



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

CPT/Inf (96) 21

European Committee for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
(CPT)

6th General Report on the CPT's activities

covering the period 1 January to 31 December 1995

Strasbourg, 5 August 1996

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	3
I. ACTIVITIES IN 1995	4
A. Visits	4
B. Committee meetings and follow-up of visits	5
C. Other questions	6
II. ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES	8
A. The Convention and its Protocols	8
B. CPT membership	9
C. Administrative questions	10
APPENDIX 1: A. Signatures and ratifications of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	11
B. Signatures and ratifications of Protocol No. 1 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	13
C. Signatures and ratifications of Protocol No. 2 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	15
APPENDIX 2: A. Members of the CPT listed in order of precedence	17
B. Secretariat of the CPT	18
APPENDIX 3: Places of detention visited by delegations of the CPT in 1995	19

Preface

The European Committee for the prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CPT), was set up under the 1987 Council of Europe Convention of the same name (hereinafter "the Convention"). According to Article 1 of the Convention:

"There shall be established a European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.... The Committee shall, by means of visits, examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty with a view to strengthening, if necessary, the protection of such persons from torture and from inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

The work of the Committee is designed to be an integrated part of the Council of Europe system for the protection of human rights, placing a proactive non-judicial mechanism alongside the existing reactive judicial mechanisms of the European Commission and European Court of Human Rights.

The Committee implements its essentially preventive function through two kinds of visits - periodic and ad hoc. Periodic visits are carried out to all Parties to the Convention on a regular basis. Ad hoc visits are organised when they appear to the Committee "to be required in the circumstances".

When carrying out a visit, the Committee enjoys extensive powers under the Convention: unlimited access to the territory of the State concerned and the right to travel without restriction; unlimited access to any place where people are deprived of their liberty, including the right to move inside such places without restriction; access to full information on places where people deprived of their liberty are being held, as well as to other information available to the State which is necessary for the Committee to carry out its task.

The Committee is also entitled to interview in private persons deprived of their liberty and to communicate freely with anyone whom it believes can supply relevant information.

Visits may be carried out to any place "where persons are deprived of their liberty by a public authority". The Committee's mandate thus extends beyond prisons and police stations, to encompass psychiatric institutions, detention areas at military barracks, holding centres for asylum seekers or other categories of foreigners, and places in which young or old persons may be deprived of their liberty by judicial or administrative order.

Two fundamental principles govern relations between the Committee and the Parties to the Convention - co-operation and confidentiality. In this respect, it should be emphasised that the role of the Committee is not to condemn States, but rather to assist them to prevent the ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty.

After each visit, the CPT draws up a report which sets out its findings and includes, if necessary, recommendations and other advice, on the basis of which a dialogue can develop with the State concerned. The CPT's visit report is, in principle, confidential; however, most States have chosen to waive the rule of confidentiality and publish the report.

I. ACTIVITIES IN 1995

A. Visits

1. The CPT carried out six periodic visits during 1995. The countries visited were, in chronological order, Slovenia (19 to 28 February), Bulgaria (26 March to 7 April), Portugal (14 to 26 May), the Slovak Republic (25 June to 7 July), Malta (16 to 21 July) and Italy (22 October to 3 November). In the case of Italy, Malta and Portugal, this was the second occasion on which they had been visited on a periodic basis.

2. The CPT also carried out a visit to Romania, from 24 September to 6 October 1995. Romania had not yet ratified the Convention when the CPT drew up and announced its programme of periodic visits for 1995. However, following the entry into force of the Convention in respect of Romania on 1 February 1995, it appeared appropriate to the Committee to carry out a visit in the course of that year. This decision was motivated in particular by the high priority accorded by the CPT to visits to Central and Eastern European States which have recently become Parties to the Convention.

3. The places of detention visited by CPT delegations in 1995 are set out in Appendix 3; it will be observed that the CPT is paying increasing attention to holding facilities for foreigners and institutions for minors. The Committee intends to set out in its next general report some of the main issues pursued by CPT delegations when visiting holding facilities for foreigners.

4. As in previous years, during 1995 the degree of co-operation displayed towards CPT visiting delegations at ministerial level has almost invariably been very satisfactory. Co-operation received at local level, in the course of visits to places of detention, was also on the whole good.

This generally positive assessment applies equally to the Central and Eastern European States visited in 1995.

5. From time to time, visiting delegations encountered difficulties in gaining access to the detention facilities of law enforcement agencies, in particular when visits took place in the evening. One argument advanced in this connection has been that the delegation's right of access is limited to "office hours", another that a visit could not take place at the time in question as this would wake the detainees.

Difficulties of the kind described above have always been overcome after contact with the Committee's liaison officers. Nevertheless, the CPT wishes to emphasise that the Convention authorises the Committee to visit "at any time" places where persons are deprived of their liberty by a public authority. Needless to say, when exercising this right of access, CPT visiting delegations shall always show due respect for the rest of detained persons.

6. It is also noteworthy that law enforcement officials have sometimes been given instructions to the effect that the competent judge/public prosecutor is to be informed in the event of a CPT delegation arriving and wishing to interview persons deprived of their liberty. A procedure of this kind is unexceptionable, provided that it does not result in the delegation's access to detained persons being delayed.

However, law enforcement officials have on occasion construed such instructions as requiring the express authorisation of the competent judge/public prosecutor before permitting the delegation to interview persons deprived of their liberty. In this respect the CPT must point out that Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention grants the Committee the right to interview detained persons; to make the exercise of that right subject to prior authorisation by a judge or public prosecutor would be in clear breach of the Convention. The Committee's access to detained persons can only be called into question in the "exceptional circumstances" set out in Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

7. The CPT would also like to recall the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention, according to which Parties to the Convention are to provide the Committee with "full information on the places where persons deprived of their liberty are being held".

On more than one occasion during 1995, a visit began without the CPT's delegation being put in possession of comprehensive and up-to-date lists of places where persons can be deprived of their liberty. Clearly, this is not conducive to the efficient organisation of a visit.

B. Committee meetings and follow-up of visits

8. The CPT held four plenary sessions during 1995. The Bureau also met on a regular basis, and there were numerous meetings of visiting delegations.

9. Ten visit reports were adopted during 1995: on the periodic visits to Austria and Hungary and the visit of a follow-up nature to Turkey in 1994, on the ad hoc visits to Martinique and Sweden in 1994, and on the periodic visits to Bulgaria, Malta, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia in 1995. It should be noted in this regard that the CPT is now broadly meeting its objective of transmitting to Governments the reports on periodic visits within six months.

Of course, as indicated in the 5th General Report (cf. CPT/Inf (95) 10, paragraph 9), the CPT can make its views known on particularly urgent matters well in advance of the transmission of a visit report. Such "immediate observations" under Article 8, paragraph 5, of the Convention were made by visiting delegations on certain occasions during 1995, and they met with a constructive response from the Governments concerned.

10. As regards the process of on-going dialogue, the majority of States visited continue to present their interim and follow-up reports broadly within the time-limits set by the CPT. However, on occasion it remains the case that the time-limit for submission is greatly exceeded; as was pointed out in the 5th General Report (cf. CPT/Inf (95) 10, paragraph 10), such a situation is particularly unsatisfactory when it concerns an interim report, which usually represents the first official reply to a visit report. The CPT wishes to make clear that an excessive delay in providing an interim report could lead the Committee to make a public statement under Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

11. In the course of 1995, the CPT's reports on its periodic visits to Ireland, Italy and Liechtenstein and the ad hoc visit to Sweden were published, pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention. Further, the reports drawn up by the Governments of Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein and Sweden in response to CPT visit reports were published during the year¹.

At the time of writing, thirty of the forty-four visit reports drawn up to date by the CPT have been published, and several more visit reports will be published in the near future. The Committee can only reiterate that it welcomes this situation.

C. Other questions

12. In 1995, the CPT's work continued to attract interest in academic and professional circles. Members of the CPT and of its Secretariat were invited to speak about the Committee's activities at various meetings organised by governmental and non-governmental organisations and by professional associations. Further, several studies of different aspects of the Committee's work have been published.

13. Particular reference should be made to a seminar on the implementation of the Convention held in Bratislava in February 1995, in which members of the CPT and its Secretariat participated. This seminar, organised at the initiative of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic and partly financed by the Council of Europe, was designed to introduce the Committee's mandate and working methods to a wide range of relevant Slovak officials, in advance of the CPT's first visit to Slovakia scheduled for later the same year. As such, it was entirely in line with the decision taken by the Committee of Ministers in 1991, inviting Parties to the Convention to inform, by appropriate means, the relevant national authorities of the existence, powers and role of the CPT.

The CPT wishes to make known its willingness to participate in other seminars of this nature in States which have recently ratified the Convention or which intend to proceed to ratification in the near future².

¹ Moreover, to date in 1996, eight additional visit reports have been published (concerning visits to France, Hungary, the Netherlands Antilles, Slovenia, Spain (three visits), and the United Kingdom) as well as a multitude of interim and follow-up reports drawn up by Governments.

² A similar information meeting on the functioning of the CPT took place in Warsaw in February 1996.

14. The CPT welcomes the support for its work expressed in Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1257 (1995), on conditions of detention in Council of Europe member States. It was also most pleased to learn from the reply to Recommendation 1257 that the Committee of Ministers has invited the authorities of member States to comply with the guidelines on police custody as laid down in the 2nd General Report of the CPT (cf. CPT/Inf (92) 3, paragraphs 36 to 43).

In this connection, it should be noted that some Parties to the Convention are reluctant to implement fully certain of the CPT's recommendations concerning safeguards against ill-treatment for persons in police custody, and in particular the recommendation that such persons be accorded a right of access to a lawyer as from the very outset of their custody.

15. The CPT wishes to stress that, in its experience, the period immediately following deprivation of liberty is when the risk of intimidation and physical ill-treatment is greatest. Consequently, the possibility for persons taken into police custody to have access to a lawyer during that period is a fundamental safeguard against ill-treatment. The existence of that possibility will have a dissuasive effect upon those minded to ill treat detained persons; further, a lawyer is well placed to take appropriate action if ill-treatment actually occurs.

The CPT recognises that in order to protect the interests of justice, it may exceptionally be necessary to delay for a certain period a detained person's access to a particular lawyer chosen by him. However, this should not result in the right of access to a lawyer being totally denied during the period in question. In such cases, access to another independent lawyer who can be trusted not to jeopardise the legitimate interests of the police investigation should be arranged.

16. The CPT also emphasised in the 2nd General Report the importance of persons taken into police custody being expressly informed without delay of all their rights.

In order to ensure that this is done, the CPT considers that a form setting out those rights in a straightforward manner should be systematically given to persons detained by the police at the very outset of their custody. Further, the persons concerned should be asked to sign a statement attesting that they have been informed of their rights.

The above-mentioned measures would be easy to implement, inexpensive and effective.

II. ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES

A. The Convention and its Protocols

17. In the course of 1995, the Convention was ratified by the Czech Republic (on 7 September 1995) and signed by Lithuania (on 14 September 1995)³. To date, the Convention is in force in respect of 30 of the 39 member States of the Council of Europe⁴.

It is noteworthy that ratification of the Convention has become one of the commitments systematically sought by the Parliamentary Assembly from States seeking to join the Council of Europe. In accordance with such commitments given at the time of accession to the Organisation, five more member States should shortly become Parties to the Convention.

18. The two Protocols amending the Convention⁵, which were opened for signature on 4 November 1993, were signed and/or ratified by a number of States during 1995. It should be recalled that before the Protocols can enter into force, they must be ratified (or signed without reservation as to ratification) by all the Parties to the Convention. To date, twenty-one of the current thirty Parties to the Convention have taken this step, and seven of the remaining nine Parties have signed the Protocols with reservation as to ratification⁶.

19. The CPT has already made known that it is concerned by the time being taken for the entry into force of Protocol No. 2 (cf. the 5th General Report - CPT/Inf (95) 10, paragraph 24), which will make technical amendments to the Convention capable of greatly facilitating the Committee's work.

The CPT urges those Parties to the Convention which have not yet consented to be bound by Protocol No. 2 to proceed to ratification (or signature without reservation as to ratification) of this instrument without further delay. The CPT would also request States which are envisaging ratification of the Convention to ensure that Protocol No. 2 is ratified at the same time.

³ So far in 1996, the Convention has been signed, in chronological order, by the Russian Federation (28 February 1996), Moldova (2 May 1996), the Ukraine (2 May 1996), "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (14 June 1996) and Estonia (28 June 1996).

⁴ See Appendix 1 A for the state of signatures and ratifications of the Convention.

⁵ Protocol No. 1 "opens" the Convention by providing that the Committee of Ministers may invite any non-member State of the Council of Europe to accede to it; Protocol No. 2 introduces amendments regarding the renewal of the CPT's membership and provides that members may be re-elected twice.

⁶ See Appendix 1 B and 1 C for the state of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols.

B. CPT membership

20. There were a number of changes in the CPT's membership during 1995.

Five members left the Committee, either prematurely or as a result of the expiry of their terms of office: Mr Nicolo Amato (Italy), Mr Tonio Borg (Malta), Mr Love Kellberg (Sweden), Mr Petros Michaelides (Cyprus) and Mrs Nora Staels-Dompas (Belgium). The Committee would like to thank them for their respective contributions to its work.

Nine new members were elected by the Committee of Ministers in the course of 1995: Mr Mario Benedettini (in respect of San Marino), Mrs Christina Doctare (Sweden), Mr Vitaliano Esposito (Italy), Mr Lambert Kelchtermans (Belgium), Mr Adam Łaptaś (Poland), Mr John Olden (Ireland), Mrs Jagoda Poloncová (Slovakia), Mr Florin Stănescu (Romania) and Mr Demetrios Stylianides (Cyprus). Further, since the beginning of 1996, two additional members have been elected to the Committee: Mr Miklós Magyar (Hungary) and Mrs Maria Sciberras (Malta).

The following three members were re-elected for a second term of office in the course of 1995 or 1996 (to date): Mr Jón Bjarman (Iceland), Mr Constantin Economides (Greece) and Mrs Pirkko Lahti (Finland).

As a result, the CPT presently has 27 members, the seats in respect of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovenia being vacant⁷.

21. During its meeting in September 1995, the CPT elected its new Bureau for a period of two years. The Committee renewed the mandate of Mr Claude Nicolay (a public prosecutor from Luxembourg) as its President, elected Mrs Ingrid Lycke Ellingsen (a Norwegian psychiatrist) as 1st Vice-President and re-elected Mrs Nora Stael-Dompas (an Honorary Senator from Belgium and a former Vice-President of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly) as 2nd Vice-President. Following Mrs Stael-Dompas's departure from the Committee as a result of the expiry of her term of office at the end of 1995, the CPT subsequently elected Mr Leopoldo Torres Boursault (a lawyer from Spain and a former State Public Prosecutor) as its 2nd Vice-President.

22. The CPT has repeatedly drawn attention to the importance of increasing the number of members who are medical doctors with relevant experience or who possess specialist practical knowledge of penitentiary systems. The Committee is pleased to record that the medical component of its membership has been reinforced considerably over the last eighteen months; however, there is still a need for more prison specialists. It should also be noted that the number of women among the CPT's membership (seven out of twenty seven) remains rather low.

Looking ahead to 1997, in the course of which the terms of office of ten CPT members shall expire, the Committee trusts that care will be taken to ensure that all the relevant professions are adequately represented within its membership⁸.

⁷ See Appendix 2 A for the full list of members.

⁸ The abridged curricula vitae of existing CPT members may be obtained from the Committee's Secretariat (document CPT/Inf (96) 4).

C. Administrative questions

23. The CPT is most grateful to the Secretary General and the Committee of Ministers for the action taken by them in 1995 vis-à-vis the Committee's budgetary requests for 1996. The financial resources required for carrying out the programme of visits planned for the current year have been made available. Further, measures have been taken with a view to strengthening the CPT's Secretariat and a retainer system has been introduced for members of the Committee's Bureau.

The CPT shall always strive to be modest in its budgetary requests. However, in view of the continuing geographical expansion of its activities, the Committee will inevitably be obliged to request in due course that the resources placed at its disposal be further augmented.

24. As already indicated (cf. paragraph 17), further ratifications of the Convention are due soon, and it is safe to assume that, by the year 2000, some 40 to 45 States will have become Parties to the Convention. In particular, the ratification of the Convention by the Russian Federation - expected by 28 February 1997 - will have momentous implications for the CPT, given the on-site nature of the Committee's activities.

In order to cope successfully with these developments, it will be necessary to rationalise the CPT's working methods as well as to further reinforce and reorganise the Committee's Secretariat. Comments shall be made upon these matters in the CPT's next General Report.

APPENDIX 1

**A. Signatures and ratifications of the
European Convention for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (*)
(as at 1 July 1996)**

MEMBER STATES	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
ALBANIA			
ANDORRA			
AUSTRIA	26.11.87	06.01.89	01.05.89
BELGIUM	26.11.87	23.07.91	01.11.91
BULGARIA	30.09.93	03.05.94	01.09.94
CYPRUS	26.11.87	03.04.89	01.08.89
CZECH REPUBLIC	23.12.92	07.09.95	01.01.96
DENMARK	26.11.87	02.05.89	01.09.89
ESTONIA	28.06.96		
FINLAND	16.11.89	20.12.90	01.04.91
FRANCE	26.11.87	09.01.89	01.05.89
GERMANY	26.11.87	21.02.90	01.06.90
GREECE	26.11.87	02.08.91	01.12.91
HUNGARY	09.02.93	04.11.93	01.03.94
ICELAND	26.11.87	19.06.90	01.10.90
IRELAND	14.03.88	14.03.88	01.02.89
ITALY	26.11.87	29.12.88	01.04.89
LATVIA			
LIECHTENSTEIN	26.11.87	12.09.91	01.01.92
LITHUANIA	14.09.95		
LUXEMBOURG	26.11.87	06.09.88	01.02.89
MALTA	26.11.87	07.03.88	01.02.89

MOLDOVA	02.05.96		
NETHERLANDS	26.11.87	12.10.88	01.02.89
NORWAY	26.11.87	21.04.89	01.08.89
POLAND	11.07.94	10.10.94	01.02.95
Portugal	26.11.87	29.03.90	01.07.90
ROMANIA	04.11.93	04.10.94	01.02.95
RUSSIA	28.02.96		
SAN-MARINO	16.11.89	31.01.90	01.05.90
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	23.12.92	11.05.94	01.09.94
SLOVENIA	04.11.93	02.02.94	01.06.94
SPAIN	26.11.87	02.05.89	01.09.89
SWEDEN	26.11.87	21.06.88	01.02.89
SWITZERLAND	26.11.87	07.10.88	01.02.89
"TFYRO MACEDONIA "	14.06.96		
TURKEY	11.01.88	26.02.88	01.02.89
UKRAINE	02.05.96		
UNITED KINGDOM	26.11.87	24.06.88	01.02.89

(*) The Convention is open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe.

**B. Signatures and ratifications of Protocol No. 1
to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
(as at 1 July 1996)**

MEMBER STATES	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
ALBANIA			
ANDORRA			
AUSTRIA	04.11.93	30.04.96	
BELGIUM	04.11.93	***	
BULGARIA		***	
CYPRUS	02.02.94	***	
CZECH REPUBLIC	28.04.95	07.09.95	
DENMARK	04.11.93	26.04.94	
ESTONIA	28.06.96		
FINLAND	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
FRANCE	04.11.93	***	
GERMANY	04.11.93	***	
GREECE	04.11.93	29.06.94	
HUNGARY	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
ICELAND	08.09.94	29.06.95	
IRELAND	10.04.96	10.04.96	
ITALY		***	
LATVIA			
LIECHTENSTEIN	04.11.93	05.05.95	
LITHUANIA	14.09.95		
LUXEMBOURG	04.11.93	20.07.95	
MALTA	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	

MOLDOVA			
NETHERLANDS	05.05.94	23.02.95	
NORWAY	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
POLAND	11.01.95	24.03.95	
PORTUGAL	03.06.94	***	
ROMANIA	04.11.93	04.10.94	
RUSSIA	28.02.96		
SAN-MARINO	04.11.93	***	
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	07.03.94	11.05.94	
SLOVENIA	31.03.94	16.02.95	
SPAIN	21.02.95	08.06.95	
SWEDEN	07.03.94*	07.03.94*	
SWITZERLAND	09.03.94*	09.03.94*	
"TFYRO MACEDONIA "	14.06.96		
TURKEY	10.05.95	***	
UKRAINE			
UNITED KINGDOM	09.12.93	11.04.96	

(*) Signature without reservation as to ratification

(***) State whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the Protocol

**C. Signatures and ratifications of Protocol No. 2
of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
(as at 1 July 1996)**

MEMBER STATES	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
ALBANIA			
ANDORRA			
AUSTRIA	04.11.93	30.04.96	
BELGIUM	04.11.93	***	
BULGARIA		***	
CYPRUS	02.02.94	***	
CZECH REPUBLIC	28.04.95	07.09.95	
DENMARK	04.11.93	26.04.94	
ESTONIA	28.06.96		
FINLAND	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
FRANCE	04.11.93	***	
GERMANY	04.11.93	***	
GREECE	04.11.93	29.06.94	
HUNGARY	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
ICELAND	08.09.94	29.06.95	
IRELAND	10.04.96	10.04.96	
ITALY		***	
LATVIA			
LIECHTENSTEIN	04.11.93	05.05.95	
LITHUANIA	14.09.95		
LUXEMBOURG	04.11.93	20.07.95	
MALTA	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	

MOLDOVA			
NETHERLANDS	05.05.94	23.02.95	
NORWAY	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
POLAND	11.01.95	24.03.95	
PORTUGAL	03.06.94	***	
ROMANIA	04.11.93	04.10.94	
RUSSIA	28.02.96		
SAN-MARINO	04.11.93	***	
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	07.03.94	11.05.94	
SLOVENIA	31.03.94	16.02.95	
SPAIN	21.02.95	08.06.95	
SWEDEN	07.03.94*	07.03.94*	
SWITZERLAND	09.03.94*	09.03.94*	
"TFYRO MACEDONIA "	14.06.96		
TURKEY	10.05.95	***	
UKRAINE			
UNITED KINGDOM	09.12.93	11.04.96	

(*) Signature without reservation as to ratification

(***) State whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the Protocol

APPENDIX 2

A. Members of the CPT listed in order of precedence
(as at 1 July 1996)*

Name	Nationality	Term of office expires
Mr Claude NICOLAY, President	Luxemburger	19.09.1997
Mrs Ingrid LYCKE ELLINGSEN, 1st Vice-President	Norwegian	19.09.1997
Mr Leopoldo TORRES BOURSAULT, 2nd Vice-President	Spanish	03.05.1997
Mr Bent SØRENSEN	Danish	19.09.1997
Mr Stefan TERLEZKI	British	19.09.1997
Mr Rudolf MACHACEK	Austrian	19.09.1997
Mrs Nadia GEVERS LEUVEN-LACHINSKY	Dutch	19.09.1997
Mr Günther KAISER	German	21.06.1998
Mrs Pirkko LAHTI	Finnish	20.06.1999
Mr Constantin ECONOMIDES	Greek	30.11.1999
Mr Jón BJARMAN	Icelandic	26.03.2000
Mr José VIEIRA MESQUITA	Portuguese	24.09.1996
Mr Arnold OEHRYS	Liechtensteiner	22.10.1996
Mr Safa REİSOĞLU	Turkish	19.09.1997
Mr Ivan ZAKINE	French	19.09.1997
Mrs Gisela PERREN-KLINGLER	Swiss	19.09.1997
Mr John OLDEN	Irish	21.03.1999
Mr Florin STĂNESCU	Romanian	21.03.1999
Mr Mario BENEDETTINI	San Marinense	21.03.1999
Mr Vitaliano ESPOSITO	Italian	21.06.1999
Mrs Jagoda POLONCOVÁ	Slovakian	21.06.1999
Mrs Christina DOCTARE	Swedish	19.09.1999
Mr Demetrios STYLIANIDES	Cypriot	30.11.1999
Mr Adam LAPTAŚ	Polish	30.11.1999
Mr Lambert KELCHTERMANS	Belgian	08.01.2000
Mrs Maria SCIBERRAS	Maltese	09.01.2000
Mr Miklós MAGYAR	Hungarian	03.04.2000

* At this date, the seats in respect of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovenia were vacant.

**B. Secretariat of the CPT
(as at 1 July 1996)**

Mr Trevor STEVENS,	Committee Secretary
Mrs Geneviève MAYER,	Deputy Secretary
Mr Fabrice KELLENS,	Administrative Officer
Mr Mark KELLY,	Administrative Officer
Mr Jan MALINOWSKI,	Administrative Officer
Ms Petya NESTOROVA,	Administrative Officer
Mrs Florence DURING,	Administrative Officer (administrative and budgetary questions)
Mr Patrick MÜLLER,	Principal Administrative Assistant (documentation and information)
Ms Mireille MONTI,	Senior Clerk
Ms Marie O'KANE,	Secretary
Ms Yvonne GORMAN,	Secretary

APPENDIX 3

Places of detention visited by CPT delegations in 1995

A. BULGARIA

Police and National Investigation Service establishments

- Pazardjik Regional Police Directorate and Investigation Service
- Pleven Regional Investigation Service
- Sofia:
 - . Investigation Service detention facility at Razvigor Street
 - . 3rd District Police Directorate and Investigation Service
 - . 6th District Police Directorate and Investigation Service
 - . Facility for the temporary placement of adults at "Drouzhba" 2
- Stara Zagora:
 - . Regional Police Directorate
 - . Regional Investigation Service
 - . Detention facility for escort purposes at Stara Zagora railway station

Prisons

- Lovetch Prison Hospital
- Pazardjik Prison
- Stara Zagora Prison

Psychiatric Hospitals

- Lovetch Neuropsychiatric Hospital (closed ward for the criminally irresponsible)
- Radnevo Psychiatric Hospital

B. ITALY

State Police

- Catania Police Headquarters, Via Manzone
- Naples Police Headquarters, Via Medina (follow-up visit)*
- Rome Police Headquarters, Via di S. Vitale (follow-up visit)*
- Police Station at Milan Central Railway Station
- Police Station at Rome-Termini Railway Station
- Police Station at Rome-Fiumicino International Airport
- Accommodation area in the transit zone of Rome-Fiumicino International Airport

* Establishments first visited by the CPT during its periodic visit to Italy in 1992.

Carabinieri

- Piazza Verga Carabinieri Station, Catania
- Piazza Dante Carabinieri Station, Catania
- Ponticelli Carabinieri Station, Naples
- Poggioreale Carabinieri Station, Naples
- Parioli Carabinieri Station, Rome

Finance Police

- Milan Regional Office
- Rome Special Office
- Fraud Department, Rome

Prisons

- Catania Prison (Piazza Lanza)
- Milan Prison (San Vittore) (follow-up visit)*
- Naples Prison (Poggioreale)
- Rome Prison (Regina Coeli) (follow-up visit)*
- Spoleto Prison

Institutions for Minors

- Nisida Penal Institution for Minors, Naples

Psychiatric Hospitals

- Naples Judicial Psychiatric Hospital (follow-up visit)*

In addition, certain persons were interviewed and specific matters were examined at the Naples Provincial Psychiatric Hospital, Leonardo Bianchi.

C. MALTAPolice establishments

- Police Headquarters, Floriana
- Cospicua District Headquarters
- St. Julian's Police Station
- Ta'Kandj Police Complex, Si__iewi
- Immigration Service cells at Luqa International Airport

Prisons

- Corradino Correctional Facility, Paola.

Hospitals

- Mount Carmel Hospital, Attard
- St. Michael's Ward at St. Luke's Hospital, Pietà

* Establishments first visited by the CPT during its periodic visit to Italy in 1992.

D. PORTUGALJudicial Police

- Serious Crime Squad at Avenida José Malhoa, Lisbon
- Headquarters at Rua S. Bento da Vitória, Porto

Public Security Police

- Police Station at Avenida Movimento Forças Armadas, Amadora
- Police Station at Rua André Resende, Benfica
- Holding facilities at the Governo Civil, Lisbon (follow-up visit)*
- Police Station at Praça da Alegria, Lisbon (follow-up visit)*
- Divisional Headquarters at Rua de Goa, Matosinhos
- Holding facilities at Largo 1º de Dezembro, Porto
- Police Station at Rua de Naulila, Porto
- Police Station at Praça de Infante D. Henrique, Porto
- Police Station at Praça Coronel Pacheco, Porto
- Police Station at Largo dos Restauradores, Seixal
- Headquarters at Avenida Luisa Tódy, Setúbal
- Police Station at Avenida da República, Vila Nova de Gaia

National Republican Guard

- Rua Central Station, Lever
- Headquarters at Avenida Jaime Cortesão, Setúbal

Prisons

- Judicial Police Prison, Lisbon (follow-up visit)*
- Judicial Police Prison, Porto
- Linhó Prison, Sintra (follow-up visit)*
- Porto Prison (C Wing)
- S. João de Deus Prison Hospital, Caxias

Institutions for Minors

- Padre Antonio de Oliveira Re-education Centre, Caxias
- Observation and Social Action Centre, Lisbon

* Establishments first visited by the CPT during its periodic visit to Portugal in 1992.

E. ROMANIAPolice establishments

- Arad:
 - County Police Headquarters

- Bucharest:
 - Inspectorate General of the Police
 - Directorate of the Bucharest Municipal Police
 - Police Divisions No.s 8, 14, 15 and 20
 - Holding area for foreigners at Bucharest International Airport

- Cluj-Napoca:
 - County and Municipal Police Headquarters

- Craiova:
 - County Police Headquarters

- Dej:
 - Municipal Police Headquarters

- Timisoara:
 - County and Municipal Police Headquarters
 - Police Stations No.s 2, 3 and 4
 - Transport Police Headquarters
 - Transport Police Station, Timisoara Railway Station

Prisons

- Gherla Prison
- Jilava Prison Hospital

Psychiatric Hospitals

- Poiana Mare Psychiatric Hospital, Dolj County

F. SLOVAK REPUBLICPolice establishments

- Bratislava Municipal Command of the Police Corps, Račianska Street, Bratislava
- Local Division of the Police Corps (Staré mesto-východ), Sasinskova Street, Bratislava
- Local Division of the Police Corps (Ružinov-východ), Osvetova Street, Bratislava
- Local Division of the Police Corps (Dúbravka), Saratovská Street, Bratislava

Prisons

- Bratislava Prison
- Leopoldov Prison

Institutions for Minors

- Youth Re-education Home, Hlohovec
- Diagnostic Centre for Young Persons, Záhorská Bystrica

Other establishments

- Holding Centre for asylum seekers, Adamov-Gbely

G. SLOVENIAPolice establishments

- Kranj Police Station, Stritarjeva ulica 6, Kranj
- Criminal Investigation Department, Prešernova cesta 18, Ljubljana
- Police holding facilities, Povšetova ulica 5, Ljubljana
- Ljubljana-Bežigrad Police Station, Posavskega ulica 3, Ljubljana
- Ljubljana-Centre Police Station, Trdinova ulica 10, Ljubljana

Prisons

- Dob Prison
- Ljubljana Prison

Institutions for Minors

- Radeče Re-education Centre