

Good Practice Manual of Working with Foreign Prisoners

Implementation of recommendation Council of Europe CM / Rec (2012) 12 concerning foreign prisoners

August 2018

No		Rule/Issue addressed in CM/Rec (2012) 12	Description of initiative	National, regional or local initiative	Legal basis. Budgetary issues	Contact details for further information
	Preamble	Alleviate any possible isolation				
	Preamble	Facilitate treatment with a view to their social reintegration	<p><b>Sweden:</b> The Swedish correctional system is based upon RNR (Risk - Need – Responsivity) likewise the treatment programs for social reintegration. In 2015, we started a national project to make sure foreign prisoners that don't speak understand can undergo treatment. Since then we focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruitment of facilitators with appropriate language skills.</li> <li>- Identify what language skills current facilitators have.</li> <li>- Translate workbooks and working tools for clients to various treatment programs.</li> <li>- Provide workshops in "easy Swedish" to facilitators.</li> <li>- Provide new technical equipment to the facilitators such as touch pad including lexicon and pictures in order to make the treatment smoother and easier.</li> <li>- Find solutions to make facilitators pursue treatment program through video calls (Skype). In order to do this,</li> </ul>	National		<a href="mailto:Johannes.evers@kriminalvarlden.se">Johannes.evers@kriminalvarlden.se</a>

			<p>form a pool of language skilled facilitators that can provide this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Find good solutions in order to use interpreter combined with treatment programs.</li> </ul>			
Preamble	Treatment should take into account the special needs of FPs	<p><b>Sweden:</b> All clients in the Swedish prison and probation service, including FP, undergoes a comprehensive risk, needs and responsivity assessment called RNR-A (RBM-B). The RNR-A is an empirically-based, 87-item standardized screening tool to be completed based on a file review and a structured client interview. Based on number, character and constellations of risks and needs factors, a computerized decision-aid suggests re-offending risks (low-medium-high) in various types of crime. The RNR-A also provides a computerized summary of client needs and guides manual assessment of client responsivity to available treatments and interventions.</p> <p>In the treatment, we don't have a national special solution according to FP. In order to understand the client responsivity is an important part of the treatment. In the concept responsivity language, culture and psychological needs is important according to the treatment.</p>	National and individual initiative		<a href="mailto:Marcus.wagenberg@kriminalvarden.se">Marcus.wagenberg@kriminalvarden.se</a>	
		<p><b>Belgium: note – this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> <b>Extra Care Project:</b> This project, for <b>immigration detainees</b> aims for a systematic detection and signalization of</p>	National	National budget (mostly return budget)	Geert Verbauw hede – <a href="mailto:geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov">geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov</a>	

			<p>specific problems or vulnerabilities and to provide a custom-made care and assistance: during detention, during return and after return. Detainees 'labeled' as 'Extra Care' by a multidisciplinary team in the center are signaled as such at our administrative services. The case management at these services is higher as they have to treat a person with Extra Care needs. Within the center this system also aims that there's more of a continue and custom-made accompaniment of these persons. For organizing return, the multidisciplinary advice from specialized staff in the center is consulted on: necessities for assistance and caretaking during return (ex. escorts, medical assistance, etc.), necessities for assistance and caretaking after return (ex. medical follow-up, etc.). The Extra Care Information sheets provide the staff of the center with guidelines about communication and interaction with such 'Extra Care' residents.</p>			.be + Maylis Dereymaeker – mailys.dereymaeker@ibz.fgov.be
			<p><b>Belgium: note – this entry refers to immigration detainees</b>  <b>Special needs project for immigration detainees:</b> when a person with a certain vulnerability is detected in the detention centers (through the above-mentioned extra care project), In prisons or psychiatric centers (through the psychosocial or medical services) or in the return houses for families (through the migration counsellors), then a request for assistance can be sent to the special needs project workers. These requests can consist of the following means of support:</p>	National	National budget (mostly return budget)	Isabelle VERVLOESE M T: 003227938212 M: Isabelle.vervloesem@ibz.fgov.be

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of medication/treatment in country of origin</li> <li>2. Purchase of medication for period after return</li> <li>3. Admission in psychiatric facility in Belgium to stabilize the psychiatric condition</li> <li>4. Accompaniment during flight</li> <li>5. Medical, psychosocial, administrative follow-up, family tracing for support after return in the country of origin</li> </ol> <p>The kind of support provided depends on the condition of the returnee and the possibilities in the country of origin. Belgium is paying for the support during a transitional period, to allow the returnee to get his life back on track (maximum 1 year). Economical support and cash money are NOT given to keep the programs on voluntary return more interesting. For prisoners, this project is especially aimed to organize reintegration (especially psychiatric care and family tracing) in the country of origin, with the aim to fulfill the conditions which are set by the Justice-commissions, who must decide on the release of psychiatric patients who were considered not to be accountable for their crimes.</p>			
			<p><b>The Netherlands;</b> Provide support (emotional, practical, material and –sporadically – financial) for FNP's in preparing for repatriation. The Return and Repatriation Service and The International Organisation for Migration as well as NGO's are available to provide</p>	National	Not applicable	t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl

			assistance and support for foreign prisoners when preparing to return to their home country			
	Preamble	Provide with opportunities equal to those of other prisoners.	<b>Sweden:</b> Our goal is to be personalized, equitable and legally secure correction.	National		
			<b>The Netherlands</b> FNP's are entitled to the same range of facilities as other prisoners with the exception of extra mural leave.	National		t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl
2 3	Basic Principles	Foreign prisoners shall be treated with respect for their human rights and with due regard for their particular situation and individual needs.				
2 4	Basic Principles	Foreign suspects and offenders shall be entitled to be considered for the same range of non-custodial sanctions and measures as other suspects and offenders; they shall not be excluded from consideration on the grounds of their status.				
2 5	Basic Principles	Foreign suspects and offenders shall not be remanded in custody or sentenced to custodial sanctions on the grounds of their status, but, as for other suspects and offenders, only when strictly necessary and as a measure of last resort.				
2 6	Basic Principles	Foreign offenders sentenced to imprisonment shall be entitled to full consideration for early release.	<b>The Netherlands</b> Foreign prisoners who are not allowed to remain in the Netherlands after the expiration of their sentence, can be granted suspension of their sentence under the condition that they leave the country. Suspension can be granted after two thirds (in case of sentences of three years or more) or when at least half the sentence is executed (in case of sentences up to three years)	National		t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl

			This possibility of suspension is a strong incentive for the foreign prisoner to prepare for repatriation			
2 7	Basic Principles	Positive steps shall be taken to avoid discrimination and to address specific problems that foreign persons may face while subject to community sanctions or measures, in prison, during transfer and after release				
2 8	Basic Principles	Foreign prisoners who so require shall be given appropriate access to interpretation and translation facilities and the possibility to learn a language that will enable them to communicate more effectively.	<b>Sweden:</b> All foreign prisoners can apply for language studies. Usually they start with education in Swedish for immigrants. You get a basic knowledge of the Swedish language. You learn to speak, read and write in Swedish and must practice using the language in everyday and working life. After completing the course, you get scores. Some prisoner usually with shorter time in prison can choose to study English	National		<a href="mailto:Tommy.Nyman@kriminalvarlden.se">Tommy.Nyman@kriminalvarlden.se</a>
			<b>The Netherlands</b> Whenever necessary interpretation and translation via telephone is provided.	National		<a href="mailto:t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl">t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl</a>
2 9	Basic Principles	The prison regime shall accommodate the special welfare needs of foreign prisoners and prepare them for release and social reintegration.				
2 10	Basic Principles	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.	<b>Estonia;</b> Foreign prisoners are evaluated using a specific methodology to assess whether expulsion is justified or not. Estonian Ministry of Justice has developed this methodology based on European Court of Human Rights recognized criteria. It is obtained by evaluating positive and negative aspects which provides a final assessment with a score. The methodology is outlined in the	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>

			<p>following circumstances, which is assessed by whether:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spouse or parents' presence in country where prisoner is serving their sentence</li> <li>2. Prisoner is a minor</li> <li>3. Prisoner's children live in the country and prisoner has a relationship with them</li> <li>4. Prisoners parents need help (eg disability)</li> <li>5. the subject has no ties to the country of destination and their reintegration can be complicated</li> <li>6. The family would have difficulties to integrate into another country (nationality, language, education of children and their age, health condition, personal needs etc)</li> <li>7. The person has been present in Estonia legally at least 5 years</li> <li>8. Prisoner has committed youth crimes</li> <li>9. Person has made efforts to integrate into the country (i.e. applied for citizenship and reached proficiency in Estonian language. Seriousness of crime considered, whether person a recidivist, if the person is in country illegal and what is their level of personal danger to country.</li> </ol>			
2 11	Basic Principles	Sufficient resources shall be allocated in order to deal effectively with the particular situation and specific needs of foreign prisoners.				
2 12	Basic Principles	Appropriate training in dealing with foreign suspects and offenders shall be provided for the relevant authorities, agencies, professionals and associations which have regular contact with such persons.	<p><b>Estonia;</b> Meetings which including training, are held between relevant authorities such as Prisons, Police and Boarder Guard Board, Ministry of Justice and foreign prisoner coordinators, several times in a year.</p>	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
			<p><b>The Netherlands</b></p>	National		<a href="mailto:t.bagchus@djiminjus.nl">t.bagchus@djiminjus.nl</a>

			Staff are provided with additional training in intercultural communication and with additional language training (English, and Spanish)			
3 13. 1	Use of Remand in Custody	In order to ensure that remand in custody is used for foreign suspects, as for other suspects, only when strictly necessary and as a measure of last resort, it shall be governed by Recommendation <a href="#">Rec(2006)13</a> on the use of remand in custody, the conditions in which it takes place and the provision of safeguards against abuse.				
3 13. 2.	Use of Remand in Custody	In particular: a. alternatives to remand in custody shall always be considered for a foreign suspect; and  b. the fact that such a suspect is neither a national nor a resident of the State or has no other links with that State shall not, in itself, be sufficient to conclude that there is a risk of flight.				
4 14. 1	Sentencing	In order to ensure that custodial sanctions are imposed on foreign offenders, as for other offenders, only when strictly necessary and as a measure of last resort, sentencing shall take into consideration Recommendation <a href="#">Rec(92)17</a> concerning consistency in sentencing. In particular, foreign offenders shall be considered for the same range of non-custodial sanctions or measures as national offenders.				
4 14. 2	Sentencing	The judicial authorities shall be provided, where possible and appropriate, with pre-sentence reports about the personal circumstances of foreign offenders and their families, the likely impact of various sanctions on them and the possibility and desirability of their being transferred after sentencing.	<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> HM Prison & Probation Service; Guidance has been produced for court report writers to enable Courts to be made aware of the possibility of foreign offenders being able to undertake non-custodial sentences. Sentence Planning Guidance,	National	National Professional guidance  No budgetary impact	Susie.Carr@probation.gsi.gov.uk

			which focus on gaining compliance as well as long term resettlement needs has been made available to all National Probation staff via the NPS Intranet, and on EQuIP. EQuIP is designed as a process guide for staff for all areas of the business, and where overlaps occur e.g with Court, links are made to that area. The Foreign National Offender section of EQuIP was published on the 4th April 2016.		assessment	
4 14. 3	Sentencing	To avoid disproportionate hardship and obstacles to social reintegration, account shall be taken when considering sentences of the possible impact that such sentences may have on individual offenders and their dependants, without prejudice to the independence of the judiciary.				
5 15. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Admission	At admission and during detention – information in language they understand about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rights and duties and contact with CR</li> <li>- prison regime and regulations</li> <li>- procedures for requests and complaints</li> <li>- rights to legal advice</li> </ul>	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Office has created information brochures in 7 languages about the rights and obligations linked to immigration status (procedures, appeals, consequences of irregular staying). These are given to detainees on admission and if necessary, during the visit of immigration staff to prison. Immigration staff will also give information during their visit (ad hoc, or at request), if necessary with an interpreter. The immigration staff member will also fill out a form “Right to Heard” with the migrant (in +/- 15 languages), which gives them the opportunity to declare whether there are reasons why they could not be removed to their country of origin (Art. 42 European Fundamental Rights Treaty)	<b>National initiative</b>	<b>National budget</b>	Geert Verbauwhede – geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be + Maryvonne Jacquemin – Maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be
			<b>Belgium:</b>	<b>Local initiative of</b>	<b>Legal Basis:</b>	Management team of the

			<p><b>Communication with non-native speaking prisoners: <i>Design pictures and icons to provide a visual image of rules and/or procedures.</i></b></p> <p>Within its population, the prison of Antwerp has around 58 different nationalities. Though not easy, they aim to communicate effectively and clearly with them. Especially, when not all detainees are able to speak either Dutch, German, French or English. About 25% of their prison population cannot communicate without the intervention of an interpreter – provided an interpreter is available.</p> <p>In addition to problems of oral communication they have also identified that many prisoners have illiteracy problems. As a result, a lot of written communication (e.g. the brochure for incoming prisoners, teletext, ...) is lost even though the information is broadcasted in different languages. Communication can end up in frustration, for both staff &amp; detainees. This consequently, does not contribute to better work or living conditions. Effective and clear communication is required in prison where the daily operation is restrained by strict procedures and rules, to which detainees have to comply. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that all detainees understand these rules and procedures, both from a human and from a security perspective.</p> <p>All this has led to the idea of designing pictures and icons to provide a visual image of rules and/or procedures. The prison personnel can thus point out a picture/icon to a detainee, who cannot communicate in the</p>	<p>Antwerp Prison. Apart from the prison of Antwerp, both the prison of Beveren and Mechelen were interested in using the same images in their communication with detainees.</p>	<p>Basic Law on the prison system and the legal status of the detainees: in relation to avoiding detention damage</p> <p><b>Budgetary issues:</b> Costs of graphic artist</p>	<p>Prison of Antwerp, Begijnenstraat 42, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium</p>
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			<p>most common languages, to make clear what is expected. These tools can be used to support all oral and written communication. The development of these pictures and icons (that are free of any cultural interpretation) fits into a broader process of interculturalizing the reception policy within the prison. This project was launched in 2008 in collaboration with 'Het Antwerps Minderhedencentrum De8 VZW<sub>1</sub> (the Antwerp Minorities Centre De 8 vzw), the Flemish Government and CAW Antwerpen.</p> <p>Thanks to funding of the Department of Justice, they were able to start looking for a graphic artist or design agency to turn oral and written communication into visual content in the beginning of 2008. Today, they still experience it as a great success. Both detainees and staff benefit from this project. Today, this 'visual' communication is extended through the overall communication with detainees: using the same symbolism and same style.</p> <p><b>Overview:</b> Several instruments were developed in collaboration with a design agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Posters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the access procedure to prison for visitors</li> <li>2. approved items at entry of the prison</li> <li>3. prohibited items at entry of the prison</li> <li>4. The lease arrangements in the library</li> <li>5. The lending policy from the library</li> </ol> </li> </ul>			
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			<p><b>Belgium:</b>  <b>Nested information on the section for incoming detainees (4<sup>th</sup> Section)</b></p>	<p><b>Local initiative</b> of Antwerp Prison</p>	<p><b>Legal Basis:</b>  Basic Law on the prison</p>	<p>Management team of the Prison of Antwerp, Begijnenstraat</p>

			<p>The admission and supply of information of incoming detainees is one of the core businesses in a prison like Antwerp, where people are detained before trial. Upon arrival, the detainee is faced with numerous physical actions within the admission procedure into our prison. First, the detainee must go through the administrative steps of the registration process. They are assigned to a cell after undergoing a body search. Within the first 24 hours of detention the detainee must be seen by many departments (e.g. prison director, medical examination, fingerprinting, a consultation with the psycho-social service, detention counselor, an extraction by the police, ...) Consequently, the detainee is overwhelmed with information and questions by these different departments. Thus, to an incoming detainee it often is a quest to have the correct information at their disposal. To the management, it became clear that spreading incoming detainees over the overall prison resulted in a severe work load due to their many questions. In addition, a significant percentage of incoming detainees (over 60%) are imprisoned for the first time in their life. Therefore, special care and attention is needed when explaining the rules and organization of the prison. A great number of these detainees are released within the first 5 days or meet a specific modality of criminal execution. The work load, consequently, elevates when 'short stay' detainees must go through all these steps. It was decided to develop a project of 'nested information' parallel to the CAT project. In practical terms this means that one section</p>		<p>system and the legal status of the detainees): in relation to avoiding detention damage</p> <p><b>Budgetary issues:</b> none</p>	<p>42, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium</p>
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			was set up specifically for incoming detainees. As a result, we could deal with the questions, requirements and necessities of first time detainees. These detainees will later be transferred to another section when the arrest warrant is confirmed. Exceptions may be made when necessary but only in consultation with the prison director.			
			<b>Sweden:</b> We always offer information in their language and always an interpreter when needed to explain legal rights and any step in the legal process.	<b>National and local</b>		
			<b>Estonia;</b> Prison Rules are provided in Russian language or in English, as well as the Imprisonment Act and other relevant legislation.	<b>National</b>		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
			<b>The Netherlands</b> Prison rules are available in 7 languages	National and local		<a href="mailto:t.bagchus@djiminjus.nl">t.bagchus@djiminjus.nl</a>
5 15. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Admission	Immediately after admission, prison authorities shall assist foreign prisoners who wish to do so, to inform of their imprisonment their families, legal advisers, consular reps and other persons and orgs who assist them	<b>Croatia:</b> Dubrovnik Prison Foreign Prisoner Policy Summary; Overview of the management of foreign prisoners at Dubrovnik Prison where they have 58 foreign prisoners in a 2015 review. Summary of their assessment, allocation and management during their imprisonment.	Local policy	Not applicable	<a href="mailto:Smiljka.Barancik@uzs.pravosudje.hr">Smiljka.Barancik@uzs.pravosudje.hr</a>
5 15. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Admission	As soon as possible after admission, foreign prisoners shall be provided with information, in a language they understand, orally or in writing, of international transfer possibilities.	<b>Estonia;</b> Prisoners have the right to ask to serve their sentence in their home country at any time during the sentence. Prison staff collate the necessary information and transmit it to the Ministry of Justice, who forward it to the relevant national competent authority who decide the application.			<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>

5 16. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Allocation	Decisions regarding the allocation of foreign prisoners shall take into account the need to alleviate their potential isolation and to facilitate their contact with the outside world.	<p><b>Europe/Netherlands:</b> Foreign National Prisoners Picture Dictionary - 'Picture it in Prison'.</p> <p>Difficulties stemming from a prisoner's ability to speak the primary language of their prison is an obstacle in most prisons holding foreign prisoners and immigration detainees.</p> <p>A pocket-size booklet 'Picture it in Prison' has been developed for foreign national prisoners and prison staff to overcome such language obstacles. The booklet consists of over 450 pictures which are classified per theme and translations of sixty basic words and sentences in twenty frequently spoken languages in prison. These languages are: English, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, French, Russian, German, Turkish, Romanian, Italian, Dutch, Albanese, Greek, Japanese, Swedish, Swahili, Persian, Hindi and Polish.</p>			<p>Contact Prison Watch via <a href="mailto:prisonwatch@prisonwatch.org">prisonwatch@prisonwatch.org</a> for more information and a download of the copyright version of the booklet.</p> <p>The booklet (72 pages) can be ordered via <a href="mailto:prisonwatch@prisonwatch.org">prisonwatch@prisonwatch.org</a> for € 6 (excluding 6% VAT and postal costs). For large orders (over 2.000) it is possible to add the logo of the prison service / organisation on the reverse side of the cover.</p>
5 16. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Allocation	Subject to the requirements of safety and security, and the individual needs of foreign prisoners, consideration shall be given to housing foreign prisoners in prisons close to				

		transport facilities that would enable their families to visit them.				
5 16. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Allocation	Where appropriate and subject to the requirements of safety and security, foreign prisoners shall be allocated to prisons where there are others of their nationality, culture, religion or who speak their language.				
5 17	Conditions of imprisonment; Accommodation	Decisions on whether to accommodate foreign prisoners together shall be based primarily on their individual needs and the facilitation of their social reintegration, while ensuring a safe and secure environment for prisoners and staff.				
5 18. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Hygiene	Facilities for sanitation and hygiene shall, as far as practicable, accommodate the cultural and religious preferences of foreign prisoners, while maintaining appropriate medical standards.				
5 18. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Hygiene	Rules that require prisoners to keep their appearance clean and tidy shall be interpreted in a manner that respects prisoners' cultural and religious preferences, while maintaining appropriate medical standards.				
5 19. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Clothing	Clothes provided by prison authorities shall not offend the cultural or religious sensibilities of foreign prisoners.				
5 19. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Clothing	Where clothes are not provided by the prison authorities, prisoners shall be allowed, subject to the requirements of safety and security, to wear clothes that reflect their cultural and religious traditions.				
5 20	Conditions of	In addition to providing a nutritious diet that takes account of the cultural and religious requirements of prisoners, prison authorities				

	imprisonment; Nutrition	shall, where possible, provide prisoners with opportunities to purchase and cook food that makes their diet more culturally appropriate and to take their meals at times that meet their religious requirements.				
5 21. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Legal Advice & assistance	Foreign prisoners shall be informed, in a language they understand, about their right to legal advice on matters affecting their detention and status.				
5 21. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Legal Advice & assistance	Foreign prisoners shall be informed about possible legal aid and, where necessary, assisted in accessing such legal aid.	<b>Sweden:</b> We always offer information in their language and always an interpreter when needed to explain legal rights and any step in the legal process.	National and local		
5 21. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Legal Advice & assistance	Foreign prisoners who need to communicate with their legal adviser shall be allowed access to interpretation where necessary.	<b>Sweden:</b> We always offer information in their language and always an interpreter when needed to explain legal rights and any step in the legal process.	National and local		
5 21. 4	Conditions of imprisonment; Legal Advice & assistance	Prison authorities shall facilitate the provision of administrative and legal assistance to foreign prisoners by approved outside agencies.				
5 21. 5	Conditions of imprisonment;	Foreign prisoners who are subject to disciplinary proceedings shall be assisted by an interpreter where necessary.	<b>Sweden:</b> We always use interpreters where necessary	National and local		

	Legal Advice & assistance					
5 22. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	To alleviate the potential isolation of foreign prisoners, special attention shall be paid to the maintenance and development of their relationships with the outside world, including contacts with family and friends, consular representatives, probation and community agencies and volunteers.	<p><b>European Groups providing services for their nationals imprisoned abroad:</b></p> <p>There are a small number of groups in Europe providing services for their nationals imprisoned in prisons in and outside Europe. See list 'European Groups working with prisoners abroad'.</p> <p>These groups can be statutory, such as the Dutch Reclassering Nederland, Bureau Buitenland, supported through a combination of government and charitable grants such as Prisoners Abroad (UK), The Irish Council for Prisoners Overseas (ICPO) and Italian Prisoners Abroad (IPA). These 4 groups above are members of the EuroPris/CEP Foreign Nationals in Prison and Probation Expert Group.</p>	National	All groups have their different criteria for initial & on-going contact with prisoners.	See attachment; '5 22 1 a <b>European Groups working prisoners abroad Jan2017</b> '. For information about the EuroPris/CEP Foreign Nationals in Prison & Probation Expert Group; <a href="http://www.europris.org/expert-groups/foreign-nationals-in-prison/">http://www.europris.org/expert-groups/foreign-nationals-in-prison/</a> and <a href="http://www.cep-probation.org/foreign-national-prisoners/">http://www.cep-probation.org/foreign-national-prisoners/</a>
			<p><b>The Netherlands:</b> International Office of The Netherlands Probation Service, Bureau Buitenland.</p>	National	Statutory agency.	General e-mail: <a href="mailto:buitenland@reclassering.nl">buitenland@reclassering.nl</a> Foreign Desk

			Dutch Probation Agency working with Dutch nationals imprisoned abroad.			e-mail: <a href="mailto:buitenlandbaliere@reclassering.nl">buitenlandbaliere@reclassering.nl</a> <a href="http://www.reclassering.nl/buitenland/bureau-buitenland">http://www.reclassering.nl/buitenland/bureau-buitenland</a>
			<b>Ireland:</b> The Irish Council for Prisoners Overseas The Irish Council for Prisoners Overseas provides information, support and advice to Irish prisoners overseas and their families.	National	Charity	<a href="http://www.icpo.ie">www.icpo.ie</a>  <a href="mailto:icpo@iecon.ie">icpo@iecon.ie</a>
			<b>Italy:</b> Italian Prisoners Abroad Works with Italian nationals imprisoned abroad. Offers support to prisoners and their families by giving them information and useful contacts. Makes <i>in loco</i> visits when possible (especially in Europe) and helps the offender in the phase of re-entry in Italy.	National	Charity with statutory support	<a href="mailto:info@act-bs.it">info@act-bs.it</a>  <a href="http://www.act-bs.it">www.act-bs.it</a>
			<b>Spain:</b> Fudacionmas 34 Works with Spanish nationals imprisoned abroad and their families in Spain. Uses volunteers extensively. Works particularly with Spanish prisoners in South America	National	Charity	<a href="http://fundacionmas34.org/quere-hacemos/">http://fundacionmas34.org/quere-hacemos/</a>  <a href="mailto:ayuda@fundacionmas34.org">ayuda@fundacionmas34.org</a> & <a href="mailto:voluntariado@fundacionmas34.org">voluntariado@fundacionmas34.org</a>
			<b>Spain:</b> 'Movimiento por la Paz'. Established group working with Spanish Consulates and other institutions. Offers advice and general information to Spanish prisoners abroad. Advises prisoners on their rights, & provides information on prison transfer applications, post sentence.	National	Charity	<a href="mailto:mpdl@mpdl.org">mpdl@mpdl.org</a>  <a href="http://www.mpdl.org/mas-informacion/espacios-">http://www.mpdl.org/mas-informacion/espacios-</a>

			Can advise and support families in Spain who have family members imprisoned abroad.			<a href="http://mpdl/atencion-detenido-espanoles/programa-atencion-detenido-espanoles#sthash.2PTsa8le.dpbs">mpdl/atencion-detenido-espanoles/programa-atencion-detenido-espanoles#sthash.2PTsa8le.dpbs</a>
			<b>Spain:</b> 'Asociación Hispano Árabe para el Desarro', support for Moroccan prisoners; Established by Rachid Ismaili. Asociación Hispano Árabe para el Desarro, focuses on the cultural interests of the Moroccan community in Madrid. Since 2015 their volunteers from has been visiting Moroccan prisoners in the Madrid V11 prison. Initially their focus was on music and calligraphy but volunteers have been able to help with translation and more general support where appropriate. Also provides information, advice and support to families of Moroccan prisoners.	National though primarily in Madrid	Charity though since 2015 receiving funding from Moroccan government	Asociación Hispano-Árabe para el Desarrollo y la Cultura  Contact Rachid Ismaili <a href="http://www.ahadc.org/index.html">http://www.ahadc.org/index.html</a>
			<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> Hibiscus Initiatives;  A UK charity working with refugee migrant women serving a custodial sentence, released into the UK or returned to their home country. Specialist knowledge of women prisoners from the Caribbean, West Africa and Eastern Europe.	National	Charity	Hibiscus Initiatives, <a href="mailto:info@hibiscusinitiatives.org.uk">info@hibiscusinitiatives.org.uk</a> <a href="http://hibiscusinitiatives.org.uk/">http://hibiscusinitiatives.org.uk/</a>
			<b>UK:</b> Prisoners Abroad, UK charity caring for the welfare of British citizens held in foreign prisons	National	Supported by UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office and	<a href="mailto:info@prisonersabroad.org.uk">info@prisonersabroad.org.uk</a> <a href="http://www.prisonersabroad.org.uk/">http://www.prisonersabroad.org.uk/</a>

					charitable donations.	
			<b>Germany:</b> Deutsches Sozialwerch in Frankreich Works with German nationals imprisoned in France.	National	Charity	<a href="mailto:info@entraide-allemande.org">info@entraide-allemande.org</a> <a href="http://www.entraide-allemande.org">www.entraide-allemande.org</a>
			<b>The Netherlands</b> Skype or video conferencing is used to communicate with relatives and friends in home countries.	National		t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl
5 22. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	Unless there is a specific concern in individual cases related to safety and security, foreign prisoners shall be allowed to use a language of their choice during such contacts.				
5 22. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	Rules for making and receiving telephone calls and other forms of communication shall be applied flexibly to ensure that foreign prisoners who are communicating with persons abroad have equivalent access to such forms of communication as other prisoners.	<b>England &amp; Wales;</b> from HMP Huntercombe 'Prisoner Voicemail', private provider funded by prisoners' family, no direct cost to prisoners or prison. Contributes to maintenance of family contact.	National	Free-private provider	Contact <a href="mailto:Mark.James.Hatch@hmprsi.gov.uk">Mark.James.Hatch@hmprsi.gov.uk</a>
			<b>Estonia;</b> All prisoners including foreigners, have the right to use the phone and call family members and others. There is also the possibility to call abroad.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
5 22. 4	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with	Indigent foreign prisoners shall be assisted with the costs of communicating with the outside world.				

	outside world					
5 22. 5	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	In order to optimise contact, visits to foreign prisoners from family members who live abroad shall be arranged in a flexible manner, which may include allowing prisoners to combine their visit entitlements.	<b>Sweden:</b> They offer apartments or rooms for visits inside our prisons and we give the foreign prisoners priority to use these when needed for family travelling far we also give them extra time.	Local		
			<b>Estonia;</b> Prison enables longer than the 24-hour long-time visits for prisoners whose loved ones are living in another country, and visiting is expensive and / or time-consuming.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
5 22. 6	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	Support and information shall be provided to the extent possible to enable family members who live abroad to visit foreign prisoners.				
5 22. 7	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	Special measures shall be taken to encourage and enable foreign prisoners to maintain regular and meaningful contact with their children.	<b>England &amp; Wales;</b> HMP Huntercombe Day-long family visits arranged for foreign prisoners so that they can spend a full day with family members who have travelled long distances, including from overseas, to visit. They can eat together, and support is provided to facilitate children in activities with their parents.	Local	Minimal	Phil Goulalos at HMP Huntercombe.
5 22. 8	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with	Arrangements shall be made to facilitate visits, correspondence and other forms of communication by children with their imprisoned parent, in particular when they live in a different State.	<b>Sweden:</b> They work hard with the children's rights to their parents and always with consideration to what is the best for the child/children.	National and local		<a href="mailto:Stina.sjodin@kriminalvarden.se">Stina.sjodin@kriminalvarden.se</a>

	outside world					
5 22. 9	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	The authorities shall endeavour to ensure that foreign prisoners are able to inform family members about the prison or other facility in which they are held or to which they have been transferred.				
5 22. 10	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	In cases of emergency and where the foreign prisoner has given prior consent, the prison authorities shall endeavour to inform family members of the death, serious illness or serious injury of such a prisoner.	<b>Estonia;</b> Each prisoner is given a prison contact person. Prison will also have contact information about a prisoner's family members. Where appropriate, the prison contact person will communicate with the prisoner's family members. It is also possible for family members to contact the prison contact person when it is necessary to inform the prisoner about extraordinary occasions (i.e. death of a family member, serious health matters).	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
5 22. 11	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	The authorities shall endeavour to keep up-to-date contact details of family members of foreign prisoners.	<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> 'Prison Voice Project' at Huntercombe Prison; 2 initiatives to maintain family contacts,  (1) using a private provider, Prison Voicemail, to facilitate prisoner's families leaving 'Voicemail' messages' for foreign prisoners from callers abroad. Assist to family contacts being maintained.  (2) Full-Day visits permitted for families of foreign prisoners given their especially long, often international, journeys to attend. Meals taken together normalizing visits as far as practical.	<b>Local Initiative</b> agreed nationally. Plans to rollout nationally	No costs to prison or prisoners.	Further Information from; <a href="https://prisonvoicemail.com/prisons">https://prisonvoicemail.com/prisons</a>  <a href="mailto:kieran@prisonvoicemail.com">kieran@prisonvoicemail.com</a>  or contact <a href="mailto:Mark.James.Hatch@hmps.gov.uk">Mark.James.Hatch@hmps.gov.uk</a>

5 23. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	Foreign prisoners shall be allowed to keep themselves informed regularly of public affairs by subscribing to newspapers, periodicals or other publications in a language they understand.	<b>Estonia;</b> All detainees including foreigners, have the opportunity to subscribe to newspapers and journals (except for prohibited content). Newspapers and magazines can be in prisoner's mother tongue.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@joust.ee">merike.tartu@joust.ee</a>
5 23. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	To the extent possible, foreign prisoners shall be given access to radio or television broadcasts or other forms of communication in a language they understand.	<b>Estonia;</b> Prisoners can watch Estonian, Russian, and German-language channels on television	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@joust.ee">merike.tartu@joust.ee</a>
5 23. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with outside world	Probation agencies, approved associations and volunteers providing support to foreign prisoners shall be given access to such prisoners who wish to have contact with them.				
5 24. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with consular representatives	Foreign prisoners have the right to regular contact with their consular representatives.	<b>Estonia;</b> Foreign detainees always have the possibility to ask for contact information of their embassy from their contact person or any prison officer. Representatives of the embassy can come to prison to have a visit with the prisoner.			<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@joust.ee">merike.tartu@joust.ee</a>
5 24. 2	Conditions of imprisonment;	Foreign prisoners shall be given reasonable facilities to communicate with their consular representatives.				

	Contact with consular representatives					
5 24. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with consular representatives	Foreign prisoners who are without consular representation in the country in which they are detained have the right to regular contact and to facilities to communicate with representatives of the State which takes charge of their interests.				
5 24. 4	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with consular representatives	Foreign prisoners who are refugees, asylum seekers or stateless have the right to communicate with representatives of the national or international authorities whose task it is to serve the interests of such prisoners.				
5 25. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with consular representatives	Prison authorities shall inform foreign prisoners about their right to request contact with their consular representatives or representatives of national or international authorities whose task it is to serve their interests.				
5 25. 2	Conditions of imprisonment;	Prison authorities shall, subject to the prisoner's request, inform consular representatives about their nationals held in prison.				

	Contact with consular representatives					
5 25. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with consular representatives	Prison authorities shall co-operate fully with consular representatives and national or international authorities whose task is to serve the interests of foreign prisoners.				
5 25. 4	Conditions of imprisonment; Contact with consular representatives	Prison authorities shall keep a record of instances where foreign prisoners waive their right to contact their consular representatives and of visits by consular representatives to foreign prisoners.				
5 26. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Prison Regime	In order to ensure equal access to a balanced programme of activities, prison authorities shall, where necessary, take specific measures to counter the difficulties foreign prisoners may face.	<b>Belgium:</b> Flemish Prisons; The information about the activities is given in Dutch, French and English. We work with as many images as possible, so that foreign prisoners can understand the information.	<b>Local Initiative</b> in Flemish Prisons		Roselien Vermeulen (OO): Roselien.Verm eulen@cawce ntraalwestvlaa nderen.be, Delphine Vanhaelemees ch (BC): delphine.vanh aelemeesch@ wvg.vlaandere n.be

			<p><b>Norway:</b>  3 programmes initiatives in different languages;  (i) “TENT UT!(Think Outside)”, is a program using reflection-cards to prompt and encourage self-reflection and group discussion on choices and outcomes. Pictorial cards with discussion in English, 7 groups undertaken program in past 2 years, (5 for men &amp; 2 for women). Very good response from both target-groups.  (ii) NSAP (National Substance Abuse Program), delivered in Women’s wing, twice in 2017, program in English. Low-intensity and individualized version trailed twice.  (iii) “Penga og livet (Money and life)”, everyday financial management course devised by Norwegian Employment &amp; Social Security Service &amp; Red Cross, in 4 languages, English version planned to be piloted in Women’s wing Spring 2018. Need for additional programs in languages other than Norwegian being addressed.</p>	Specific to Kongsvinger (Foreign National-only) Prison	Cost unknown	<p>Further information:  Kristin Opaas Haugli, Reintegration coordinator / Adviser  <a href="mailto:Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no">Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no</a></p> <p>Ploeg Gerhard (KDI)  <a href="mailto:Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no">Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no</a></p>
			<p><b>Norway:</b>  Initiative of cross-sectional prison working group to increase general level of activities for FPs. Improved collaboration between Education &amp; Work Departments. Using ‘Norwegian Import Model’, innovation use of resources including staffs skills and knowledge, leading to; ‘Log Cabin’ a quilt making group, a yoga course, a ukulele course, music concerts etc.</p>			<p>Further information:  Kristin Opaas Haugli, Reintegration coordinator / Adviser  <a href="mailto:Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no">Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no</a></p> <p>Ploeg Gerhard (KDI)  <a href="mailto:Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no">Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no</a></p>

5 26. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Prison Regime	Access to activities shall not be restricted because the prisoners concerned may be transferred, extradited or expelled.	<b>Belgium:</b> Flemish Prisons; Activities are open for all prisoners.	Local Initiative in Flemish Prisons		Delphine Vanhaelemeesch (BC): delphine.vanhaelemeesch@wvg.vlaanderen.be
			<b>Estonia;</b> Detainee Center: 01.01.2014-30.06.2015 Project TPF2013-4 "Forced expulsion of implementation VI" in relation to a detention center began to acquire a variety of resources leisure purposes. Project was co-funded by the EU Return Fund and the Ministry of the Interior.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
			<b>Estonia;</b> All free-time activities are allowed and provided for foreign detainees who wish to take part.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
			<b>Denmark:</b> 2015 Report on Nyborg Prison's Departure/Deportation Wards (Units). This report, in English, looks at the two Departure Sections of Nyborg Prison which has a capacity of up to 28 men. This comprehensive Report includes sections on; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management Summary</li> <li>2. Work Activities</li> <li>3. Deportation instructions</li> <li>4. Staff experience with target group</li> <li>5. Level of conflict</li> <li>6. Cooperation with Police</li> </ol>	Prison specific report	Not relevant	Further Information from Project Officer Tina Isling, Project Owner Annette Esdorf or from <a href="mailto:Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoegen.dk">Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoegen.dk</a> See attachment, '5 27 4 a Report on Nyborg Prison Denmark 2015'
5 27. 1	Conditions of	Foreign prisoners shall have access, where appropriate, to suitable work and vocational training, including programmes outside prison.	<b>Belgium:</b> Flemish Prisons; Inside the prison, foreign prisoners have access to work and vocational training.	Local Initiative in Flemish Prisons		Liesbeth De Wit (OC):

	imprisonment; Work					liesbeth.de.wit@vocvo.be
			<b>Estonia;</b> All detainees including foreigners, are able to work in the prison for which they receive payment. Detainees with little or no knowledge of Estonian are will be directed to Estonian language courses. Inmates are involved in social programs, also conducted in Russian.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
5 27. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Work	Where necessary, specific measures shall be taken to ensure that foreign prisoners have access to income-producing work.				
5 27. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Work	Foreign prisoners may transfer at least a part of their earnings to family members who are resident abroad.				
5 27. 4	Conditions of imprisonment; Work	Foreign prisoners who work and contribute to the social security system of the State in which they are imprisoned shall be allowed, where possible, to transfer the benefits of such contributions to their State of nationality or another State.	<b>Denmark:</b> 2015 Report on Nyborg Prison's Departure/Deportation Wards (Units). This report, in English, looks at the two Departure Sections of Nyborg Prison which has a capacity of up to 28 men. This comprehensive Report includes sections on; 7. Management Summary 8. Work Activities 9. Deportation instructions 10. Staff experience with target group 11. Level of conflict 12. Cooperation with Police	Prison specific report	Not relevant	Further Information from Project Officer Tina Isling, Project Oowner Annette Esdorf or from <a href="mailto:Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoegen.dk">Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoegen.dk</a> See attachment, '5 27 4 a Report on Nyborg Prison

						Denmark 2015'
5 28. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Exercise & recreation	Exercise and recreational activities shall be arranged flexibly to enable foreign prisoners to participate in a manner that respects their culture.				
5 28. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Exercise & recreation	Prison authorities shall encourage activities that promote positive relations amongst prisoners from the same culture and between prisoners from different backgrounds.	<b>Belgium:</b> Ypres Prison; Nobody is excluded for the organised exercises and activities (except when the Dutch language is needed f.e. in group therapy sessions). Some activities are organised to promote culture and different backgrounds. In 2015, we organised a 'multicultural week'. The prisoners were introduced each day of the week in a different culture or region of the world, such as Arabic calligraphy (Middle East), Filigrana (South America) and Djembe (African). In sports, they were introduced to Sepak Takraw (a traditional ball game from Asia) and basketball (a typical North American sport). The food of the prisoners was adapted to the region of the activity.	Local Initiative Ypres Prison	Local Relief fund (steunfonds), CDRGA	Roselien Vermeulen (OO): Roselien.Verm eulen@cawce ntraalwestvlaa nderen.be, Delphine Vanhaelemees ch (BC): delphine.vanh aelemeesch@ wvg.vlaandere n.be
			<b>Estonia;</b> If possible, same nationality prisoners are detained in the same cell. A foreign prisoner has an opportunity to express the desire to be in a cell with compatriots or Estonians (eg person participates in language courses and would like to practice the Estonian language). If possible, they shall be taken into account and made to meet their wish for placements.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
5 29. 1	Conditions of	To enable foreign prisoners to relate effectively to other prisoners and staff, they shall be given the opportunity and be encouraged to learn a	<b>Belgium:</b> West Flanders; The foreign prisoners are encouraged to learn a language that allows them to	National; CBE	Province West- Flanders,	Liesbeth De Wit (OC):

	imprisonment; Education & training	language that allows them to communicate, and to study local culture and traditions.	communicate. In prison, there is weekly an open learning centre organised by the adult basic education centre (CENTRUM BASESEDUCATIE). They work individual and on tempo of the learner. They learn to read, to write or/and to speak a language. Every month, a group lesson is organised. Since the beginning of 2016, three courses were especially for foreign prisoners to learn 'Dutch in prison'.		CBE, VOCVO	<a href="mailto:liesbeth.de.wit@vocvo.be">liesbeth.de.wit@vocvo.be</a>
			<p><b>Sweden:</b> All foreign prisoners can apply for language studies. Swedish Tuition for Immigrants is advanced language instruction aiming to give adult immigrants basic knowledge of the Swedish language. Students with a mother tongue other than Swedish should in the education learn and develop a functioning second language. The education should provide language tools for communication and active participation in daily, societal and working life.</p> <p>The education also aims at giving adult immigrants who lack basic reading and writing skills the opportunity of acquiring such skills. A student who is not functionally literate, or has a writing system that differs from the Latin alphabet, should receive instruction in reading and writing within the framework of the education.</p> <p>The education is intended for persons with different experiences, life situations, knowledge and study goals.</p>	National		<a href="mailto:Tommy.Nyman@kriminalvarlden.se">Tommy.Nyman@kriminalvarlden.se</a>

			<p>The education should be planned and organized together with students and adapted to their interests, experiences, all-round knowledge and long-term goals. The education should take as its starting point the needs of the individual, be capable of combining with employment or other activities such as orientation to working life, validation, work practice or other forms of education. It must be flexibly designed in terms of time, place, content and working forms to enable students to take part.</p> <p><b>Goal and nature of the education</b></p> <p>The goal of Swedish Tuition for Immigrants is that students should develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• their ability to read and write Swedish,</li> <li>• their ability to speak, discuss, read, listen and understand Swedish in different contexts,</li> <li>• good pronunciation,</li> <li>• their ability to use relevant study aids,</li> <li>• their ability to adapt the language to different recipients and situations,</li> <li>• insights into how a language is learnt, and</li> <li>• learning and communication strategies for further language development.</li> </ul> <p>Swedish Tuition for Immigrants aims to provide students with communicative language skills.</p> <p>This means being able to communicate, both orally and in writing, based on their needs. Students must acquire knowledge and skills of different kinds to be able to make relevant language choices in relation to the current communicative situation. Communicative language</p>			
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			<p>skills cover different competences that interact and supplement each other.</p> <p>Communicative language skills thus presuppose both access to a language system and knowledge of how this system is used. Knowledge of the language system covers words, phrases, pronunciation and grammatical structures, whilst knowledge about the use of language deals with how a text is built up, making choices over functional language, and adaptation in relation to recipient and purpose. An important competence is also being able to use strategies in the most effective way to communicate the message.</p> <p>In Swedish Tuition for Immigrants, students should develop their awareness of the process of learning a language and insights into their own learning. Students should also develop their intercultural competence by reflecting over their own cultural experiences, and comparing these with phenomena in daily, societal and working life in Sweden.</p> <p>In Swedish Tuition for Immigrants, students should develop their competence in using different digital tools and aids for information, communication and learning.</p> <p>All prisoners can also apply for courses</p>			
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			<p><b>Estonia;</b> The main languages used in Estonian prisons are Estonian and Russian. Detainees have the opportunity to learn Estonian.</p> <p><b>Datinee Center:</b> 01.07.2015-30.06.2018, is a project called AMIF2015-17 "Counseling and interest in the activities of the detention center." was carried out. In this project, 6 English and 6 Estonian language courses were organized. Resources and activities are co-financed by the EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Ministry of the Interior Ministry.</p>	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
5 29. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Education & training	To ensure that educational and vocational training is as effective as possible for foreign prisoners, prison authorities shall take account of their individual needs and aspirations, which may include working towards qualifications that are recognised and can be continued in the country in which they are likely to reside after release.	<b>Europe:</b> Belgium Lead Foriner Project; EU Funded Project to study innovative methods of distance learning for European Prisoners in European prisons, looking especially at IT lead initiatives.	European	EU funded project under Erasmus + Programme Ended January 2018	<a href="http://www.foriner.eu">www.foriner.eu</a> <a href="mailto:foriner@vovco.be">foriner@vovco.be</a>
5 29. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Education & training	The prison library shall be stocked as far as possible with reading materials and other resources that reflect the linguistic needs and cultural preferences of the foreign prisoners in that prison and are easily accessible.	<b>Belgium:</b> In the prison library, the collection contains books in foreign languages (narratives but also textbooks). The prisoners can also loan books from the city library, where the collection is wider.	Local Initiative Ypres Prison	Province West-Flanders & city Ypres	Luc Vermeersch (Bib): <a href="mailto:vermeerschconix@hotmail.com">vermeerschconix@hotmail.com</a> Tine Van Laeken (CF): <a href="mailto:tine.vanlaeken@derodeantra.ciet.be">tine.vanlaeken@derodeantra.ciet.be</a>
			<p><b>Estonia;</b> The prison library has books available in both Estonian and in Russian.</p>	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>

			<b>Sweden:</b> All prisons and remand prisons have a library with a wide range of literature and it is also possible to order literature in the language that is needed.	National and local		<a href="mailto:Lars.hakan.nilsson@kriminalvarlden.se">Lars.hakan.nilsson@kriminalvarlden.se</a>
530.1	Conditions of imprisonment; Freedom of religion or belief	Prisoners shall have the right to exercise or change their religion or belief and shall be protected from any compulsion in this respect.	<b>Romania:</b> Bucharest Jilava Prison; The prison has arranged a multi-faith room, where prisoners can go to according to a schedule of faith activities and worship and for individual spiritual meditation.	Local, Bucharest Jilava Prison	From prison budget	<a href="mailto:andreea.cana@anp.gov.ro">andreea.cana@anp.gov.ro</a>
530.2	Conditions of imprisonment; Freedom of religion or belief	Prison authorities shall, as far as practicable, grant foreign prisoners access to approved representatives of their religion or belief.	<b>Estonia;</b> Chaplains of various religions are represented in prisons and detainees are guaranteed religious freedom to worship.	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
531.1	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Foreign prisoners shall have access to the same health care and treatment programmes that are available to other prisoners.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> All their immigration detention centres are equipped with a Medical Unit. One or more colleague General Practitioners comes to the centre regularly, to have consultations open to each resident. There are also nurses and a psychologist. In some centres, there is also a psychological assistant.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauwhede – <a href="mailto:geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be">geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be</a> + Louise N'Gandu – <a href="mailto:louise.ngandu@ibz.fgov.be">louise.ngandu@ibz.fgov.be</a>
			<b>Sweden:</b> All prisoners in the SPPS have the same right to healthcare and we do not make differences between FNP's or Swedish prisoners.	National		
531.2	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Sufficient resources shall be provided to deal with specific health problems which may be faced by foreign prisoners.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; When a specific health problem seems to be the case, then the general practitioner refers	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauwhede – <a href="mailto:geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be">geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be</a> + Louise

			his patient to a specialist in a hospital or to a private specialist. Afterwards, he/she can either start an adapted treatment for his patient in the centre, and/or he/she can decide that there's one or more follow-up specialist appointments needed.			N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be
			<b>Norway:</b> Room established in male high-security wing for 'stimulating the senses and their multi-sensory perception'. Similar facility, termed 'relaxing room, created in Women's wing.	Specific to Kongsvinger (Foreign National-only) Prison		Furthur information: Kristin Opaas Haugli, Reintegration coordinator / Adviser <a href="mailto:Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no">Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no</a>  Ploeg Gerhard (KDI) <a href="mailto:Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no">Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no</a>
5 31. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Medical and health care staff working in prisons shall be enabled to deal with specific problems and diseases which may be encountered by foreign prisoners.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; All medical and health care staff are offered specific training.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauwhede – geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be
5 31. 4	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	To facilitate the health care of foreign prisoners, attention shall be paid to all aspects of communication. Such communication may require the use of an interpreter who is acceptable to the prisoner concerned and who shall respect medical confidentiality.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; Preference is to use professional interpreters, although there's not always the ability to do so.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauwhede – geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be

5 31. 5	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Health care shall be provided in a way that is not offensive to cultural sensitivities and requests by foreign prisoners to be examined by a medical practitioner of the same gender shall be granted as far as possible.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; In the few centres where there's female foreign prisoners, we try to have at least one female general practitioner.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauw hede – geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov .be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be
5 31. 6	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Where possible, psychiatric and mental health care shall be provided by specialists who have expertise in dealing with persons from different religious, cultural and linguistic backgrounds.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; Our mental health care providers in the centre are offered different trainings in intercultural counselling, culture specific psychosis etc.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauw hede – geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov .be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be
5 31. 7	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Attention shall be paid to preventing self-harm and suicide among foreign prisoners.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; Our staff knows how to observe specific symptoms of self-harming or suicidal behaviour. Once they observe this, and after multidisciplinary discussion, this person gets labelled 'Extra Care'. There's also special information sheets to inform staff how to deal with this specific problems. Evidently, these persons are followed up by the psychological assistant and/or the psychologist and/or the general practitioner.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauw hede – geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov .be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be
5 31. 8	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Consideration shall be given to the transfer of foreign prisoners, who are diagnosed with terminal illnesses and who wish to be transferred, to a country with which they have close social links.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; This is taken in consideration (see also special needs and extra care – supra → preamble)	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauw hede – geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov .be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu @ibz.fgov.be

5 31. 9	Conditions of imprisonment; Health	Steps shall be taken to facilitate the continuation of medical treatment of foreign prisoners who are to be transferred, extradited or expelled, which may include the provision of medication for use during transportation to that State and, with the prisoners' consent, the transfer of medical records to the medical services of another State.	<b>Belgium: note - this entry refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; The continuation of treatment is normally foreseen for those residents that are indicated as 'vulnerable' by the mental health care staff and the medical staff.	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauwheide – geert.verbauwheide@ibz.fgov.be + Louise N'Gandu – louise.ngandu@ibz.fgov.be
5 32. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Good order, safety & security	Prison staff shall ensure that good order, safety and security are maintained through a process of dynamic security and interaction with foreign prisoners.				
5 32. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Good order, safety & security	Prison staff shall be alert to potential or actual conflicts between groups within the prison population that may arise due to cultural or religious differences and inter-ethnic tensions				
5 32. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Good order, safety & security	To ensure safety in prison, every effort shall be made to enhance mutual respect and tolerance and prevent conflict between prisoners, prison staff or other persons working or visiting the prison, who come from different backgrounds.				
5 32. 4	Conditions of imprisonment;	The nationality, culture or religion of a prisoner shall not be the determinative factors in the assessment of the risk to safety and security posed by such prisoner.				

	Good order, safety & security					
5 33. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Women	Special measures shall be taken to combat the isolation of foreign women prisoners.	<b>Croatia:</b> example from Croatian Penitentiary in Požega, Department for Women; Example of a Slovakia prisoner in a Croatian Prison of the issues she faced and how the institution addressed them.	Local	Local initiative.	Further information <a href="mailto:Smiljka.Barancsek@uzs.pravo.sudje.hr">Smiljka.Barancsek@uzs.pravo.sudje.hr</a>
5 33. 2	Conditions of imprisonment; Women	Attention shall be paid to meeting the psychological and healthcare needs of foreign women prisoners, especially those who have children				
5 33. 3	Conditions of imprisonment; Women	Arrangements and facilities for pre-natal and post-natal care shall respect cultural and religious diversity.				
5 34. 1	Conditions of imprisonment; Infant children	When deciding whether it would be in the best interests of an infant child of a foreign prisoner to be kept in prison, particular consideration shall be given to:  a. the conditions in which the child would be held in prison;  b. the conditions that would apply if the child is kept outside prison; and  c. the views of the legal guardians of the child.				
5 34. 2	Conditions of	Arrangements and facilities for the care of infant children who are in prison with their parent shall respect cultural and religious diversity.				

	imprisonment; Infant children					
534.3	Conditions of imprisonment; Infant children	The legal status of any infant children in prison with their foreign parent shall be determined as early as possible during the sentence of that parent, with special care being taken to resolve cases where children born in prison have a different nationality to that of their parent.				
635.1	Release; Preparation for release	Preparation for release of foreign prisoners shall start in good time and in a manner, that facilitates their reintegration into society.	<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> Her Majesty's Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS); Commissioned a community migrant organisation to design & maintain an electronic resettlement toolkit, called "Tracks', a resource for the resettlement of foreign prisoners (FP)". It is designed to help FPs as well as prison, probation and other professionals working with foreign prisoners to plan for resettlement upon release either in the UK or on prison transfer or expulsion abroad. It contains information in a variety of languages, on the immigration process, resettlement options as well as country specific information packs. 'Tracks' is designed so that FPs know what may happen to them and what they can do themselves to plan for and improve their resettlement options on sentence completion.	National Initiative; HMPPS project centrally commissioned	Discretionary implementation.  Development & maintenance costs from HMPPS centre.	<a href="https://www.tracks.uk.net/">www.https://www.tracks.uk.net/</a>  HMPPS link; <a href="mailto:Adrian.Chen@noms.gsi.gov.uk">Adrian.Chen@noms.gsi.gov.uk</a>
			<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> Home Office Immigration Enforcement (HOIE) Prison Operational Removal Team (PORT) staff are based in the two Foreign National-Only 'Hub prisons', and for parts of the week in 'Spoke prisons', where Foreign	National	National policy  Cost savings having PORT staff	Irene Hall, Home Office Immigration and Enforcement Group.

			<p>National Offenders (FNO) are held, to work with offender management and the FNOs in order to explain processes, try and give reassurances, and act as the conduit between the CC case owner and the FNO. The two FNO prisons are in the process at looking at what effective resettlement plans can be put in place for their populations, including looking at skill gaps back in their home countries etc.</p>		<p>present in the hub and spoke prisons</p>	<p>Contact via Wilkinson, Graham [HMPPS]  <a href="mailto:Graham.Wilkinson3@noms.gov.uk">Graham.Wilkinson3@noms.gov.uk</a></p>
			<p><b>Norway:</b> Pilot Project for foreign inmates in Kongsvinger (Foreign prisoner only) prison from 2016 –‘Planning For Resettlement’..  Background to project initiation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law is for everyone: what can be done for foreign inmates?</li> <li>• A need for services aimed specifically at foreign inmates. Is there something we already have?</li> <li>• Work as a” return adviser” in 2015 caused the further development of an idea</li> <li>• A need for an increased activity-level at Kongsvinger prison, supported by the management</li> <li>• It needs to be about reintegration</li> </ul> <p>The Pilot Project’s goal was ‘To provide foreign inmates with further knowledge, insight and tools that can contribute to a better reintegration, independent of the destination after release’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target group – foreign inmates</li> <li>• Criteria for participation in the pilot project:</li> </ul>	<p>Specific to Kongsvinger (Foreign National-only) Prison</p>	<p>Pilot Project at Kongsvinger Prison</p> <p>Cost not known</p>	<p>Kristin Opaas Haugli, Reintegration coordinator / Adviser  PowerPoint summary available.</p> <p>Further information:  Ploeg Gerhard (KDI)  <a href="mailto:Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminaloms.org.no">Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminaloms.org.no</a></p> <p>See attachment ‘<b>5331 a Norway Prison Pilot Project 2016</b>’</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Inmate does not participate in work, education or any other activity</li> <li>– A remaining sentence duration of at least two weeks from starting the group</li> <li>– Basic knowledge of the English language</li> </ul> <p>The selection criteria were expanded to also include those who were active in work or education but wanted to participate after hearing from others about the groups. The groups of 3 to four prisoners ran for 10 sessions, were run in English and comprised groups of multi-national prisoners.</p>			
			<p><b>Romania:</b> Program initiation in the Romanian language and cultural orientation. The program is sustained over a period for 3 months by educator in Romanian language</p>	National	No additional financial resources required	<a href="mailto:andreea.cana@anp.gov.ro">andreea.cana@anp.gov.ro</a>
6 35. 2	Release; Preparation for release	<p>In order to facilitate the reintegration of foreign prisoners into society:</p> <p>a. their legal status and their situation after release shall be determined as early as possible during their sentence;</p> <p>b. where appropriate, prison leave and other forms of temporary release shall be granted to them; and</p> <p>c. they shall be assisted in making or re-establishing contact with family, friends and relevant support agencies.</p>	<p><b>Belgium: note, this refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; See also above under 5.15.1 (admission)</p>	National	National budget (Immigration)	<p>Geert Verbauwheide <a href="mailto:geert.verbauwheide@ibz.fgov.be">geert.verbauwheide@ibz.fgov.be</a></p> <p>Maryvonne Jacquemin – <a href="mailto:maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be">maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be</a></p>

			<p><b>International:</b> Red Cross/Red Crescent, The worldwide 'Family Links' network of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which includes the International Committee of the Red Cross (hereafter ICRC) as well as Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (hereafter National Societies), has longstanding experience and expertise in restoring family links between family members separated (because, for instance, of conflict or migration). Practically, the National Societies or ICRC Delegation in one country can help people to <b>restore and maintain contact with family</b> members in another country through, for instance, the use of Red Cross messages. They can also help detainees <b>to look for family members with whom they have lost contact</b> and whose whereabouts are unknown.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> a) a foreign prisoner cannot call his/her family because in his/her country of origin normal means of communication (telephone lines, postal system, etc.) are disrupted or unavailable. The prison authorities can ask the National Society to send a volunteer to the prison who will take a Red Cross message which will be distributed to the family in the country of origin through the National Society there or the ICRC Delegation; b) a foreign prisoner has lost contact with family members and does not know where they are (reasons can be multiple, migration, conflict, disasters, etc.). The prison authorities can ask the National Society to send a volunteer to take a tracing request. Such request will enable the National Society to</p>	International	No budget required (exceptionally postal fees)	<p>Contact the Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society – Department for Restoring Family Link (RFL), or ICRC Delegation</p> <p>All available international contacts can be found at: <a href="https://familylinks.icrc.org">https://familylinks.icrc.org</a></p>
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			<p>start a search of the relative sought in cooperation with other National Societies or ICRC Delegations. For more information: <a href="https://familylinks.icrc.org">https://familylinks.icrc.org</a></p> <p>Furthermore, the National Societies can also help collecting and transmitting <b>official administrative documents</b> which will be transmitted to the foreign prisoner for the latter to exercise his rights (ex. birth certificates, divorce papers, inheritance documents, power of attorney, etc.).</p>			
6 35. 3	Release; Preparation for release	Where foreign prisoners are to remain in the State in which they were held after release, they shall be provided with support and care by prison, probation or other agencies which specialise in assisting prisoners.				
6 35. 4	Release; Preparation for release	Where foreign prisoners are to be expelled from the State in which they are being held, efforts shall be made, if the prisoners consent, to contact the authorities in the State to which they are to be sent with a view to ensuring support both immediately upon their return and to facilitate their reintegration into society.	<p><b>Belgium: note, this refers to immigration detainees</b></p> <p>Immigration Detention Centres;</p> <p>See also above under 5.15.1 (admission)</p>	National	National budget (Immigration)	<p>Verbauwhede – geert.verbauwhede@ibz.fgov.be + Maryvonne Jacquemin – <a href="mailto:maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be">maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be</a></p>
			<p><b>England &amp; Wales:</b> Hibiscus Initiatives; International Resettlement &amp; Support Services for foreign prisoners being expelled and released into community. Hibiscus Initiatives is a voluntary sector organisation with a track record of delivering high-quality services for over 30 years. They have developed a widely acknowledged specialist expertise in working with foreign national and black, minority ethnic and refugee individuals in custody, in detention and the community.</p>			<a href="http://hibiscusinitiatives.org.uk/">http://hibiscusinitiatives.org.uk/</a>

			<p>Their work falls into 4 areas: <b>prisons, community, international resettlement and human trafficking.</b></p> <p>Their person-centred approach engages the clients, supporting and empowering them in dealing with their multiple and often complex needs and, importantly, addresses the disadvantage that language and cultural barriers present. In addition to being a lifeline for their clients, <b>their work</b> is widely respected by prison, probation and immigration staff. Their specialist expertise in international reintegration and resettlement, and supporting migrant offenders and those at risk of offending, places Hibiscus Initiatives as one of the leading organisations supporting foreign nationals and BMER groups and individuals involved in the UK criminal justice system and indeed in Europe. They work with over 1,000 clients from over 119 countries, providing: welfare, advice, advocacy, volunteering and mentoring in prisons</p> <p>reintegration assistance and practical and emotional support for people in detention and those released from Immigration Removal Centres, community resettlement support for ex-offenders identification of potential victims of trafficking and awareness-raising on the risks of being trafficked to the UK.</p> <p>They also aim to educate and influence policy makers and the public about the experiences of their clients.</p>			
			<p><b>Norway:</b> ‘Safe Way Home’ is a Salvation Army chaplaincy programme in Norway. It receives</p>			Further information from

			<p>funding from the Norwegian government, has an agreement with the Immigration Police and uses its international network of volunteers in 120 countries to support prisoners after release and deportation to their home country.</p>			<p><a href="http://www.frelsesarmeen.no/">http://www.frelsesarmeen.no/</a> or Norwegian lead Yury.Zelentsov@frelsesarmeen.no</p>
		<p>Release preparation for foreign nationals who are to be expelled from territory at the end of their sentence. Reintegration of foreign detainees in their country of origin.</p>	<p><b>Switzerland</b> The program consists in assisting foreign detainees in launching micro-economic initiatives in their countries of origin during their time in detention; this is done by establishing contact with local social services that can assist the person locally and follow-up their project after release. The initiative is implemented in partnership with the Swiss branch of the International Social Service (ISS) as part of their program “reintegration in the country of origin” <a href="https://www.ssi-suisse.org/en/node/49">https://www.ssi-suisse.org/en/node/49</a> . The individual projects are implemented locally through the ISS worldwide network. The main steps are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The detainee submits his request (description of the project, business plan etc.) to the prison social worker.</li> <li>2. The request is forwarded by the social worker to the ISS for a preliminary evaluation (motivation, criteria, budget etc.)</li> <li>3. The ISS contacts the local partner abroad to obtain a feasibility study.</li> <li>4. The request is approved by the ISS (or rejected, or modifications are suggested)</li> </ol>	<p>Regional initiative. Cantonal Penitentiary Service (Service pénitentiaire du Canton Vaud) <a href="https://www.vd.ch/autorites/departements/di/s/penitentiaire/">https://www.vd.ch/autorites/departements/di/s/penitentiaire/</a></p>	<p>Legal basis: Swiss penal code, cantonal penal law, 2012 recommendations (section VI in particular).  Budgetary coverage: maximum amount per project: 5000 CHF composed of: 1. the detainee’s own contribution (savings from his daily work remuneration in prison) 2. ISS financial</p>	<p>Raffaella Diana, deputy director of EPO. <a href="mailto:raffaella.diana@vd.ch">raffaella.diana@vd.ch</a>  Prison : Etablissements de la plaine de l’Orbe (EPO) Canton Vaud - Switzerland) <a href="https://www.vd.ch/themes/securite/penitentiaire/etablisements-penitentiaires/etablisements-de-la-plaine-de-lorbe/">https://www.vd.ch/themes/securite/penitentiaire/etablisements-penitentiaires/etablisements-de-la-plaine-de-lorbe/</a></p>

			<p>5. The ISS releases an attestation of the support provided → the document is sent to the detainee through the prison social worker and to the local partner who will monitor the implementation of the project on site.</p> <p>6. The beneficiary of the project does not receive any cash; the investments are financed by the ISS through the local partner.</p> <p>7. Projects are closely followed-up and constantly evaluated by the local partner. Local partners regularly inform the ISS team in Switzerland of the progress of the projects. A year after their implementation, their viability is checked by the ISS. The prison receives by the ISS a feedback on such follow-up.</p>		contribution (top-up to 5000 CHF)	
			<p><b>The Netherlands</b> Provide support (emotional, practical, material and –sporadically – financial) for FNP's in preparing for repatriation. The Return and Repatriation Service and The International Organisation for Migration as well as NGO's are available to provide assistance and support for foreign prisoners when preparing to return to their home country</p>	National		<a href="mailto:t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl">t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl</a>
6 35. 5	Release; Preparation for release	In order to facilitate continuity of treatment and care where foreign prisoners are to be transferred to another State to serve the remainder of their sentence, the competent authorities shall, if the prisoner consents,				

		<p>provide the following information to the State to which the prisoners shall be sent:</p> <p>a. the treatment the prisoners have received;</p> <p>b. the programmes and activities in which they have participated;</p> <p>c. medical records; and</p> <p>d. any other information that will facilitate continuity of treatment and care</p>				
6 35. 6	Release; Preparation for release	Where foreign prisoners may be transferred to another State, they shall be assisted in seeking independent advice about the consequences of such a transfer	<p><b>Belgium: note, this refers to immigration detainees</b></p> <p>Immigration Detention Centres; See also above under 5.15.1 (admission)</p> <p>Furthermore, detainees can always take contact with immigration office staff members to get more information about the organization of their return (they get the telephone numbers of the responsible staff members for the prison where they are incarcerated).</p>	National	National budget (Immigration)	Geert Verbauwheide – geert.verbauwheide@ibz.fgov.be + Maryvonne Jacquemin – maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be
6 35. 7	Release; Preparation for release	Where foreign prisoners are to be transferred to another State to serve the remainder of their sentence, the authorities of the receiving State shall provide the prisoners with information on conditions of imprisonment, prison regimes and possibilities for release.				
6 36. 1	Release; Consideration for early release	Foreign prisoners, like other prisoners, shall be considered for early release as soon as they are eligible and shall not be discriminated against in this respect.				
6	Release; Consideration	In particular, steps shall be taken to ensure that detention is not unduly prolonged by delays	<p><b>Belgium: note, this refers to immigration detainees</b></p>	National	National budget	Geert Verbauwheide

36.2	tion for early release	relating to the finalisation of the immigration status of the foreign prisoner.	Immigration Detention Centres; See also above under 5.15.1 (admission) → persons who are cooperating to the organization of their return can be released earlier (“Tribunal d’Application des Peines”) after Judgment or even up to six months before they are in the conditions for early release / end of sentence. If possible a transfer to an immigration detention centre shall be avoided and a direct transfer from prison to the country of origin shall be organized. In order to facilitate identification (and the obtaining of travel documents) a videoconferencing pilot project has been started (in two prisons and in the detention centres), so that consular officers can interview the detainees without a necessity to go to the prison.		(Immigratio n)	– geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov .be + Maryvonne Jacquemin – <a href="mailto:maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be">maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be</a>
6 37.1	Release; Release from prison	In order to assist foreign prisoners to return to society after release, practical measures shall be taken to provide appropriate documents and identification papers and assistance with travel.				
6 37.2	Release; Release from prison	Where foreign prisoners will return to a country with which they have links and, if the prisoner consents, the consular representatives shall assist them where possible in this regard.	<b>Belgium: note, this refers to immigration detainees</b> Immigration Detention Centres; See also 6.36.2. According to Vienna Convention on Consular Affairs, the Consular staff can always visit the detainees (on request of the detainee or own initiative, provided that the detainee is willing to speak to the consular officer). Immigration Office can facilitate the contacts if wanted.	National	National budget (Immigratio n)	Geert Verbauwhede – geert.verbauw hede@ibz.fgov .be + Maryvonne Jacquemin – <a href="mailto:maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be">maryvonne.jacquemin@ibz.fgov.be</a>
7 38.0	Persons who work with	Persons who work with foreign prisoners shall be selected on criteria that include cultural	<b>Estonia;</b> In every prison there is a foreign prisoner’s coordinator. The coordinator’s tasks are to	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@j ust.ee</a>

	foreign prisoners; Selection	sensitivity, interaction skills and linguistic abilities.	provide counseling and to aid prisoners in dealing with prison authorities. Foreigners coordinator also helps with applying for documents.			
			<b>The Netherlands;</b> Direct recruitment at Ter Apel Prison when it changed role to only hold foreign prisoners. While retaining and retraining existing staff, additional staff were recruited directly from the public from a diverse range of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds and with linguistic abilities to better reflect the prison's new role and population.	Ter Apel Prison		<a href="mailto:t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl">t.bagchus@dji.minjus.nl</a>
7 39. 1	Persons who work with foreign prisoners; Training	Staff involved in the admission of foreign prisoners shall be appropriately trained to deal with them.	<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> Electronic 'E-learning' has been developed and rolled out nationally as a first stage 'overview' of the needs of Foreign National Offenders. When completed, this is further developed through 'class room' training for staff to enable them to have a greater depth of understanding of the needs of this group of offenders.	National	Implemented regionally.  No budgetary impact assessment	Chapman, Brian [HMPPS] <a href="mailto:Brian.Chapman@noms.gsi.gov.uk">Brian.Chapman@noms.gsi.gov.uk</a>
7 39. 2	Persons who work with foreign prisoners; Training	Persons who work with foreign prisoners shall be trained to respect cultural diversity and to understand the particular problems faced by such prisoners.	<b>Denmark:</b> 2015 Report on Nyborg Prison's Departure/Deportation Wards (Units). This report, in English, looks at the two Departure Sections of Nyborg Prison which has a capacity of up to 28 men. This comprehensive Report includes sections on; 13. Management Summary 14. Work Activities 15. Deportation instructions <b>16. Staff experience with target group</b> 17. Level of conflict 18. Cooperation with Police			Further Information from Project Officer Tina Isling, Project Owner Annette Esdorf or from <a href="mailto:Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoegen.dk">Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoegen.dk</a> See attached report, 5.27.4a Report on Nyborg Prison Denmark

			<p><b>Norway: 2 initiatives;</b></p> <p>(i) Four day programme for the professional development of staff working with foreign prisoners; 1<sup>st</sup> day information on Afghanistan, 2<sup>nd</sup> day of cross-cultural understanding, 3<sup>rd</sup> on motivational interviewing and 4<sup>th</sup> on human trafficking, modern day slavery and the identification of victims.</p> <p>(ii) In development, raising staff competency in observing, identifying &amp; sharing self-generated knowledge from their specialist role. Programme acknowledging professional development in new practice area needs to build on staff-groups skills &amp; knowledge combined with external support &amp; contribution.</p>	Specific to Kongsvinger (Foreign National-only) Prison		<p>Further information:  Kristin Opaas Haugli,  Reintegration coordinator / Adviser  <a href="mailto:Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no">Kristin.Opaas.Haugli@kriminalomsorg.no</a>  and  Ploeg Gerhard (KDI)  <a href="mailto:Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no">Gerhard.Ploeg@kriminalomsorg.no</a></p>
7 39.3	Persons who work with foreign prisoners; Training	Such training may include learning languages spoken most often by foreign prisoners.	<p><b>Estonia;</b></p> <p>Prison staff have the possibility to participate in Russian language courses.</p>	National		<a href="mailto:merike.tartu@just.ee">merike.tartu@just.ee</a>
7 39.4	Persons who work with foreign prisoners; Training	Training programmes shall be evaluated and revised regularly to ensure they reflect changing populations and social circumstances.				
7 39.5	Persons who work with foreign prisoners; Training	Persons who deal with foreign suspects and offenders shall be kept informed of current national law and practices and international and regional human rights law and standards relating to their treatment, including this recommendation.	<b>Also see 7 39.2 Norway</b>			

7 40. 0	Persons who work with foreign prisoners; Specialisation	Appropriately trained specialists shall be appointed to engage in work with foreign prisoners and to liaise with the relevant agencies, professionals and associations on matters related to such prisoners.	<b>HMPPS England &amp; Wales;</b> foreign prisoners are identified as a particularly vulnerable group who require support and care. The delegation of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture observed the positive practice of appointing a dedicated foreign prisoners officer, who could meet and provide advice to each new foreign national and serve as a point of reference. Further, concerted efforts being made to provide foreign nationals with clear information on immigration procedures, through surgeries and information packs, are to be encouraged. It is not a mandatory requirement to have a dedicated foreign prisoners officer, though with a foreign prisoner population in England & Wales of 12%, many do.	National advice, not mandatory	Not applicable	HMPPS link; <a href="mailto:Adrian.Chen@noms.gsi.gov.uk">Adrian.Chen@noms.gsi.gov.uk</a>
7 41. 0	Policy Evaluation	The authorities shall regularly evaluate their policies for dealing with foreign suspects and offenders on the basis of scientifically validated research and revise them where appropriate.	<b>Denmark:</b> 2015 Report on Nyborg Prison's Departure/Deportation Wards (Units). This report, in English, looks at the two Departure Sections of Nyborg Prison which has a capacity of up to 28 men. This comprehensive Report includes sections on; 19. Management Summary 20. Work Activities 21. Deportation instructions 22. Staff experience with target group 23. Level of conflict 24. Cooperation with Police	Prison specific report	Not relevant	Further Information from Project Officer Tina Isling, Project Oowner Annette Esdorf or from <a href="mailto:Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoergen.dk">Henrik.Marker@kriminalforsoergen.dk</a> See attached report, 5.27.4a Report on Nyborg Prison Denmark
			<b>England &amp; Wales:</b> The St Giles Trust, a charity, has evaluated the impact of their first foreign national 'Peer Advisor Scheme' at HMP Huntercombe, a	Local to HMP Huntercombe though may be rolled-out nationally.	Not applicable	Further Information from The St Giles Trust and Report

			foreign national-only prison. Serving prisoners were trained to become qualified advice workers, able to provide immigration and resettlement advice to their fellow prisoners. The results of the 2 year programme will be of interest to those shaping resettlement services for foreign prisoners in other prisons. The St Giles Trust won the Robin Corbett Award for Prisoner Rehabilitation for its work at HMP Huntercombe.			<a href="https://www.stgilestrust.org.uk/misc/The%20Peer%20Advisor%20Model%20in%20Prisons%20-final%20final.pdf">https://www.stgilestrust.org.uk/misc/The%20Peer%20Advisor%20Model%20in%20Prisons%20-final%20final.pdf</a>
	Release preparation/imprisonment	Legal expert	<b>Belgium:</b> Noorderkempen Regional Prisons; Legal advice and assistance for social workers and prisoners concerning residency status, expulsion and (voluntary) repatriation.	Local Initiative (4 prisons Noorderkempen)	Member of non-profit organization CAW De Kempen	www.cawdekempen.be