



Quaker Council for European Affairs
Women in prison project

**THE EUROPEAN PRISON RULES:
A GENDER CRITIQUE**



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Preface

The Quaker Council for European Affairs (QCEA) is an international, not-for-profit organisation founded in 1979 to promote the values of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in the European context. Our purpose is to express a Quaker vision in matters of peace, human rights and economic justice. Quakers have a history of prison reform, visiting and chaplaincy, and many Quaker organisations and groups continue to work in this area.

This document forms part of QCEA's women in prison project. This is a joint three-year project between QCEA and the Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva (QUNO, Geneva) on the conditions of women's imprisonment throughout the world. QCEA is focusing its attention on the member states of the Council of Europe. Particular attention is being paid to the issues surrounding mothers in prison and the children of female prisoners. We are lobbying on these issues at the Council of Europe and the European Union institutions.

Our gender critique lists amendments and additions to Recommendation Rec(2006)2 with the status, rights and welfare of imprisoned women in mind. The critique has been informed by extensive research into the conditions of women's imprisonment throughout Europe, which has taken the form of questionnaires to governments, female prisoners and prison staff and personal interviews with female prisoners and the staff who work with them.



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Introduction

The revised 2006 European Prison Rules are a step forward for better prison management and a more humane prison system.

QCEA welcomes the new, albeit short, section on women as a move to recognise the specific needs of women within prison systems which are predominantly designed with men in mind. The fact that the question of young children living in prison with their mothers is addressed is also to be welcomed.

Prisoners suffering from drug and alcohol withdrawal are mentioned; again this is a welcome addition as women have higher rates of severe drug addiction than men. We would like to see this expanded to encompass long-term treatment of drug addicts as a priority.

There is a greater emphasis placed on 'nutrition' as opposed to 'food' with minimum energy and protein requirements to be specified, an important consideration for women.

Mental health now has its own section, which implies a greater importance, and there is a new mention of suicide prevention - another serious issue amongst women prisoners. In general women in prison have higher rates of mental health problems.

The Rules recognise in paragraph 25.4: that 'particular attention shall be paid to the needs of prisoners who have experienced physical, mental or sexual abuse'. This is of particular use to women, as a high proportion of women in prison have been abused.

QCEA welcomes the fact that the Rules show a more holistic understanding of offending behaviour and the need to tackle the social and welfare problems of prisoners rather than merely containing the problem within the prison context.

The following analysis builds on these positive developments. We propose practical recommendations which would benefit women and their children, such as care of pregnant prisoners. We hope that these recommendations might be taken up by prison authorities in practice and that they might be incorporated into future versions of these Rules.

Below, we have reproduced the text of Recommendation Rec(2006)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Prison Rules, and have listed our commentary and critique in the form of proposed amendments (with a view to any future review) in the right hand column of the tables presented.



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COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Recommendation Rec(2006)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Prison Rules¹

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 11 January 2006
at the 952nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Having regard to the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights;

Having regard also to the work carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and in particular the standards it has developed in its general reports;

Reiterating that no one shall be deprived of liberty save as a measure of last resort and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law;

Stressing that the enforcement of custodial sentences and the treatment of prisoners necessitate taking account of the requirements of safety, security and discipline while also ensuring prison conditions which do not infringe human dignity and which offer meaningful occupational activities and treatment programmes to inmates, thus preparing them for their reintegration into society;

Considering it important that Council of Europe member states continue to update and observe common principles regarding their prison policy;

Considering, moreover, that the observance of such common principles will enhance international co-operation in this field;

Noting the significant social changes which have influenced important developments in the penal field in Europe in the course of the last two decades;

Endorsing once again the standards contained in the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which relate to specific aspects of penitentiary policy and practice and in particular No. R (89) 12 on education in prison, No. R (93) 6 concerning prison and criminological aspects of the control of transmissible diseases including AIDS and related health problems in prison, No. R (97) 12 on staff concerned with the implementation of sanctions and measures, No. R (98) 7 concerning the ethical and organisational aspects of health care in prison, No. R (99) 22 concerning prison overcrowding and prison population inflation, Rec(2003)22 on conditional release (parole), and Rec(2003)23 on the management by prison administrations of life sentence and other long-term prisoners;

Bearing in mind the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;



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Considering that Recommendation No. R (87) 3 of the Committee of Ministers on the European Prison Rules needs to be substantively revised and updated in order to reflect the developments which have occurred in penal policy, sentencing practice and the overall management of prisons in Europe,

Recommends that governments of member states:

- be guided in their legislation, policies and practice by the rules contained in the appendix to this recommendation, which replaces Recommendation No. R (87) 3 of the Committee of Ministers on the European Prison Rules;
- ensure that this recommendation and the accompanying commentary to its text are translated and disseminated as widely as possible and more specifically among judicial authorities, prison staff and individual prisoners.



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Appendix to Recommendation Rec(2006)2

Part I

Basic Principles

1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for their human rights.	
2. Persons deprived of their liberty retain all rights that are not lawfully taken away by the decision sentencing them or remanding them in custody.	
3. Restrictions placed on persons deprived of their liberty shall be the minimum necessary and proportionate to the legitimate objective for which they are imposed.	
4. Prison conditions that infringe prisoners' human rights are not justified by lack of resources.	
5. Life in prison shall approximate as closely as possible the positive aspects of life in the community.	
6. All detention shall be managed so as to facilitate the reintegration into free society of persons who have been deprived of their liberty.	
7. Co-operation with outside social services and as far as possible the involvement of civil society in prison life shall be encouraged.	
8. Prison staff carry out an important public service and their recruitment, training and conditions of work shall enable them to maintain high standards in their care of prisoners.	
9. All prisons shall be subject to regular government inspection and independent monitoring.	
	9. b (new) A gender-breakdown of all data collected by prisons should be made and the statistics should be freely available.
<i>Justification 9. b (new)</i> <i>Would enable prisons to plan and target service provision and inform wider debates. Currently this is often not done.</i>	



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Scope and Application

<p>10.1 The European Prison Rules apply to persons who have been remanded in custody by a judicial authority or who have been deprived of their liberty following conviction.</p>	
<p>10.2 In principle, persons who have been remanded in custody by a judicial authority and persons who are deprived of their liberty following conviction should only be detained in prisons, that is, in institutions reserved for detainees of these two categories.</p>	
<p>10.3 The Rules also apply to persons:</p> <p>a. who may be detained for any other reason in a prison; or</p> <p>b. who have been remanded in custody by a judicial authority or deprived of their liberty following conviction and who may, for any reason, be detained elsewhere.</p>	
<p>10.4 All persons who are detained in a prison or who are detained in the manner referred to in paragraph 10.3.b are regarded as prisoners for the purpose of these Rules.</p>	
<p>11.1 Children under the age of 18 years should not be detained in a prison for adults, but in an establishment specially designed for the purpose.</p>	
<p>11.2 If children are nevertheless exceptionally held in such a prison there shall be special regulations that take account of their status and needs.</p>	
<p>12.1 Persons who are suffering from mental illness and whose state of mental health is incompatible with detention in a prison should be detained in an establishment specially designed for the purpose.</p>	
<p>12.2 If such persons are nevertheless exceptionally held in prison there shall be special regulations that take account of their status and needs.</p>	



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<p>13. These Rules shall be applied impartially, without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.</p>	
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Part II

Conditions of imprisonment

Admission

<p>14. No person shall be admitted to or held in a prison as a prisoner without a valid commitment order, in accordance with national law.</p>	
<p>15.1 At admission the following details shall be recorded immediately concerning each prisoner:</p> <p><i>a.</i> information concerning the identity of the prisoner;</p> <p><i>b.</i> the reasons for commitment and the authority for it;</p> <p><i>c.</i> the day and hour of admission;</p> <p><i>d.</i> an inventory of the personal property of the prisoner that is to be held in safekeeping in accordance with Rule 31;</p> <p><i>e.</i> any visible injuries and complaints about prior ill-treatment; and</p> <p><i>f.</i> subject to the requirements of medical confidentiality, any information about the prisoner's health that is relevant to the physical and mental well-being of the prisoner or others.</p>	<p><i>f.</i> subject to the requirements of medical confidentiality, any information about the prisoner's health that is relevant to the physical and mental well-being of the prisoner or others such as drug and alcohol addiction;</p> <p><i>g.</i> the number, ages and location of the prisoner's children and the children's carer;</p> <p><i>h.</i> the languages which that prisoner uses.</p>



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<p><i>Justification 15.1 f</i> <i>Given the high instance of drug and alcohol addiction amongst prisoners and the implications for re-offending it is useful to specify this throughout the rules. Prisoners may enter custody under the influence of drugs and alcohol or suffering from withdrawal. Staff should be made aware of this to ensure the immediate safety of the prisoner, staff and other prisoners and to ensure appropriate long-term treatment for the prisoner.</i></p>	
<p><i>Justification 15.1 g (new)</i> <i>The incarceration of an adult should not violate the rights of the child. The removal of a child's primary carer poses a severe threat to child safety and welfare; this is particularly a problem when incarcerating women. At present the recording of prisoners' children in Europe is patchy. It is hoped the recording of prisoners' children's details will bring them to the attention of the authorities and ensure their safety.</i></p>	
<p><i>Justification 15.1 h (new)</i> <i>Recording the languages prisoners use should bring the linguistic needs of the prisoner to the attention of the prison authorities and improve communication within the prison.</i></p>	
<p>15.2 At admission all prisoners shall be given information in accordance with Rule 30.</p>	
<p>15.3 Immediately after admission notification of the detention of the prisoner shall be given in accordance with Rule 24.9.</p>	
<p>16. As soon as possible after admission:</p> <p>a. information about the health of the prisoner on admission shall be supplemented by a medical examination in accordance with Rule 42;</p> <p>b. the appropriate level of security for the prisoner shall be determined in accordance with Rule 51;</p> <p>c. the threat to safety that the prisoner poses shall be determined in accordance with Rule 52;</p> <p>d. any available information about the social situation of the prisoner shall be evaluated in order to deal with the immediate personal and welfare needs of the prisoner; and</p> <p>e. in the case of sentenced prisoners the necessary steps shall be taken to implement programmes in accordance with Part VIII of these Rules.</p>	<p>f. social services formerly in contact with the prisoner should be informed of the prisoner's sentence including location, length of sentence and should be</p>



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	consulted on provision for that prisoner's needs while in prison.
<p><i>Justification 16. f (new)</i> <i>At present there is a discontinuity of care for vulnerable people who enter prison. This addition will negate the need for a wasteful reassessment of prisoners' needs and will ensure the safety of staff and prisoners, efficient delivery of services in prison and the overall rehabilitation of the prisoner.</i></p>	

Allocation and accommodation

<p>17.1 Prisoners shall be allocated, as far as possible, to prisons close to their homes or places of social rehabilitation.</p>	
<p>17.2 Allocation shall also take into account the requirements of continuing criminal investigations, safety and security and the need to provide appropriate regimes for all prisoners.</p>	
<p>17.3 As far as possible, prisoners shall be consulted about their initial allocation and any subsequent transfer from one prison to another.</p>	
<p>18.1 The accommodation provided for prisoners, and in particular all sleeping accommodation, shall respect human dignity and, as far as possible, privacy, and meet the requirements of health and hygiene, due regard being paid to climatic conditions and especially to floor space, cubic content of air, lighting, heating and ventilation.</p>	<p>18.1 The accommodation provided for prisoners, and in particular all sleeping accommodation, shall respect human dignity and, as far as possible, privacy, and meet the requirements of health and hygiene, due regard being paid to climatic conditions and especially to floor space, cubic content of air, lighting, heating and ventilation, including the specific needs of women. Accommodation should be modified to meet the needs of pregnant prisoners where necessary. Pregnant and menopausal prisoners should have as much control over their environment as possible to ensure their safety and comfort.</p>
<p><i>Justification 18.1</i> <i>Prisons are designed for non-pregnant persons and the safety and comfort of pregnant prisoners should not be put at risk by this. If accommodation blocks are not purpose built for women changes may need to be made. Pregnant and menopausal prisoners may suffer discomfort due to rapid and frequent changes in body temperature and should not be more uncomfortable than the rest of the prison population due to their condition.</i></p>	
<p>18.2 In all buildings where prisoners are required to live, work or congregate:</p> <p>a. the windows shall be large enough to enable the prisoners to read or work by natural light in normal conditions and shall</p>	



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<p>allow the entrance of fresh air except where there is an adequate air conditioning system;</p> <p>b. artificial light shall satisfy recognised technical standards; and</p> <p>c. there shall be an alarm system that enables prisoners to contact the staff without delay.</p>	
<p>18.3 Specific minimum requirements in respect of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be set in national law.</p>	
<p>18.4 National law shall provide mechanisms for ensuring that these minimum requirements are not breached by the overcrowding of prisons.</p>	
<p>18.5 Prisoners shall normally be accommodated during the night in individual cells except where it is preferable for them to share sleeping accommodation.</p>	
<p>18.6 Accommodation shall only be shared if it is suitable for this purpose and shall be occupied by prisoners suitable to associate with each other.</p>	
<p>18.7 As far as possible, prisoners shall be given a choice before being required to share sleeping accommodation.</p>	
<p>18.8 In deciding to accommodate prisoners in particular prisons or in particular sections of a prison due account shall be taken of the need to detain:</p> <p>a. untried prisoners separately from sentenced prisoners;</p> <p>b. male prisoners separately from females; and</p> <p>c. young adult prisoners separately from older prisoners.</p>	<p>d. pregnant women separately from non-pregnant prisoners, if this would enable better care provision for pregnant women.</p>
<p><i>Justification 18.8 d (new)</i> <i>Keeping pregnant women together may result in better health care for pregnant women, a more flexible regime, allowing for extra sleep etc, and may stop bullying. However it is recognised that pregnant prisoners form a tiny minority of the general prison population</i></p>	



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so a requirement for a separate unit may be unrealistic. Even when numbers of pregnant women are high in a particular prison it may be acceptable to keep pregnant women on a general wing as long as the needs of pregnant prisoners are taken into account.

<p>18.9 Exceptions can be made to the requirements for separate detention in terms of paragraph 8 in order to allow prisoners to participate jointly in organised activities, but these groups shall always be separated at night unless they consent to be detained together and the prison authorities judge that it would be in the best interest of all the prisoners concerned.</p>	<p>18.9 Exceptions can be made to the requirements for separate detention in terms of paragraph 8 in order to allow prisoners to participate jointly in organised activities, but these groups shall always be separated at night unless they consent to be detained together and the prison authorities judge that it would be in the best interest of all the prisoners concerned. Male prisoners convicted of violent crimes against women should not have contact with female prisoners. Female prisoners should not be required to have any contact with male prisoners against their wishes. If male and female prisoners are kept in close proximity female prisoners should be protected from verbal abuse by male prisoners e.g. by the use of screens.</p>
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*Justification 18.9
Under no circumstances should female prisoners be at risk from harassment, assault or violence whilst in prison, it is thought that female prisoners themselves are the best judge of the level of threat and thus they should decide whether to be included in a mixed programme.*

	<p>18.9 b (new) Male and female prisoners should have equal access to resources in a mixed programme relative to the number of prisoners. Female prisoners should not suffer a decline in access to programmes due to the behaviour of male prisoners.</p>
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*Justification 18.9 b (new)
If a disproportionate number of female prisoners withdraw from, or are dissatisfied with, a mixed-sex programme this should be investigated and rectified.*

<p>18.10 Accommodation of all prisoners shall be in conditions with the least restrictive security arrangements compatible with the risk of their escaping or harming themselves or others.</p>	
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Hygiene

<p>19.1 All parts of every prison shall be properly maintained and kept clean at all times.</p>	
<p>19.2 When prisoners are admitted to prison the cells or other accommodation to which they are allocated shall be clean.</p>	



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<p>19.3 Prisoners shall have ready access to sanitary facilities that are hygienic and respect privacy.</p>	
<p>19.4 Adequate facilities shall be provided so that every prisoner may have a bath or shower, at a temperature suitable to the climate, if possible daily but at least twice a week (or more frequently if necessary) in the interest of general hygiene.</p>	<p>19.4 Adequate facilities shall be provided so that every prisoner may have a bath or shower, at a temperature suitable to the climate, if possible daily but at least twice a week (or more frequently if necessary) in the interest of general hygiene. Female prisoners should have increased access to showers or baths.</p>
<p><i>Justification 19.4</i> <i>Two showers or baths a week are not adequate for menstruating and menopausal women, such prisoners should have greater access to showers or baths.</i></p>	
<p>19.5 Prisoners shall keep their persons, clothing and sleeping accommodation clean and tidy.</p>	
<p>19.6 The prison authorities shall provide them with the means for doing so including toiletries and general cleaning implements and materials.</p>	
<p>19.7 Special provision shall be made for the sanitary needs of women.</p>	<p>19.7 Special provision shall be made for the sanitary needs of women. Female prisoners should not have to buy toiletries necessary for their health and hygiene if male prisoners are not required to.</p>
<p><i>Justification 19.7</i> <i>It is discriminatory for prisons to cater for male not female health and hygiene needs therefore female prisoners should not have to buy toiletries necessary for health and hygiene if male prisoners are not required to. See Rule 13.</i></p>	

Clothing and bedding

<p>20.1 Prisoners who do not have adequate clothing of their own shall be provided with clothing suitable for the climate.</p>	<p>20.1 Prisoners who do not have adequate clothing of their own shall be provided with clothing suitable for the climate. Clothing, and underwear if provided, should be appropriate for women and should fit prisoners correctly.</p>
<p><i>Justification 20.1</i> <i>Prison uniforms and underwear, where these are issued, may be designed for men and therefore may not correctly fit women. Male underwear is unsuitable for women; female prisoners should be issued with female underwear where this is issued.</i></p>	
<p>20.2 Such clothing shall not be degrading or humiliating.</p>	
<p>20.3 All clothing shall be maintained in good condition and replaced when necessary.</p>	



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<p>20.4 Prisoners who obtain permission to go outside prison shall not be required to wear clothing that identifies them as prisoners.</p>	
<p>21. Every prisoner shall be provided with a separate bed and separate and appropriate bedding, which shall be kept in good order and changed often enough to ensure its cleanliness.</p>	<p>21. Every prisoner shall be provided with a separate bed and separate and appropriate bedding, which shall be kept in good order and changed often enough to ensure its cleanliness. This may differ according to prisoners' health needs.</p>
<p><i>Justification 21. Menopausal and menstruating women may need bedding to be changed more frequently.</i></p>	

Nutrition

<p>22.1 Prisoners shall be provided with a nutritious diet that takes into account their age, health, physical condition, religion, culture and the nature of their work.</p>	
	<p>22.1 b (new) Pregnant, breast-feeding and menopausal women shall have a suitable diet and should have additional mineral and vitamin supplements.</p>
<p>22.1 b (new) <i>Pregnant, breast-feeding and menopausal women have additional nutritional needs because the strain placed on their bodies causes changes in metabolism. See Rule 39</i></p>	
<p>22.2 The requirements of a nutritious diet, including its minimum energy and protein content, shall be prescribed in national law.</p>	
<p>22.3 Food shall be prepared and served hygienically.</p>	
<p>22.4 There shall be three meals a day with reasonable intervals between them.</p>	<p>22.4 There shall be three meals a day with reasonable intervals between them. Pregnant and breast-feeding women shall have access to additional food outside of these times.</p>
<p><i>Justification 22.4 There is frequently a long period of time between the evening meal and breakfast in prisons, prisoners sometimes eating as early as 4.30pm. Pregnant and breast-feeding women need a higher calorific intake than average women so this period of time may be particularly arduous for them and should be rectified in accordance with Rule 13.</i></p>	
<p>22.5 Clean drinking water shall be available to prisoners at all times.</p>	
<p>22.6 The medical practitioner or a qualified nurse shall order a change in diet for a particular prisoner when it is needed on medical grounds.</p>	



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Legal advice

23.1 All prisoners are entitled to legal advice, and the prison authorities shall provide them with reasonable facilities for gaining access to such advice.	
23.2 Prisoners may consult on any legal matter with a legal adviser of their own choice and at their own expense.	
23.3 Where there is a recognised scheme of free legal aid the authorities shall bring it to the attention of all prisoners.	
23.4 Consultations and other communications including correspondence about legal matters between prisoners and their legal advisers shall be confidential.	
23.5 A judicial authority may in exceptional circumstances authorise restrictions on such confidentiality to prevent serious crime or major breaches of prison safety and security.	
23.6 Prisoners shall have access to, or be allowed to keep in their possession, documents relating to their legal proceedings.	

Contact with the outside world

24.1 Prisoners shall be allowed to communicate as often as possible by letter, telephone or other forms of communication with their families, other persons and representatives of outside organisations and to receive visits from these persons.	
24.2 Communication and visits may be subject to restrictions and monitoring necessary for the requirements of continuing criminal investigations, maintenance of good order, safety and security, prevention of criminal offences and protection of victims of crime, but such restrictions, including specific restrictions ordered by a judicial authority, shall nevertheless allow an acceptable minimum level of contact.	



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<p>24.3 National law shall specify national and international bodies and officials with whom communication by prisoners shall not be restricted.</p>	
<p>24.4 The arrangements for visits shall be such as to allow prisoners to maintain and develop family relationships in as normal a manner as possible.</p>	<p>24.4 The arrangements for visits shall be such as to allow prisoners to maintain and develop family relationships in as normal a manner as possible. Parents should be able to carry out their parental rights and responsibilities as much as possible.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.4</i> <i>Although a prisoner may be physically separated from their children this does not negate the prisoner's other parental rights and responsibilities in accordance with Rule 2. The maintenance of family ties decreases the likelihood of re-offending and should be encouraged. Maintaining a parental role will better enable the prisoner to resettle into the family on release.</i></p>	
	<p>24.4 b (new) A visitors' centre should be provided for the comfortable reception of visitors; including a play area for children supervised by a qualified child-minder.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.4 b (new)</i> <i>The maintenance of family ties through visits is to be encouraged (see Justification 24.4). Visiting facilities are often not designed with children in mind and have no play facilities leading to stressful visits for families, prisoners and guards. A child-minder should be present in the play area to allow partners to talk and assist the smooth running of visits. Search procedures intended for adults may be frightening for children. Smooth visits improve good order and safety in the prison.</i></p>	
	<p>24.4 c (new) Special efforts should be made to allow the children of prisoners to visit the prison. Searches and security procedures involving children should be carried out in a non-threatening manner. Any new measures or policies proposed shall be analysed for their effects on children visiting the prison and take into account the rights of the child. Staff should receive training to deal with visiting children.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.4 c (new)</i> <i>See Justification 24.4 b (new)</i></p>	
	<p>24.4 d (new) If there is no visitors' centre play provision should be made for children within the existing visitor facilities including a qualified child-minder.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.4 d (new)</i> <i>See Justification 24.4 b (new)</i></p>	
	<p>24.4 e (new) The overnight visits of family members should be made available for both male and female prisoners where possible.</p>



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<p><i>Justification 24.4 e (new)</i> <i>Overnight visits are a chance for a family to bond together and may be particularly effective for children staying overnight with their mothers in prison. Such visits can comply with security by using a separate apartment. Women prisoners should be entitled to 'conjugal' visits in accordance with Rule 13. Same sex couples shall not be discriminated against. The health and safety of prisoners should be ensured by the provision of free condoms.</i></p>	
	<p>24.4 f (new) All prisoners shall have control over who is allowed to visit them, regardless of the age of the prisoner. Prisoners who have been subject to domestic violence shall be given special support in negotiating contact with the outside world.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.4 f (new)</i> <i>There are high rates of abuse and violence in prisoners' histories. Family ties should not give an automatic admittance to visit a prisoner. This rule should ensure the safety of juvenile girls who are particularly at risk from abuse.</i></p>	
<p>24.5 Prison authorities shall assist prisoners in maintaining adequate contact with the outside world and provide them with the appropriate welfare support to do so.</p>	
<p>24.6 Any information received of the death or serious illness of any near relative shall be promptly communicated to the prisoner.</p>	<p>24.6 Any information received of the death or serious illness of any near relative shall be promptly communicated to the prisoner. Prisoners should be kept fully informed and be fully involved in decision making surrounding their child's education, health, medical treatment and general well-being.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.6</i> <i>See Justification 24.4. At present the difficulty of communication between the prison and the outside world means prisoners may not be informed of their child's welfare.</i></p>	
<p>24.7 Whenever circumstances allow, the prisoner should be authorised to leave prison either under escort or alone in order to visit a sick relative, attend a funeral or for other humanitarian reasons.</p>	
<p>24.8 Prisoners shall be allowed to inform their families immediately of their imprisonment or transfer to another institution and of any serious illness or injury they may suffer.</p>	
<p>24.9 Upon the admission of a prisoner to prison, the death or serious illness of, or serious injury to a prisoner, or the transfer of a prisoner to a hospital, the authorities shall, unless the prisoner has requested them not to do so, immediately inform the spouse or partner of the prisoner, or, if the prisoner is single, the nearest relative and any other</p>	



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person previously designated by the prisoner.	
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<p>24.10 Prisoners shall be allowed to keep themselves informed regularly of public affairs by subscribing to and reading newspapers, periodicals and other publications and by listening to radio or television transmissions unless there is a specific prohibition for a specified period by a judicial authority in an individual case.</p>	
<p>24.11 Prison authorities shall ensure that prisoners are able to participate in elections, referenda and in other aspects of public life, in so far as their right to do so is not restricted by national law.</p>	
	<p>24.11 <i>b</i> (new) Prisoners should be provided with information on relevant non-governmental organisations and allowed to contact them freely.</p>
<p><i>Justification 24.11 b (new)</i> <i>NGOs provide tailored services to prisoners in a way the prison may not be able to. This is particularly relevant to certain groups of prisoners such as foreign nationals, mothers, abused prisoners etc and especially at reception and release.</i></p>	
<p>24.12 Prisoners shall be allowed to communicate with the media unless there are compelling reasons to forbid this for the maintenance of safety and security, in the public interest or in order to protect the integrity of victims, other prisoners or staff.</p>	

Prison regime

<p>25.1 The regime provided for all prisoners shall offer a balanced programme of activities.</p>	
<p>25.2 This regime shall allow all prisoners to spend as many hours a day outside their cells as are necessary for an adequate level of human and social interaction.</p>	
<p>25.3 This regime shall also provide for the welfare needs of prisoners.</p>	
<p>25.4 Particular attention shall be paid to the needs of prisoners who have experienced physical, mental or sexual abuse.</p>	<p>25.4 Particular attention shall be paid to the needs of prisoners who have experienced physical, mental or sexual abuse, particularly in regard to searching, restraint and outside visitors.</p>



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Justification 25.4

Searching or restraints should be mentioned specifically as this is an area which involves control of the body in a way which may mirror previous abuse. These procedures may be more arduous for a prisoner who has suffered abuse than for one who has not and so should be rectified in accordance with Rule 13. Outside visitors may pose a threat to the well-being of abused prisoners.

Work

<p>26.1 Prison work shall be approached as a positive element of the prison regime and shall never be used as a punishment.</p>	
<p>26.2 Prison authorities shall strive to provide sufficient work of a useful nature.</p>	
<p>26.3 As far as possible, the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase prisoners' ability to earn a living after release.</p>	
<p>26.4 In conformity with Rule 13 there shall be no discrimination on the basis of gender in the type of work provided.</p>	<p>26.4 In conformity with Rule 13 there shall be no discrimination on the basis of gender in the type of work provided, whilst taking into account the physical differences of men and women. All employment shall accord with equal opportunities laws and policies. Care shall be taken that female prisoners in a mixed prison do not take on a disproportionate share of domestic work within the prison.</p>
<p><i>Justification 26.4</i> <i>Heavy work such as mechanics may be unsuitable for female prisoners' lesser strength; physical stature should not exclude women from access to employment. Female prisoners should not suffer from gender stereotyping and discriminatory access to employment; this includes domestic work in the prison as well as work from outside contractors.</i></p>	
<p>26.5 Work that encompasses vocational training shall be provided for prisoners able to benefit from it and especially for young prisoners.</p>	
<p>26.6 Prisoners may choose the type of employment in which they wish to participate, within the limits of what is available, proper vocational selection and the requirements of good order and discipline.</p>	
<p>26.7 The organisation and methods of work in the institutions shall resemble as closely as possible those of similar work in the community in order to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life.</p>	



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<p>26.8 Although the pursuit of financial profit from industries in the institutions can be valuable in raising standards and improving the quality and relevance of training, the interests of the prisoners should not be subordinated to that purpose.</p>	
<p>26.9 Work for prisoners shall be provided by the prison authorities, either on their own or in co-operation with private contractors, inside or outside prison.</p>	
<p>26.10 In all instances there shall be equitable remuneration of the work of prisoners.</p>	
<p>26.11 Prisoners shall be allowed to spend at least a part of their earnings on approved articles for their own use and to allocate a part of their earnings to their families.</p>	
<p>26.12 Prisoners may be encouraged to save part of their earnings, which shall be handed over to them on release or be used for other approved purposes.</p>	
<p>26.13 Health and safety precautions for prisoners shall protect them adequately and shall not be less rigorous than those that apply to workers outside.</p>	
<p>26.14 Provision shall be made to indemnify prisoners against industrial injury, including occupational disease, on terms not less favourable than those extended by national law to workers outside.</p>	
<p>26.15 The maximum daily and weekly working hours of the prisoners shall be fixed in conformity with local rules or custom regulating the employment of free workers.</p>	
<p>26.16 Prisoners shall have at least one rest day a week and sufficient time for education and other activities.</p>	
<p>26.17 As far as possible, prisoners who work shall be included in national social security systems.</p>	<p>26.17 As far as possible, prisoners who work shall be included in national social security systems. Maternity leave shall be granted prisoners according to the practices/laws of the general population. Prisoners caring for children should be allowed the free option of continuing with work or of caring for their children full time.</p>



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Justification 26.17

This brings the rules on prison employment in line with modern employment practices.

Exercise and recreation

<p>27.1 Every prisoner shall be provided with the opportunity of at least one hour of exercise every day in the open air, if the weather permits.</p>	
<p>27.2 When the weather is inclement alternative arrangements shall be made to allow prisoners to exercise.</p>	
<p>27.3 Properly organised activities to promote physical fitness and provide for adequate exercise and recreational opportunities shall form an integral part of prison regimes</p>	
<p>27.4 Prison authorities shall facilitate such activities by providing appropriate installations and equipment.</p>	
<p>27.5 Prison authorities shall make arrangements to organise special activities for those prisoners who need them.</p>	<p>27.5 Prison authorities shall make arrangements to organise special activities for those prisoners who need them including pregnant prisoners.</p>
<p><i>Justification 27.5</i> <i>Pregnant prisoners may not be able to take part in team sports or use equipment in the same way as non-pregnant prisoners, due to their physical size and to protect the foetus, but are still in need of exercise.</i></p>	
<p>27.6 Recreational opportunities, which include sport, games, cultural activities, hobbies and other leisure pursuits, shall be provided and, as far as possible, prisoners shall be allowed to organise them.</p>	
<p>27.7 Prisoners shall be allowed to associate with each other during exercise and in order to take part in recreational activities.</p>	

Education

<p>28.1 Every prison shall seek to provide all prisoners with access to educational programmes which are as comprehensive as possible and which meet their individual needs while taking into account their aspirations.</p>	
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<p>28.2 Priority shall be given to prisoners with literacy and numeracy needs and those who lack basic or vocational education.</p>	
<p>28.3 Particular attention shall be paid to the education of young prisoners and those with special needs.</p>	
<p>28.4 Education shall have no less a status than work within the prison regime and prisoners shall not be disadvantaged financially or otherwise by taking part in education.</p>	
<p>28.5 Every institution shall have a library for the use of all prisoners, adequately stocked with a wide range of both recreational and educational resources, books and other media.</p>	
<p>28.6 Wherever possible, the prison library should be organised in co-operation with community library services.</p>	
<p>28.7 As far as practicable, the education of prisoners shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. be integrated with the educational and vocational training system of the country so that after their release they may continue their education and vocational training without difficulty; and b. take place under the auspices of external educational institutions. 	
	<p>28.8 (new) Prisoners caring for children should be allowed the free option of continuing in education or of caring for their children full time.</p>
<p><i>Justification 28.8 (new)</i> <i>This ensures female prisoners are not discriminated against.</i></p>	

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

<p>29.1 Prisoners' freedom of thought, conscience and religion shall be respected.</p>	
<p>29.2 The prison regime shall be organised so far as is practicable to allow prisoners to practise their religion and follow their beliefs, to attend services or meetings led</p>	



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<p>by approved representatives of such religion or beliefs, to receive visits in private from such representatives of their religion or beliefs and to have in their possession books or literature relating to their religion or beliefs.</p>	
<p>29.3 Prisoners may not be compelled to practise a religion or belief, to attend religious services or meetings, to take part in religious practices or to accept a visit from a representative of any religion or belief.</p>	

Information

<p>30.1 At admission, and as often as necessary afterwards all prisoners shall be informed in writing and orally in a language they understand of the regulations governing prison discipline and of their rights and duties in prison.</p>	
<p>30.2 Prisoners shall be allowed to keep in their possession a written version of the information they are given.</p>	
<p>30.3 Prisoners shall be informed about any legal proceedings in which they are involved and, if they are sentenced, the time to be served and the possibilities of early release.</p>	

Prisoners' property

<p>31.1 All property that prisoners are not allowed to retain under the rules governing the prison shall be placed in safe custody on admission to the institution.</p>	
<p>31.2 A prisoner whose property is taken into safe custody shall sign an inventory of the property.</p>	
<p>31.3 Steps shall be taken to keep such property in good condition.</p>	
<p>31.4 If it has been found necessary to destroy any such property, this shall be recorded and the prisoner informed.</p>	
<p>31.5 Prisoners shall, subject to the requirements of hygiene, good order and security, be entitled to purchase or otherwise obtain goods, including food and drink for their</p>	



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personal use at prices that are not abnormally higher than those in free society.	
31.6 If a prisoner brings in any medicines, the medical practitioner shall decide what use shall be made of them.	
31.7 Where prisoners are allowed to keep possession of their property the prison authorities shall take steps to assist in its safekeeping.	

Transfer of prisoners

32.1 While prisoners are being moved to or from a prison, or to other places such as court or hospital, they shall be exposed to public view as little as possible and proper safeguards shall be adopted to ensure their anonymity.	
	32.1 b (new) Female prisoners should always have a female escort during transport.
<i>Justification 32.1 b (new)</i> <i>At present female prisoners are vulnerable to abuse by staff whilst in transit. Being escorted by a female staff member provides greater protection to female prisoners and protects male staff members from compromising situations and litigation.</i>	
32.2 The transport of prisoners in conveyances with inadequate ventilation or light, or which would subject them in any way to unnecessary physical hardship or indignity, shall be prohibited.	32.2 The transport of prisoners in conveyances with inadequate ventilation or light, or which would subject them in any way to unnecessary physical hardship or indignity, shall be prohibited. Sanitary provision shall be made for the transport of prisoners.
<i>Justification 32.2</i> <i>This is not always the case at present. It may be harder to provide sanitary facilities for women in transit due to a) physiological differences and b) the smaller numbers of female staff. This should not exclude female prisoners from being able to relieve themselves with dignity.</i>	
	32.2 b (new) Particular care shall be taken to ensure the comfort and safety of pregnant prisoners.
<i>Justification 32.2 b (new)</i> <i>Transit conditions may have to be modified and prison staff should be responsive to pregnant prisoners' needs. Stress caused by long uncomfortable journeys may damage the health of the mother and child. Our addition to Rule 32.2 is particularly applicable here due to the weakening of the pelvic floor in pregnant women.</i>	
32.3 The transport of prisoners shall be carried out at the expense and under the direction of the public authorities.	



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Release of prisoners

33.1 All prisoners shall be released without delay when their commitment orders expire, or when a court or other authority orders their release.	
33.2 The date and time of the release shall be recorded.	
33.3 All prisoners shall have the benefit of arrangements designed to assist them in returning to free society after release.	
33.4 On the release of a prisoner all articles and money belonging to the prisoner that were taken into safe custody shall be returned except in so far as there have been authorised withdrawals of money or the authorised sending of any such property out of the institution, or it has been found necessary to destroy any article on hygienic grounds.	
33.5 The prisoner shall sign a receipt for the property returned.	
33.6 When release is pre-arranged, the prisoner shall be offered a medical examination in accordance with Rule 42 as close as possible to the time of release.	
33.7 Steps must be taken to ensure that on release prisoners are provided, as necessary, with appropriate documents and identification papers, and assisted in finding suitable accommodation and work.	
33.8 Released prisoners shall also be provided with immediate means of subsistence, be suitably and adequately clothed with regard to the climate and season, and have sufficient means to reach their destination.	

Women

34.1 In addition to the specific provisions in these Rules dealing with women prisoners, the authorities shall pay particular attention to the requirements of women such as their physical, vocational, social and psychological needs when making decisions that affect any aspect of their detention.	
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<p>34.2 Particular efforts shall be made to give access to special services for women prisoners who have needs as referred to in Rule 25.4.</p>	
<p>34.3 Prisoners shall be allowed to give birth outside prison, but where a child is born in prison the authorities shall provide all necessary support and facilities.</p>	<p>34.3 Prisoners shall be allowed to give birth outside prison, but where a child is born in prison the authorities shall provide all necessary support and facilities. Prisoners should have the same birth options open to them as the general population.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 Birth choices may be lessened by the prison using one health care provider and by the establishment of routine procedures for the transport, security risks and care of prisoners going into labour. See Rule 40.3</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 b (new) Pregnancy is a time-limited phenomenon and medical appointments for pregnant prisoners should be treated as a matter of urgency.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 b (new) Delayed appointments and ante-natal classes may endanger the health of the mother and foetus and lessen a pregnant prisoner's choices throughout her pregnancy e.g. abortion.</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 c (new) Pregnant prisoners shall have the option of abortion. Prisoners should be offered impartial information on abortion and should in no way be pressured in their decision.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 c (new) Abortion provokes strong emotion; in the closed environment of the prison prisoners may be subject to pressure from others.</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 d (new) Prisoners who voluntarily abort or who miscarry should be treated with sensitivity and have access to counselling if possible.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 d (new) The loss of a foetus is a traumatic event in a woman's life and should be ameliorated, both on humanitarian grounds and for the good order of the prison.</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 e (new) Pregnant prisoners should be able to make free and informed choice about their health care needs during pregnancy and should not be pressured to comply with pregnancy-related programmes or treatments against their wishes.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 e (new) Becoming a mother offers a prisoner a second identity and a chance to become a more responsible member of society. Pregnancy, birth and motherhood should be empowering and positive experiences for the prisoner in which prisoners should exercise individualised, responsible choice and be given as much autonomy over their experience as possible.</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 f (new) Use of positive language such as mother or woman should be used instead of prisoner.</p>



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<p><i>Justification 34.3 f (new)</i> <i>See Justification 34.3 e (new)</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 g (new) The quality, quantity and choice of ante-natal and post-natal checks and ante-natal classes should be available to prisoners as for the general population. All efforts should be made to ensure that pregnant prisoners are able to attend appointments. A woman's criminal status should not in any way change the care she receives.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 g (new)</i> <i>Appointments at hospitals and ante-natal classes may be humiliating for the prisoner when accompanied by a prison guard and wearing handcuffs. Pregnant women should not be discouraged attending external appointments that are beneficial to their health and safety because of this. See also Justification 34.3 b (new), and Rules 40.3, 68.3, 68.3 b (new), 68.3 c (new) and 68.4</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 h (new) The prison regime should be flexible enough to meet the requirements of breast-feeding prisoners for example the need for extra sleep, eating and bathing at inconvenient times.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 h (new)</i> <i>The physical needs of pregnant prisoners should be accommodated in accordance with Rules 13, 34 and 39.</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 i (new) Prisoners should have one to one contact with their midwife/health visitor and should be able to contact them at all times and be able to easily alert staff in case of emergency.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 i (new)</i> <i>Pregnant women's health and safety should not be jeopardised by being unable to contact a health care professional in prison. Having direct contact with a midwife means pregnant prisoners will not be dissuaded from contacting their midwife due to pressures on staff time, see Rule 39. Continuity of care is important so that pregnant prisoners can build up a trusting relationship with health care professionals which is not dominated by the prisoner's legal status.</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 j (new) The autonomy of a woman in labour should be respected and staff responses as to her comfort and safety should come from the mother herself.</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 j (new)</i> <i>See Justification 34.3 e (new) and Justification 34.3 g (new)</i></p>	
	<p>34.3 k (new) Prisoners are entitled to the birth companion(s) of their choice and the prison shall ensure that person or persons are contacted in good time</p>
<p><i>Justification 34.3 k (new)</i> <i>See Rule 40.3. A prisoner may not have the ability in prison to contact a birth companion herself so this should be the responsibility of the prison. This should be done in good time as chosen companions may live far away from the prison. The prisoner should be consulted</i></p>	



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<i>as to the person or persons she wishes to be present at the birth and this should be recorded and kept in an easily accessible place.</i>	
	34.3 l (new) Prison guards should not be in the room either before or after the birth. The privacy of the prisoner and her companions should be respected before and after the birth.
<i>Justification 34.3 l (new)</i> <i>Birth here refers to the early stages of labour as well as the later; guards should be out of 'ear-shot' as well as 'eye-shot'. The presence of guards may inhibit breast-feeding and bonding with the baby.</i>	
	34.4 (new) Women should be able to exercise informed choice over the treatment of menopausal symptoms and should receive additional supplements.
<i>Justification 34.4 (new)</i> <i>See Rule 40.3. The menopause is a time-limited phenomenon and prisoners should have access to timely information and health care advice.</i>	

Detained children

35.1 Where exceptionally children under the age of 18 years are detained in a prison for adults the authorities shall ensure that, in addition to the services available to all prisoners, prisoners who are children have access to the social, psychological and educational services, religious care and recreational programmes or equivalents to them that are available to children in the community.	
	35.1 b (new) Care shall be taken to ensure that juvenile girls, as a minority in the prison population, are not doubly discriminated against for both being women and being juveniles when providing programmes and services, particularly in the provision of education and training.
<i>Justification 35.1 b (new)</i> <i>There are high instances of addiction, abuse and trauma amongst female juvenile prisoners making this a highly vulnerable group. Female juveniles should receive targeted programmes not programmes designed for juvenile males or adult females.</i>	
	35.1 c (new) The needs of young prisoners with children shall be considered as a high priority group and parents in prison shall have equal access to services regardless of age. Juvenile parents should receive additional support.



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<p><i>Justification 35.1 c (new)</i> <i>Young parents, as a minority of the prison population, may suffer due to services for parents being targeted at the adult prison population.</i></p>	
<p>35.2 Every prisoner who is a child and is subject to compulsory education shall have access to such education.</p>	
<p>35.3 Additional assistance shall be provided to children who are released from prison.</p>	
<p>35.4 Where children are detained in a prison they shall be kept in a part of the prison that is separate from that used by adults unless it is considered that this is against the best interests of the child.</p>	

<i>Infants</i>	<i>Infants and children</i>
<p><i>Justification of sub-heading (amended)</i> <i>In some European countries the children of prisoners may reside in prison up to the age of five. Renaming this section 'Infants and children' indicates that the needs of children, as well as infants, should be addressed by the prison authorities.</i></p>	

<p>36.1 Infants may stay in prison with a parent only when it is in the best interest of the infants concerned. They shall not be treated as prisoners.</p>	<p>36.1 Infants and children may stay in prison with a parent only when it is in the best interest of the infants concerned. They shall not be treated as prisoners.</p>
	<p>36.1 b (new) If a prisoner is required to make the application to reside in a mother and baby unit herself, she shall be able to do so in a language and format she understands and help will be given if required.</p>
<p><i>Justification 36.1 b (new)</i> <i>The chances of a prisoner being allowed to keep her baby or child in prison should not be jeopardised by incomprehension of prison rules and procedure; excessive jargon and overly professionalised language should be avoided. Foreign national prisoners and prisoners with low literacy levels are particularly vulnerable.</i></p>	
	<p>36.1 c (new) If the prisoner is to give birth while imprisoned, a decision about the placement of the infant shall be made as early in the pregnancy as possible. Such a decision shall be independent, transparent and open to review and the mother, infant and the prison should be represented in the decision making process. Prisoners involved in this process should have access to all information concerning the decision in a format and language they can understand.</p>



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<p><i>Justification 36.1 c (new)</i> <i>A pregnant woman should undergo as little stress and anxiety as possible. An uncertain future may prevent the woman relating to her pregnancy and the baby. If a prisoner is not to keep her baby then arrangements will need to be made. Therefore a decision should be made as early as possible. Separate representation ensures that the best interests of the child are prioritised whilst the prisoner's needs and wishes are also respected. The prison authorities should also be represented in the decision as they will have the responsibility of safeguarding the welfare of mother and child.</i> <i>See also Justification 36.1 b (new).</i></p>	
	<p>36.1 d (new) Prisoners who are unable to keep their new born babies or infants in prison with them should be provided with emotional support.</p>
<p><i>Justification 36.1 d (new)</i> <i>The separation of mother and child will inevitably be traumatic and all possible support should be given to a prisoner undergoing separation for as long a time as needed.</i></p>	
<p>36.2 Where such infants are allowed to stay in prison with a parent special provision shall be made for a nursery, staffed by qualified persons, where the infants shall be placed when the parent is involved in activities where the infant cannot be present.</p>	<p>36.2 Where such infants or children are allowed to stay in prison with a parent special provision shall be made for a nursery, staffed by qualified persons, where the infants shall be placed when the parent is involved in activities where the infant cannot be present.</p>
<p>36.3 Special accommodation shall be set aside to protect the welfare of such infants.</p>	<p>36.3 Special accommodation shall be set aside to protect the welfare of such infants. The prison regime should be flexible enough to meet the requirements of breast-feeding prisoners for example the need for extra sleep, eating and bathing at inconvenient times.</p>
<p><i>Justification 36.3</i> <i>The physical needs of breast-feeding prisoners should be accommodated in accordance with Rules 13, 34 and 39.</i></p>	
	<p>36.3 b (new) A child or infant residing with their parent in prison shall be entitled to home visits. If possible, the mother should be allowed on home visits with the child or infant for the purpose of family bonding.</p>
<p><i>Justification 36.3 b (new)</i> <i>The bonding of infants and children with their primary carer and others is essential for her/his long term emotional development and should be given high priority. Infants and children should not be denied relationships with others in accordance with Rule 36.1</i></p>	
	<p>36.3 c (new) The child or infant should be able to receive an independent post allocation.</p>
<p><i>Justification 36.3 c (new)</i> <i>Restrictions placed on prisoners' post should not affect infants or children in accordance with Rule 36.1. Infants and children should have their own post allocation in order to receive, for example, photos and audio cassettes.</i></p>	



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	<p>36.3 d (new) A child or infant within prison should have a record of her/his life such as regular photographs.</p>
<p><i>Justification 36.3 d (new)</i> As stated in the Addendum, children 'retain all the rights of infants in free society'. Infants and children should have regular photos taken while in prison as her/his mother may not have the means to do this.</p>	

Foreign nationals

<p>37.1 Prisoners who are foreign nationals shall be informed, without delay, of their right to request contact and be allowed reasonable facilities to communicate with the diplomatic or consular representative of their state.</p>	
<p>37.2 Prisoners who are nationals of states without diplomatic or consular representation in the country, and refugees or stateless persons, shall be allowed similar facilities to communicate with the diplomatic representative of the state which takes charge of their interests or the national or international authority whose task it is to serve the interests of such persons.</p>	
<p>37.3 In the interests of foreign nationals in prison who may have special needs, prison authorities shall co-operate fully with diplomatic or consular officials representing prisoners.</p>	
<p>37.4 Specific information about legal assistance shall be provided to prisoners who are foreign nationals.</p>	
<p>37.5 Prisoners who are foreign nationals shall be informed of the possibility of requesting that the execution of their sentence be transferred to another country.</p>	
	<p>37.6 (new) Every effort should be made to assist foreign national women in contacting their children and children's carer as soon as possible.</p>
<p><i>Justification 37.6 (new)</i> Many foreign nationals who act as drug mules expect to be home again in a short space of time and may have left children with temporary carers. Foreign nationals should be given additional support to arranging child-care due to the difficulties of communication.</p>	



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Ethnic or linguistic minorities

38.1 Special arrangements shall be made to meet the needs of prisoners who belong to ethnic or linguistic minorities.	
38.2 As far as practicable the cultural practices of different groups shall be allowed to continue in prison.	
38.3 Linguistic needs shall be met by using competent interpreters and by providing written material in the range of languages used in a particular prison.	

Part III

Health

Health care

39. Prison authorities shall safeguard the health of all prisoners in their care.	
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Organisation of prison healthcare

40.1 Medical services in prison shall be organised in close relation with the general health administration of the community or nation.	
40.2 Health policy in prisons shall be integrated into, and compatible with, national health policy.	
40.3 Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation.	40.3 Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation. Prisoners shall have the same choice of health care as the general population.
<i>Justification 40.3</i> <i>This amendment strengthens Rule 40.3 by taking into account increasing information and choice surrounding health care and the growth of alternative therapies.</i>	
40.4 Medical services in prison shall seek to detect and treat physical or mental illnesses or defects from which prisoners may suffer.	
40.5 All necessary medical, surgical and psychiatric services including those available in the community shall be provided to the prisoner for that purpose.	



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	<p>40.5 b (new)</p> <p>All substance abusers shall have access to a rehabilitation programme. Psychiatric services and drug rehabilitation services should be gender-sensitive, e.g. offering women-only therapy groups.</p>
<p><i>Justification 40.5 b (new)</i></p> <p>Given the high rate of drug abusers amongst prisoners and the impact of drug abuse on re-offending, drug rehabilitation should be a priority. In order to be effective and not waste resources drug rehabilitation programmes should be suitable for the individual prisoner.</p>	
	<p>40.5 c (new)</p> <p>Prisoners should have adequate access to information regarding their health and health care choices, particularly surrounding addiction and sexual health; female prisoners should have access to information surrounding women's health issues.</p>
<p><i>Justification 40.5 c (new)</i></p> <p>Providing information encourages prisoners to take responsibility for their own health and is a preventative measure. Prisoners are at high risk of HIV/AIDS and substance abuse. Women's health issues may be overlooked due to the small numbers of female prisoners. See Rule 39.</p>	

Medical and health care personnel

<p>41.1</p> <p>Every prison shall have the services of at least one qualified general medical practitioner.</p>	<p>41.1</p> <p>Every prison shall have the services of at least one qualified general medical practitioner. Such a practitioner should have knowledge of women's physical and health, eating disorders and the psychiatric implications of abuse and domestic violence when employed in prisons where female prisoners are held. General practitioners should understand these implications if they transfer from a male prison to a female or mixed prison.</p>
<p><i>Justification 41.1</i></p> <p><i>It is assumed that general practitioners will have this knowledge as a matter of course however it should be drawn to the attention of practitioners due to the small number of women prisoners.</i></p>	
<p>41.2</p> <p>Arrangements shall be made to ensure at all times that a qualified medical practitioner is available without delay in cases of urgency.</p>	



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<p>41.3 Where prisons do not have a full-time medical practitioner, a part-time medical practitioner shall visit regularly.</p>	
<p>41.4 Every prison shall have personnel suitably trained in health care.</p>	
<p>41.5 The services of qualified dentists and opticians shall be available to every prisoner.</p>	
	<p>41.6 (new) Women prisoners should have the option to see a female doctor on request; they should not have to give reasons for such a request.</p>
<p><i>Justification 41. 6 (new)</i> <i>This point should be covered by Rule 40.3 and 42.3a however the small number of women prisoners and the use of one general practitioner per prison means this should be included as a rule in its own right.</i></p>	

Duties of the medical practitioner

<p>42.1 The medical practitioner or a qualified nurse reporting to such a medical practitioner shall see every prisoner as soon as possible after admission, and shall examine them unless this is obviously unnecessary.</p>	
<p>42.2 The medical practitioner or a qualified nurse reporting to such a medical practitioner shall examine the prisoner if requested at release, and shall otherwise examine prisoners whenever necessary.</p>	
<p>42.3 When examining a prisoner the medical practitioner or a qualified nurse reporting to such a medical practitioner shall pay particular attention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. observing the normal rules of medical confidentiality; b. diagnosing physical or mental illness and taking all measures necessary for its treatment and for the continuation of existing medical treatment; c. recording and reporting to the relevant authorities any sign or indication that prisoners may have been treated violently; 	



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<p>d. dealing with withdrawal symptoms resulting from use of drugs, medication or alcohol;</p> <p>e. identifying any psychological or other stress brought on by the fact of deprivation of liberty;</p> <p>f. isolating prisoners suspected of infectious or contagious conditions for the period of infection and providing them with proper treatment;</p> <p>g. ensuring that prisoners carrying the HIV virus are not isolated for that reason alone;</p> <p>h. noting physical or mental <u>defects</u> that might impede resettlement after release;</p> <p>i. determining the fitness of each prisoner to work and to exercise; and</p> <p>j. making arrangements with community agencies for the continuation of any necessary medical and psychiatric treatment after release, if prisoners give their consent to such arrangements.</p>	<p>h. detecting and treating physical or mental illnesses or conditions from which prisoners may suffer, including self-harm and suicidal tendencies.</p>
<p><i>Justification 42.3 h</i></p> <p><i>i) The labelling of prisoners as defective is not a positive health care approach.</i></p> <p><i>ii) Given the high prevalence of self-harm and suicide amongst prisoners these should be specifically mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>iii) although it is important to diagnose and treat these illnesses because of impediment to resettlement, <u>all</u> prisoners should be screened.</i></p>	
<p>43.1</p> <p>The medical practitioner shall have the care of the physical and mental health of the prisoners and shall see, under the conditions and with a frequency consistent with health care standards in the community, all sick prisoners, all who report illness or injury and any prisoner to whom attention is specially directed.</p>	
<p>43.2</p> <p>The medical practitioner or a qualified nurse reporting to such a medical practitioner shall pay particular attention to the health of prisoners held under conditions of solitary confinement, shall visit such prisoners daily, and shall provide them with prompt medical assistance and treatment at the request of such prisoners or the prison staff.</p>	



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<p>43.3 The medical practitioner shall report to the director whenever it is considered that a prisoner's physical or mental health is being put seriously at risk by continued imprisonment or by any condition of imprisonment, including conditions of solitary confinement.</p>	
<p>44. The medical practitioner or other competent authority shall regularly inspect, collect information by other means if appropriate, and advise the director upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the quantity, quality, preparation and serving of food and water; b. the hygiene and cleanliness of the institution and prisoners; c. the sanitation, heating, lighting and ventilation of the institution; and d. the suitability and cleanliness of the prisoners' clothing and bedding. 	<p>e. and of any differences in the above required by certain prisoners.</p>
<p><i>Justification 44. e (new)</i> <i>This modification ensures the application of Rule 13.</i></p>	
<p>45.1 The director shall consider the reports and advice that the medical practitioner or other competent authority submits according to Rules 41 and 42 and, when in agreement with the recommendations made, shall take immediate steps to implement them.</p>	
<p>45.2 If the recommendations of the medical practitioner are not within the director's competence or if the director does not agree with them, the director shall immediately submit the advice of the medical practitioner and a personal report to higher authority.</p>	
<p>Health care provision</p>	
<p>46.1 Sick prisoners who require specialist treatment shall be transferred to specialised institutions or to civil hospitals, when such treatment is not available in prison.</p>	



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46.2 Where a prison service has its own hospital facilities, they shall be adequately staffed and equipped to provide the prisoners referred to them with appropriate care and treatment.	
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Mental health

47.1 Specialised prisons or sections under medical control shall be available for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental disorder or abnormality who do not necessarily fall under the provisions of Rule 12.	
47.2 The prison medical service shall provide for the psychiatric treatment of all prisoners who are in need of such treatment and pay special attention to suicide prevention.	

Other matters

48.1 Prisoners shall not be subjected to any experiments without their consent.	
48.2 Experiments involving prisoners that may result in physical injury, mental distress or other damage to health shall be prohibited.	

Part IV

Good order

General approach to good order

49. Good order in prison shall be maintained by taking into account the requirements of security, safety and discipline, while also providing prisoners with living conditions which respect human dignity and offering them a full programme of activities in accordance with Rule 25.	
50. Subject to the needs of good order, safety and security, prisoners shall be allowed to discuss matters relating to the general conditions of imprisonment and shall be encouraged to communicate with the prison authorities about these matters.	



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Security

<p>51.1 The security measures applied to individual prisoners shall be the minimum necessary to achieve their secure custody.</p>	
<p>51.2 The security which is provided by physical barriers and other technical means shall be complemented by the dynamic security provided by an alert staff who know the prisoners who are under their control.</p>	
<p>51.3 As soon as possible after admission, prisoners shall be assessed to determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the risk that they would present to the community if they were to escape; b. the risk that they will try to escape either on their own or with external assistance. 	
<p>51.4 Each prisoner shall then be held in security conditions appropriate to these levels of risk.</p>	
<p>51.5 The level of security necessary shall be reviewed at regular intervals throughout a person's imprisonment.</p>	

Safety

<p>52.1 As soon as possible after admission, prisoners shall be assessed to determine whether they pose a safety risk to other prisoners, prison staff or other persons working in or visiting prison or whether they are likely to harm themselves.</p>	
<p>52.2 Procedures shall be in place to ensure the safety of prisoners, prison staff and all visitors and to reduce to a minimum the risk of violence and other events that might threaten safety.</p>	
	<p>52.2 <i>b (new)</i> Safeguards shall be put in place to protect female prisoners from gender-specific abuse, violence or exploitation from prisoners or staff within the prison or during transit. The privacy of female prisoners shall be respected, particularly in accommodation blocks.</p>



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<p><i>Justification 52.2 b (new)</i> <i>Female prisoners have human rights, the right not to be discriminated against and the right to safety within the prison, such rights must never be compromised. Female prisoners are more likely to be supervised by male guards than male prisoners are by female guards, which makes prison harder for female prisoners than male. Female prisoners should never feel threatened or humiliated by male staff, whether such treatment is intentional or not. Prison regime and procedures must minimise the likelihood of this. Male staff should not be put in a compromised position.</i></p>	
<p>52.3 Every possible effort shall be made to allow all prisoners to take a full part in daily activities in safety.</p>	
<p>52.4 It shall be possible for prisoners to contact staff at all times, including during the night.</p>	
<p>52.5 National health and safety laws shall be observed in prisons.</p>	

Special high security or safety measures

<p>53.1 Special high security or safety measures shall only be applied in exceptional circumstances.</p>	
<p>53.2 There shall be clear procedures to be followed when such measures are to be applied to any prisoner.</p>	
<p>53.3 The nature of any such measures, their duration and the grounds on which they may be applied shall be determined by national law.</p>	
<p>53.4 The application of the measures in each case shall be approved by the competent authority for a specified period of time.</p>	
<p>53.5 Any decision to extend the approved period of time shall be subject to a new approval by the competent authority.</p>	
<p>53.6 Such measures shall be applied to individuals and not to groups of prisoners.</p>	
<p>53.7 Any prisoner subjected to such measures shall have a right of complaint in the terms set out in Rule 70.</p>	



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Searching and controls

<p>54.1 There shall be detailed procedures which staff have to follow when searching:</p> <p><i>a.</i> all places where prisoners live, work and congregate;</p> <p><i>b.</i> prisoners;</p> <p><i>c.</i> visitors and their possessions; and</p> <p><i>d.</i> staff.</p>	
<p>54.2 The situations in which such searches are necessary and their nature shall be defined by national law.</p>	
<p>54.3 Staff shall be trained to carry out these searches in such a way as to detect and prevent any attempt to escape or to hide contraband, while at the same time respecting the dignity of those being searched and their personal possessions.</p>	<p>54.3 Staff shall be trained to carry out these searches in such a way as to detect and prevent any attempt to escape or to hide contraband, while at the same time respecting the dignity of those being searched and their personal possessions. This is particularly applicable to those with needs as referred to in Rule 25.4</p>
<p><i>Justification 54.3</i> <i>See Justification 25.4</i></p>	
<p>54.4 Persons being searched shall not be humiliated by the searching process.</p>	
<p>54.5 Persons shall only be searched by staff of the same gender.</p>	
<p>54.6 There shall be no internal physical searches of prisoners' bodies by prison staff.</p>	
<p>54.7 An intimate examination related to a search may be conducted by a medical practitioner only.</p>	
<p>54.8 Prisoners shall be present when their personal property is being searched unless investigating techniques or the potential threat to staff prohibit this.</p>	
<p>54.9 The obligation to protect security and safety shall be balanced against the privacy of visitors.</p>	
<p>54.10 Procedures for controlling professional visitors, such as legal representatives, social workers and medical practitioners, etc.,</p>	



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shall be the subject of consultation with their professional bodies to ensure a balance between security and safety, and the right of confidential professional access.	
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Criminal acts

55. An alleged criminal act committed in a prison shall be investigated in the same way as it would be in free society and shall be dealt with in accordance with national law.	
	55. b (new) Special attention shall be paid to ensure that this is the case with sexual crimes committed in prison by staff or prisoners and that the dignity of the victim is maintained.
<i>Justification 55. b (new)</i> <i>At present sexual crimes committed in prisons may go unpunished due to a) a lack of reporting by the victim and b) complicity by the prison authorities. Prisoners must have confidence in complaints procedures and investigations and be confident that such a complaint will not lead to reprisals. There is a need for sensitive treatment of victims in this area.</i>	

Discipline and punishment

56.1 Disciplinary procedures shall be mechanisms of last resort.	
56.2 Whenever possible, prison authorities shall use mechanisms of restoration and mediation to resolve disputes with and among prisoners.	
57.1 Only conduct likely to constitute a threat to good order, safety or security may be defined as a disciplinary offence.	
57.2 National law shall determine: a. the acts or omissions by prisoners that constitute disciplinary offences; b. the procedures to be followed at disciplinary hearings; c. the types and duration of punishment that may be imposed; d. the authority competent to impose such punishment; and e. access to and the authority of the appellate process.	



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<p>58. Any allegation of infringement of the disciplinary rules by a prisoner shall be reported promptly to the competent authority, which shall investigate it without undue delay.</p>	
<p>59. Prisoners charged with disciplinary offences shall:</p> <p><i>a.</i> be informed promptly, in a language which they understand and in detail, of the nature of the accusations against them;</p> <p><i>b.</i> have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of their defence;</p> <p><i>c.</i> be allowed to defend themselves in person or through legal assistance when the interests of justice so require;</p> <p><i>d.</i> be allowed to request the attendance of witnesses and to examine them or to have them examined on their behalf; and</p> <p><i>e.</i> have the free assistance of an interpreter if they cannot understand or speak the language used at the hearing.</p>	
<p>60.1 Any punishment imposed after conviction of a disciplinary offence shall be in accordance with national law.</p>	
<p>60.2 The severity of any punishment shall be proportionate to the offence.</p>	
<p>60.3 Collective punishments and corporal punishment, punishment by placing in a dark cell, and all other forms of inhuman or degrading punishment shall be prohibited.</p>	
<p>60.4 Punishment shall not include a total prohibition on family contact.</p>	
	<p>60.4 <i>b</i> (new) The punishment of a prisoner shall not have a punitive effect on the family of the prisoner and shall take into account the rights of the child according to international treaties.</p>
<p><i>Justification 60.4 b (new)</i> <i>The impact of imprisonment on a prisoner's family may apply not only to the separation of family members but to the conditions the prisoner undergoes whilst in prison, especially in relation to visits. As free persons, the families of prisoners should not be punished for crimes they have not committed.</i></p>	



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<p>60.5 Solitary confinement shall be imposed as a punishment only in exceptional cases and for a specified period of time, which shall be as short as possible.</p>	
<p>60.6 Instruments of restraint shall never be applied as a punishment.</p>	
<p>61. A prisoner who is found guilty of a disciplinary offence shall be able to appeal to a competent and independent higher authority.</p>	
<p>62. No prisoner shall be employed or given authority in the prison in any disciplinary capacity.</p>	

Double jeopardy

<p>63. A prisoner shall never be punished twice for the same act or conduct.</p>	
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Use of force

<p>64.1 Prison staff shall not use force against prisoners except in self-defence or in cases of attempted escape or active or passive physical resistance to a lawful order and always as a last resort.</p>	
<p>64.2 The amount of force used shall be the minimum necessary and shall be imposed for the shortest necessary time.</p>	
<p>65. There shall be detailed procedures about the use of force including stipulations about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the various types of force that may be used; b. the circumstances in which each type of force may be used; c. the members of staff who are entitled to use different types of force; d. the level of authority required before any force is used; and e. the reports that must be completed once force has been used. 	



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<p>66. Staff who deal directly with prisoners shall be trained in techniques that enable the minimal use of force in the restraint of prisoners who are aggressive.</p>	<p>66. Staff who deal directly with prisoners shall be trained in techniques that enable the minimal use of force in the restraint of prisoners who are aggressive. Such training shall include appropriate restraint of female prisoners, including pregnant prisoners.</p>
<p><i>Justification 66.</i> <i>Training should teach techniques that are sensitive to the physical differences between men and women and the different risks that female prisoners present to staff. Mishandling of pregnant prisoners may cause serious damage and miscarriage.</i></p>	
<p>67.1 Staff of other law enforcement agencies shall only be involved in dealing with prisoners inside prisons in exceptional circumstances.</p>	
<p>67.2 There shall be a formal agreement between the prison authorities and any such other law enforcement agencies unless the relationship is already regulated by domestic law.</p>	
<p>67.3 Such agreement shall stipulate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the circumstances in which members of other law enforcement agencies may enter a prison to deal with any conflict; b. the extent of the authority which such other law enforcement agencies shall have while they are in the prison and their relationship with the director of the prison; c. the various types of force that members of such agencies may use; d. the circumstances in which each type of force may be used; e. the level of authority required before any force is used; and f. the reports that must be completed once force has been used. 	

Instruments of restraint

<p>68.1 The use of chains and irons shall be prohibited.</p>	
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<p>68.2 Handcuffs, restraint jackets and other body restraints shall not be used except:</p> <p><i>a.</i> if necessary, as a precaution against escape during a transfer, provided that they shall be removed when the prisoner appears before a judicial or administrative authority unless that authority decides otherwise; or</p> <p><i>b.</i> by order of the director, if other methods of control fail, in order to protect a prisoner from self-injury, injury to others or to prevent serious damage to property, provided that in such instances the director shall immediately inform the medical practitioner and report to the higher prison authority.</p>	
<p>68.3 Instruments of restraint shall not be applied for any longer time than is strictly necessary.</p>	
	<p>68.3 <i>b</i> (new) The use of restraints shall be proportionate to the security risk of the prisoner to the general public.</p>
<p><i>Justification 68.3 b (new)</i> <i>This brings instruments of restraint into line with Rule 18.10</i></p>	
	<p>68.3 <i>c</i> (new) Such instruments shall be of a suitable size and weight for female prisoners.</p>
<p><i>Justification 68.3 c (new)</i> <i>The use of restraints should not be more arduous for female prisoners than for male according to Rule 13.</i></p>	
<p>68.4 The manner of use of instruments of restraint shall be specified in national law.</p>	

Weapons

<p>69.1 Except in an operational emergency, prison staff shall not carry lethal weapons within the prison perimeter.</p>	
<p>69.2 The open carrying of other weapons, including batons, by persons in contact with prisoners shall be prohibited within the prison perimeter unless they are required for safety and security in order to deal with a particular incident.</p>	
<p>69.3 Staff shall not be provided with weapons unless they have been trained in their use.</p>	



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Requests and complaints

<p>70.1 Prisoners, individually or as a group, shall have ample opportunity to make requests or complaints to the director of the prison or to any other competent authority.</p>	
<p>70.2 If mediation seems appropriate this should be tried first.</p>	
<p>70.3 If a request is denied or a complaint is rejected, reasons shall be provided to the prisoner and the prisoner shall have the right to appeal to an independent authority.</p>	
<p>70.4 Prisoners shall not be punished because of having made a request or lodged a complaint.</p>	
<p>70.5 The competent authority shall take into account any written complaints from relatives of a prisoner when they have reason to believe that a prisoner's rights have been violated.</p>	
<p>70.6 No complaint by a legal representative or organisation concerned with the welfare of prisoners may be brought on behalf of a prisoner if the prisoner concerned does not consent to it being brought.</p>	
<p>70.7 Prisoners are entitled to seek legal advice about complaints and appeals procedures and to legal assistance when the interests of justice require.</p>	

Part V

Management and staff

Prison work as public service

<p>71. Prisons shall be the responsibility of public authorities separate from military, police or criminal investigation services.</p>	
<p>72.1 Prisons shall be managed within an ethical context which recognises the obligation to treat all prisoners with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.</p>	



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<p>72.2 Staff shall manifest a clear sense of purpose of the prison system. Management shall provide leadership on how the purpose shall best be achieved.</p>	
<p>72.3 The duties of staff go beyond those required of mere guards and shall take account of the need to facilitate the reintegration of prisoners into society after their sentence has been completed through a programme of positive care and assistance.</p>	
<p>72.4 Staff shall operate to high professional and personal standards.</p>	
<p>73. Prison authorities shall give high priority to observance of the rules concerning staff.</p>	
<p>74. Particular attention shall be paid to the management of the relationship between first line prison staff and the prisoners under their care.</p>	
<p>75. Staff shall at all times conduct themselves and perform their duties in such a manner as to influence the prisoners by good example and to command their respect.</p>	

Selection of prison staff

<p>76. Staff shall be carefully selected, properly trained, both at the outset and on a continuing basis, paid as professional workers and have a status that civil society can respect.</p>	
<p>77. When selecting new staff the prison authorities shall place great emphasis on the need for integrity, humanity, professional capacity and personal suitability for the complex work that they will be required to do.</p>	
<p>78. Professional prison staff shall normally be appointed on a permanent basis and have public service status with security of employment, subject only to good conduct, efficiency, good physical and mental health and an adequate standard of education.</p>	



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79.1 Salaries shall be adequate to attract and retain suitable staff.	
79.2 Benefits and conditions of employment shall reflect the exacting nature of the work as part of a law enforcement agency.	
80. Whenever it is necessary to employ part-time staff, these criteria shall apply to them as far as that is appropriate.	

Training of prison staff

81.1 Before entering into duty, staff shall be given a course of training in their general and specific duties and be required to pass theoretical and practical tests.	
81.2 Management shall ensure that, throughout their career, all staff maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity by attending courses of in-service training and development to be organised at suitable intervals.	
81.3 Staff who are to work with specific groups of prisoners, such as foreign nationals, women, juveniles or mentally ill prisoners, etc., shall be given specific training for their specialised work.	
81.4 The training of all staff shall include instruction in the international and regional human rights instruments and standards, especially the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as in the application of the European Prison Rules.	

Prison management

82. Personnel shall be selected and appointed on an equal basis, without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.	
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<p>83. The prison authorities shall introduce systems of organisation and management that:</p> <p><i>a.</i> ensure that prisons are managed to consistently high standards that are in line with international and regional human rights instruments; and</p> <p><i>b.</i> facilitate good communication between prisons and between the different categories of staff in individual prisons and proper co-ordination of all the departments, both inside and outside the prison, that provide services for prisoners, in particular with respect to the care and reintegration of prisoners.</p>	
<p>84.1 Every prison shall have a director, who shall be adequately qualified for that post by character, administrative ability, suitable professional training and experience.</p>	
<p>84.2 Directors shall be appointed on a full-time basis and shall devote their whole time to their official duties.</p>	
<p>84.3 The prison authorities shall ensure that every prison is at all times in the full charge of the director, the deputy director or other authorised official.</p>	
<p>84.4 If a director is responsible for more than one prison there shall always be in addition an official in charge of each of them.</p>	
<p>85. Men and women shall be represented in a balanced manner on the prison staff.</p>	
<p>86. There shall be arrangements for management to consult with staff as a body on general matters and, especially, on matters to do with their conditions of employment.</p>	
<p>87.1 Arrangements shall be in place to encourage the best possible communication among management, other staff, outside agencies and prisoners.</p>	



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<p>87.2 The director, management and the majority of the other staff of the prison shall be able to speak the language of the greatest number of prisoners, or a language understood by the majority of them.</p>	
<p>88. Where privately managed prisons exist, all the European Prison Rules shall apply.</p>	

Specialist staff

<p>89.1 As far as possible, the staff shall include a sufficient number of specialists such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social and welfare workers, teachers and vocational, physical education and sports instructors.</p>	<p>89.1 As far as possible, the staff shall include a sufficient number of specialists such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social and welfare workers, teachers and vocational, physical education and sports instructors. Specialist staff who are to work with specific groups of prisoners, such as foreign nationals, women, juveniles or mentally ill prisoners, etc., shall be given specific training.</p>
<p><i>Justification 89.1</i> <i>This brings Rule 89.1 into line with Rule 81.3</i></p>	
<p>89.2 Wherever possible, suitable part-time and voluntary workers shall be encouraged to contribute to activities with prisoners.</p>	

Public awareness

<p>90.1 The prison authorities shall continually inform the public about the purpose of the prison system and the work carried out by prison staff in order to encourage better public understanding of the role of the prison in society.</p>	
<p>90.2 The prison authorities should encourage members of the public to volunteer to provide services in prison where appropriate.</p>	

Research and evaluation

<p>91. The prison authorities shall support a programme of research and evaluation about the purpose of the prison, its role in a democratic society and the extent to which it is fulfilling its purpose.</p>	
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Part VI

Inspection and monitoring

Governmental inspection

<p>92. Prisons shall be inspected regularly by a governmental agency in order to assess whether they are administered in accordance with the requirements of national and international law, and the provisions of these rules.</p>	
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Independent monitoring

<p>93.1 The conditions of detention and the treatment of prisoners shall be monitored by an independent body or bodies whose findings shall be made public.</p>	
	<p>93.1 b (new) Inspectors shall monitor the provisions made for vulnerable prisoners including foreign nationals, substance-abusing prisoners and female prisoners particularly juveniles, mothers and pregnant prisoners.</p>
<p><i>Justification 93.1 b (new)</i> <i>This amendment ensures that minority groups among the prison population are not overlooked and provides a way for possible improvements to be noted in the future.</i></p>	
<p>93.2 Such independent monitoring body or bodies shall be encouraged to co-operate with those international agencies that are legally entitled to visit prisons.</p>	

Part VII

Untried prisoners

Status as untried prisoners

<p>94.1 For the purposes of these rules, untried prisoners are prisoners who have been remanded in custody by a judicial authority prior to trial, conviction or sentence.</p>	
<p>94.2 A state may elect to regard prisoners who have been convicted and sentenced as untried prisoners if their appeals have not been disposed of finally.</p>	



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Approach regarding untried prisoners

95.1 The regime for untried prisoners may not be influenced by the possibility that they may be convicted of a criminal offence in the future.	
95.2 The rules in this part provide additional safeguards for untried prisoners.	
95.3 In dealing with untried prisoners prison authorities shall be guided by the rules that apply to all prisoners and allow untried prisoners to participate in various activities for which these rules provide.	

Accommodation

96. As far as possible untried prisoners shall be given the option of accommodation in single cells, unless they may benefit from sharing accommodation with other untried prisoners or unless a court has made a specific order on how a specific untried prisoner should be accommodated.	
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Clothing

97.1 Untried prisoners shall be allowed to wear their own clothing if it is suitable for wearing in prison.	
97.2 Untried prisoners who do not have suitable clothing of their own shall be provided with clothing that shall not be the same as any uniforms that may be worn by sentenced prisoners.	

Legal advice

98.1 Untried prisoners shall be informed explicitly of their right to legal advice.	
98.2 All necessary facilities shall be provided to assist untried prisoners to prepare their defence and to meet with their legal representatives.	



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Contact with the outside world

<p>99. Unless there is a specific prohibition for a specified period by a judicial authority in an individual case, untried prisoners:</p> <p>a. shall receive visits and be allowed to communicate with family and other persons in the same way as convicted prisoners;</p> <p>b. may receive additional visits and have additional access to other forms of communication; and</p> <p>c. shall have access to books, newspapers and other news media.</p>	
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Work

<p>100.1 Untried prisoners shall be offered the opportunity to work but shall not be required to work.</p>	
<p>100.2 If untried prisoners elect to work, all the provisions of Rule 26 shall apply to them, including those relating to remuneration.</p>	

Access to the regime for sentenced prisoners

<p>101. If an untried prisoner requests to be allowed to follow the regime for sentenced prisoners, the prison authorities shall as far as possible accede to this request.</p>	
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Part VIII

Objective of the regime for sentenced prisoners

<p>102.1 In addition to the rules that apply to all prisoners, the regime for sentenced prisoners shall be designed to enable them to lead a responsible and crime free life.</p>	<p>102.1 In addition to the Rules that apply to all prisoners, the regime for sentenced prisoners shall be designed to enable them to lead a responsible and crime free life by tackling the root causes of offending.</p>
<p><i>Justification 102.1</i> <i>The root causes of offending will vary for individual prisoners and tackling these is the most effective way of preventing re-offending.</i></p>	



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<p>102.2 Imprisonment is by the deprivation of liberty a punishment in itself and therefore the regime for sentenced prisoners shall not aggravate the suffering inherent in imprisonment.</p>	
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Implementation of the regime for sentenced prisoners

<p>103.1 The regime for sentenced prisoners shall commence as soon as someone has been admitted to prison with the status of a sentenced prisoner, unless it has commenced before.</p>	
<p>103.2 As soon as possible after such admission, reports shall be drawn up for sentenced prisoners about their personal situations, the proposed sentence plans for each of them and the strategy for preparation for their release.</p>	
<p>103.3 Sentenced prisoners shall be encouraged to participate in drawing up their individual sentence plans.</p>	
<p>103.4 Such plans shall as far as is practicable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. work; b. education; c. other activities; and d. preparation for release. 	<p>103.4 Such plans shall as far as is practicable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. work; b. education; c. other activities including the prisoner's children and drug rehabilitation ; and d. preparation for release.
<p><i>Justification 103.4</i> <i>See Justification 40.5 b. Both drug rehabilitation and the welfare and care of the prisoner's children will have an impact on the prisoner's sentence, resettlement and re-offending and therefore should be integral to prisoner's sentence plan. Progression in education, work and training is unlikely if these factors are not addressed.</i></p>	
<p>103.5 Social work, medical and psychological care may also be included in the regimes for sentenced prisoners.</p>	
<p>103.6 There shall be a system of prison leave as an integral part of the overall regime for sentenced prisoners.</p>	<p>103.6 There shall be a system of prison leave as an integral part of the overall regime for sentenced prisoners. This leave shall be encouraged for the benefit of the prisoner's children and should be granted</p>



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	at special occasions in the child's life e.g. starting school, birthdays, illness and religious ceremonies if possible.
<p><i>Justification 103.6</i> <i>Such a measure mitigates the effect of having a parent in prison for the child. Increased contact time allows the parent to witness the child growing up thus helping to maintain parental responsibility and facilitating resettlement into the family.</i></p>	
<p>103.7 Prisoners who consent to do so may be involved in a programme of restorative justice and in making reparation for their offences.</p>	
<p>103.8 Particular attention shall be paid to providing appropriate sentence plans and regimes for life sentenced and other long-term prisoners.</p>	

Organisational aspects of imprisoning sentenced prisoners

<p>104.1 As far as possible, and subject to the requirements of Rule 17, separate prisons or separate sections of a prison shall be used to facilitate the management of different regimes for specific categories of prisoners.</p>	
<p>104.2 There shall be procedures for establishing and regularly reviewing individual sentence plans for prisoners after the consideration of appropriate reports, full consultations among the relevant staff and with the prisoners concerned who shall be involved as far as is practicable.</p>	
<p>104.3 Such reports shall always include reports by the staff in direct charge of the prisoner concerned.</p>	

Work by sentenced prisoners

<p>105.1 A systematic programme of work shall seek to contribute to meeting the objective of the regime for sentenced prisoners.</p>	
<p>105.2 Sentenced prisoners who have not reached the normal retirement age may be required to work, subject to their physical and mental fitness as determined by the medical practitioner.</p>	
<p>105.3 If sentenced prisoners are required to work, the conditions of such work shall conform to</p>	



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the standards and controls which apply in the outside community.	
105.4 When sentenced prisoners take part in education or other programmes during working hours as part of their planned regime they shall be remunerated as if they had been working.	
105.5 In the case of sentenced prisoners part of their remuneration or savings from this may be used for reparative purposes if ordered by a court or if the prisoner concerned consents.	

Education of sentenced prisoners

106.1 A systematic programme of education, including skills training, with the objective of improving prisoners' overall level of education as well as their prospects of leading a responsible and crime-free life, shall be a key part of regimes for sentenced prisoners.	
106.2 All sentenced prisoners shall be encouraged to take part in educational and training programmes.	
106.3 Educational programmes for sentenced prisoners shall be tailored to the projected length of their stay in prison.	

Release of sentenced prisoners

107.1 Sentenced prisoners shall be assisted in good time prior to release by procedures and special programmes enabling them to make the transition from life in prison to a law-abiding life in the community.	
	107.1 b (new) Special assistance should be given to prisoners who are at risk of domestic violence on release.
<i>Justification 107.1 b (new)</i> <i>Prisoners should not be directed back into violent relationships on release through economic dependency and/or lack of housing. Such prisoners should be given housing advice and put in contact with the relevant NGOs or social services. Coercive relationships may be a factor in re-offending and should be addressed as part of resettlement and anti-re-offending programmes.</i>	



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	<p>107.1 c (new)</p> <p>Special assistance should be given to prisoners who are at risk of returning to drug-dependency on release.</p>
<p><i>Justification 107.1 c (new)</i></p> <p><i>Prisoners who have stopped substance abusing whilst in prison may not be able to maintain this in free society and should be given all possible assistance in order to live productive and crime-free lives. Drug taking on release from prison may be fatal due to decreased tolerance.</i></p>	
<p>107.2</p> <p>In the case of those prisoners with longer sentences in particular, steps shall be taken to ensure a gradual return to life in free society.</p>	
<p>107.3</p> <p>This aim may be achieved by a pre-release programme in prison or by partial or conditional release under supervision combined with effective social support.</p>	<p>107.3</p> <p>This aim may be achieved by a pre-release programme in prison or by partial or conditional release under supervision combined with effective social support.</p> <p>Prisoners with children should have a programme of increased contact time with their children, either within or outside the prison</p>
<p><i>Justification 107.3</i></p> <p><i>This will facilitate prisoners' reintegration into the family.</i></p>	
	<p>107.3 b (new)</p> <p>If social services were previously involved with a prisoner they should be informed on the release of that prisoner.</p>
<p><i>Justification 107.3 b (new)</i></p> <p><i>At present prisoners may suffer from a discontinuity of social care, particularly relating to drug addiction and mental health and may not have access to services at the time they most need them.</i></p>	
<p>107.4</p> <p>Prison authorities shall work closely with services and agencies that supervise and assist released prisoners to enable all sentenced prisoners to re-establish themselves in the community, in particular with regard to family life and employment.</p>	<p>107.4</p> <p>Prison authorities shall work closely with services and agencies that supervise and assist released prisoners to enable all sentenced prisoners to re-establish themselves in the community, in particular with regard to family life and employment.</p> <p>Efforts should be made to ensure, if possible, that prisoners in education, training, anger management and substance-abuse prevention schemes are able to continue these on release into the community.</p>
<p><i>Justification 107.4</i></p> <p><i>Prisoners experience the same discontinuity of service provision on release as on entering prison. A short sentence is as disruptive as a long one in this regard. Continuing a programme on release ensures prisoners have the tools to live law-abiding lives and provides some stability and support on release.</i></p>	
	<p>107.4 b (new)</p> <p>Prisoners shall be supported in communicating with social services if their</p>



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	children have been taken into care. The desire for released prisoners to prioritise care of their family before finding work should be respected.
<p><i>Justification 107.4 b (new)</i> <i>Prisoners may lose their housing when serving a sentence. For a sole-carer this may result in their children being cared for by family members or social services. Gaining housing and regaining custody of children may be a released prisoner's first concern and it may be unrealistic to expect them to immediately secure and retain employment. Prisoners should be supported in this decision and be empowered to make the child-care choices that are best for them and their families.</i></p>	
107.5 Representatives of such social services or agencies shall be afforded all necessary access to the prison and to prisoners to allow them to assist with preparations for release and the planning of after-care programmes.	
	107.5 b(new) Prisoners should be given the information necessary in a format they understand regarding housing, employment, education benefits, child-care, care of the elderly and provision for the disabled, to navigate available services and make informed and individualised choices about their future and that of their children.
<p><i>Justification 107.5 b(new)</i> <i>On release prisoners will be faced with multiple personal, social and financial matters which may be made more difficult by their convergence. Prisoners, especially those with low literacy, should be helped to understand difficult documents.</i></p>	

Part IX

Updating the rules

108. The European Prison Rules shall be updated regularly.	
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Note ¹ When this recommendation was adopted, and in application of Article 10.2c of the Rules of Procedure for the meetings of the Ministers' Deputies, the Representative of Denmark reserved the right of his government to comply or not with Rule 43, paragraph 2, of the appendix to the recommendation because it is of the opinion that the requirement that prisoners held under solitary confinement be visited by medical staff on a daily basis raises serious ethical concerns regarding the possible role of such staff in effectively pronouncing prisoners fit for further solitary confinement.