷¹ and lead to deep moral distress and self-harm.⁷² Prisons should therefore provide opportunities for prisoners and staff to learn a common language.⁷³ Access to papers, books, radio and television programmes in a native language can help to reduce isolation and contribute to the facilitation of re-integration for prisoners that will return to their home country.⁷⁴ Foreign prisoners that will be deported should be provided with opportunities to learn the language of the country that will receive them if they do not know it.⁷⁵ Communication is particularly important when it comes to medical care.⁷⁶ The 2012 Recommendation highlights the need to ensure access to competent interpreters who understand medical terminology and cultural approaches to illness and respect confidentiality (irrespective of the formality of the arrangement).⁷⁷ Even where it is not mentioned explicitly, the facilitation of communication is a fundamental underlying principle that should inform all interaction.⁷⁸ This is because of the key role such measures can play in alleviating isolation.

71 CPT visit to Denmark 2014, CPT/Inf (2014) 25, para 43.

72 CPT visit to Denmark 1990, CPT/Inf(91)12, para. 107; Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 242.

73 Rule 29.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

74 Rules 23.1, 23.2, 29.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12. See Rule 3 Recommendation No. R (84) 12.

75 Commentary to Rule 29 CM (2012)108.

76 CPT Report to the Government of Austria, CPT/Inf (2015) 34, paras. 90-91 and CPT Report to the Government of the Czech Republic, CPT/Inf (2015) 18, para. 80.

77 Rule 31.4 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 31 CM (2012)108. See also Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), p. 32; Recommendation 7 UNRTFP.

78 Commentary on Rule 8 CM (2012)108.

Alleviating Isolation

Prison authorities should aim to place prisoners in facilities ‘close to their homes or places of social rehabilitation’.⁷⁹ This is difficult to achieve for non-national, non-resident prisoners who will, more likely than not, be expelled following the completion of their sentence. Foreign prisoners are more likely to become isolated, and thereby face increased risks of mental health problems, self-harm and suicide.⁸⁰ The 2012 Recommendation, therefore, directs prison authorities to make allocation decisions on the basis of the need to alleviate the potential isolation of non-nationals and to facilitate their contact with the outside world.⁸¹ To achieve these goals, it is important to utilise social support mechanisms that are both internal and external to the prison estate.

Prison authorities can reduce isolation by placing prisoners from the same country or cultural, linguistic or religious background in the same wing or prison.⁸² Such an allocation policy enables prisoners to work and spend leisure time with prisoners it may be easier to communicate or associate with. Such decisions, however, require careful consideration of the individual needs and social reintegration requirements of each prisoner and must be balanced against safety and security factors.⁸³ The danger exists that this approach will create hierarchies, sub-cultures and tension.⁸⁴ Moreover, it can lead to the further isolation of foreigners within the prison estate. Not only will they be separated from detaining state nationals (which may hinder reintegration if the prisoner remains in the country)⁸⁵ but some prisoners may be placed with foreigners who are more different

79 Rule 17.1, EPR.

80 David Scott and Helen Codd, *Controversial Issues in Prison*, (Maidenhead: Open University Press, 2010), p. 86; Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, p. 32.

81 Rule 16.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

82 Rule 16.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

83 Rules 16.3, 17 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

84 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. I), p. 19.

85 Commentary to Rule 17 CM (2012)108.

to them than detaining state nationals. For example, Irish prisoners housed in the UK may have more in common with British rather than Somali prisoners.⁸⁶ This is why it is important that allocation is not based solely on nationality grounds but on the social and reintegration needs of individuals.⁸⁷ Care must also be taken when creating specialist facilities to house foreign prisoners. While the concentration of non-nationals allows for specialisation and the use of resources for specifically tailored programmes, recent regional practice has demonstrated that such facilities can focus, instead, on fast-tracking the removal of non-nationals.

In addition to alleviating isolation within the prison, it is also vitally important to ensure the maintenance of contacts with the outside world. It has been shown that non-national, non-resident prisoners often lost contact with their families during imprisonment, causing isolation and hindering the likelihood of successful reintegration.⁸⁸ The 2012 Recommendation therefore suggests that prison authorities take steps to facilitate the maintenance of relations between foreign prisoners and their families living abroad. These include placing prisoners in prisons close to major airports, enabling prisoners to inform their families of their location, adopting a flexible approach to rules relating to the time of calls,⁸⁹ length and scheduling of visits,⁹⁰ the language that is spoken during visits, assisting indigent prisoners with costs and providing prisoners' families with information and support wherever possible.⁹¹ Special measures should be taken to fa-

86 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons*, (Vol. 1), p. 19; Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 244.

87 Rule 1, Recommendation No. R (84)12; Recommendation 1 UNRTPF; UNODC *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, pp. 92-93.

88 Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 243.

89 CPT Report on visit to Cyprus 2013, CPT/Inf (2014) 31, para. 85.

90 CPT Report on visit to Cyprus 2013, CPT/Inf (2014) 31, para. 86.

91 Rules 15.2, 16.2, 21.11, 22.2-6, 22.9-10, CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 22 CM (2012)108. See UNODC *Handbook on Prisoners with Special*

cilitate visits from and contact with children.⁹² This is especially important for female prisoners who were the primary carers of children living abroad, who often experience extreme anguish and distress due to the separation.⁹³ If it is in the best interests of the child and suitable conditions are available, infants should be allowed to remain with their mother.⁹⁴ For other children, visits should be planned to take account of the child's availability and be implemented in a child-friendly manner that permits open contact.⁹⁵ Costs and school commitments may make it necessary to consider the use of video-links.⁹⁶

Probation agencies, consular representatives, NGOs, and volunteers can also provide support. The 2012 Recommendation highlights their importance by advocating that prison authorities enable prisoners to contact such groups and facilitate their visits.⁹⁷ Just as the role of community agencies and volunteers was encouraged in the 1984 Recommendation,⁹⁸ the new recommendation acknowledges the role these groups can play in the support and reintegration of foreign prisoners.⁹⁹ Volunteers working with the Dutch Probation Service's Foreign Liaison Office, and NGOs, such as British Prisoners Abroad, the Irish Commission for Prisoners Overseas

Needs, p. 93; Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, p. 36; Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 242.

92 Rules 22.7-8, CM/Rec (2012) 12.

93 Rule 33.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary on Rule 33 CM (2012)108; Magali Barnoux and Jane Wood, "The Specific Needs of Foreign National Prisoners and the Threat to Their Mental Health from Being Imprisoned in a Foreign Country", p. 243.

94 Rules 34.1-2 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Rule 36.1 EPR.

95 Rules 26-28, UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Resolution 2010/16).

96 Rule 22.3, CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 22 CM (2012)108; CPT Report on visit to Cyprus 2013, CPT/Inf (2014) 31, para. 85.

97 Rule 23.3, CM/Rec (2012) 12.

98 Rules 20-23 Recommendation No. R (84) 12.

99 Commentary to Rule 23 CM (2012) 108; Rules 63-65 Probation Rules, Recommendation CM/Rec (2010) 1.

and the Swedish Bridges to Abroad, often provide the social support, legal advice and financial assistance to nationals detained abroad that prison authorities cannot.¹⁰⁰ The aim is to optimise and normalise contact through the adoption of a flexible and accommodating approach and, ultimately, to reduce isolation and facilitate reintegration.

Reintegrating Foreign Prisoners

The EPR make rehabilitation the sole aim governing the implementation of sentences of imprisonment¹⁰¹ and state that ‘all prisoners shall have the benefit of arrangements designed to assist them in returning to free society after release’.¹⁰² Whether the term rehabilitation, reintegration, re-entry or resocialisation is used, the goal is to ensure that the penal process prepares prisoners for release and enhances their ability to function in society when they are free.¹⁰³ The 1984 Recommendation noted that the social resettlement of foreign prisoners may require the adoption of particular measures that take account of factors such as nationality, language, religion, culture, length of sentences and the likelihood of expulsion.¹⁰⁴ The Committee of Ministers highlighted the need for the new recommendation to cover the social reintegration of foreign prisoners. It therefore states that the prison regime should focus on preparing foreign prisoners for release and social reintegration.¹⁰⁵ While this is true for all prisoners, the implementation of this principle poses challenges when applied to foreign prisoners. The new recommendation outlines steps that can be taken to prepare prisoners for

100 Commentary to Rule 22 CM (2012)108; Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, p. 34; UNODC *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, p. 93.

101 Rule 102.1 EPR.

102 Rule 33.3 EPR.

103 Steven De Ridder, Kristel Beyens and Sonja Snacken, “Does Reintegration Need REHAB? Early Release Procedures for Prisoners without a Legal Permit of Residence in Belgium”, *European Journal of Probation*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 2012, p. 27.

104 Preamble Recommendation No. R (84)12.

105 Rule 9 CM/Rec (2012)12.

release (both within and outside of the detaining state) and to facilitate transfers to the prisoners' country of origin to serve their sentences. The 2012 Recommendation deals with reintegration from a range of potential scenarios. The difficulty lies with the fact that prison authorities often do not know whether an individual will remain in the detaining state, be transferred to another state to serve his sentence or be removed from the country at the end of his sentence.

Preparing Foreign Prisoners for Release

Foreign prisoners face difficulties in accessing work and education and are often denied prison leave¹⁰⁶ and placement in more relaxed regimes. While they are not formally excluded, they often cannot access places due to language barriers or the prioritisation of places for nationals who will be reintegrated into the detaining state.¹⁰⁷ Leave is often denied due to assumptions about an increased risk of absconding and progression is unlikely due to the current focus on removal.¹⁰⁸ These denials not only reduce the chances of foreign prisoners receiving conditional release, but they also result in a failure to prepare them for release. To overcome this de facto discrimination, the 2012 Recommendation asks prison authorities to take positive measures to ensure that foreign prisoners have access to a balanced programme of activities, and, in particular, that access is not restricted on the basis of the likelihood of transfer, extradition or expulsion.¹⁰⁹ Positive measures can include help with language requirements or the provision of alternative programmes which focus on reintegration in other states.¹¹⁰ The 2012 Recommendation specifically requests that foreign prisoners have equal opportunities when it comes to access to and

106 CPT Report on the visit to Greece 2009, CPT/Inf (2010) 33, para. 146.

107 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, pp. 19, 24, 39.

108 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, pp. 13, 18, 40.

109 See Rule 26 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

110 Commentary to Rule 26 CM (2012)108.

consideration for income-producing work, training and education.¹¹¹ To enhance the effectiveness of education and training, it also states that prison authorities should facilitate the achievement of qualifications that are recognised in the country the individual will live in following release.¹¹²

To prepare foreign prisoners for release, the 2012 Recommendation advocates that foreign prisoners be granted prison leave where appropriate and be assisted with making or re-establishing contact with family, friends and relevant support agencies.¹¹³ Leave decisions should be based on objective facts about the individual in question and should not be based on generalised perceptions of risk.¹¹⁴ The flexible application of requirements in relation to a permanent address and the assistance of NGOs can help to improve the likelihood of temporary leave being granted.¹¹⁵ The present reality is, however, that many countries focus on the rehabilitation of their own nationals to the neglect of non-nationals. Moreover, the focus of regional instruments seems to suggest that the rehabilitation of non-nationals is best served by transferring them to their own country to serve their sentences.

Transferring Foreign Nationals to their Country of Origin to Serve their Sentences

The 2012 Recommendation draws its provision on the transfer of sentences from existing instruments promulgated by the COE, EU and UN.¹¹⁶ While

111 Rules 27.1-2 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Recommendation 2 UNRTFP.

112 Rule 29.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Rule 28.7 EPR.

113 Rules 35.2*b-c*, 35.4 CM/Rec (2012) 12. See Rules 19, 23 Recommendation No. R (84) 12; Rule 107.4 EPR.

114 Rule 7 Recommendation No. R (84) 12; Recommendation 3 UNRTFP.

115 Commentary to Rule 35 CM (2012)108.

116 Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (ETS No. 112) (hereafter CTSP); Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (ETS No. 167); European Union Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union (hereafter EUFWD); United Nations Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners

the number of provisions on transfers was reduced during the drafting process following comments from the CDPC Bureau, transfer remains one of the core aspects of contemporary penal policy for dealing with foreign prisoners. According to the 2012 Recommendation, prisoners should only be transferred to a country with which they have links, if the move would be in line with their fundamental human rights and facilitate their social reintegration.¹¹⁷ The social reintegration focus reflects the importance placed on it by current regional mechanisms¹¹⁸ and extends the use of transfer beyond those already sentenced to terms of imprisonment to include those remanded in custody and subject to conditional measures, probation or alternative sanctions.¹¹⁹ To increase the likelihood of transfer mechanisms being used, the 2012 Recommendation urges that foreign prisoners be provided with information about them in a language they understand¹²⁰ and that national judiciaries be provided with reports about the possibilities and desirability of transferring individuals before sentencing.¹²¹ Transfer to a country with which a person has legal and social links should enhance the chances of successful reintegration, at the very least by making preparation for release less complicated. Whether a prisoner will be allowed to remain, be transferred, or indeed, be expelled, ultimately depends on decisions about the individual's immigration status.

Status Decisions

All prisoners should benefit from sentence plans that outline the work, education and steps that should be taken in order to prepare for release with a view to their successful reintegration,¹²² irrespective of which coun-

and Recommendations on the Treatment of Foreign Prisoners (1985) (hereafter UNMA).

117 Rule 10 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary on Rule 10 CM (2012)108.

118 Preamble CTSP; para 9 Preamble EUFWD.

119 Commentary on Rule 10 CM (2012)108.

120 Rule 15.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

121 Rule 14.2 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

122 Rules 103.2, 103.4 EPR.

try the prisoner will live in after release.¹²³ The 2012 Recommendation follows the UN direction to ensure the existence of strategies to deal with the preparation for release of the different categories of foreign prisoners: those who will remain in the country, those who will be deported and those who have immigration decisions pending.¹²⁴

For prisoners allowed to remain in the detaining state after release, the 2012 Recommendation notes that they must be provided with the same care and support from prison, probation and social welfare agencies as nationals.¹²⁵ Studies have shown that national probation services often cannot and do not cater for foreigners.¹²⁶ In Europe, the focus is often on the removal of foreign prisoners following their sentence. At present, ‘communication and collaboration between the authorities of the country of imprisonment and the home country for the purposes of post-release support is usually non-existent’.¹²⁷ When a decision has been made to expel or transfer an individual, the 2012 Recommendation requires that efforts be made to contact and liaise with the relevant authorities in the receiving state to ensure both immediate support upon their return and the facilitation of their reintegration into society.¹²⁸

The effectiveness of sentence plans depends, however, on measures being put in place in good time.¹²⁹ In order for prison authorities to implement effective sentence plans, it is crucial that they know where the prisoner will go. Foreign offenders may have been in the country illegally, or may lose their right to remain during their time in prison or as a result of their criminal conviction. De Ridder, Beyens and Snacken note that ‘the dynamic character of the foreigner’s residence status [means that] the geographical character after... release is often uncertain during imprisonment’.¹³⁰ The

123 Commentary to Rule 35 CM (2012)108.

124 UNODC *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, pp. 96-7.

125 Rule 35.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

126 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, pp. 44-46.

127 UNODC, *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, p. 86.

128 Rules 35.4-5 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

129 Rule 35.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12. See Rule 107.1 EPR.

130 Steven De Ridder, Kristel Beyens and Sonja Snacken, “Does Reintegration Need

2012 Recommendation therefore asks that decisions on legal status and the prisoner's situation after release be determined as early as possible during their sentence.¹³¹

Gaps and Limitations of the 2012 Recommendation

As this paper has so far demonstrated, the 2012 Recommendation has developed regional penal policy by providing detailed suggestions that practitioners can use to improve the situation of detained foreign offenders. Despite the progressive nature of the recommendation in many regards, it contains gaps and limitations. Opportunities were missed during drafting to ensure the effectiveness and comprehensiveness of reintegration measures for foreign prisoners. An overly deferential approach to existing legal regimes resulted in a failure to adopt provisions outlining the role and duties of consular representatives (towards nationals detained abroad) and procedural safeguards in the international transfer process.

Consular Representatives

The 2012 Recommendation recognises that authorities that deal with foreign suspects and offenders require access to a 'coherent set of guiding principles in line with Council of Europe standards'.¹³² This includes authorities that work outside, but with, criminal justice and carceral systems. The 1984 Recommendation focused on two sources of support for foreign prisoners; community agencies and consular representatives.¹³³ Rather than have a separate section dealing with community agencies, the 2012 Recommendation refers to a wide range of bodies (competent authorities, approved associations, relevant support agencies, probation bodies, community agencies, volunteers) and explicitly deals with rights of access to

REHAB? Early Release Procedures for Prisoners without a Legal Permit of Residence in Belgium", p. 22.

131 Rule 35.2a CM/Rec (2012) 12.

132 Preamble, CM/Rec (2012) 12.

133 Sections III-IV Recommendation No. R (84) 12.

and the role they can play in relation to admissions, contact with the outside world and preparation for release.¹³⁴

In contrast, a narrow approach was adopted with regards to consular representatives. The 1984 Recommendation contained several substantive provisions that stated that consular authorities should assist their detained nationals, visit them regularly, offer resettlement assistance, provide reading materials and produce information leaflets outlining possibilities for assistance.¹³⁵ The Committee of Ministers instructed that the new recommendation should address foreign prisoners' relations with the national authorities of their country of origin including embassies and consulate services.¹³⁶ In earlier drafts, the section on consular representatives was organised around the foreign prisoner's right to communicate with consular representatives, the prison authorities' obligation to facilitate such communication and the role of consular representatives.¹³⁷ This latter group of provisions was removed, however, because of the CDPC Bureau's view that they were not necessary due to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR).¹³⁸ The PC-CP Working Group revised the draft, leaving only provisions that mirrored the functions established by this treaty.¹³⁹ While these reduced provisions survived the first PC-CP Plenary intact, this section and other provisions discussing the role of consular representatives were completely removed in Spring 2012.¹⁴⁰

It is unfortunate that the drafting process resulted in the removal of provisions dealing with a key source of support for foreign prisoners both during their detention and following release. The decision to remove these provisions was surprising given that the previous recommendation directly

134 Rules 15.2, 22.1, 23.3, 35.2c, 35.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

135 Rules 15-18 Recommendation No. R (84) 12.

136 PCCP Terms of Reference.

137 PCCP (2010) 14 Rev 3, 17 January 2011.

138 PCCP (2011) 5 w CDPC Bureau Comments, 4 April 2011.

139 PCCP (2011) 5, 18 May 2011.

140 "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 2nd Plenary Meeting, 28-30 March 2012", para. 8.

addressed consular representatives and the Committee of Minister's terms of reference had expressly requested that their role be included in the new recommendation.¹⁴¹ The 2012 Recommendation focuses only on the foreign prisoner's right of access to consular representatives and the duty of prison authorities to facilitate such communication.¹⁴² While it does suggest that visits from consular representatives can reduce social isolation,¹⁴³ this provision is directed at prison authorities. The only express direction contained in the new recommendation suggests that a consular representative can assist with the provision of assistance for return to a state with which the prisoner has links upon release.¹⁴⁴

Nationals Detained Abroad

The lack of political will to include provisions addressed to consular representatives means that an opportunity was missed to establish minimum standards of care towards nationals detained abroad. The VCCR does not set out any duties or standards of care in relation to the provision of support to prisoners. Rather, it is restricted to a pronouncement of the rights of consular officers to be informed about, visit, communicate with and organise legal representation for nationals in detention.¹⁴⁵ The UNODC has recommended that consular officials produce information leaflets setting out details of the services they can provide to nationals in detention or seeking transfer home that should be made available upon admission.¹⁴⁶ The 2012 Recommendation also advocates the provision of such information.¹⁴⁷ However, it is not addressed directly to consular representatives and does not create any expectations in relation to the (quality of) servic-

141 These points were brought to the attention of State representatives. "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 1st Plenary Meeting, 8-10 November 2011", para. 14.

142 Rules 24 and 25 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

143 Rule 22.1 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

144 Rule 37.2 CM/Rec (2012) 12; Commentary to Rule 37 CM (2012)108.

145 Article 36(1) VCCR.

146 UNODC, *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, p. 101.

147 Rules 15.1a and 15.3 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

es they should provide to their detained nationals. Despite calls from the European Organisation for Probation (CEP) for the new recommendation to include rules that would ‘stimulate or maintain consular interest in the welfare of their citizens imprisoned abroad,’¹⁴⁸ states opted to remove draft rules discussing the role of consular representatives. While some consular representatives provide a ‘proactive, helpful and caring’ source of support, many are indifferent to the needs of their nationals and are unwilling to provide any assistance.¹⁴⁹ This missed opportunity is unfortunate given that consular representatives are often a prisoner’s ‘only life-line’.¹⁵⁰ The 2012 Recommendation could have contributed to the development of minimum standards on the social, legal and financial support that consular representatives should provide to their detained nationals and their families.¹⁵¹ Instead, states adopted a legalistic approach which merely restates rights and duties already established in the EPR.¹⁵²

Not only, therefore, does the 2012 Recommendation fail to add anything of value to regional penal policy in this regard, it actually drops the direct guidance to consular representatives contained in the 1984 Recommendation. Moreover, there was absolutely no discussion of the role diplomatic representatives could play in facilitating transfers and providing legal documents. While this cautious approach was justified on the basis of deference to an existing treaty, this argument is weak. The VCCR was in effect when the 1984 Recommendation was adopted and the 1984 Rec-

148 CEP SIG Conference ‘Prisoners Abroad’ Utrecht 2011, Sub-Group Report on the Council of Europe Recommendation concerning foreign prisoners (Brian Hanley) ‘Developing the Council of Europe Recommendation Concerning Foreign Prisoners’, <http://www.cepprobation.org/uploaded_files/Prisoners_Abroad_Conf_Utrecht_Subgroup_report_Hanley.pdf>, (Date Accessed: 2 February 2016).

149 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, p. 33.

150 Recommendation 29 in Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*.

151 Recommendation 68 in Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*.

152 Rules 37.1-3 EPR.

ommendation was applicable to practice in member states when the 2012 Recommendation was being drafted. The failure to provide the consular representatives of European states with guidance on how to support their nationals detained abroad is not only unfortunate but strange given that a majority of European prisoners detained abroad are detained within Europe, often in neighbouring countries.¹⁵³ This deliberate omission points towards the reality that this is really a recommendation for European states on how to deal with non-European prisoners. For European nationals, the focus seems to be on transferring them back to their country of origin.

Transfer to the Prisoner's Country of Origin

The 1984 Recommendation noted that transfers should be considered due to the advantages for prisoners' social resettlement.¹⁵⁴ The Committee of Ministers advised that the new recommendation should deal with the 'legal systems and management policies' in member states that deal with preparation for release, including mechanisms used to transfer prisoners to their country of origin during detention or after release.¹⁵⁵ During the drafting process, however, the inclusion of a separate section on transfers was met with strong reactions from the CDPC Bureau. It felt that the recommendation should not address transfers given that there was an existing legal framework in operation.¹⁵⁶ This contrasted with the views expressed by the CDPC's other standing committee (PC-OP) that the proposed provisions

153 Van Kalmthout, Hofstee-van der Meulen and Dünkel, *Foreigners in European Prisons-Vol. I*, p. 72. Within the Council of Europe in 2013, EU citizens represented, on average, 37.4% of the prison population. For further information please refer to: "Table 4: Foreign Inmates on 1st September 2013" in Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics, *SPACE I Prison Populations-Survey 2013*, PC-CP (2014) 11, 15 December 2014, p. 90. Similar figures are evident within the EU. Between 2007 and 2011, EU citizens typically represent 30-40% of the prison population. "Table 4.2.1.6 Prison population as percentage of aliens, stock: EU citizens" in *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2014, (5th ed.), (2007-2011), (HEUNI, Helsinki, 2014), p. 275. In both cases, there were significant variations between countries.

154 Rule 30 Recommendation No. R (84) 12.

155 PC-CP Terms of Reference.

156 PCCP (2011) 5 with CDPC Bureau Comments, 4 April 2011.

were not contrary to current treaty law. The CDPC's deferential position prevailed again and was supported by PC-CP state representatives. The section was reduced at the first PC-CP Plenary to two provisions (on state cooperation for justice and reintegration purposes and the need to take prisoners' views into account¹⁵⁷), only to be removed in its entirety at the second PC-CP Plenary.¹⁵⁸ What remains are references to transfer scattered throughout the recommendation and a basic principle.

The basic principle states that 'decisions to transfer foreign prisoners to a state with which they have links shall be taken with respect for human rights, in the interests of justice and with regard to the need to socially reintegrate such prisoners'.¹⁵⁹ While this goes some way to ensuring that states consider the individual's ties, possibilities for social reintegration and potential for human rights violations, these basic safeguards do not go far enough. Transfers can violate prisoners' rights on several grounds, including the right to family life, being sent to a prison with poor conditions and/or a regime that does not facilitate social reintegration or results in treatment that constitutes torture, inhuman or degrading treatment.¹⁶⁰ The 2012 Recommendation fails to ensure that rehabilitation remains the primary justification for transfers. This is particularly worrying given the movement from a consensual system under the Council of Europe Convention¹⁶¹ and the UN Model Agreement,¹⁶² to a compulsory system under the COE Additional Protocol¹⁶³ and the EU Framework Decision.¹⁶⁴

157 "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 1st Plenary Meeting, 8-10 November 2011", para. 17.

158 "Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP's 2nd Plenary Meeting, 28-30 March 2012", para 8.

159 Rule 10 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

160 Commentary on Rule 10 CM (2012)108; Art. 19(2) EU Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000/C 364/01).

161 Article 3(1)(d) CTSP.

162 Article 7 UNMA.

163 Article 3 APCTSP.

164 Article 6(2) EUFWD.

A fast-track procedure for compulsory transfers under the EU Framework Decision entered into force in December 2011.¹⁶⁵ Despite delays in operationalising the system on account of the need for states to introduce implementing legislation, the political priority accorded to transfers could mean that it will be used as an efficient mechanism for transferring European prisoners back to their country of origin.¹⁶⁶ While social reintegration is the stated goal for such transfers,¹⁶⁷ a recent study highlighted that the system is likely to undermine this goal due to problems associated with ensuring prisoner opinions are informed, deciding where the prisoner ‘lives’ and the lack of judicial review.¹⁶⁸

Although a draft rule requiring states to take prisoners’ views into account was removed from the 2012 Recommendation, this is required under the EU Framework Decision.¹⁶⁹ However, the EU Framework Decision’s procedure is problematic given its sequence and the lack of accessible information. Prisoners will have to give their opinion (typically without legal advice) before they have been given information about the regime, conditions of detention, sentence adaptation or release procedures in the proposed receiving state.¹⁷⁰ Moreover, this information is often unavailable.¹⁷¹ This means that the prisoner’s view will be uninformed. Although the 2012 Recommendation advocates that authorities provide prisoners with information on conditions of imprisonment, prison regimes and possibilities for release and assist prisoners to seek independent advice about the consequences of transfers,¹⁷² it does not state at which point in the process this

165 Article 29(1) EUFWD.

166 Report of the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris) Expert Group on Framework Decision 909, January 2013, pp. 6, 14, (hereafter EuroPris Report).

167 Recital 9, Preamble and article 3(1) EUFWD.

168 EuroPris Report. See also EU Fundamental Rights Agency project, ‘Rehabilitation and Mutual Recognition – Practice concerning EU law on transfer of persons sentenced or awaiting trial’ – findings due to be published in 2016.

169 Article 6(3) EUFWD.

170 EuroPris Report, p. 10.

171 EuroPris Report, pp. 9, 14.

172 Rule 35.6-7 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

information or advice should be provided. It does however outline that the assessment of any potential risks should be made by appropriately trained persons with access to objective and independent information about the human rights situation in relevant countries.¹⁷³ States should therefore consider creating and maintaining a regional database to hold this crucial information and apply the recommendation's provision at an appropriate point, i.e. before the prisoner has to give his opinion.

Compulsory transfers under the EU Framework Decision are justified by the fact that the prisoner will be sent to where he 'lives'.¹⁷⁴ However, the lack of guidance on how to define or determine where an individual lives (or for how long they need to have lived there for) may result in such assessments being 'totally arbitrary'.¹⁷⁵ The UN believes that transfers should not aggravate a prisoner's situation.¹⁷⁶ Yet it is likely that the EU system will be used to transfer large numbers of citizens back to less affluent countries with prison systems already under strain from a lack of investment, overcrowding and poor conditions; thus, prospects for rehabilitation and resettlement may be reduced rather than enhanced.¹⁷⁷ While the Framework Decision pays lip service to the notion of rehabilitation, states cannot refuse to accept a prisoner on the ground that the transfer will not be conducive to his or her reintegration.¹⁷⁸ This mechanism prioritises sending prisoners to where they previously 'lived' or more precisely, to remove them from the detaining state.

The 2012 Recommendation did not go far enough on transfers. It omits safeguards in relation to the right to participate in, and to appeal the outcomes of, the decision-making process to ensure compulsory transfers are not abused. It should have advocated guarantees to information and access

173 Commentary on Rule 10 CM (2012)108.

174 Recital 9 Preamble and article 6(2) EUFWD.

175 EuroPris Report, p. 10.

176 Article 19 UNMA.

177 EuroPris Report, pp. 6-7, 14.

178 UNODC, *Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons*, (New York; UN, 2012), p. 33.

to legal aid and judicial review. There is an increasing risk that transfers will be used as a managerial tool to reduce the number of prisoners in one state, often by sending prisoners back to countries ill-equipped to receive or deal with them. Rather than being regarded as a rehabilitation tool, transfer is increasingly being viewed and used as a removal tool.¹⁷⁹ Despite the fact that the 2012 Recommendation encourages the facilitation of continuity of treatment by sending information about activities and programmes participated in,¹⁸⁰ the chances of successful reintegration are limited if the prisoner has limited links with the country in question and does not want to go.

International Penal Law, Policy and Practice

Up to this point, this paper has analysed the 2012 Recommendation concerning foreign prisoners in light of the goals established by the Committee of Ministers for the renewal of policy on this issue and human rights law. Before concluding, however, it is important to note the unintended and unforeseen consequence that the 2012 Recommendation may, and is likely to, enhance the regime to which persons convicted by international criminal courts are subject.

Across Europe, numerous states have entered into bilateral enforcement agreements with international criminal courts and tribunals, whereby they undertake to consider enforcing sentences of imprisonment imposed on individuals found guilty of committing international crimes.¹⁸¹ At present, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Poland, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Estonia and the United Kingdom have implemented and/or are implementing international sanctions imposed by the UN Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR) and the Special

179 Róisín Mulgrew, “The International Movement of Prisoners”, *Criminal Law Forum*, Vol. 22, No. 1, 2011, pp. 103-143.

180 Rule 35.5 CM/Rec (2012) 12.

181 For a discussion of this decentralized model of enforcement please refer to: Róisín Mulgrew, *Towards the Development of the International Penal System*, (Cambridge: CUP, 2013), pp. 33-102.

Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) within their domestic prisons.¹⁸² Albania, Slovakia and Ukraine may do so in the future for the ICTY, as might Serbia, the UK, Denmark, Belgium, Finland and Austria for the International Criminal Court (ICC).¹⁸³ The reality is that there is a distinct and distinctive sub-category of foreign prisoner being housed in European prisons.

The 2012 Recommendation should directly impact upon the regime international prisoners housed in Europe experience. All of the enforcing states listed above are member states of the Council of Europe. In adopting the 2012 Recommendation, the Committee of Ministers recommended that the governments of member states be guided in their legislation, policies and practice by the rules therein.¹⁸⁴ While recommendations are not legally binding, they represent an expression of political consensus across the 47 member states of the Council of Europe,¹⁸⁵ and, consequently, constitute ‘legal instrument[s] with legal significance’.¹⁸⁶ They represent a common policy drafted and adopted specifically to give clear guidance to national governments on the basis of expert advice, regional jurisprudence and advocated best practice.¹⁸⁷ Accordingly, recommendations ‘send a strong political message to national authorities regarding their policy and practice’.¹⁸⁸

Over time, therefore, the rules contained in recommendations (should) become part of domestic law, policy and practice. Though international criminal courts retain a supervisory role over both their sentences and the

182 Article 27 ICTY Statute; Article 26 ICTR Statute; Article 22(1) SCSL Statute.

183 Article 103(1)(a) ICC Statute.

184 Preamble CM/Rec (2012)12.

185 Sonja Snacken, “A Reductionist Penal Policy and European Human Rights Standards”, p. 151.

186 George Puppinc, “Status of the Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers in the Legal Field of the Council of Europe – Synthesis”, *European Centre for Law and Justice*, 27 March 2012.

187 Dirk van Zyl Smit and Sonja Snacken, *Principles of European Prison Law and Policy: Penology and Human Rights*, (Oxford: OUP, 2009), p. 371.

188 “Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP’s 1st Plenary Meeting, 8-10 November 2011”, para 7.

welfare of international prisoners, domestic penal law governs the day-to-day implementation of international custodial sanctions.¹⁸⁹ Having access to regional soft law guidance for dealing with foreign prisoners based on contemporary standards and best practice is particularly helpful in the context of international punishment, given that enforcing states seldom receive any advice from the convicting court in relation to the manner in which international sentences should be implemented. While some elements of the 2012 Recommendation are not applicable to the enforcement of international punishment (for example, provisions on reducing numbers), many of its rules are pertinent and useful for designing regimes and sentence plans for international prisoners. The 2012 Recommendation will be particularly helpful for enforcing states that do not have significant foreign prison populations and therefore have less experience dealing with the issues that affect them.

In addition to having a direct influence over the penal law, policies and practices of the states enforcing international sentences of imprisonment, the 2012 Recommendation may also form part of the benchmark used to assess the conditions of detention to which international prisoners are subject. As stated previously, the international courts remain responsible for the welfare of international prisoners. One means by which these courts oversee the treatment of international prisoners is to ask enforcing states to nominate an independent inspection body.

The ICRC oversees the implementation of international imprisonment in the majority of enforcing states (and detention at the international remand facilities of the international courts¹⁹⁰). It is important to note, however, that several European States deviated from this usual practice: the UK, Albania, Ukraine, Portugal and Germany (in the case of Galić) opted instead to nominate the CPT. While the CPT was already able to access the

189 Article 106(1)-(2) ICC Statute; Róisín Mulgrew, *Towards the Development of the International Penal System*, pp. 45-83.

190 For example, Agreement between the ICC and the ICRC on Visits to Persons Deprived of Liberty Pursuant to the Jurisdiction of the ICC, ICC-PRES/02-01-06, 13 April 2006.

prisons holding international prisoners due to the states' pre-existing obligations¹⁹¹ under the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹⁹² these decisions have resulted in the CPT being responsible for overseeing the enforcement of international sentences imposed by the ICTY, the SCSL and the ICC.

The CPT draws from contemporary human rights law and its findings in the field to create its own CPT Standards.¹⁹³ The CPT's Standards and their use in monitoring international punishment help to uphold standards governing the deprivation of liberty by both the European Court of Human Rights through its jurisprudence and, importantly for this discussion, the Committee of Ministers through their recommendations. Moreover, these standards, used as benchmarks for assessments during visits, are not static. Rather they evolve in line with contemporary law and practice. The content of the Standards is taken from the annual General Reports. These General Reports have begun to include references to the CPT's monitoring role on behalf of the ICTY.¹⁹⁴

Through the CPT's use of recommendations as benchmarks and the possible inclusion of insights from the supervision of international punishment in their Standards, the 2012 Recommendation may have an influence on the enforcement of international sanctions beyond the countries that have selected the CPT as a monitor. The ICRC refers to CPT Standards when conducting inspections on behalf of international courts in both states and the remand facilities of the courts¹⁹⁵ based in Europe.¹⁹⁶ While the ICRC tends to refer to UN soft law on prison conditions,¹⁹⁷ it may also

191 Article 2.

192 European Treaty Series, No. 126, 26 November 1987.

193 CPT/Inf/E (2002) 1-Rev. 2015, <<http://www.cpt.coe.int/en/docsstandards.htm>>, (Date Accessed: 2 February 2016).

194 11th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 23rd CPT General Reports.

195 The UN Detention Unit (ICTY) and the ICC's Detention Centre are both based in the Scheveningen Prison Complex in The Hague.

196 Róisín Mulgrew, *Towards the Development of the International Penal System*, p. 51.

197 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules (although the 1957 version are referred

refer to the 2012 Recommendation for guidance in its oversight of international punishment in non-European countries¹⁹⁸ if it considers that it forms part of the body of international standards governing conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners.

Conclusion

The Committee of Ministers serves as a forum for government representatives¹⁹⁹ to discuss the problems facing European society and to formulate responses to them. One of the tools at its disposal is the adoption of recommendations to member states upon matters for which a common policy has been agreed.²⁰⁰ Conscious of the growing difficulties faced by national prison administrations in relation to the management of increasingly diverse populations, the Committee of Ministers decided that it was necessary to introduce regional policy that would provide humane and tangible long-term solutions based on contemporary standards and best practice.

The 2012 Recommendation concerning foreign prisoners has made a significant contribution to regional penal policy by advocating reductionist policies, regime improvements, enhanced reintegration programmes and specialist staff. Its provisions seek to prevent and reduce the de facto discrimination and isolation faced by many foreign offenders. Adopting a human rights approach, the recommendation aims to ensure the equalisation and individualisation of the treatment of foreign offenders throughout the criminal justice and penal process. It attempts to translate these broad

to in most enforcement agreements, it is likely that the 2015 revision (The Mandela Rules) will be used in practice. See ECOSOC Resolution 21 May 2015, E/CN.15/2015/L.6/Rev.1); Body of Principles for the Protection of all Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, GA Res 43/173(1988); Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, GARes 45/111 (1990).

198 Mali, Benin and Rwanda are currently enforcing international sentences for the ICTR and SCSL. Swaziland, Senegal, Columbia have entered into agreements with the ICTR, SCSL and ICC so may do so in the future.

199 Foreign Affairs Ministers of member States or their permanent diplomatic representatives in Strasbourg.

200 Article 15.b Council of Europe Statute.

socio-humanitarian goals into practical guidance for the practitioners that must implement its rules. In so doing, this form of soft law has the potential to have a significant positive impact on the detention regime experienced by a sizeable and vulnerable proportion of the European prison population.

Drafting a recommendation is, however, an inevitably political process and each potential rule is subject to significant discussion. A difficult balance must be struck between identified objectives, empirical and statistical evidence and the aspirations of the international legal imagination on the one hand, and the practical constraints and costs involved in managing large and diverse groups of prisoners in estates struggling with overcrowding and budget cuts on the other. The need to overcome political sensitivities and ensure the creation of feasible solutions means that the 2012 Recommendation contains gaps and has some limitations. The flipside to the fact that the recommendation is a product of political compromise is, however, a very positive one.

Each provision of the 2012 Recommendation was adopted on the basis of consensus reached following discussions by three levels of government representatives from 47 nations.²⁰¹ Every rule was therefore the product of rigorous debate and formed on the basis of input from the national authorities responsible for implementing domestic law, policy and practice. From a practitioner perspective, regional prison directors welcomed the 2012 Recommendation and affirmed their commitment to its implementation.²⁰²

201 “Summary Meeting Report of the PC-CP’s 1st Plenary Meeting, 8-10 November 2011”, para 13.

202 Press Release, “Equal Rights for Foreign Prisoners and Prison Overcrowding are Central Issues at a Council of Europe International Conference in Rome”, DC124 (2012) Strasbourg, 15 November 2012, <<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=DCPR124%282012%29&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&BackColorInternet=F5CA75&BackColorIntranet=F5CA75&BackColorLogged=A9BACE>>, (Date Accessed: 2 February 2016); “Conclusions of the meeting of representatives of European prison and probation services, judges, prosecutors and experts in the penitentiary field, dedicated to prison overcrowding, 24 November 2012”, *17th Conference of Directors of Prison Administration with the participation of Directors of Probation Services Foreign Prisoners*, Rome, 22-24 November 2012.

Given this support, it seems that the recommendation can contribute towards the development of a more humane and rehabilitation orientated approach for foreign offenders throughout their detention experience. Previous recommendations have had significant impact on regional law and policy through references to them in the decisions and recommendations of the ECtHR and CPT, and on national law, due to the incorporation of such standards in domestic legislation and training programmes.²⁰³ This recommendation also has the potential to influence international penal law, policy and practice through its impact on the regimes international prisoners are subject to and the assessment of such regimes by international inspectorates.

203 Van Zyl Smit and Sonja Snacken, *Principles of European Prison Law and Policy: Penology and Human Rights*, p. 376.

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