



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

CPT/Inf (94) 10

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

4th General Report on the CPT's activities

covering the period 1 January to 31 December 1993

Strasbourg, 10 August 1994

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Preface

By the end of 1993, the CPT had completed its first round of "periodic" visits to Parties to the European Convention for the prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Within the space of four years, 23¹ countries were visited on a periodic basis.

The CPT considered this was an appropriate moment to bring together the liaison officers appointed under Article 15 of the Convention, in order to gather the views of Parties on the Committee's activities and to discuss practical issues arising from its visits. Almost all of the Parties to the Convention were represented at that meeting, which took place in Strasbourg on 4 March 1994. The fruits of the meeting shall be set out in the Committee's next General Report (covering the year 1994). However, the CPT wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation of the very constructive nature of the discussions with the liaison officers, all of whom clearly indicated their support for the Committee's work.

This General Report is somewhat shorter than its predecessors. Much has already been written in previous General Reports concerning the procedural and organisational framework for the conduct of the CPT's visits, and there have been no notable changes to that framework during 1993. Further, unlike the 2nd and 3rd General Reports, the present report does not contain a "substantive" section. Although there is no lack of suitable subjects, a particularly heavy workload and the fact that 1993 was something of a transitional year for the CPT in terms of its membership, have led the Committee to decide to reserve further substantive sections for future General Reports.

¹ Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

I. ACTIVITIES IN 1993

a. Visits

1. The CPT carried out seven periodic visits during 1993, thereby completing the first round of periodic visits to Parties to the Convention. The countries visited were, in chronological order, Luxembourg (17 to 25 January 1993), Greece (14 to 26 March 1993), Liechtenstein (14 to 16 April 1993), Norway (27 June to 6 July 1993), Iceland (5 to 12 July 1993), Ireland (26 September to 5 October 1993) and Belgium (14 to 23 November 1993).

The CPT had intended to embark upon the second round of periodic visits in 1993. However, this did not prove possible, primarily because the resources of the Committee's Secretariat were not strengthened to the extent which had been anticipated.

2. The CPT also carried out an ad hoc visit (i.e. a visit which appeared to the Committee "to be required in the circumstances" - cf. Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Convention) to Northern Ireland. This visit took place from 20 to 29 July 1993 and focused on the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty by the security forces and, more particularly, of persons held in relation to terrorist activities.

3. In addition to "visits" within the meaning of Article 7 of the Convention, a delegation of the CPT held talks with Ministers and senior officials in Ankara from 7 to 9 December 1993. These talks formed part of the on-going dialogue between the Turkish authorities and the Committee.

4. The places of detention visited by CPT delegations in 1993 are set out in Appendix 3. In addition to prisons, police stations and psychiatric establishments, the Committee is paying increasing attention to holding facilities for foreigners. During the second round of periodic visits, the Committee also intends to devote more time to military detention facilities and to institutions for minors.

5. As in 1992 (cf. paragraphs 4 to 6 of the CPT's 3rd General Report: CPT/Inf (93) 12), visiting delegations occasionally encountered difficulties during 1993 as regards access to documents in detained person's files held by police or judicial authorities and/or access to medical records of detainees.

The legal basis for the CPT's access to such information is to be found in Article 8 (2) (d) of the Convention: "A Party shall provide the Committee with other information available to the Party which is necessary for the Committee to carry out its task". The same provision stipulates further that, "In seeking such information, the Committee shall have regard to applicable rules of national law and professional ethics". The CPT wishes to stress that, although this latter sentence clearly allows for certain conditions to be attached to the provision of the information sought (eg. as regards access to medical records, the presence of a member of the medical service of the place of detention concerned when they are examined), it cannot be used to justify an outright refusal to grant access to the information requested, nor access under conditions which would be tantamount to a refusal.

The CPT would add that, in practically all of the cases in which difficulties arose, satisfactory solutions were found following consultation with the liaison officer and the relevant authorities.

6. Access to cupboards, lockers, drawers, etc. in a place of detention has also given rise to problems from time to time, in particular when the item of furniture in question is said to be used by a particular officer, is locked, and the officer in question is not present.

The legal basis for such access is to be found in Article 8, paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs c. and d. of the Convention, and the granting of this facility is a matter to which the CPT attaches great importance; indeed, the effectiveness of a visit could be undermined just as much by denial of access to a particular cupboard or locker as by denial of access to a particular room or document. The CPT would hasten to add, however, that delegations do not systematically seek such access, but do so only when there is reason to believe that inspection of the contents of the item of furniture concerned may reveal matters of relevance to the Committee's mandate. Further, if the item of furniture is said to be "personal" to a particular officer, visiting delegations will request that the officer in question is informed of the situation, so that he has the opportunity, if he so wishes, to be present when its contents are examined.

b. Meetings and follow-up of visits

7. The CPT held four plenary sessions during 1993. The Bureau also met on a regular basis, and there were numerous meetings of visiting delegations.

8. Eight visit reports were adopted during 1993: on the periodic visits to Cyprus, Finland, the Netherlands, San Marino and Turkey in 1992, and to Greece, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg in 1993².

² Further, to date in 1994, reports have been adopted on the periodic visits to Belgium, Iceland, Ireland and Norway and on the ad hoc visit to Northern Ireland.

The interval between the end of a visit and the submission of the report currently stands at some seven to eight months - a slight improvement as compared to last year (cf. CPT/Inf (93) 12, paragraph 13), but still considerably short of the CPT's objective of an interval of no more than six months.

Of perhaps even more concern are the difficulties being encountered by the CPT in keeping pace with the number of replies required to the interim and follow-up reports presented in response to the Committee's own visit reports. Replies were sent to the Austrian, Danish, Finnish and French authorities during 1993; however, in many other cases, the adoption of replies had to be postponed.

The above-mentioned difficulties have their origin in a bottleneck of work at the level of the CPT's Secretariat, a matter which will be addressed later (cf. paragraph 19).

9. In the course of 1993, the CPT's reports on its visits to Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland were published, pursuant to Article 11 (2) of the Convention. Further, a number of interim (Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands) and follow-up (Sweden, United Kingdom) reports in response to CPT visit reports were published during the year.

At present, of the 23 States visited in the first round of periodic visits, 13³ have subsequently requested that the CPT's visit report be published; and it should be borne in mind that several of the remaining 10 States have only quite recently received the visit report.

The CPT would reiterate once again its appreciation of the attitude adopted by those States which have agreed to the publication of the Committee's reports.

³ In alphabetical order: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

II. ORGANISATIONAL AND LEGAL ISSUES

a. The Convention and its Protocols

10. Following ratification by Liechtenstein in September 1991, the number of Parties to the Convention remained at twenty-three for more than two years. However, the Convention was ratified by Hungary on 4 November 1993 (followed by Slovenia in February 1994, and Bulgaria and Slovakia in May 1994). To date, 27 of the 32 member States of the Council of Europe⁴ have ratified the Convention.

11. Further, on 4 November 1993, two Protocols amending the Convention were opened for signature.

At present, only member States of the Council of Europe may become Parties to the Convention. Protocol No. 1 "opens" the Convention by providing that the Committee of Ministers may invite any non-member State to accede to it. The CPT welcomes this development (cf. the 1st General Report; CPT (91) 3, paragraph 86).

Protocol No. 2 introduces amendments of a more technical nature. Provision is made for members of the CPT to be placed in one of two groups for election purposes, the aim being to ensure that one half of the Committee's membership is renewed every two years. The need for the introduction of such a system had been stressed by the CPT in previous General Reports (see, for example, CPT/Inf (93) 12, paragraphs 24 and 25). The Protocol also provides that members of the CPT may be re-elected twice, instead of only once as at present. This amendment was requested by the CPT in a letter addressed to the Secretary General on 20 April 1993, the aim being to achieve a balance within the Committee between relatively new members and members with more experience of the CPT's activities. The Committee is most grateful that its requests on these two matters have been accepted.

12. The two Protocols shall only enter into force when all Parties to the Convention have agreed to be bound by them. To date, 9 (out of a total of 27) Parties have so agreed, and 12 others have signed the Protocols subject to ratification⁵. The CPT hopes that those Parties to the Convention which have not yet done so will rapidly agree to be bound by the Protocols.

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

⁵ See Appendix 1 B and C for the state of signatures and ratifications of the Protocols.

13. Reference should also be made in this context to Recommendation 1183 (1992), adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 5 May 1992, in which it was recommended inter alia that the Committee of Ministers "enable European States which are members of the CSCE but not of the Council of Europe to invite the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to visit places of detention in these countries". This recommendation was designed precisely to take into account that the entry into force of the then draft Protocol No. 1 opening the Convention to accession by non-member States could take several years.

The CPT has already had occasion to make clear that it welcomes the Assembly's initiative, subject to the qualification that the additional resources required by any such extra-conventional activities in non-member States would have to be clearly identified in advance and made available (cf. the 3rd General Report; CPT/Inf (93) 12, paragraph 81). The CPT notes with interest that in its reply to the Assembly's recommendation, adopted in January 1994, the Committee of Ministers stated that it had "decided to adopt on this matter an open and pragmatic approach".

b. CPT membership and the Bureau

14. Significant changes to the CPT's membership occurred in 1993, partly as a result of the expiry of the terms of office of many members but also due to several members leaving the Committee prematurely. In all, seven members left the Committee: Mr Jacques Bernheim, the 2nd Vice-President, elected in respect of Switzerland, Mr Antonio Cassese, the President (Italy), Mrs Lydie Dupuy (France), Ms Astrid Heiberg (Norway), Mr Michael Mellett (Ireland), Mr José Maria Mohedano (Spain) and Mr Ergun Özbudun (Turkey). The CPT would like to thank them for their contributions to the Committee's work.

15. Six new members of the CPT were elected by the Committee of Ministers during 1993: Mr Nicolò Amato, in respect of Italy, Mrs Ingrid Lycke Ellingsen (Norway), Mrs Gisela Perren-Klingler (Switzerland), Mr Safa Reiso_lu (Turkey), Mr Léopoldo Torres Boursault (Spain) and Mr Ivan Zakine (France).

In addition, the following six members were re-elected for a second term of office: Mrs Nadia Gevers Leuven-Lachinsky (Netherlands), Mr Love Kellberg (Sweden), Mr Rudolf Machacek (Austria), Mr Claude Nicolay (Luxembourg), Mr Bent Sørensen (Denmark) and Mr Stefan Terlezki (United Kingdom)⁶.

Consequently, the CPT presently has 21 members, the seats in respect of Bulgaria⁷, Hungary, Ireland, San Marino, Slovakia⁷ and Slovenia being vacant (see Appendix 2 A for the full list of members).

⁶ Further, on 23 June 1994, Messrs Tonio Borg (Malta) and Günther Kaiser (Germany) were re-elected for a second term of office.

⁷ As from 1 September 1994.

16. In its 2nd General Report, the CPT emphasised the importance of increasing the number of members who possess specialist practical knowledge of penitentiary systems or are medical doctors with relevant experience (cf. CPT/Inf (92) 3, paragraphs 26 and 27). The changes in the CPT's membership during 1993 cannot be said to have remedied this problem. Further, the number of women among the CPT's membership remains rather low.

The CPT hopes that these matters will be kept in mind in the course of the procedure to fill the vacant seats on the Committee.

17. 1993 also saw the election of a new Bureau. The CPT elected Mr Claude Nicolay (a public prosecutor in Luxembourg) as its new President. Mr Bent Sørensen (a Professor of Surgery from Denmark) was re-elected as the Committee's 1st Vice-President, and Mrs Nora Staels-Dompas (an Honorary Belgian Senator) became the 2nd Vice-President.

The term of office of the members of the Bureau is two years (i.e. until September 1995).

c. Budgetary questions

18. The CPT wishes to express its gratitude to the Secretary General and the Committee of Ministers for having accepted its budgetary requests for 1994 in respect of visits, meetings and Secretariat resources. As regards, more particularly, the last-mentioned point, the CPT's request for an additional administrative officer was accepted, and it is hoped that this official will actually take-up his/her duties by Autumn 1994.

19. The CPT trusts that the Secretary General and the Committee of Ministers will continue to give favourable consideration to its requests concerning Secretariat resources. As already indicated (see paragraph 8), there is presently a bottleneck of work at the level of the Committee's Secretariat, as a result of which the Committee's visit reports are still not being transmitted in good time and its post-visit on-going dialogue with States is being jeopardised. This situation should be alleviated by the arrival later this year of an additional administrative officer (cf. paragraph 18). Nevertheless, the CPT's Secretariat will remain very limited in relation to the tasks it is called upon to perform, tasks which will become even heavier as the Committee's activities expand in line with the increasing number of Parties to the Convention.

20. The CPT would also recall the remarks made in its 2nd General Report, that "arrangements might have to be made in due course to enable at least some CPT members to devote most of their professional activity to the Committee's work" (cf. CPT/Inf (92) 3, paragraph 34). In the Committee's opinion, the time is fast approaching when a retainer system following mutatis mutandis that applied within the European Commission of Human Rights will have to be introduced.

III. THE POST FIRST ROUND STAGE

21. Over the last four years, implementation of the CPT's programmes of periodic visits has absorbed practically all of the Committee's available resources. Apart from two ad hoc visits to Turkey (in 1990 and 1991) and one to Northern Ireland (1993), no other visits "required in the circumstances" were carried out.

This was perhaps understandable in the opening stage of the CPT's activities. However, the Committee must be careful to avoid a situation in which an unduly onerous programme of scheduled visits undermines its capacity to react expeditiously to events as they happen. Consequently, when organising its visiting activities in future years, the CPT shall ensure that its programme of scheduled visits is such as to leave some room for manoeuvre. The observation in paragraph 48 of the Explanatory Report on the Convention, that the Committee "should even accord a certain priority to ad hoc visits which appear to it to be required in the circumstances", should be recalled in this context.

22. As regards, more specifically, visits in 1994, on 17 December 1993 the CPT announced that it envisaged organising periodic visits to Austria, Hungary, Spain and the United Kingdom during the year, as well as a visit of a follow-up nature to Turkey. This scheduled programme of visits will amount to a total of approximately 60 days of visits. In addition, 25 visiting days have been set aside for visits to be organised in the course of the year, in the light of information received. These latter visits will often be brief, targeted at particular places of detention or situations, and preceded by very short prior notification to the State concerned.

23. Further, the Committee believes that visits to the new Council of Europe member States in Central and Eastern Europe which become Parties to the Convention must be treated as a matter of priority. As already indicated, Hungary shall receive a periodic visit in 1994, only a matter of months after the date on which the Convention entered into force for that country; a similar approach will be followed vis-à-vis Bulgaria, Slovakia and Slovenia.

24. In the interests of maintaining the CPT's credibility, it will also be important to ensure that the interval between periodic visits to Parties to the Convention does not become too long; this is especially the case when the previous visit revealed matters of concern.

The Committee's objective remains the carrying out of periodic visits to each Party every two to three years (the gap between periodic visits perhaps being somewhat longer in the case of countries with small populations). However, the resources currently at the Committee's disposal fall considerably short of those needed to attain that objective.

25. In the light of the above, it is clear that the CPT will be faced with some difficult choices when determining its annual programmes of periodic visits.

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 1994)**

MEMBER STATES	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
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		
DENMARK	26.11.87	02.05.89	01.09.89
ESTONIA			
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
LIECHTENSTEIN	26.11.87	12.09.91	01.01.92
LITHUANIA			
LUXEMBOURG	26.11.87	06.09.88	01.02.89
MALTA	26.11.87	07.03.88	01.02.89
NETHERLANDS	26.11.87	12.10.88	01.02.89
NORWAY	26.11.87	21.04.89	01.08.89
POLAND			
PORTUGAL	26.11.87	29.03.90	01.07.90

ROMANIA	04.11.93		
SAN-MARINO	16.11.89	31.01.90	01.05.90
SLOVAKIA	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
TURKEY	11.01.88	26.02.88	01.02.89
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 1994)**

MEMBER STATES	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
AUSTRIA	04.11.93	***	
BELGIUM	04.11.93	***	
BULGARIA		***	
CYPRUS	02.02.94	***	
CZECH REPUBLIC			
DENMARK	04.11.93	26.04.94	
ESTONIA			
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		***	
IRELAND		***	
ITALY		***	
LIECHTENSTEIN	04.11.93	***	
LITHUANIA			
LUXEMBOURG	04.11.93	***	
MALTA	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
NETHERLANDS	05.05.94	***	
NORWAY	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
POLAND			
PORTUGAL	03.06.94	***	

ROMANIA	04.11.93		
SAN-MARINO	04.11.93	***	
SLOVAKIA	07.03.94	11.05.94	
SLOVENIA	31.03.94	***	
SPAIN		***	
SWEDEN	07.03.94*	07.03.94*	
SWITZERLAND	09.03.94*	09.03.94*	
TURKEY		***	
UNITED KINGDOM	09.12.93	***	

(*) Signature without reserve as to ratification

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

**C. Signatures and ratifications of Protocol No. 2
to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (*)
(as at 1 July 1994)**

MEMBER STATES	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
AUSTRIA	04.11.93	***	
BELGIUM	04.11.93	***	
BULGARIA		***	
CYPRUS	02.02.94	***	
CZECH REPUBLIC			
DENMARK	04.11.93	26.04.94	
ESTONIA			
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		***	
IRELAND		***	
ITALY		***	
LIECHTENSTEIN	04.11.93	***	
LITHUANIA			
LUXEMBOURG	04.11.93	***	
MALTA	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
NETHERLANDS	05.05.94	***	
NORWAY	04.11.93*	04.11.93*	
POLAND			
PORTUGAL	03.06.94	***	

ROMANIA	04.11.93		
SAN-MARINO	04.11.93	***	
SLOVAKIA	07.03.94	11.05.94	
SLOVENIA	31.03.94	***	
SPAIN		***	
SWEDEN	07.03.94*	07.03.94*	
SWITZERLAND	09.03.94*	09.03.94*	
TURKEY		***	
UNITED KINGDOM	09.12.93	***	

(*) Signature without reserve 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 1994)***

Name	Nationality	Term of office expires
Mr Claude NICOLAY, President	Luxemburger	19.9.1997
Mr Bent SØRENSEN, 1st Vice-President	Danish	19.9.1997
Mrs Nora STAELS-DOMPAS, 2nd Vice-President	Belgian	8.01.1996
Mr Love KELLBERG	Swedish	19.9.1997
Mr Stefan TERLEZKI	British	19.9.1997
Mr Rudolf MACHACEK	Austrian	19.9.1997
Mr Petros MICHAELIDES	Cypriot	19.9.1995
Mrs Nadia GEVERS LEUVEN-LACHINSKY	Dutch	19.9.1997
Mr Günther KAISER	German	21.6.1998
Mr Tonio BORG	Maltese	21.6.1998
Mrs Pirkko LAHTI	Finnish	20.6.1995
Mr Constantin ECONOMIDES	Greek	1.12.1995
Mr Jón BJARMAN	Icelandic	26.3.1996
Mr José VIEIRA MESQUITA	Portuguese	24.9.1996
Mr Arnold OEHRYS	Liechtensteiner	22.10.1996
Mr Léopoldo TORRES BOURSAULT	Spanish	3.5.1997
Mr Safa REISO_LU	Turkish	19.9.1997
Mr Ivan ZAKINE	French	19.9.1997
Mr Nicolò AMATO	Italian	19.9.1997
Mrs Ingrid LYCKE ELLINGSEN	Norwegian	19.9.1997
Mrs Gisela PERREN-KLINGLER	Swiss	19.9.1997

* At this date, the seats in respect of Hungary, Ireland, San Marino and Slovenia were vacant. Further, seats in respect of Bulgaria and Slovakia will have to be filled as from 1 September 1994 (i.e. the date of entry into force of the Convention for these countries).

B. Secretariat of the CPT

Mr Trevor STEVENS,	Committee Secretary
Mrs Geneviève MAYER,	Administrative Officer
Mr Fabrice KELLENS,	Administrative Officer
Mr Mark KELLY,	Administrative Officer
Mr Jan MALINOWSKI,	Administrative Officer
Mrs Florence DURING,	Principal Administrative Assistant (administrative and budgetary questions)
Mrs Joëlle BOUTELLER,	Principal Administrative Assistant (documentation and information)
Miss Mireille MONTI,	Senior Clerk
Ms Gráinne GALVIN,	Secretary
Ms Marie O'KANE,	Secretary

APPENDIX 3

Places of detention visited by delegations of the CPT in 1993

A. BELGIUM

Bruges:

- Police Headquarters

Brussels:

- Police Headquarters
- Brussels Gendarmerie Brigade
- Security Unit at Brussels National Airport, Zaventem
- Accommodation Area in the Transit Zone of Brussels National Airport, Zaventem

Lantin:

- Lantin Prison

Liège:

- Police Headquarters

Molenbeek:

- Police Headquarters

St. Andries:

- St. Andries Prison

St. Gilles:

- St. Gilles Prison

Walem:

- Walem Holding Centre

B. GREECE

Athens:

- Korydallos Prison for Men
- Korydallos Prison for Women
- Korydallos Prison for Young Offenders
- Korydallos Prison Hospitals (General Medicine and Psychiatric Care)
- Police Headquarters, Alexandras Avenue
- Police Station, Socratous Street
- Athens Transfer Centre for Prisoners, Kavafi Street
- Piraeus Transfer Centre for Prisoners, Notara Street
- Detention Centre at Athens Airport
- Piraeus Central Police Station, Iroon Polytechniou Street
- Glyfada Police Station, Dousmanis Street
- Attica State Mental Hospital
- Attica State Mental Hospital for Children
- Secure Room of the Nikea Hospital

Larissa:

- Larissa Prison
- Police Headquarters, Papanastasiou Street

Leros:

- Lepida and Lakki State Mental Hospitals
- Hospital for Children with Special Needs

Thessaloniki:

- Pavlos Melas Military Prison
- Thessaloniki Police Headquarters, Security Division, Valaoritou Street
- Police Station, Alexandrou Svolou Street

C. ICELAND

Árnessýsla:

- Litla-Hraun State Prison, Eyrarbakki

Keflavík:

- Keflavík Air Base Police Station
- Keflavík Police Station, Hringbraut

Kópavogur:

- State Prison, Kópavogsbraut
- State Criminal Investigation Police, Auðbrekka

Reykjavik:

- State Prison, Skólavörðustíg
- State Prison, Siðumúli
- Reykjavik Police Headquarters, Hverfisgata

Selfoss:

- Sogn Institution for Mentally Ill Offenders, Ölfushreppi

D. IRELAND

Cork:

- Cork Prison
- Anglesea Street Divisional Headquarters of the Garda Síochána
- Bridewell Garda Station

Dublin:

- Mountjoy Prison
- St. Patrick's Institution
- Santry Divisional Headquarters of the Garda Síochána
- Bridewell District Headquarters of the Garda Síochána
- Finglas Garda Station
- Ronanstown Garda Station

Limerick:

- Limerick Prison
- Henry Street Divisional Headquarters of the Garda Síochána

Shannon:

- Immigration Service at Shannon Airport
- Shannon Garda Station

E. LIECHTENSTEIN

Vaduz:

- Vaduz Prison
- Police Headquarters

F. LUXEMBOURG

Esch/Alzette

- Police Station, Canal Street

Ettelbruck

- State Neuropsychiatric Hospital

Luxembourg

- Central Police Station, Glesener Street
- Brigade of the Gendarmerie of the Grand Duchy, Auguste Lumière Street
- Secure Rooms at Luxembourg Hospital

Schrassig

- Luxembourg Prison

G. NORTHERN IRELAND

Armagh:

- Gough Barracks Holding Centre

Ballymena:

- Ballymena Police Station

Belfast:

- Antrim Road Police Station
- Castlereagh Holding Centre
- Belfast Prison

Limavady:

- Limavady Police Station

Lisburn:

- Mourne House, Maghaberry Prison

Londonderry:

- Strand Road Police Station

H. NORWAY

Ila:

- Ila Prison

Lillestrom:

- Romerike Police Headquarters

Oslo:

- Oslo Police Headquarters
- Oslo Prison

Sandvika:

- Asker & Baerum Police Headquarters
- Snarøya Centre for Asylum Seekers
- Fornebu International Airport Police Station

Ullersmo:

- Ullersmo Prison