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

18th General Report on the CPT's activities

covering the period 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008

Strasbourg, 18 September 2008

The CPT is required to draw up every year a general report on its activities, which is published. This 18th General Report, as well as previous general reports and other information about the work of the CPT, may be obtained from the Committee's Secretariat or from its website:

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ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 AUGUST 2007 TO 31 JULY 2008

Visits

1. The CPT organised twenty visits totalling 170 days during the twelve-month period covered by this General Report. This represents a marked increase in activities as compared to the previous year (during which seventeen visits totalling 157 days were organised).

Of the twenty visits, eleven (totalling 116 days) formed part of the CPT's annual programme of periodic visits and nine (54 days) were ad hoc visits which the Committee considered were required by the circumstances.

a. periodic visits

2. Periodic visits were organised to Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Portugal, Serbia, Spain and Switzerland.

As will be seen from the information set out in Appendix 7, the situation in a range of establishments was examined in each of the countries concerned. In addition to police stations, prisons and psychiatric hospitals, the visit programmes for many of the periodic visits included establishments for immigration detainees, for juveniles, and for persons in need of social protection.

Particular attention was given during certain visits to incommunicado detention (Spain), inter-prisoner violence (Finland), the conditions of detention of high security prisoners (Denmark, Finland, Switzerland) and of persons serving life sentences (Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova), the management of drug-related problems in prison (Portugal) and of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis (Moldova), immigration detainees (Cyprus, Malta), and the restraint of agitated/violent psychiatric patients (Denmark, Portugal, Serbia) or prisoners (Spain).

b. ad hoc visits

3. The nine ad hoc visits carried out by the CPT during the period covered by this General Report were to Albania, Armenia, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation (two visits), "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (two visits), Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

4. The main objective of the ad hoc visit to **Albania** in June 2008 was to review progress made in implementing recommendations made by the CPT following its May/June 2005 and May 2006 visits (the reports on those visits are available on the Committee's website). Particular attention was paid to the treatment of persons detained by the police and conditions of detention in remand prisons and pre-trial detention centres.

5. The ad hoc visit to **Armenia** in March 2008 was triggered by events which followed the Presidential election held the previous month. On 1 March 2008, a police operation took place aimed at dispersing opposition rallies in Yerevan. The CPT subsequently received numerous reports according to which dozens of persons had been arrested in the course of and following that operation. It was alleged that law enforcement officials had frequently used excessive force at the time of apprehension, and concern was expressed about the fate of those taken into detention. The CPT decided that it should examine on the spot the situation of persons detained in connection with the post-election events and seek detailed information on the force used during the 1 March operation.

In the course of the visit, the CPT's delegation interviewed some 80 persons who had been detained in connection with the events of 1 March. It also held discussions with the Armenian authorities, including the Minister of Justice, and met with representatives of non-governmental organisations as well as with defence lawyers.

6. The application of the measure of surgical castration to persons sentenced to “protective treatment” was the main focus of attention during the ad hoc visit to the **Czech Republic** in March/April 2008. In its report on the 2006 periodic visit to the Czech Republic, the CPT had expressed serious reservations about the intervention of surgical castration as applied to certain sex offenders; the subsequent response of the Czech authorities did not reassure the Committee (the report on the 2006 visit and the authorities’ response are available on the CPT’s website). The CPT decided that it should obtain a more complete picture of the application of the measure of surgical castration in the Czech Republic, and of the procedures and safeguards surrounding each measure. The findings made during the 2008 visit have only reinforced the Committee’s fundamental objections to the use of surgical castration as a means of treatment of sex offenders.

A follow-up visit was also carried out to Section E of Valdíče Prison, which accommodates persons sentenced to life imprisonment as well as “dangerous” or “troublesome” high security prisoners. The CPT wished to examine the action taken to implement the recommendations made after the 2006 visit concerning the treatment and conditions of detention of these prisoners.

7. The purpose of the ad hoc visit to the **Russian Federation** in September 2007 was to examine *recent developments in the Russian penitentiary system*. At the outset of the visit, the delegation held detailed discussions with the Director of the Federal Service for the Execution of Punishments (FSIN) about the implementation of previous recommendations made by the CPT on prison-related matters. The delegation then examined the treatment and conditions of detention of prisoners at two strict-regime penitentiary establishments in the Chelyabinsk Region. The delegation also visited the Special Purpose Unit (“Spetsnaz”) of the FSIN in that Region, in order to take stock of the Unit’s operating procedures and the training received by its members.

In March/April 2008, the CPT organised its tenth ad hoc visit to *the North Caucasian region*. The Committee’s delegation reviewed the situation in the Republic of Ingushetia, in the light of the recommendations made after previous visits in 2004 and 2006. Further, the treatment and conditions of detention of persons deprived of their liberty in the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria were examined for the first time by the CPT; the Committee had received reports concerning that Republic alleging both ill-treatment of detained persons and a lack of effective action to bring those responsible to justice.

8. The ad hoc visits to “**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**” in October 2007 and June/July 2008 were of a follow-up nature, aimed at examining the steps taken by the national authorities to implement recommendations made by the CPT after earlier visits. The Committee’s delegations focussed on the treatment and conditions of detention of sentenced and remand prisoners and assessed, among other things, developments in relation to prison healthcare services and the use of means of restraint in prisons. Particular attention was also paid to the issue of safeguards against ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty by law enforcement officials.

9. The situation of foreign nationals detained under aliens legislation was the focus of the ad hoc visit to **Ukraine** in December 2007. The CPT’s delegation reviewed progress made in this area following its previous visit to Ukraine in 2005 and, in particular, returned to the State Border Service’s Temporary Holding Centre in Pavshino; the Committee had expressed serious concerns about conditions of detention in that centre in the report on the 2005 visit (that report is available on the CPT’s website).

10. The main objective of the ad hoc visit to the **United Kingdom** in December 2007 was to examine the treatment and conditions of detention of *two persons convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)*, who are serving their sentences at Frankland and Shotts Prisons. This specific monitoring activity of the CPT flows from an exchange of letters between the ICTY and the CPT dated 7 and 24 November 2000 as well as the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Kingdom Government on the Enforcement of Sentences of the ICTY concluded on 11 March 2004 (see also paragraph 17 below).

Further, in the course of a return visit to Paddington Green High Security Police Station in London and during discussions with the United Kingdom authorities, the CPT's delegation re-examined the safeguards afforded to *persons detained by the police under the Terrorism Act 2000* as well as the conditions of detention of such persons.

In preparation of the periodic visit to the United Kingdom planned for 2008, the CPT's delegation also held discussions with the State Minister of Justice and other senior officials on a number of *other matters falling within the scope of the Committee's mandate*, notably the practice of diplomatic assurances and related Memoranda of Understanding in the context of deportation procedures, the use of force and means of restraint during deportation procedures, the use of means of restraint on children in detention, and overcrowding in prisons in England and Wales.

11. Reference should also be made to the completion of the CPT's work on its ad hoc visit to Turkey in May 2007, to re-examine the treatment and conditions of detention of Abdullah Öcalan, through the drawing up of an Addendum to the visit report addressing the allegations that had been made of heavy metal poisoning. The visit report (including the Addendum) and the Government's response were subsequently placed in the public domain, at the request of the Turkish authorities.

The findings of the experts appointed by the CPT indicate that this prisoner has not been the subject of heavy metal poisoning. However, as will be seen from the published material, the CPT remains very concerned by various aspects of his conditions of detention. This matter is the subject of a continuous dialogue between the Committee and the Turkish authorities.

12. In mid-April 2008, the CPT notified the Georgian authorities of the Committee's intention to carry out an ad hoc visit to the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. The CPT had been considering for some time the possibility of a visit to these regions of Georgia, which the Georgian authorities had themselves in the past requested the Committee to organise. Unfortunately, the notification of the visit coincided with a heightening of tension in relation to the above-mentioned regions, and the Georgian authorities invoked Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention establishing the CPT and requested the Committee to postpone the visit.

The above-mentioned request was accepted by the CPT. At the same time, and in pursuance of Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Committee and the Georgian authorities entered into consultations in order to clarify the situation and seek agreement on arrangements to enable the Committee to exercise its functions expeditiously. In this context, high-level talks were held in Tbilisi on 24 July. Despite the armed conflict which broke out on 7 August, the CPT remains committed to visiting the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the near future.

c. level of cooperation received by the CPT

13. Over the last twelve months, the level of cooperation received by the CPT from the competent national authorities in the course of its visits has remained on the whole good. However, isolated examples still occur of delays in access to places of detention, especially of law enforcement agencies. Moreover, the information provided to the Committee's visiting delegations has on occasion been incomplete (in particular as regards lists of places of detention) and even inaccurate.

14. In a number of countries, evidence was once again found in certain establishments visited of detained persons having been warned not to make any complaints to the CPT's delegation and/or of them having been subsequently questioned about what they had said to the delegation. One visiting delegation also encountered an attempt (which proved unsuccessful) to prevent it from meeting a detained person, through the provision of misleading information as to that person's whereabouts.

The CPT must reiterate that resort to such methods is totally unacceptable and that any *intimidatory or retaliatory action* against a person before or after contact with a CPT delegation could result in the Committee exercising its power to make a public statement under Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

15. During several visits, CPT delegations encountered difficulties in certain establishments in obtaining *access to medical records* of detained persons, notwithstanding the obligation placed on Parties to the Convention to provide the Committee with "information available to (them) which is necessary for the Committee to carry out its task" (Article 8.2.d).

It is self-evident that access to medical records can be of great relevance to the CPT's task of examining the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. Certainly, when seeking access to medical records of detained persons, the CPT must have regard to applicable rules of national law and professional ethics, which may have implications as regards the precise manner in which the information sought is provided to the Committee. However, nothing can justify a refusal to grant access to medical information concerning a detained person nor the granting of access under conditions which are tantamount to a refusal.

The CPT encourages Parties to the Convention to adopt specific provisions on the subject of access to medical records for the Committee's delegations, in order to ensure that their obligation under Article 8.2.d of the Convention is always fulfilled in practice.

16. As has been stressed before, a country's cooperation with the CPT cannot be described as effective in the absence of *action to improve the situation in the light of the Committee's recommendations*. Over the years, there has been no shortage of "success stories". However, it is also the case that the failure of States to implement recommendations repeatedly made by the CPT on certain issues remains a constant refrain of the Committee's reports. Few countries visited over the last twelve months have escaped this criticism.

Monitoring on behalf of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

17. During the period covered by this General Report, the CPT has received from the ICTY further requests to monitor in certain States the treatment and conditions of detention of persons serving sentences imposed by the Tribunal. Those requests were accepted.

At present, the CPT has agreed to monitor the situation of persons convicted by the ICTY and serving their sentences in Albania, Germany, Portugal, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. This specific monitoring activity is regulated by an exchange of letters between the ICTY and the CPT dated 7 and 24 November 2000 (the text of the exchange of letters is reproduced in Appendix 5 of the 11th General Report, CPT/Inf (2001) 16).

Meetings and activities of subgroups

a. plenary sessions

18. The CPT held three one-week plenary sessions during the twelve months covered by this General Report – in November 2007, and March and July 2008.

A total of 19 *visit reports* were adopted by the Committee at these meetings, eight of them being drawn up under the expedited drafting procedure (under which draft visit reports prepared by visiting delegations which are circulated at least two weeks before a plenary session are taken as approved without debate, save for paragraphs in respect of which a discussion has been specifically requested in advance).

Further, the CPT has drawn up *Revised Rules of Procedure*, reflecting developments which have occurred in recent years as regards the internal functioning of the Committee. The Revised Rules were adopted at the CPT's March 2008 meeting and are available on the Committee's website.

b. subgroups

19. Much of the CPT's work takes place in the context of subgroups of the Committee e.g. delegations responsible for the carrying out of visits, the medical group and the working group on the Committee's "jurisprudence". Ad hoc working groups can also be established to examine specific issues, and one such group has recently been set up to look into the *resort to electroshock stun devices in detention-related situations*.

Electroshock stun devices, and in particular tasers, are increasingly being used in law enforcement and detention contexts. Originally presented as a non-lethal alternative for situations when lethal force might be employed, there is growing concern that such devices are being resorted to in circumstances that do not warrant their use. There is also controversy over the potential lethality of some of the devices concerned. In the course of its work, the CPT has already taken a position on the use of electroshock devices in specific situations (for example, the Committee has expressed its opposition to the use of electroshock stun guns in the context of operations for the forcible deportation of foreigners). The CPT now wishes to make a comprehensive examination of the use of electroshock stun devices in detention-related situations, with a view to developing standards that will help to prevent ill-treatment.

20. Another ad hoc working group is currently looking into *safeguards for persons detained on the basis of aliens legislation and the conditions under which they should be held*. The CPT has already laid down some standards in relation to this category of persons deprived of their liberty (see CPT/Inf/E (2002)1 – Rev. 2004). However, with the ever increasing numbers of irregular migrants arriving in Europe, and the concomitant counter measures by States, the time has come to review and possibly develop those standards.

Contacts with other bodies

21. The CPT has maintained its efforts to promote synergy with other bodies, both within and outside the Council of Europe.

At its March 2008 plenary session, the CPT met with representatives of *the European Court of Human Rights* (including the Court's President, Jean-Paul Costa) to exchange views on three specific subjects : prisoners subjected to prolonged isolation; "actual" life sentences; and the use of "diplomatic assurances" in the context of deportation procedures.

The CPT's Secretariat is in regular contact with the Office of *the Council of Europe's Commissioner of Human Rights* on matters of mutual concern, and Commissioner Hammarberg met members of the CPT's Bureau on 29 January 2008. Efforts have also continued in order to reinforce relations between the CPT and other *monitoring bodies operating within the framework of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs*; for this purpose, the CPT's President attended a meeting of the Heads of all the bodies concerned organised in Strasbourg on 24 June 2008.

In addition, the CPT has continued to contribute to the work of *Council of Europe committees of experts*, most recently in relation to the development of a mental health reference tool, draft guidelines on accelerated asylum procedures, and draft European Rules for juvenile offenders.

22. As regards bodies outside the Council of Europe, the CPT has continued to put a premium on consolidating its relations with the *United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)*. There have been frequent contacts between the CPT's Bureau and the SPT's Chairperson on questions of mutual interest. Further, the Secretary of the SPT recently held detailed practical discussions over two days with members of the CPT's Secretariat in Strasbourg. Reference should also be made to an exchange of views held by the CPT, at its November 2007 plenary session, with Martin Scheinin, *UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism*.

The CPT plans in the coming months to step up its contacts with relevant *institutions of the European Union*. The Committee believes that there is considerable scope for developing synergy with such institutions, in particular (but not exclusively) in relation to the implementation of recommendations made by the CPT after country visits.

Comments on the draft European Rules for juvenile offenders

23. The CPT is particularly grateful for having been given the opportunity to make comments on the draft European Rules for juvenile offenders subject to sanctions or measures, first at the level of the Council of Penological Co-operation and subsequently when the draft Rules were considered by the European Committee on Crime Problems.

There is on the whole a high degree of consonance between the latest version of the draft Rules and the standards developed by the CPT in relation to juvenile offenders. The Committee also appreciates the frequent references to its standards in the Commentary to the draft Rules. Nevertheless, the CPT would like to highlight a few points about which it has some concern.

24. The CPT considers that *the particular vulnerability of juveniles during police custody* should be addressed by the draft Rules in a more concrete manner. In particular, it should be expressly stipulated that juveniles detained by the police shall not be required to make any statement or sign any document related to the offence of which they are suspected without a lawyer and/or a trusted person being present and assisting them.

It would also be highly desirable for the draft Rules to stipulate that separate police units for juveniles should be established. Such units would make it possible to remove juveniles from the general population of persons in police custody as well as to ensure that police officers who deal with juveniles have received appropriate training for this particular task.

25. The draft Rules stipulate that juveniles shall not be held in institutions for adults but instead in facilities specially designed for persons of this age. And this has always been the position of the CPT. However, the draft Rules do leave the door open for exceptions and even envisage situations when a given juvenile might, in his/her “best interests”, be accommodated together with adults.

The CPT considers that when, exceptionally, they are held in an institution for adults, *juveniles must always be accommodated separately from adults, in a distinct unit*. The Committee acknowledges that there can be arguments in favour of juveniles participating in out-of-cell activities with adults (on the strict condition that there is appropriate supervision by staff). However, the CPT believes that the risks inherent in juvenile offenders sharing accommodation with adult offenders are such that this should not occur.

26. Any form of isolation of juveniles is a measure that can compromise their physical and/or mental well-being. Consequently, such a measure must be regarded as highly exceptional and last no longer than is strictly necessary. This precept is not reflected as well as it might be in the draft Rules.

For example, it is stipulated that *isolation in a calming down cell as a means of restraint* “shall only be used exceptionally and only for a few hours”. Up to this point, the CPT is in full agreement. However, the draft Rules go on to provide that such a measure “in any case shall not exceed 24 hours”. For its part, the CPT believes that isolation for calming-down purposes should not be necessary for such an extended period. Moreover, the Committee is concerned that if isolation for up to 24 hours as a means of restraint is accepted, there is the danger that this measure will be abused as an informal disciplinary measure.

As regards *segregation for disciplinary purposes*, once again the draft Rules make clear that it should only be imposed in “exceptional cases”. However, it is regrettable that no maximum limit on the duration of such a disciplinary measure has been set. Instead, there is merely the rather nebulous requirement that the measure be “as short as possible”. The CPT believes that it would be appropriate for the draft Rules to set a limit on the time juveniles can be segregated for disciplinary purposes, and it supports the limit of three days found in an earlier version of the draft Rules.

The draft Rules also provide that “in very exceptional circumstances” a juvenile may be *separated for security and safety reasons*. The CPT recognises that such a measure may, in extremely rare cases, be required in order to protect highly vulnerable juveniles or to deal with juveniles who pose a threat to others. The draft Rules highlight a number of safeguards that should apply in such cases, in particular that the separation be subject to regular review; this is essential to ensure that the measure lasts no longer than is strictly necessary. However, following the example of the provision on segregation for disciplinary purposes, the CPT considers that the draft Rules should also stipulate that the regime during such separation shall provide appropriate human contact, access to reading material and daily outdoor exercise.

Publications

27. The well-established trend towards States lifting the veil of confidentiality and publishing *CPT visit reports and government responses* was confirmed once again during the period covered by this General Report. Over the last twelve months, reports on sixteen visits have been published by the Committee at the request of the governments concerned, in most cases together with the government's response. At the time of writing, 201 of the 244 visit reports so far drawn up have been placed in the public domain. A State-by-State table showing the current situation is set out in Appendix 4.

The CPT particularly welcomes the decisions of the Georgian and Netherlands authorities to publish promptly the CPT reports on visits to their countries in 2007, without awaiting the drawing up of the government responses; this can only increase the impact of the Committee's work. In contrast, the CPT regrets that some visit reports are only authorised for publication several years after the visit in question; clearly, this will greatly reduce interest in the documents concerned.

28. Reference should also be made to the decisions of the Finnish and Moldovan authorities to authorise publication of the *preliminary observations* made by the CPT's delegations at the end of periodic visits to their countries in 2007. Such an approach will also serve to enhance the influence of the Committee's activities and, in the case of Moldova, made it possible for the CPT delegation's observations to be taken into account at a subsequent meeting in Chisinau on the prevention of torture organised by the Commission of the European Union.

The preliminary observations made by the CPT's delegation at the end of the periodic visit to Switzerland in 2007 have also been placed in the public domain, consequent upon a press release issued by the Swiss authorities immediately after the visit.

ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

The Convention establishing the CPT (ECPT)

29. All 47 member States of the Council of Europe are Parties to the ECPT. As the map in Appendix 3 makes clear, the Committee's field of operations covers, with one notable exception, almost the entire territory of Europe.

It remains open to the Committee of Ministers to invite any non-member State to accede to the Convention. When the time is ripe from a political standpoint, an invitation to *Belarus* to accede to the Convention would be both a sign of the Council of Europe's wish to forge closer links with that country and a reminder of the obligations which membership of the Organisation entails.

30. In March 2008, the CPT raised with the United Kingdom authorities the question of the application of the ECPT to the country's *Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus*. At present, the Convention does not apply to these Areas, as they have not been included in the declarations made to date by the United Kingdom under Article 20 of the Convention (by which a State can specify the territories to which the Convention shall apply). In contrast, the European Convention on Human Rights is operative within the Sovereign Base Areas, a declaration to this effect having been made in 2004.

The United Kingdom's Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus do have places where persons are deprived of their liberty by a public authority. In spite of that, they are the only territory within Europe for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible to which the ECPT does not yet apply and, moreover, the only such territory where the European Convention on Human Rights is applicable but not the ECPT. The CPT has invited the United Kingdom authorities to correct this anomaly.

CPT membership

31. At the time of publication of this General Report, the CPT has 45 members. The seats in respect of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sweden are vacant.

Nine *new CPT members* were elected during the twelve months covered by this General Report: Dan Dermengiu (in respect of Romania), Marzena Ksel (in respect of Poland), Sonja Kurtén-Vartio (in respect of Finland), Maria Rita Morganti (in respect of San Marino), Dajena Pollo Kumbaro (in respect of Albania), Ilvija Pūce (in respect of Latvia), Anna Šabatová (in respect of the Czech Republic), Zoreslava Shkiryak-Nyzhnyk (in respect of Ukraine) and Arman Vardanyan (in respect of Armenia).

Further, the *following members were re-elected*: Celso José Das Neves Manata (in respect of Portugal), Haritini Dipla (in respect of Greece), Mario Felice (in respect of Malta), Eugenijus Gefenas (in respect of Lithuania), Pétur Hauksson (in respect of Iceland), Latif Hüseyinov (in respect of Azerbaijan), Petros Michaelides (in respect of Cyprus), Marc Nève (in respect of Belgium), Vladimir Ortakov (in respect of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Mauro Palma (in respect of Italy), Joan-Miquel Rascagneres (in respect of Andorra), and Elena Sereda (in respect of Russia)

32. *The following members of the CPT left the Committee* during the last twelve months, on the expiry of their terms of office: Mario Benedettini (San Marino), Fatmir Braka (Albania), Ladislav Getlik (Slovak Republic), Zdeněk Hajek (Czech Republic), Zbigniew Hołda (Poland), Asya Khachatryan (Armenia), Veronica Pimenoff (Finland), Florin Stanescu (Romania) and Vitolds Zahars (Latvia). Further, Anne-Marie Orlor (elected in respect of Sweden) resigned from the Committee on 7 April 2008.

The CPT wishes to sincerely thank all the above persons for their contributions to the Committee's work.

33. The large number of elections during the last twelve months were linked to the *biennial renewal of one half of the CPT's membership* scheduled for the end of 2007. This process of partial renewal proceeded on the whole quite smoothly. That said, a number of national delegations in the Parliamentary Assembly only put forward their lists of candidates at a late stage.

The next biennial renewal, due at the end of 2009, will concern 22 seats on the CPT. The election procedure will shortly be set in motion, by a letter from the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly to the relevant national delegations in the Assembly. Hopefully, this will make it possible for all of the national delegations concerned to put forward lists of candidates in good time.

The CPT wishes once again to express its support of Parliamentary Assembly Resolution 1540 (2007) on improving selection procedures for CPT members. The emphasis put by the Assembly on the need for transparent and rigorous national selection procedures (including public calls for candidatures, consultation on candidates with both State and non-governmental bodies, and interviews with short-listed candidates) is particularly important.

34. The *proportion of women among the CPT's membership* currently stands at 18 out of 45, which represents a notable improvement as compared to the situation last year (13 out of 45).

As for the *spread of professional experience within the CPT's membership*, the Committee requires more members with first-hand knowledge of the work of law enforcement agencies (police/gendarmerie); at present, there remains a predominance of expertise in the field of prisons. The CPT would also still benefit from the presence of more doctors with relevant forensic skills (in particular as regards the observing and recording of physical injuries) as well as from some reinforcement of the psychiatric component of its membership, in particular as regards child psychiatry.

Bureau of the CPT

35. During the CPT's March 2008 meeting, elections were held for the Bureau of the Committee. Mauro Palma, an Italian specialist on prison issues, was re-elected as the Committee's President, and Renate Kicker, an Austrian Professor of public international law, was re-elected as its 1st Vice-President. Pétur Hauksson, an Icelandic psychiatrist, was elected as the Committee's 2nd Vice-President. The Bureau's term of office is for two years.

Administrative and budgetary questions

36. The present composition of the *CPT's Secretariat* is set out in Appendix 6. The Committee welcomes the decision taken by the Ministers' Deputies in October 2007, on a proposal from the Secretary General, to upgrade the post of Executive Secretary of the CPT to the level A6.

After a period of flux, the situation within the CPT's Secretariat has stabilised, which has made it possible to bring the annual visit programme back to the 170-day level. Nevertheless, Divisions 2 and 3 each still need to be provided with a B4 official (Administrative assistant). The CPT trusts that this modest reinforcement will be made at the earliest opportunity.

37. The CPT understands that it is proposed to allocate to the Committee *budgetary appropriations* for a 185-day visit programme in 2009. The CPT welcomes this and remains committed to the ultimate goal of an annual programme of 200 visit days. The Committee must reiterate once again that this is the volume of visit days required to cope effectively with the workload generated by 47 Parties to the Convention. Of course, consolidating and increasing further the number of visit days will depend to a large extent on the staff situation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

The CPT's mandate and modus operandi

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 CPT 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 mechanism of the European Court of Human Rights.

The CPT 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 in these States when they appear to the Committee "to be required in the circumstances".

When carrying out a visit, the CPT enjoys extensive powers under the Convention: access to the territory of the State concerned and the right to travel without restriction; unlimited access to any place where persons are deprived of their liberty, including the right to move inside such places without restriction; access to full information on places where persons 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.

Each Party to the Convention must permit visits to any place within its jurisdiction "where persons are deprived of their liberty by a public authority". The CPT's mandate thus extends beyond prisons and police stations to encompass, for example, psychiatric institutions, detention areas at military barracks, holding centres for asylum seekers or other categories of foreigners, and places in which young persons may be deprived of their liberty by judicial or administrative order.

Two fundamental principles govern relations between the CPT and Parties to the Convention – cooperation 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 is developed with the State concerned. The Committee's visit report is, in principle, confidential; however, almost all States have chosen to waive the rule of confidentiality and publish the report.

APPENDIX 2

**Signatures and ratifications
of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture
and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (ECPT)***

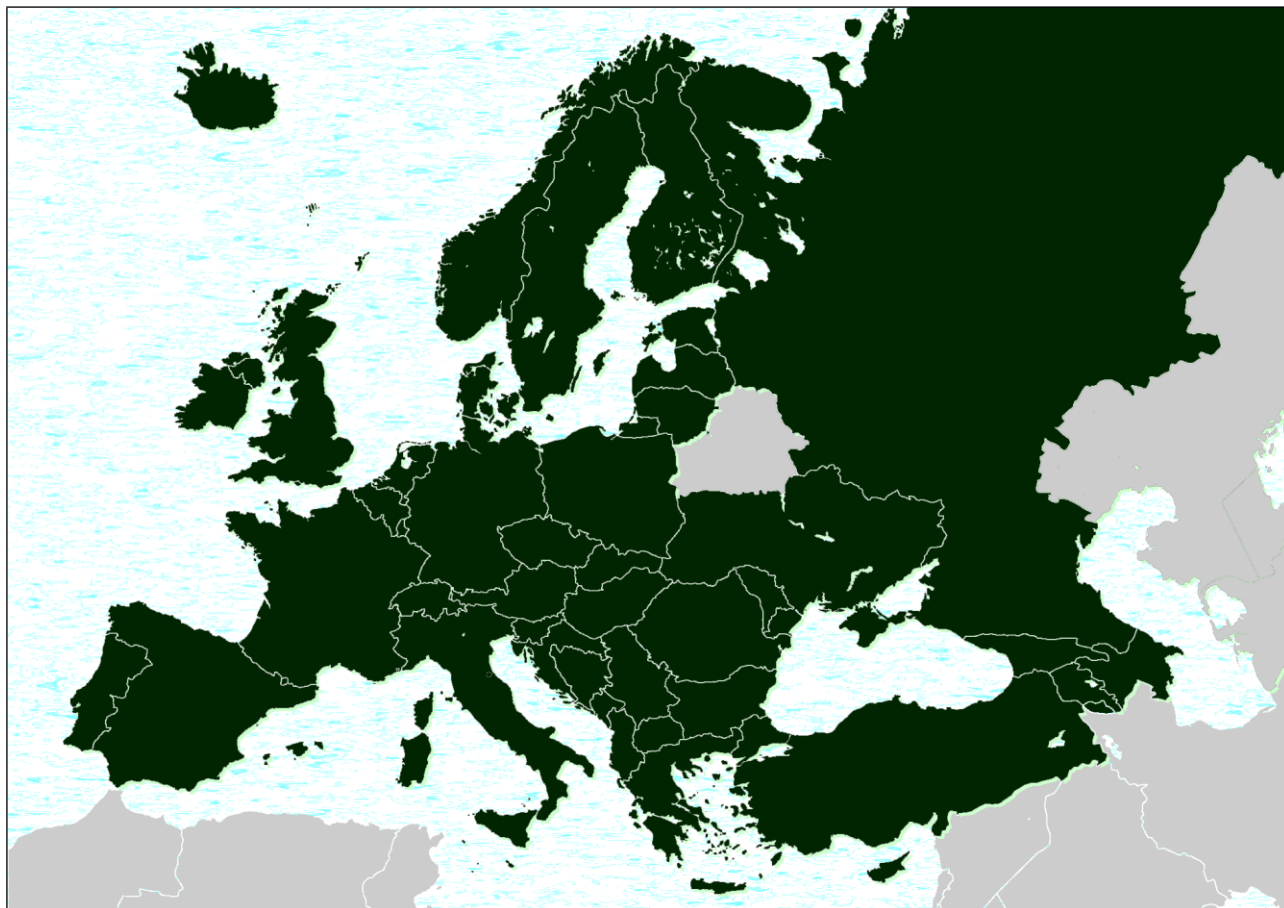
Member States of the Council of Europe	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
Albania	02/10/1996	02/10/1996	01/02/1997
Andorra	10/09/1996	06/01/1997	01/05/1997
Armenia	11/05/2001	18/06/2002	01/10/2002
Austria	26/11/1987	06/01/1989	01/05/1989
Azerbaijan	21/12/2001	15/04/2002	01/08/2002
Belgium	26/11/1987	23/07/1991	01/11/1991
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/07/2002	12/07/2002	01/11/2002
Bulgaria	30/09/1993	03/05/1994	01/09/1994
Croatia	06/11/1996	11/10/1997	01/02/1998
Cyprus	26/11/1987	03/04/1989	01/08/1989
Czech Republic	23/12/1992	07/09/1995	01/01/1996
Denmark	26/11/1987	02/05/1989	01/09/1989
Estonia	28/06/1996	06/11/1996	01/03/1997
Finland	16/11/1989	20/12/1990	01/04/1991
France	26/11/1987	09/01/1989	01/05/1989
Georgia	16/02/2000	20/06/2000	01/10/2000
Germany	26/11/1987	21/02/1990	01/06/1990
Greece	26/11/1987	02/08/1991	01/12/1991
Hungary	09/02/1993	04/11/1993	01/03/1994
Iceland	26/11/1987	19/06/1990	01/10/1990
Ireland	14/03/1988	14/03/1988	01/02/1989
Italy	26/11/1987	29/12/1988	01/04/1989
Latvia	11/09/1997	10/02/1998	01/06/1998
Liechtenstein	26/11/1987	12/09/1991	01/01/1992
Lithuania	14/09/1995	26/11/1998	01/03/1999
Luxembourg	26/11/1987	06/09/1988	01/02/1989
Malta	26/11/1987	07/03/1988	01/02/1989
Moldova	02/05/1996	02/10/1997	01/02/1998
Monaco	30/11/2005	30/11/2005	01/03/2006
Montenegro			06/06/2006**
Netherlands	26/11/1987	12/10/1988	01/02/1989
Norway	26/11/1987	21/04/1989	01/08/1989
Poland	11/07/1994	10/10/1994	01/02/1995
Portugal	26/11/1987	29/03/1990	01/07/1990
Romania	04/11/1993	04/10/1994	01/02/1995
Russian Federation	28/02/1996	05/05/1998	01/09/1998
San Marino	16/11/1989	31/01/1990	01/05/1990
Serbia	03/03/2004	03/03/2004	01/07/2004
Slovakia	23/12/1992	11/05/1994	01/09/1994
Slovenia	04/11/1993	02/02/1994	01/06/1994
Spain	26/11/1987	02/05/1989	01/09/1989
Sweden	26/11/1987	21/06/1988	01/02/1989
Switzerland	26/11/1987	07/10/1988	01/02/1989
“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	14/06/1996	06/06/1997	01/10/1997
Turkey	11/01/1988	26/02/1988	01/02/1989
Ukraine	02/05/1996	05/05/1997	01/09/1997
United Kingdom	26/11/1987	24/06/1988	01/02/1989

* The Convention is open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe. Since 1 March 2002, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may also invite any non-member State of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention.

** On 14 June 2006, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe agreed that the Republic of Montenegro was a Party to the Convention with effect from 6 June 2006, the date of the Republic’s declaration of succession to the Council of Europe Conventions of which Serbia and Montenegro was a signatory or party.

APPENDIX 3

The CPT's field of operations



Note: This is an unofficial representation of States bound by the Convention.
For technical reasons it has not been possible to show the entire territory of certain of the States concerned.

States bound by the Convention		Prison population *
47 States		1 787 591 prisoners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania - Andorra - Armenia - Austria - Azerbaijan - Belgium - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Bulgaria - Croatia - Cyprus - Czech Republic - Denmark - Estonia - Finland - France - Georgia - Germany - Greece - Hungary - Iceland - Ireland - Italy - Latvia - Liechtenstein 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lithuania - Luxembourg - Malta - Moldova - Monaco - Montenegro - Netherlands - Norway - Poland - Portugal - Romania - Russian Federation - San Marino - Serbia - Slovakia - Slovenia - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" - Turkey - Ukraine - United Kingdom 	<p>(Main source: Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE 2006.1); data as at 1 September 2006)</p> <p>* It should be noted that the CPT's mandate covers also all other categories of places where persons are deprived of their liberty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - police establishments - detention centres for juveniles - military detention facilities - holding centres for aliens - psychiatric hospitals - homes for the elderly <p>etc.</p>

APPENDIX 4

**State-by-State table showing the number of visits by the CPT,
visit reports sent and reports published
(as at 18 September 2008)**

States	Number of visits	Number of reports sent	Number of reports published
Albania	8	7	7
Andorra	2	2	2
Armenia	4	4	3
Austria	4	4	4
Azerbaijan	4	4	1
Belgium	4	4	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	3	1
Bulgaria	5	5	5
Croatia	3	3	2
Cyprus	5	4	4
Czech Republic	4	4	3
Denmark	4	4	3
Estonia	4	4	3
Finland	4	3	3
France	9	9	9
Georgia	3	3	3
Germany	5	5	5
Greece	7	7	7
Hungary	5	5	5
Iceland	3	3	3
Ireland	4	4	4
Italy	6	6	6
Latvia	4	4	3
Liechtenstein	3	3	3
Lithuania	3	2	2
Luxembourg	3	3	3
Malta	6	5	5
Moldova	10	9 (a)	4
Monaco	1	1	1
Montenegro	0	0	0
Netherlands	7	7	7
Norway	4	4	4
Poland	3	3	3
Portugal	7	7	6
Romania	7	6 (b)	5 (c)
Russian Federation	17	14 (d)	1
San Marino	3	3	3
Serbia	3 (e)	4 (f)	1
Slovak Republic	3	3	3
Slovenia	3	3	3
Spain	11	11	9
Sweden	4	4	4
Switzerland	5	5	4
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	8	8	7
Turkey	20	18 (g)	17 (h)
Ukraine	6	6	5
United Kingdom	12	14 (i)	11

(a) Covering the ten visits.

(b) Covering the seven visits.

(c) Covering six visits.

(d) Covering the seventeen visits.

(e) Organised in September 2004 to Serbia and Montenegro, in March 2007 to Kosovo and in November 2007 to Serbia.

(f) Including two reports on Kosovo (one addressed to UNMIK and the other to the Secretary General of NATO).

(g) Covering the twenty visits.

(h) Covering nineteen visits.

(i) Including two reports drawn up in pursuance of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Enforcement of Sentences of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

APPENDIX 5

Members of the CPT

(listed in order of precedence – as at 18 September 2008) *

Name	Elected in respect of	Term of office expires
Mr Mauro PALMA, President	Italy	19/12/2011
Mrs Renate KICKER, 1st Vice-President	Austria	19/12/2009
Mr Pétur HAUSSON, 2nd Vice-President	Iceland	19/12/2011
Mr Pierre SCHMIT	Luxembourg	19/12/2009
Ms Silvia CASALE	United Kingdom	19/12/2009
Mr Andres LEHTMETS	Estonia	19/12/2009
Mr Ales BUTALA	Slovenia	19/12/2009
Mr Marc NÈVE	Belgium	19/12/2011
Mr Petros MICHAELIDES	Cyprus	19/12/2011
Mr Mario FELICE	Malta	19/12/2011
Mr Eugenijus GEFENAS	Lithuania	19/12/2011
Mr Jean-Pierre RESTELLINI	Switzerland	19/12/2009
Ms Tatiana RĂDUCANU	Moldova	19/12/2009
Mrs Marija DEFINIS GOJANOVIĆ	Croatia	19/12/2009
Ms Isolde KIEBER	Liechtenstein	19/12/2009
Mr Latif HÜSEYNOV	Azerbaijan	19/12/2011
Mr Joan-Miquel RASCAGNERES	Andorra	19/12/2011
Mr Vladimir ORTAKOV	“the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	19/12/2011
Ms Anna GAVRILOVA-ANCHEVA	Bulgaria	19/12/2009
Mr Celso José DAS NEVES MANATA	Portugal	19/12/2011
Mr Gergely FLIEGAUF	Hungary	19/12/2009
Mr Jørgen Worsaae RASMUSSEN	Denmark	19/12/2009
Mr Antonius Maria VAN KALMTHOUT	Netherlands	19/12/2009
Ms Elena SEREDA	Russian Federation	19/12/2011
Mr George TUGUSHI	Georgia	19/12/2009
Ms Haritini DIPLA	Greece	19/12/2011
Mr Wolfgang HEINZ	Germany	19/12/2009
Ms Birgit LIE	Norway	19/12/2009
Mr Tim DALTON	Ireland	19/12/2011
Mr Emilio GINES SANTIDRIÁN	Spain	19/12/2009
Mr Roland MARQUET	Monaco	19/12/2009
Mr Ömer ATALAR	Turkey	19/12/2009
Mr Xavier RONSIN	France	19/12/2009
Mr Ivan JANKOVIĆ	Serbia	19/12/2009
Ms Olivera VULIĆ	Montenegro	19/12/2011
Ms Zoreslava SHKIRYAK-NYZHNYK	Ukraine	19/12/2009
Ms Sonja KURTÉN-VARTIO	Finland	19/12/2011
Mr Dan DERMENGIU	Romania	19/12/2011
Ms Anna ŠABATOVÁ	Czech Republic	19/12/2011
Ms Maria Rita MORGANTI	San Marino	19/12/2011
Ms Ilvija PŪCE	Latvia	19/12/2011
Mr Arman VARDANYAN	Armenia	19/12/2011
Ms Dajena POLLO KUMBARO	Albania	19/12/2011
Ms Marzena KSEL	Poland	19/12/2011
Ms Anna LAMPEROVÁ	Slovak Republic	19/12/2011

* At this date, the seats in respect of the following States were vacant: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden.

APPENDIX 6

Secretariat of the CPT
(as at 18 September 2008)

Mr Trevor STEVENS	Executive Secretary
Mr Fabrice KELLENS	Deputy Executive Secretary
Secretariat:	Ms Antonella NASTASIE Ms Nadine SCHAEFFER

Central section	
Mr Patrick MÜLLER	Documentary research, information strategies and media contacts
Ms Mireille MONTI	Archives and publications
Ms Morven TRAIN	Administrative, budgetary and staff questions

Divisions responsible for visits *

Division 1		
Mr Michael NEURAUTER, Head of Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albania • Austria • Belgium • Estonia • France • Germany • Italy • Latvia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liechtenstein • Lithuania • Luxembourg • Monaco • Norway • Romania • Switzerland • Turkey
Ms Muriel ISELI		
Mr Elvin ALIYEV		
Ms Stephanie MEGIES		
Ms Yvonne HARTLAND, Administrative Assistant		
Secretariat: Ms Nelly TASNADI		

Division 2		
Ms Petya NESTOROVA, Head of Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Bulgaria • Croatia • Finland • Georgia • Hungary • Iceland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moldova • Montenegro • Poland • Russian Federation • Serbia • Slovenia • Sweden • Ukraine
Mr Borys WÓDZ		
Mr Johan FRIESTEDT		
Ms Isabelle SERVOZ-GALLUCCI		
Mr/Ms ..., Administrative Assistant		
Secretariat: Ms Natia MAMISTVALOVA		

Division 3		
Mr Hugh CHETWYND, Head of Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andorra • Bosnia and Herzegovina • Cyprus • Czech Republic • Denmark • Greece • Ireland • Malta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netherlands • Portugal • San Marino • Slovakia • Spain • “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” • United Kingdom
Ms Caterina BOLOGNESE		
Mr Marco LEIDEKKER		
Mr Kristian BARTHOLIN		
Secretariat: Ms Diane PENEAU		

* The Executive and Deputy Executive Secretaries are directly involved in the operational activities of the Divisions concerning certain countries.

APPENDIX 7

Countries and places of detention visited by CPT delegations during the period 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008

I. Periodic visits

A. Cyprus (12/05/2008 - 19/05/2008)

Police establishments

Famagusta Division

- Paralimni Police Station

Larnaca Division

- Aradippou Police Station
- Larnaca Central Police Station

Limassol Division

- Limassol Central Police Station
- Yermasoyia Police Station

Nicosia Division

- Lycavitos Police Station
- Lakatamia Police Station

Pafos Division

- Pafos Central Police Station
- Pegeia Police Station
- Stroumbi Police Station

Prisons

- Nicosia Central Prisons

Establishments for foreigners

- Police Prison (Block 10 of Nicosia Central Prisons)
- Holding facilities for immigration detainees at the former Famagusta Police Station
- Holding facilities for immigration detainees at Larnaca Airport

Psychiatric and social welfare establishments

- Athalassa Psychiatric Hospital
- Nea Eleousa Institution for persons with severe mental retardation

B. Denmark (11/02/2008 - 20/02/2008)

Police establishments

- City Police Station (Copenhagen)
- Bellahøj Police Station (Copenhagen)
- Copenhagen International Airport Police Station
- Odense Police Station
- Horsens Police Station

Prisons

- Vestre Prison (Copenhagen)
- Copenhagen Police HQ Prison
- East Jutland State Prison
- Nyborg State Prison
- Herstedvester Establishment

Establishments for juveniles

- Bakkegården Secure Department (Nykøbing Sjælland)
- Sønderbro Secure Department (Copenhagen)

Establishments for foreigners

- Ellebæk (formerly "Sandholm") Prison and Probation Establishment for Asylum-seekers and Others Deprived of their Liberty

Psychiatric establishments

- Nykøbing Sjælland Psychiatric Hospital (the maximum security department)
- Bispebjerg Hospital (Psychiatric Department E)

C. Finland (20/04/2008 - 30/04/2008)Police establishments

- Helsinki Police Department (Police Prison in Pasila)
- Helsinki City Centre, Itäkeskus and Malmi Police Precincts
- Nokia District Police Department
- Riihimäki District Police Department
- Seinäjoki District Police Department
- Tampere District Police Department
- Vaasa District Police Department
- Töölö Custodial Facility for Intoxicated Persons, Helsinki
- Metsälä Detention Unit for Aliens, Helsinki

Prisons

- Helsinki Prison (the closed units)
- Riihimäki Prison (the high security and closed units)
- Vantaa Prison

Psychiatric establishments

- Psychiatric Treatment and Research Unit for Adolescent Intensive Care (EVA), Pitkänieniemi Hospital
- Vanha Vaasa State Psychiatric Hospital

D. Latvia (27/11/2007 - 07/12/2007)Police establishments

- Cēsis District Police Board
- Cēsis Municipal Police Station
- Daugavpils City and District Police Board
- Daugavpils Municipal Police Station
- Jēkabpils District Police Board
- Jelgava City and District Police Board
- Limbaži District Police Board
- Preiļi District Police Board
- Sigulda Municipal Police Station
- Sigulda State Police Station

Prisons

- Daugavpils Prison (Unit for life-sentenced prisoners)
- Iļģuciema Prison for Women
- Jēkabpils Prison
- Jelgava Prison (Unit for life-sentenced prisoners)
- Rīga Central Prison

Establishments for juveniles

- Cēsis Correctional Centre for Juveniles

Psychiatric and social welfare establishments

- Daugavpils Neuropsychiatric Hospital
- Krastiņi Social Nursing Centre

E. Lithuania (21/04/2008 - 30/04/2008)Police establishments

- Jonava Regional Police Department
- Kaunas City Police Headquarters
- Panemunė Police Department, Kaunas
- Santaka Police Department, Kaunas
- Kupiškis Regional Police Department
- Panevėžys City Police Headquarters
- Rokiškis Regional Police Department
- Šiauliai City Police Headquarters
- Trakai Regional Police Department
- Police Department No 1, Vilnius
- Police Department No 2, Vilnius

Prisons

- Lukiškės Remand Prison, Vilnius
- Pravieniškės Correction Home No 3.

Establishments for juveniles

- Kaunas Juvenile Remand Prison and Correction Home

Psychiatric and social welfare establishments

- Rokiškis Psychiatric Hospital
- Skemai Residential Care Home

F. Malta (20/05/2008 - 26/05/2008)Police establishments

- Floriana Police Headquarters Lock-Up
- St. Julian Police Station
- Valletta Police Station

Prisons

- Corradino Correctional Facility

Establishments for foreigners

- Ta'Kandja Detention Centre for Immigrants
- Lyster Barracks Detention Centre for Immigrants
- Safi Barracks Detention Centre for Immigrants

Psychiatric and social welfare establishments

- Mount Carmel Hospital
- Fejda Programme and Jeanne Antide establishments

G. Moldova (14/09/2007 - 24/09/2007)Police establishments

- Temporary detention isolator, General Police Directorate, Chişinău
- Temporary detention isolator, Operational Services Department, Chişinău
- Temporary detention isolator, Anenii Noi
- Temporary detention isolator, Călăraşi
- Temporary detention isolator and police station, Leova
- Temporary detention isolator and police station, Străşeni
- Centru, Botanica and Rîşcani district police stations, Chişinău

Prisons

- Penitentiary establishment No. 3, Leova
- Penitentiary establishment No. 8, Bender
- Penitentiary establishment No. 17, Rezina
- Penitentiary establishment No. 18, Brăneşti

Establishments for juveniles

- Temporary placement centre for minors, Chişinău

Psychiatric and social welfare establishments

- Chişinău Clinical Psychiatric Hospital
- Cocieri Psycho-neurological Home for persons with psychiatric/mental disorders

H. Portugal (14/01/2008 - 25/01/2008)Law enforcement establishments*Public Security Police*

Coimbra

- District Headquarters, Coimbra

Lisbon Area

- Estrada da Brandoa Police Station, Amadora
- Rua André Resende Police Station, Benfica
- Avenida Doutor Nuno Alvares Pereira Police Station, Cacém
- Avenida Coronel Eduardo Galhardo Police Station, Lisbon
- Rua Capelo Holding facilities, Lisbon

Madeira

- Câmara de Lobos Police Station
- Funchal Divisional Police Station
- Ribeira Brava Police Station

Oporto

- Bela Vista Holding facilities

National Republican Guard

- Headquarters, Aveiro
- Headquarters, Coimbra
- Headquarters, Condeixa-a-Nova

Judicial Police

- Judicial Police Criminal Investigation Department (DIC), Aveiro
- Judicial Police Headquarters, Oporto

Prisons and prison hospitals

- Coimbra Central Prison
- Coimbra Regional Prison, including the Judicial Police detention facility
- Funchal Central Prison
- Funchal Regional Prison
- Judicial Police Prison, Oporto
- Monsanto High Security Prison, Lisbon
- Oporto Central Prison
- São João de Deus Prison Hospital, Caxias

Psychiatric establishments

- Miguel Bombarda Psychiatric Hospital, Lisbon
- Psychiatric Unit at the Emergency Department, Curry Cabral Hospital, Lisbon
- Casa de Saúde de São João de Deus, Funchal

Other establishments

- Holding cells of the Courthouse at Rua Gomes Freire, Lisbon

I. Serbia (19/11/2007 - 29/11/2007)Police establishments

- Metropolitan Police Headquarters, Belgrade
- Vračar Police Station, Belgrade
- Bor District Police Unit
- Indija Police Station
- Kovin Police Station
- Negotin Police Station
- Petrovac-na-Mlavi Police Station
- Ruma Police Station
- Smederevo District Police Unit
- Sremska Mitrovica District Police Unit
- Zaječar District Police Unit

Prisons and prison hospitals

- Belgrade District Prison
- Požarevac-Zabela Correctional Institution
- Sremska Mitrovica Correctional Institution
- Special Prison Hospital, Belgrade

Establishments for juveniles

- Special Institution for Children and Juveniles, Stannica

Psychiatric establishments

- Specialised Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital, Kovin

J. Spain (19/09/2007 - 01/10/2007)**Ministry of Interior of Spain**Law enforcement establishments*National Police*

Basque Country

- San Sebastian Provincial Headquarters

Canary Islands

- St. Cruz de Tenerife Provincial Headquarters, Tenerife
- Playa de las Américas Police Station, Tenerife

Catalonia

- Barcelona District Headquarters
- Grannollers Police Station
- St. Feliu de Llobregat Police Station

Madrid area

- Arganzuela Police Station
- Offices of the Provincial Brigade of the Judicial Police (BPPJ), Headquarters of the National Police
- Central Registry of detained persons, Moratalaz
- Moratalaz Police Station
- Tetuan Police Station
- Puente de Vallecas Police Station
- Villa de Vallecas Police Station
- Barajas Airport Police Station
- Barajas Airport Immigration Service and waiting area

Guardia Civil

Basque Country

- Vizcaya District Headquarters, Bilbao
- Baracaldo Station, Bilbao
- Northern Terrorism Unit of the Information Service and detention cells, Gipuzkoa District Headquarters, Intxaurreondo, San Sebastian
- Alava District Headquarters, Vitoria

Madrid area

- Detention Unit of the Central Section of the Information Service, Calle Guzman el Bueno

Prison establishments

- Madrid V Prison (Soto del Real) (Module 15)
- Nanclares de la Oca Prison, Basque Country (special departments)
- San Sebastian Prison, Basque Country

Autonomous Regional Government of CataloniaPolice establishments*Catalan Autonomous Police (Mossos d'Esquadra)*

- "Les Corts" District Station, Barcelona
- Mossos d'Esquadra Station at metro station "Catalunya", Barcelona
- Grannollers District Station
- Girona District Station
- l'Hospitalet District Station

Catalan local police

- Grannollers Local Police Station
- St Feliu de Llobregat Local Police Station

Prisons

- Barcelona Prison for men ("la Modelo"), (Galleries 1 and 6)
- Brians 1 Prison
- Girona Prison (women's and segregation units)
- Quatre Camins Prison

Autonomous Regional Government of the Basque Country*Basque Autonomous Police (Ertzaintza)*

- Ertzaintza Station in Bilbao
- Ertzaintza Station in Vitoria
- Gipuzkoa District Information and Analysis Service, Oiartzun

Autonomous Regional Government of the Canary Islands

- Emergency Facility for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors in the Canary Islands (DEAMENAC La Esperanza - Hogar I and II Schools), La Esperanza, Tenerife

K. Switzerland (24/09/2007 - 05/10/2007)**Canton of Aargau**

- Cantonal Police Headquarters, Aarau
- Police Station, Laurenzenvorstadt 12, Aarau
- Lenzburg Prison
- Aarau-Amtshaus District Prison, Aarau
- Aarau-Telli District Prison, Aarau

Canton of Berne

- Cantonal Police Headquarters, Berne
- Police Station, central railway station of Berne
- Police Station Wabern, Ostermündingen
- Thorberg Prison
- Juvenile Centre, Lory, Münsingen

Canton of Geneva

- Pâquis Police Station
- International Security Police Station, Geneva Cointrin International airport
- Drugs Task Force Station, rue Eugène-Marziano
- Waiting cells, Law Courts
- Champ-Dollon Prison (including the cell unit at the cantonal hospital, and the cell unit at the Belle-Idée psychiatric clinic)
- Retention Centre for foreigners, Frambois, Vernier
- Facilities for asylum seekers, transit zone of Geneva Cointrin International airport

Canton of Valais

- Pramont Educational Centre, Granges
- Retention Centre for foreigners, Granges

Canton of Zurich

- Municipal Police Station, Bahnhofquai 3, Zurich
- Cantonal Police Station, central railway station of Zurich
- Cantonal Police Prison (unit for women and juveniles), Kasernenstrasse, Zurich
- Pöschwies Prison

II. Ad hoc visits

A. Albania (16/06/2008 – 20/06/2008)

Police establishments

- Police Directorate General, Tirana
- Police Station No. 3, Tirana
- Police Station No. 4, Tirana
- Korca Police Station
- Vlora Police Station

Prisons

- Prison No. 313 (Jordan Misja Street), Tirana
- Durres Pre-Trial Detention Centre
- Korca Pre-Trial Detention Centre
- Vlora Pre-Trial Detention Centre

B. Armenia (15/03/2008 - 17/03/2008)

Police establishments

- Holding Centre of Yerevan City Police Department
- Main Department for Combating Organised Crime, Yerevan
- Kentron District Police Division, Yerevan

Prisons

- Nubarashen Prison
- Vardashen Prison
- Yerevan-Kentron Prison

Security Service establishments

- Temporary holding facility of the National Security Service, Yerevan

C. Czech Republic (25/03/2008 - 02/04/2008)

Prisons

- Kuřim Prison
- Valdice Prison

Psychiatric establishments

- Bohnice Psychiatric Hospital
- Havlíčkův Brod Psychiatric Hospital

D. “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (14/10/2007 - 18/10/2007)

Police establishments

- Bit Pazar Police Station, Skopje
- Gazi Baba Police Station, Skopje
- Tetovo Police Station

Prisons

- Idrizovo Prison
- Skopje Prison (remand section)
- Tetovo Prison (remand section)

E. “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (30/06/2008 - 03/07/2008)

Police establishments

- Tetovo Police Station

Prisons

- Idrizovo Prison
- Skopje Prison (remand section)
- Tetovo Prison (remand section)

Establishments for juveniles

- Educational-Correctional Institution, Skopje

**F. Russian Federation (Chelyabinsk Region)
(02/09/2007 - 10/09/2007)**

Prisons and prison hospitals

- Strict-regime penitentiary establishment Colony No. 1, Oktyabrskiy settlement
- Strict-regime penitentiary establishment Colony No. 6, Kopeysk
- Prison Hospital (LPU) No. 3 in Chelyabinsk

**G. Russian Federation (North Caucasus)
(27/03/2008 - 03/04/2008)**

Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria

Law enforcement establishments

- Internal Affairs temporary detention facility (IVS), Nalchik
- Internal Affairs Division No. 1, Nalchik
- Internal Affairs Department for Combating Organised Crime (UBOP), Nalchik

Prisons

- Pre-trial establishment (SIZO) No. 1, Nalchik

Republic of Ingushetia

Law enforcement establishments

- IVS of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ingushetia, Nazran
- Malgobek District IVS and Internal Affairs Division, Malgobek
- Sunzha District IVS and Internal Affairs Division, Ordzhonikidzevskaya
- Directorate of the Federal Drug Control Service (FSKN), Magas

Security Service establishments

- Directorate of the Federal Security Service (FSB), Magas

H. Ukraine (05/12/2007 - 10/12/2007)

State Border Service establishments

- Temporary holding centre in Pavshino
- Temporary holding facility (PTT) and Specially equipped premises (SP) at Chop Border Guard Command
- Specially equipped premises (SP) at Mukachevo Border Guard Command
- Temporary holding rooms at the Border Guard Unit at Kyiv Boryspil Airport
- Border Guard Unit at Astei
- Border Guard Unit No. 9, Uzhgorod

Other establishments

- Centre for the reception and distribution of vagrants, Kyiv
- Special detention centre for administrative arrestees, Kyiv
- Centre for the reception and distribution of vagrants, Uzhgorod

I. United Kingdom (02/12/2007 - 06/12/2007)

Police establishments

- Paddington Green High Security Police Station, London

Prisons

- Frankland Prison
- Shotts Prison

