

**INFORMATION FOR BRITISH NATIONALS
IMPRISONED IN ECUADOR**



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INTRODUCTION

This guide aims to explain the Ecuadorian legal and prison system to British Nationals who are imprisoned in Ecuador. You can also read about how to apply for a transfer back to a UK prison.

Who can help?

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO):

The FCO is represented overseas by its Embassies (High Commissions in Commonwealth countries). Both employ consular officers, and one of their jobs is to provide help and advice to any Briton who gets into difficulty in a foreign country.

About the Embassy

We are impartial, we are not here to judge you. We aim to make sure that you are treated properly and fairly in accordance with Ecuadorian regulations, and that you are treated no less favourably than other prisoners.

We can answer questions about your welfare and about prison regulations but you must ask your lawyer or the court about legal matters. A list of lawyers, on page 24 (attachment) is provided by the British Embassy for your convenience, but neither Her Majesty's Government, nor any official of the Consulate, take any responsibility for the competence or probity of any firm/advocate on the list or for the consequences of any legal action initiated or advice given.

We cannot get you out of prison, pay fines or stand bail or interfere in local judicial procedures to get you out of prison nor secure you an earlier trial date; we cannot investigate a crime.

We have tried to make sure that the information in this booklet is accurate and up to date, but the British Embassy cannot accept legal responsibility for any errors or omissions in the information. If in doubt, contact a lawyer.

Who are the Consular Representatives?

<u>Quito</u>		
Victor Clark Vice Consul	Veronica Ruiz Vice Consul	Lucy Mendoza Pro Consul
<u>Guayaquil</u>		
Colin Armstrong Honorary Consul	Rocio Torres Honorary Vice Consul	
<u>Galapagos Islands</u>		
David Balfour Honorary Consul		

Contact Information:

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Friday: 08h00 – 12h00

Honorary Consulate Guayaquil

c/o Agripac
General Cordova 623 y Padre Solano (Casilla 8598)
Guayaquil

Tel: 04 2560 400 ext. 318

Fax: 02 2562 641

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Honorary Consulate Galapagos Islands

c/o ETICA
Barrio Estrada,
Puerto Ayora
Isla Santa Cruz
Galapagos

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Fax: 05 2526 599

Email: david.balfour-honcon@fconet.fco.gov.uk

PRISONERS ABROAD

For more than 20 years the charity Prisoners Abroad has offered practical support and advice to Britons imprisoned overseas. It is the only UK charity providing this service and it is available to all, whether guilty or innocent, convicted or not. See pages 24 for further information.

FIRST STEPS

Who will know that I have been detained?

As soon as a British citizen is arrested and detained in Ecuador, the Ecuadorian authorities must let the detainee contact the British Embassy in Quito or one of our Honorary Consulates. But we are frequently not informed within 24 hours. It is essential that you inform the British Embassy or Consulate as soon as possible after your arrest. It is your right to do so. You may also be able to make a phone call to the Embassy or to family (with a covering charge).

What will my family be told?

For reasons of confidentiality we are not permitted to tell anyone that you have been detained or what the charges are without your permission.

However, should you wish to inform your family, we can make contact with them through our colleagues in the FCO in London. We can give your family or next of kin advice on prison procedure, regulations, and how you are doing. We can also pass on any messages from you.

What will the Consulate do?

We aim to make contact with you within 24 hours of being notified of your arrest.

In case they wish to transfer any money to you, we can tell your next-of-kin how to transfer money through the FCO in London. Money for prisoners should be sent to:

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Desk Officer for Ecuador
Consular Directorate
Old Admiralty Building
London SW1 2PA
Tel: 020 7008 0169

If you have dual nationality and are imprisoned in the country of your other nationality the British Consul cannot assist you formally, under international law. However, Consular staff will provide whatever informal assistance the local authorities will allow. Your relatives and friends can contact the above address for advice from the FCO in London.

THE ECUADORIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

(this section also covers APPEALS, REMISSION, PAROLE, CLEMENCY AND TRANSFER)

Is the system the same as in the UK?

In short, no. Although on the face of it there are many similarities. For example, prisoners are presumed innocent until proven guilty, they have a right to legal representative, interpreter, fair trial and appeal. However there are fundamental differences. For example, there is no jury system and judicial processes are not always correctly followed. In addition, the Ecuadorian judicial system has been through a very difficult period recently and as a result it is extremely hard to achieve anything quickly. On the whole the Ecuadorian judicial system is very bureaucratic. Also, lawyers can charge outrageous sums of money, make grand promises and deliver very little.

Remember, **you should never sign anything you can not read**. If you find yourself under pressure to sign, ask to speak to the British Embassy.

What happens when I am arrested?

Quito

If you are arrested at the airport you will initially spend some time in a police cell near the airport. Police should read the charges and your rights. Whilst you are there police will usually gather evidence and interrogate you. You will be taken from the airport to cells in the Anti Narcotics Police Station, near the airport, where a state prosecutor will start the first phase of investigation. Although the law states that you are allowed to immediately appoint a lawyer and interpreter, in the case of drug offences, this will only be permitted shortly before giving your statement. You will then be placed on remand.

You will usually remain in the police anti narcotics cell for at least a week. Under Ecuadorian law you should be taken straight to the remand prison once the Judge has submitted a detention order. However, in reality there is no limit on the length of time you can be held in police cells, as this depends on space availability in the remand prison (called the CDP: Centro de Detención Provisional).

In both places, you will share a cell with possibly several people. You may have access to your belongings, but this depends on whether the police consider them as evidence. If considered as evidence you will not be allowed to keep your possessions. Your passport and other identification will be taken away. These can be difficult to retrieve afterwards, although we will try and get them back, since your passport is officially property of the British Government.

In some instances you will not give a statement until you are moved from the police station. All very much depends on the availability of judges, lawyers and interpreters, and the speed in which police investigate your case.

MEN

The men's CDP is located next to the main men's prison in the centre of Quito. All male prisoners pass through this unit and it can be heavily overcrowded. You will be assessed in the CDP and allocated to a wing in the main prison. You could spend anywhere between 2 – 6 weeks in the CDP depending on whether there is space available in the main prison. Remand and sentenced prisoners are not segregated. There are basic clothes washing and cooking facilities,

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which can be used at a cost. There is a public phone, but there are usually long queues and calls are not free. It is not possible to receive calls in the CDP but visitors are permitted.

WOMEN

The women's CDP is located next to the men's remand centre and main prison in the centre of Quito. Cells are also overcrowded. Mattresses and blankets are available. Food is also provided and there are clothes washing and cooking facilities. A shop sells food at inflated prices. Visitors are permitted.

CDP - GUAYAQUIL MEN / WOMEN

All prisoners pass through this unit and it can be heavily overcrowded. No mattresses or blankets are provided, neither is food. Very basic clothes washing facilities are available. _

Outside the main cities you will usually be held in a local police station and moved to the nearest large prison once evidence has been gathered, charges pressed and a statement taken.

For how long can I be remanded in custody?

According to the law, the remand period, in which the state prosecutor leads the investigation of your case, should not exceed 90 days. After the 6-day preliminary investigation phase, the prosecutor has a maximum of 6 days to reach a judgement. However, the state prosecutor can request an extension of a maximum of 6 days to complete the investigation. In the event of evidence arising to indicate that other people are involved in the case, an extension of 30 more days can be granted.

Time served on remand will be counted as part of your sentence. You will be able to wear your own clothes and will not be expected to work. You can receive visitors.

What happens when I am charged?

The lawyer and the accused are immediately notified of the prosecutor's judgement. According to the law, a preliminary hearing before a Judge should take place within 10 days of the judgement. At this hearing the prosecutor defends his/her judgement. At this point, all parties can also present more evidence. Immediately after the hearing, the judge should announce his decision. A maximum delay of 72 hours is permitted before the Judge announces his verdict. In practice, this does not always happen (it is often much longer).

- After the above initial phase, the next stage of the trial begins before a tribunal (court). You may wait months for a first court hearing and could have waited for more than a year until you were sentenced. However, on 26 September 2006, the Constitutional Court retracted the "indefinite detention"¹ ruling, as they found it unconstitutional, and asked to bring back the previous "temporary detention" law, which means a prisoner could stay in prison without being sentenced for a maximum of one year, after which they have to be released. This ruling came into force after its publication in the "Official Registry of Laws" on 23 October 2006 (under Article 24.8), therefore any prisoner not sentenced for more than a year by 23 October 2007, was entitled to be released. However, in mid-October 2007 the Congress prepared an interpretation decree to this law to avoid over 3,000 prisoners being released under this benefit. Therefore, only those prisoners who did not delay their judicial

¹ Before January 2003, a detainee could stay in prison without being sentenced for a maximum of one year. However, lawyers and prisoners used this law to ensure release after one year. On 13 January 2003 the "temporary detention" law was changed to "detención en firme" (indefinite detention), which meant a prisoner could be held indefinitely before they were sentenced.

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cases on purpose (for instance, by not attending the court hearings) were entitled to be released from prison, but they would still be under investigation until their cases are completed. In principle, foreign prisoners released under this law are not allowed to leave the country until their cases are concluded. Some European prisoners have been released under this benefit but only in Guayaquil, so far nobody in Quito.

What provision is there for bail?

There is no provision for bail for foreigners.

What kind of legal assistance is available?

Consular staff cannot give legal advice, but they can provide you with a list of lawyers, some of whom speak English. You can hire a lawyer for yourself at any time after your arrest; a list of lawyers for Quito and Guayaquil is included in this information pack. Normally, if you hire a private lawyer she/he will ask for a cash advance on his/her estimated legal fees (which may be very high) before she/he will take your case on. The British Embassy cannot pay legal fees or guarantee to a lawyer that you will pay them.

If you cannot afford a private lawyer you can apply at any time for a public defender. The Court must appoint a Legal Aid/Pro Bono Lawyer (Defensor Público) if you do not have funds to hire a private lawyer and you are charged with a felony. Legal aid lawyers are free of charge but they rarely speak English and their ability varies. On the whole, given their heavy workload, Pro Bono lawyers make very little effort to compile evidence and move a case forward. Amongst others initiatives, at the beginning of 2008 the new government has allocated more pro bono lawyers to help speed up pending prisoner legal cases with the aim of reducing prison overcrowding².

As in any country, some lawyers are better than others (paying a large fee does not guarantee that you will get a good lawyer). If you do decide to pay for a lawyer, it is wise to agree a flat fee for the whole case before they begin work or you may find yourself facing 'extra expenses'. Ex-prisoners advise talking to other prisoners as they often know which lawyers to avoid and what hidden costs there might be.

What happens at the trial?

There is no jury system in Ecuador. Trials are heard by the judge, the court (usually made up of three legal representatives), the secretary of the tribunal (court), the prosecutor, the lawyer, the accused, and the translator/interpreter. It is compulsory that all the above are present at the court hearing, otherwise it will be delayed.

All documents related to a case and further evidence must be submitted to the president of the court. The trial will be heard in Spanish. The Court is responsible to arrange the appointment of an interpreter. Consular staff can not act as interpreters. Consular officers can attend court hearings as observers.

² 35 detention centres with a capacity for 6,000 people, currently holding about 13,500 prisoners.

Sentences

After the court hearing, a sentence is given by the secretary of the court. For drugs trafficking and possession offences, a sentence must be reviewed (called the “consulta”) by the High Court.

A maximum of 5 grams of cocaine is allowed for personal consumption. Anything over this amount is considered an offence and therefore can attract charges:

- The Law on Narcotics Control³, run by CONSEP⁴, states that drug trafficking (Art. 60) and possession offences (Art. 62), attract a sentence of 12-16 years. However, the majority of our prisoners have received sentences of between 8 and 12 years.

The new government, through the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, is proposing the improvement of the Drugs Law and the Criminal Procedure Code, by implementing a drugs offence sentence table.

- Deportation and a fine (\$200) are the only penalties for Immigration offences.

How can appeals be made?

The accused has the right to appeal their sentence to a High Court through their lawyers. However, the appeal process is very slow (sometimes a full year) and can lead to delays in finalising a sentence. This becomes a problem when a prisoner wants to apply for prison transfer to the UK. It is worth seeking a second opinion before taking the decision to appeal a sentence. Be wary of lawyers who will happily take a case to appeal so they can remain on your pay roll.

What provision is there for reduction of sentence (remission) e.g. for good behaviour?

There is at present no provision to negotiate a reduction in sentence. Up until 28 September 2001 a “2 for 1” system was in place, under which prisoners served only half their sentence. This has now been replaced with the 'benefit' of 180 days reduction per 5 years of imprisonment; also known as the “10 for 1” rule. The lack of provision for a reduction in sentence has been the source of considerable discontent for prisoners and has contributed to prisoner strike action.

In 2005, some members of the Ecuadorian parliament were considering supporting a “3 for 1” proposal (under which prisoners would have to serve two thirds of their sentence). However, there were two major obstacles to such judicial change. Firstly, Ecuador was passing through a period of economic and political change and prison issues were not considered a priority. Therefore issues were often sidelined by Congress. Secondly, several of the most influential and powerful parties in parliament were openly not in favour of remission for prisoners.

At the end of May 2007, the new government declared the prison system to be in major need of reform. In mid 2008, the new Ministry of Justice and Human Rights submitted some projects to the Constituent Assembly, including one for a reduction scheme based on prisoner good behaviour and participation in the prison activities. This remission scheme was approved by the Constituent Assembly on 24 July, which will allow prisoners to reduce their sentences up to 50%. However, the Ministry of Justice is still in the process of establishing the guidelines.

³ Ley de Control de Sustancias Estupefacientes y Psicotrópicas

⁴ CONSEP – Consejo Nacional de Control de Sustancias Estupefacientes y Psicotrópicas (National Council for the control of narcotics substances).

Under the article 86 of the Narcotics Control Law, if prisoner co-operates with the Police by providing names of accomplices, he/she could get a reduction in sentence. This could be a reduction of a third to half of the sentence, but in practice only the minimum sentence for the particularly offence is granted. However no real protection is granted to prisoners who co-operate with the police.

What provision is there for early release e.g. on parole?

Once prisoners have completed two fifths of their sentence they can apply for 'pre-libertad' ('early freedom') which is very like parole. This is a very bureaucratic process and it is subject to many conditions:

- Certificate stating that the prisoner has already served 2/5 of their sentence;
- Prisoner's application to the director of the prison requesting 'pre-libertad';
- Certified copy of trial papers;
- Certified copy of final and enforceable sentence;
- Good behaviour report from the prison director;
- Medical/character/psychological reports;
- Certificate ruling out any intention of escape;
- Criminal record certificates from all criminal tribunals, judicial police, drugs police, traffic police from the province where you were detained confirming that a prisoner has no other outstanding cases against them;
- Legalised contract of employment;
- Accommodation certificate confirming that the prisoner will remain in Ecuador during the period of 'pre-libertad'.

Pre-libertad must be served in Ecuador: Initially, a prisoner can remain outside the prison for 2 full days. After a month a "behaviour report" needs to be submitted in order to permit or withdraw the right to extra days outside the prison (1 extra day each month, up to 7 days maximum). When three fifths of the sentence has been served, 'pre-libertad' becomes 'controlled freedom', i.e a prisoner can remain outside the prison permanently (with the consent of the Director of the prison and the President of the Superior Court of the province).

It used to be difficult for foreign prisoners to qualify for "pre-libertad" given the accommodation and employment requirement. And it was hard to convince a judge that a foreign prisoner will remain in Ecuador while they serve the remainder of their sentences. However, on 18 April 2007, the Social Rehabilitation Council granted "prelibertad" to 80 drug offence inmates all over Ecuador in order to alleviate the overcrowding in the prisons. Prior to this announcement, some of the applications had been refused and were in appeal.

Prisoners from the male prison in Guayaquil are getting the equivalent of "parole"/ "controlled freedom", as they are no longer required to return to the prison on Wednesdays, but only need to sign a record document once a week. The prisoners from the Quito male prison have been situated at the "*Casa de Confianza*" (parole shelter), which much better conditions. It is located in Chillogallo, in the south of Quito.

What provision is there for clemency or pardon?

Application for amnesty or pardon can be made to Congress/Constituent Assembly. However, those convicted of crimes such as torture, terrorism, and 'heinous crimes' including aggravated homicide, aggravated rape and robbery resulting in death are not eligible for amnesty/pardon.

It is possible to apply for clemency only on medical grounds if a prisoner falls terminally ill whilst in prison in Ecuador. But this is a long process. Firstly the UK Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has to support the clemency plea. Then a request for clemency is made by the British Ambassador to the Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after which an application for clemency has to be approved by the Ecuadorian Parliament.

Since the Ecuadorian Parliament went into recess at the end of 2007, when the Constituent Assembly took place, clemency requests were being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Justice for the Constituent Assembly's consideration. In 2008 the Ministry of Justice submitted a law to the Constituent Assembly to grant **pardon to terminally ill prisoners**, which was approved on 15 May. A medical board has been created to assess potential candidates. Some terminally ill prisoners, including foreigners, have already been released under this law.

On 3 July 2008, the Constituent Assembly approved a one-off **pardon benefit to all prisoners** who are not repeat offenders, **caught with a maximum 2 kilos** (net weight) and who have served already 10% of their sentence. The Ministry of Justice estimates that 6% of the prison population will be released under this benefit. Foreign prisoners released under this benefit would be deported.

What about any financial penalties?

Normally the Ecuadorian authorities waive financial penalties imposed on foreigners, however should they choose to do so, they could enforce a standard fine upon release. The Narcotics Control Law, run by CONSEP, states that for drug trafficking, drug possession or transport offences, imprisonment from 12 to 16 years will be charged, plus a financial fine of between 60 to 8000 minimum salaries (the definition of a "minimum" salary varies). CONSEP's budget to fund its drug control programme is primarily sourced from this fund. In theory, an average amount of between US\$2,400 (6 years) to \$4,800 (12 years) could be charged. From recent examples, the "minimum salary" is calculated in US\$4. Therefore, the average amount would be between US\$240 (60 salaries) to US\$4,000 (1000 salaries), but with an extreme fine of US\$32,000 (8,000 salaries). However, there is no set criteria on how the fines are calculated, or any correlation to the number of years sentenced.

In 2006, the Supreme Court of Justice did not accept EU's Embassies joint petition to declare all prisoners insolvent in order to waive their fines and go ahead with their repatriation petitions, through the Strasbourg Prisoners Transfer Convention.

Is transfer to another prison within Ecuador possible?

Yes, if the DNRS and local prison directors authorise the transfer. If you have been convicted you will be allocated to a prison to serve your sentence. Transfers to other prisons are only permitted when there are exceptional compassionate or medical reasons for doing so. Prison authorities are reluctant to transfer prisoners who want to escape debts incurred in a prison. If you are interested in a transfer, please speak to the Embassy who can raise your request in writing with the prison authorities.

Is transfer to the UK a possibility?

Yes, if all parties agree. Ecuador ratified the Strasbourg Convention under which transfers are possible to the UK. The convention came into force on 1 November 2005. A prisoner should submit a written petition for transfer (translated into Spanish). Transfers can only take place if prisoners have a “final and enforceable sentence”, support from the relevant authorities in Ecuador and the UK. Please see pages 19-24 for further information on transfer to the UK.

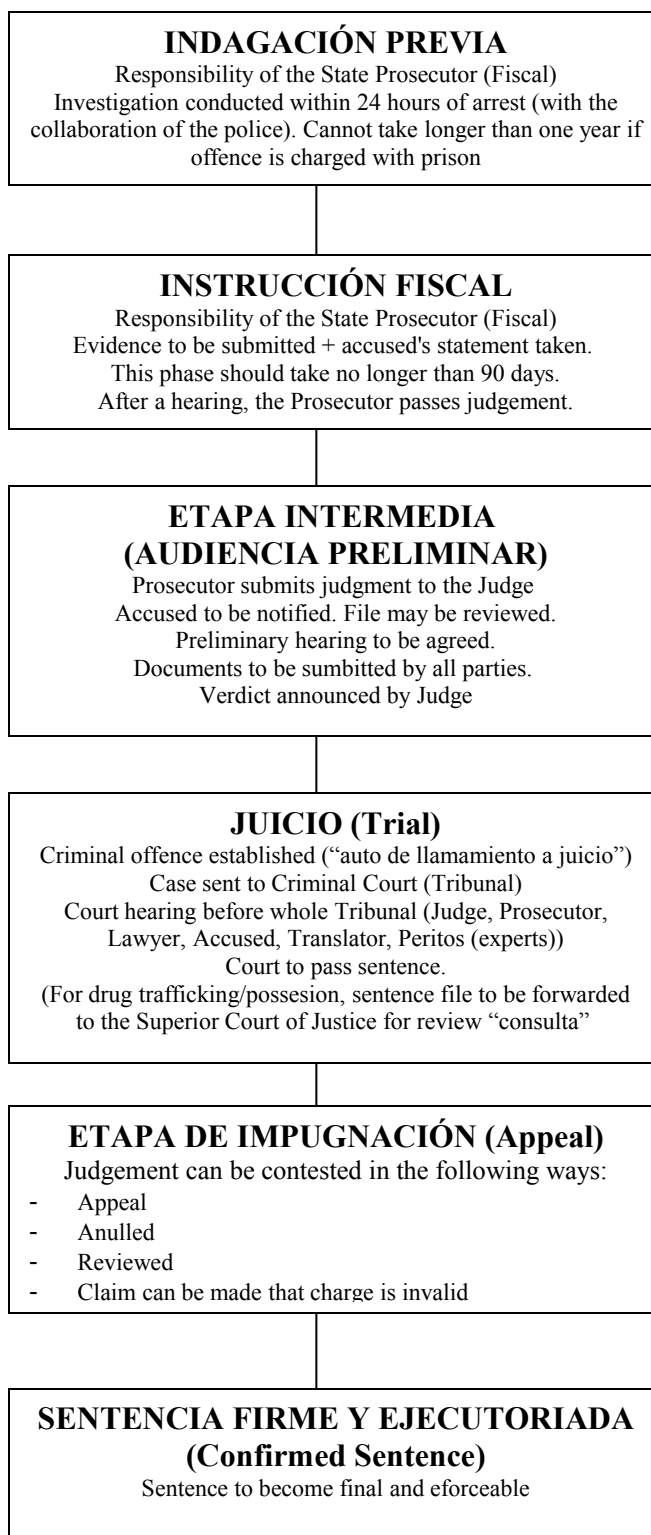
What are the procedures for release and deportation?

The Director of the Prison submits the release order to the Police Headquarters⁵, which is responsible for deportation. In theory, prisoners are not allowed to stay in Ecuador after release. However, Police Headquarters should arrange a hearing in order to authorise or refuse a request for deportation. At this stage, the prisoner (and/or lawyer) could present a bid to remain in Ecuador. If the Police Headquarters refuse the deportation request, it would pass to the Ministry of the Interior to make a final decision.

Prisoners who obtain permission will be transferred to the cells in the Immigration Office and from there to the airport. However, prisoners should have a passport and air ticket before arranging deportation. If the above documents are not available, the criminal court will submit a remand detention order until the detainee gets all required documents to leave the country. A prisoner can remain in detention without these documents for up to 3 years. The above (deportation) regulation is set out in Chapter V of the Ecuadorian Immigration Law (revised in April 2005).

⁵ Intendencia General de Policía

CRIMINAL PROCESS PHASES



PRISON CONDITIONS/SERVICES

In this chapter you will find information on daily life in an Ecuadorian jail. Prisoners say that nothing is guaranteed as things can change on a whim, so the advice of more experienced prisoners, plus your own common sense, is essential for survival.

General prison conditions

There are 35 prisons in Ecuador with a capacity for 6,000 prisoners. However, in reality there are almost 13,500 prisoners and over-crowding is a major problem. The main cause of overcrowding is the high rate of pre-trial detention and the length delays in completing the judicial process.

The new government declared the prison system to be in major need of reform at the end of May 2007. An executive decree of 6 July 2007 includes various initiatives to improve the situation of detainees in Ecuador, guaranteeing their right to sentencing and effective rehabilitation. However, it is difficult to say how long it will take until all measures are taken forward. They have also declared that new prisons will be constructed by the end of 2009.

The number of inmates to each cell entirely depends on the size of the cell and the number of prisoners in the particular prison. There are usually 3 to 6 prisoners in a cell. Women's prisons are separate to the men's.

Each cell has a toilet and wash basin. Showers are mostly separate and shared with the other cells. Hot water is rarely supplied. Clothes washing is possible at large outside sinks (concrete stands) in the "patio". Clothes lines also available in the patio. Prisoners can pay between US\$ 0.20-0.30 per item if they pay someone to clean their clothes.

Prisoners are confined to their cells for around 9 hours a day, from 21h00 to 06h00. Prisoners are allowed out of their cells from 08h00 to 18h00. The 'lista' roll call is at 07h00 and again at 17h00. Detainees can move between most prison wings. Upon payment of a fee of between US\$1-2 to the guards it is usually possible to gain access to most wings. In Guayaquil, cell confinement and free time is more or less the same as in Quito. Although in the men's prison in Guayaquil, access to restricted wings can be gained via the roof, but this is officially not permitted and is dangerous.

If you experience serious harassment, threats or violence you should report this to the Embassy as soon as possible. It is our responsibility to take up allegations of mistreatment against a British national. However, we will only raise concerns with the prison administration if you request that we do so.

Money buys everything inside the prisons, therefore, sanctions are imposed on an arbitrary fashion.

What about money?

Prisoners say the key to survival is money. In Ecuadorian prisons you pay for everything. However, we strongly advise prisoners not to make it evident if they have access to regular funds (keep cash deliveries to a minimum, always make them through the Embassy, advise visitors/family not to send/deliver expensive gifts or large parcels). Foreign prisoners are always considered to be very rich, as a result they are sometimes targeted by gangs within the prison as a good source of funds and therefore are more likely to be the victims of theft and extortion. At worst a prisoner could be targeted by drug pushers whose aim is to get 'wealthy' prisoners addicted to drugs so they become a source of ready funds. Incurring debts inside the prison, especially for drugs, invariably buy trouble. Daily interest rates on debts are usually extremely high.

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Prisoners Abroad (see page 23) can help prisoners who have no other financial support, by sending a monthly sum grant via the Embassy for the purchase of food and other essentials. Let the Embassy know if you need this support, or write directly to the Prisoners Abroad caseworker for Ecuador.

It is also possible to transfer money through the FCO in London and avoid paying bank charges (on smaller transfers). Money for prisoners should be sent to:

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Desk Officer for Ecuador
Consular Directorate
Old Admiralty Building
London SW1 2PA
Tel: 020 7008 0169

We strongly advise against making transfers through money transfer agencies.

Drugs

Drugs are freely available within Ecuadorian prisons, although officially prison authorities deny this. Do everything you can to find other ways to cope with life in prison and avoid consuming drugs. Not only will drug consumption weaken further your state of health, but drug taking invariably results in the creation of personal debts. These debts will attract accelerated rates of interest and if not paid off, could result in serious verbal and physical harassment.

There exists a drug-rehabilitation clinic in the men's prison in Quito, which is effectively a segregated and secure area with better conditions and programmes. However, it is very difficult to get a place in the clinic, and prisoners have to abide by strict rules and complete daily timetables chores.

Can I work in prison?

Since all transactions in prison are based upon payment, there are many ways that prisoners can try to supplement their income. Prisoners have for example sold second hand clothes, given English lessons, traded in goods (eg telephone cards, food) and made tattoos.

There is little in the way of official employment, certainly for those who do not speak Spanish. In addition, due to long waiting lists (and the need for good connections), there are minimal opportunities to get jobs in the kitchen or the carpentry workshop, which are the most popular options in the Quito male prison. Other alternatives are performing cleaning duties or working as "rancho" (food) distributors. These jobs not always paid. Some voluntary work can be found (i.e. at the carpentry workshop - you can sell what you make).

Can I have my own cell?

Overcrowding is a problem so it is very unlikely that you will get your own cell. Usually there are between 3-6 prisoners in a cell. Bedding and mattresses are not provided. You will have to pay for your cell and your mattress. If a cell is on sale, a prisoner can become the owner of the cell and therefore can lay down the rules and entry/exit hours to his/her cell. Apparently, both empty or fully-equipped cells can be bought. Cells cost from US\$400 to \$4,000. A mattress costs around US \$30 and a blanket US\$ 10.

There is no secure place to keep belongings, unless the prisoner makes arrangements, usually at a cost.

Can I receive medical and dental treatment?

If you need medical or dental treatment you should ask to see the prison doctor or dentist. There is an appointment list and pass system. Depending on number of patients, prisoners can either be assisted the same day or after 2-3 days. Basic medical attention is free of charge. It is unlikely that you will be treated by a doctor who speaks English.

Prison doctors are often the equivalent of GPs in the UK, so unusual or complex problems may be referred to a specialist outside the prison (usually at Eugenio Espejo Public Hospital), such treatment is not free. Very often medicine is not available in the prisons. In such instances you or the prison doctor should contact the Embassy. The cost of prescribed medication has to be covered either by the prisoner or, if a prisoner qualifies, through Prisoners Abroad's medical fund. Medical centres in the prison are generally very poorly resourced.

If you have a long-standing medical problem and have received treatment for it in the UK, it may be useful if you have your medical records, or at least a report, sent from your doctor in the UK. Your UK doctor can send the report, via the Embassy, addressed to you.

Food and Diet

There is minimal provision of food within the prison. Prison food ('rancho') is free but is rarely sufficient to fulfil your dietary needs. You will need funds to pay for supplements to your diet, which can be bought at elevated prices from the prison shop (run by other inmates as a source of income), or from the cafeteria and restaurant (opened on visiting days). It is cheaper to pay by cash and if credit provided, interest is charged.

The 'rancho' (prepared by other inmates and supplied twice a day) typically contains a combination of soup, rice, beans, potatoes, eggs, spaghetti, and chicken/meat (meat is provided only once a week). The men's prison in Guayaquil does not supply a free rancho. Meals at the restaurant cost US\$ 2.50.

Most British prisoners have commented that they can not live off the "rancho" alone as it is not very tasty or nutritional. Prisoners Abroad can supply prisoners with vitamin supplements, if requested.

Approximate prices (US\$) of basic products are as follows:

Bread	(loaf 1-1.10 / 0.10-0.20 cents per piece)
Coke (fizzy drinks)	(0.40 cents per piece / 1.25 litre)
Tea	(0.10-0.20 per bag 8 bags for 0.75 / 0.20 prepared cup)
Coffee	(0.20 per cup / with milk 0.25 / pack 85 grams 1.80 – 170 grams 3.70)
Water	(0.45-0.50 bottle / 1.00 litre)
Rice	(0.35-0.40 per pound)
Sugar	(0.25-0.50 per pound)
Tuna	(1.00-1.20 per tin)
Meat	(1.50 per pound)
Milk	(0.35 ½ litre bag / 0.75 litre) powdered sachet 3.20
Crisps	(0.50)
Chocolate bar	(0.75-1.00)
Potatoes	(0.40 per pound)
Fruit (bananas)	(0.05 per piece)
Vegetables	(0.05-0.10 per piece)
Cooking gas	(3.50-4.00 for refill / 35-40 for new bottle)

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

If products are not found in the prison shop, prisoners can request them from outside at greater expense and they are usually asked to pay a commission to the person who purchases the food for them (50 cents).

Mail/Parcels

Friends and family can send mail and parcels to the Embassy and we deliver to the prison. The Embassy is not able to forward mail on your behalf back to the UK. All letters are opened and checked by prison staff before they are given to prisoners. Mail cannot be sent directly to the prison from the UK since there is no postal system in the prison.

Can I have a radio, CD player, cassette player and television?

Yes, if prisoners can afford them. But having expensive items in your cell may attract unwanted attention from other inmates, unless you are in one of the best wings of the prison. In addition, guards have been known to request a small payment to allow prisoners to have such items in their cells.

Can I make telephone calls?

This depends on the prison. Usually there is access to a telephone. It is not possible to receive calls.

Can I have a mobile phone in prison?

In theory, no. This is considered a punishable offence, but many prisoners have mobile telephones. If caught with one, there should be an official sanction, but it is not really applied, as the guards tend to accept between US\$5-50 to allow a prisoner to keep a mobile phone. It is possible to buy mobile phone charge cards, but at an inflated cost.

What is there to read?

Most prisons have some English books and other reading materials in their library, except at the men's prison in Guayaquil. British citizens living locally, tourists, the Embassy and Prisoners Abroad make donations of English language books/magazines to prisoners.

Leisure and entertainment

Learning the language: Speaking Spanish will help you understand what is going on, communicate your needs and also ease the boredom and mental isolation of prison life. If you have the funds to pay for learning materials the Embassy can help you buy them. There is also the possibility of funding for education courses through Prisoners Abroad. If you are interested, you should write to them for further information.

Most prisons have a gym, but often they are not properly equipped. Quito men's prison has a gym at wing "C". The 'membership fee' is around US\$3 per month and it is fairly well-equipped.

In the "patio" or on the exercise yard, prisoners play sport such as football, volleyball, tennis and basketball. In the women's prison aerobics is very popular.

Prisoners can listen to music and watch films if they can afford to have their own radio/CD player and TV/DVD.

In spite of the fact that prisons are called "rehabilitation centres", there is no rehabilitation system. Workshops are usually either full or ill-equipped. It is therefore falls to the prisoner to occupy their time during the day. Some other initiatives are run by the prisoners themselves. Teaching

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

English to other prisoners is possible, but not all inmates are interested or can afford to pay for tuition.

The Guayaquil prisons are being supported by a local NGO called “Concepto Azul” for biotechnology, aquaculture and animal farming studies.

VISITS

Consular visits

We hope to visit you every 3 months. You will be called to the prison administration offices during a consular visit. Strike action in prisons has seriously disrupted our visits in the past. You can also contact us by telephone. Prisoners in Guayaquil and Quito receive monthly deliveries of funds and letters via the Embassy/Honorary Consulate drivers.

Visits by family, next-of-kin or friends

You are allowed to receive visitors on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. You may be allowed extra visits if there are special or compassionate reasons (for example, distance). Visitors enter into the prison itself and prisoners can spend time with visitors in the patio or in their cells.

Visitors must identify themselves when they arrive at the prison by showing an identification document containing a photograph (e.g. passport). This is held by the prison and returned at the end of the visit. Visitors will be searched before entering the prison. Visitors receive an ink stamp on their hand or arm before entry.

Other types of visitor

Priests and representatives from local church groups or non-government organisations visit the prisons. Also, some tourist organisations and hostels (mainly in Quito) take tourists to visit prisoners, primarily in the women’s prisons.

What can a visitor bring?

Visitors can bring prison comforts. All bags and parcels will be searched before entry and authorities have the right to withhold items they deem to be unacceptable (amongst others, weapons, knives, alcohol, drugs, clothes made of black fabric, sunglasses, caps, canned food, grapes, apples, etc). However, restrictions on what visitors bring into the prison are not always respected (upon payment of a fee to the guard).

TRANSFERS TO THE UK

Why should you transfer?

You would be able to serve the rest of your sentence closer to your family and friends. You would also be in an English speaking environment, and be able to take advantage of the courses available in British prisons aimed at preparing you for release.

How are transfers arranged?

The UK Government has signed international agreements that allow British prisoners to be transferred from certain countries to the UK.

“STRASBOURG PRISONERS TRANSFER CONVENTION”

- Strasbourg Convention signed by Ecuadorian President Palacio on 27 June 2005.
- Ratification to the European Council, in Strasbourg, was submitted on 12 July 2005.
- Came into force on 1 November 2005.
- The Supreme Court of Justice asked for another entity to be in charge of the agreement.
- In April 2006, the Technical Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) was officially appointed as the new entity in charge of processing transfer petitions.

LOCAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STRASBOURG PRISONERS TRANSFER AGREEMENT:

- Prisoner needs to have been sentenced: Judgement must be final and enforceable
- Prisoner's consent for application (in writing and in Spanish)
- Prisoner's Nationality to be certified (either through passport or through a notarised certificate)
- Certificate submitted by the Director of the prison stating how long has the prisoner been detained and how long more of his sentence remains to be served. Any benefit granted would need also to be taken into account.
- Within sentence, a fine is also imposed. This amount needs to be paid to Consep (National Council for the control of narcotics substances). Original fine payment receipt needs to be attached to other documents. Fine cannot be waived, and until it is paid a prisoner cannot be eligible to the transfer agreement.
- All required documents will need to be in Spanish, with an official English translation.
- The offence for which prisoner was convicted must constitute a criminal offence in the UK. Certificate to be notarised. It does not matter whether some legal terms are different.
- To have at least six months left of your sentence to serve at time of application for transfer. However, in exceptional cases the Contracting States may agree to a transfer even though the time to be served is less than the specified.
- To bear in mind that if any sentence has been appealed and if it is still in process, transfer could not be applied. Sentence has to be completely confirmed, which means no outstanding fines or other non-custodial penalties, criminal proceedings and/or appeals procedures.
- All documents to be submitted to the Technical Juridical Department of MFA.
- This department will issue a certified copy of the process.
- Once the petition is authorised, an official notification will be submitted to the Embassy, to the Director of the prison, to the Director of DNRS, to the petitioner, and to Interpol's Office.
- The Ecuadorian Police will escort the prisoner to the international airport.

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Remarks: some transfer petitions have been in stand-by for almost a year due to the lack of funds to cover the Consep fine.

In the UK

- HMPS to arrange the escort and collect of prisoners.
- 6 HMPS staff that act as escorts. 2 escorts are required per prisoner. It is not possible for more than one prisoner to be transferred at a time.
- HMPS make the arrangements and cover the cost of flights. However, the prisoner is required to sign a UTR (undertaking to repay). Your passport will be retained until repayment is made.

Location following repatriation

- All men will be taken to “Wandsworth Prison”, in London. They will remain there for a period of assessment and will then be allocated to a suitable prison in which to serve the remainder of their sentence. Prisoners will be allocated a security category and may progress through the system to open condition. However, not every prisoner will be suitable for open condition.
- All women to be transferred to “Holloway Prison, in London, before onward allocation.

How long will you serve on your return?

The British authorities will continue to enforce the sentence imposed on you by the foreign court. The British authorities cannot increase the sentence that has been imposed on you. However, the release arrangements of the country where you are imprisoned will cease to apply once you have been transferred. British release arrangements will apply instead. Each country has its own release arrangements; as it stands in Ecuador your release date in the UK would normally be before your release in Ecuador. You can be provided with detailed information about the calculation of your release dates in the UK before you are required to give your consent to transfer. You should ensure that you fully understand the consequences of your transfer before you give your consent. If you are unsure you should ask for clarification.

Can you appeal your conviction and sentence through the British Courts?

No. This remains a matter for the courts in Ecuador, where you were sentenced. The British courts have no jurisdiction to review either your conviction or your sentence.

As a British Citizen, can the UK authorities refuse your transfer request?

The British authorities will normally approve the request of British citizens. However, if you have not lived in the UK for a number of years, and you have no close family resident there, the UK authorities reserve the right to refuse your request.

Will you be liable to prosecution for other offences if you return?

You cannot be prosecuted in the UK for the offence for which you are sentenced. You will however, be liable to detention or prosecution in connection with any other alleged offence committed in the UK.

Will you have a criminal record in the UK even though your offence was committed in another country?

Whether you return to the UK as a serving prisoner, or at the end of your sentence, you have a criminal record. The law requires that in certain circumstances you must disclose your previous criminal convictions. This includes those imposed abroad and/or in the UK. Failure to give full disclosure of your criminal convictions when required by law to do so is a criminal offence. You should be aware that if you are arrested for certain serious offences, such as child sex abuse or drugs crimes, consular staff must tell other relevant UK authorities.

TRANSFER AGREEMENT - FURTHER GENERAL INFORMATION

The repatriation of prisoners between the United Kingdom and Ecuador is governed by a prisoner transfer agreement made under the Strasbourg Convention which came into force on 1 November 2005. The purpose of the agreement is to facilitate the transfer of foreign prisoners to their home countries in order to maintain close family ties and help their rehabilitation.

Under the terms of the agreement it is open to either of the two countries to make a formal request but a prisoner must register an interest in repatriation first. A request should be submitted in the first instance to the British Embassy in Quito.

In order for a request to proceed a prisoner must be a British national or have close links with the UK; at least six months of their sentence must be left to serve at the time the application is submitted; the sentence must be final and enforceable (that is, all appeals have been completed and there should be no outstanding criminal proceedings). Finally, the offence committed must constitute an offence according to UK law. Both countries and the prisoner concerned must give their formal consent before repatriation can take place.

There is no guarantee of repatriation and a prisoner can be refused by either state subject to their discretion. Repatriation requests will be determined by HM Prison Service on the British side and by the Technical Juridical Department of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the event that the Ecuadorian authorities give their consent to a prisoner's transfer, the request will be referred to HM Prison Service for consideration. As part of this process the Prison Service will confirm the prisoner's nationality and check with Scotland Yard for any outstanding criminal matters in the UK. Prisoners will be told of any outstanding matters before they give their consent to transfer. Once back in the UK they may face prosecution for these matters. The prisoner cannot be prosecuted again in the UK for the same facts that led to the conviction in Ecuador.

If the United Kingdom approves a prisoner's request the Prison Service will inform the Ecuadorian authorities and will provide them and the prisoner with information about the legal consequences of the transfer, including information of the calculation of the prisoners sentence following repatriation. If the Ecuadorian authorities are content then the prisoner will be asked to give his consent. Prisoners cannot be repatriated unless they give their consent.

Usually the most important information for prisoners is the length of sentence following repatriation. The UK cannot provide precise release dates before a prisoner is transferred. Prisoners will instead be provided with an information sheet that explains the method used to calculate the sentences. A brief outline is given below.

Administration of sentences in England and Wales

Sentence less than 4 years

A prisoner serving a sentence of less than 4 years will be released from custody after serving one half of the balance of the sentence remaining to be served at the date of transfer. S/he will be released on licence and will be supervised by the Probation Service until the three quarters point of the balance of sentence remaining to be served. If the prisoner commits a further offence at any time before the end of the sentence the prisoner is at risk of being returned to custody to complete the original sentence.

Sentence of 4 years or more (excluding life sentences)

A prisoner serving 4 years imprisonment or more will be eligible for consideration for release on parole licence after serving one half of the original sentence. This is calculated from the date of first reception into custody. If the prisoner has already served more than half of the sentence prior to repatriation s/he will be eligible for an immediate parole review. This is likely to take approximately six months. If the prisoner is not released on parole at the first review, s/he will be entitled to annual parole reviews until the Non Parole Release date is reached.

The Non Parole Release date is the date on which the prisoner must be released from custody. The NPD falls at the two-thirds point of the balance of the sentence left to serve and is calculated from the date of the prisoner's return to the UK.

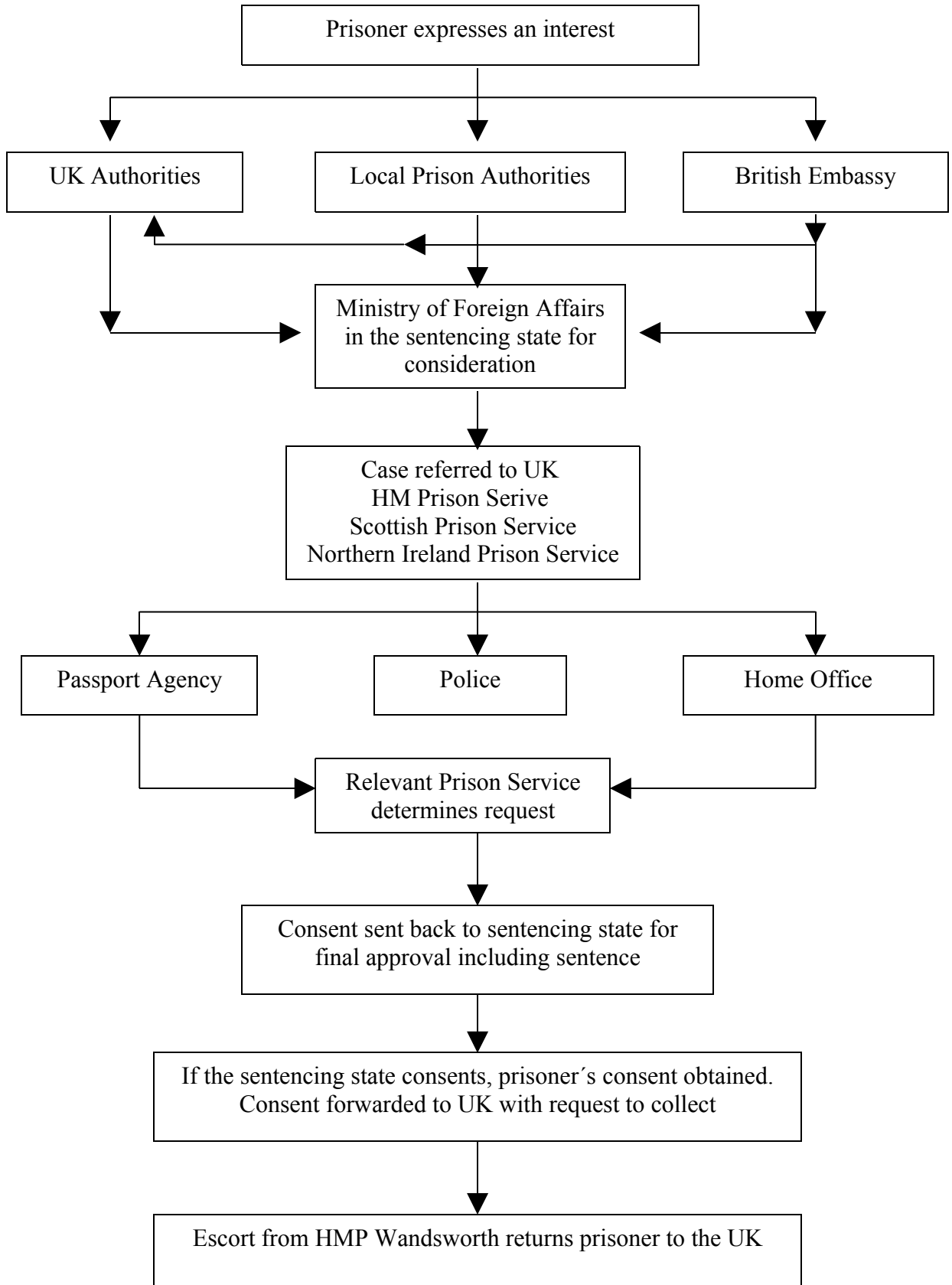
Whether the prisoner is released on parole licence or automatically released at the NPD, s/he will be released on licence and under the supervision of the Probation Service until s/he have completed three-quarters of the balance of the sentence remaining to be served at the date of transfer.

The prisoner will remain at risk of being returned to prison should s/he breach the conditions of his/her licence or commit a further offence before the end of the sentence.

Challenging conviction following repatriation

Following repatriation the conviction and sentence remains a matter for the Ecuadorian authorities and they cannot be challenged in the British courts. If the prisoner has further evidence concerning his conviction this must be put before the Ecuadorian courts.

Repatriation of Prisoners to England and Wales



PRISONERS ABROAD

Prisoners Abroad is a charity which provides information, advice and support for prisoners and their families. They can supply some financial assistance (in certain situations), magazines and a regular newsletter. They will keep in touch with you and your family throughout your sentence to advise you on different things, such as your transfer and help on your release.

There address is:

89-03 Fonthill Road

London N4 3JH

Tel. 020 7561 6820

Fax 020 7561 6821

Website: www.prisonersabroad.org.uk

Email: info@prisonersabroad.org.uk

For further details, refers to attachments
(3 pages – general leaflet & authorisation forms)

LIST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING LAWYERS IN ECUADOR

Ref. Attachment

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abrogation (annulment / cassation)	Casación / revocación
Access to file (by Lawyer)	Acceso al expediente
Accomplice	Cómplice
Accused (with charges)	Imputado
Acquitted	Absuelto
Adjudication	Fallo / sentencia
Administration of justice	Administración de Justicia
Amnesty	Amnistía
Anti Narcotics Police Station	Jefatura de Antinarcoáticos
Appeal	Apelación
Appeal for error	Apelar por error
Appeal or complaint	Apelación o queja
Application	Aplicación
Application forms (prison)	Formulario de aplicación
Army	Ejército
Assessment of evidence	Evaluación de pruebas y evidencias (pruebas materiales, testimoniales y documentales)
Attorney General's Office	Fiscalía General del Estado
Blood test	Exámen de sangre
Board of prison governors	Comité
Cell	Celda
Charge	Acusación / alegato
Chief Prosecutor	Fiscal Superior
Civil party in criminal trial	Parte civil en juicio penal
Clemency	Indulto
Complaints system	Sistema de denuncias / demandas
Completed file	Expediente completo
Compulsory prosecution	Enjuiciamiento obligatorio
Consent	Consentimiento
Convicted	Condenado / sentenciado
Conviction	Condena / sentencia
Corporal	Cabo / corporal
Country ban (order issued which prohibits a person who has been deported or expelled from returning)	Prohibición de regresar al país
Court appearance	Comparecencia ante el tribunal
Court file reference	Referencia del expediente del juicio
Courthouse	Tribunal / Juzgado
Criminal code	Código de Procedimiento Penal
Criminal code procedure	Código de Ejecución de penas y rehabilitación social
Criminal Court	Tribunal Penal
Criminal prosecution	Enjuiciamiento penal
Criminal record	Record policial
Custody hearing	Instrucción Fiscal
Custody order	Orden de prisión preventiva
Danger of absconding	Peligro de fugarse

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Danger of interfering with the course of justice	Peligro de interferir con el procedimiento de justicia / procedimiento legal
Danger of repeated criminal offences	Riesgo de reincidencia
Deportation	Deportación
Deportation order	Orden de deportación
Dismiss charges	Descargar / descartar cargos o acusación
Duty of obedience	Deber de obediencia
Early freedom	Pre-libertad
Ecuadorian Prison Service	DNRS (Dirección Nacional de Rehabilitación Social)
Escort	Escortar / escolta
Expert Witness	Testigo
Expulsion	Expulsión
Extradition	Extradición
Federal Police	Policía Nacional
Fever	Fiebre
File	Expediente
Final public trial	Juicio (público)
Food poisoning	Intoxicación estomacal
Greater Criminal Court	Corte Suprema de Justicia
Guarding (a prison)	Custodia en la prisión
Guilty	Culpable
Hand cuffed	Esposado
Hearing (first)	Primera audiencia
High Court	Corte Superior de Justicia
Higher Regional Court	Corte Superior de Justicia (provincial)
Human rights	Derechos humanos
Hunger strike	Huelga de hambre
Imprisoned	Detenido / encarcelado / recluso
Imprisonment	Detención / encarcelamiento / reclusión
Imprisonment after conviction	Encarcelamiento después de ser sentenciado / condenado
Indictment	Denuncia / acusación / proceso
Insubordination to officer	Desobediencia a la autoridad / insubordinación
Interpreter	Intérprete
Investigation	Investigación / Indagación
Jeopardise	Poner en peligro
Judge	Juez
Judgement	Sentencia / juzgamiento / dictámen
Judgement Final and enforceable	Sentencia en firme y ejecutoriada
Judicial Police	Policía Judicial
Jurisdiction (Criminal) Entities	Órganos de la Jurisdicción Penal: Corte Suprema de Justicia (CSJ)/ Salas Especializadas de lo Penal de la CSJ / Cortes Superiores de Justicia / Jueces Penales / Tribunales Penales.
Juvenile prison	Cárcel de menores
Lawyer	Abogado
Lawyers' charges	Honorarios del abogado
Lay Judges	Disponer los jueces

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Lay Judges Court	Disponer los jueces del tribunal
Legal Aid / Pro Bono Lawyer	Defensor Público
Legal Clerk	Empleado jurídico / legal
Legal remedy	Recurso legal
Local prison rules	Reglas carcelarias
Local State Court	Tribunal Penal
Major offence	Delito mayor
Malnutrition	Desnutrición
Marital Visit	Visita conyugal
Minimal (guilt)	Culpabilidad mínima
Ministry of Justice	Ministerio de Justicia
Minor offence	Delito mínimo
Misdemeanour	Falta / mala conducta
Mistreatment/ Torture	Maltrato / tortura
Money earned in prison	Dinero ganado en prisión
Notary	Notaría
Officer of the Court	Funcionario de la Corte/Juzgado
Opposition	Oposición
Out-of-court settlement	Resolución
Parole (conditional release)	Libertad condicional
Pardon	Indulto
Pay off debts	Pagar deudas
Penal order	Reglamento penal
Penal proceeding	Trámite/procedimiento penal
Penitentiary system	Sistema penitenciario / carcelario
Permanent (indefinite) detention	Detención en firme
Permit, entitlement	Permiso / calificado / acreditado
Personal money in prison	Dinero personal
Physical examination	Exámen físico
Plaintiff	Demandante
Police Headquarters	Intendencia General de Policía
Police Officer	Oficial de Policía
Power of Attorney	Poder legal
Preliminary detention	Aprehensión
Presiding Judge	Juez dirigente
Presumption of innocence	Se presume inocente
Preventive detention	Prisión preventiva
Prison	Prisión / cárcel / centro carcelario
Prison administration	Administración carcelaria
Prison Assessment Unit	Departamento de Diagnóstico y Evaluación
Prison court	Comitiva de la prisión
Prison Director	Director de la prisión / centro de rehabilitación social
Prison house rules	Reglamento interno de la prisión
Prison rules regarding supervised visit	Reglas de la prisión referente a las visitas supervisadas
Prison Guard	Guía/guardia penitenciario / guardia carcelario
Prison Warden	Jefe de guías
Prisoners	Presos / internos (inmates)

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Private prosecution	Enjuiciamiento privado
Procedural complaint	Denuncia procesal
Proceedings	Proceso/tramite legal
Proof of evidence	Pruebas de evidencia
Prosecution	Enjuiciamiento/ procesamiento
Prosecutor (Public)	Fiscal
Provision	Suministro
Public Prosecutor's Office	Fiscalía
Punishment cell	Celda de castigo (calabozo)
Raids	Requisas
Register (in State)	Registro / matrícula
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitación
Release	Salir en libertad
Release order	Boleta de libertad / boleta de excarcelación
Remand (sending a person accused of an offence into custody to await trial)	Detención provisional
Remand prison	CDP (centro de detención provisional)
Remedy of appeal	Recurso de apelación
Remission	Perdón / absolución
Repatriation	Repatriación / traslado
Representative of the Local Authority	Representante de la autoridad local
Riot	Motín / disturbio / alboroto
Riot squad	Grupo de amotinamiento
Roll call	Tomar lista (in the morning and at night)
Security	Seguridad
Small Police Station	Jefatura de policía
Social Worker	Trabajador(a) Social
State officials including prison Warders	Trabajadores públicos, incluyendo guardias / guías penitenciarios
Statute of Judicial Organisation	Estatuto / Decreto / Reglamento de una organización judicial / legal
Stomach bugs	Infección estomacal
Strike	Huelga / paro
Sufficient suspicion	Suficientes pruebas (fundamentos de imputación)
Supreme Court of Justice	Corte Suprema de Justicia
Surety (money required for a remand prisoner to be released on bail)	Fianza
Suspended sentence	Sentencia suspendida
Temporary detention	Detención temporal
The accused	El Acusado
To buy	Comprar
To change money	Cambiar dinero
To deport	Deportar
To file an application	Archivar el expediente
Transfer Agreement (Strasbourg Convention)	"Convenio de Traslado de Personas Condenadas" - Convención de Estrasburgo (repatriación)
Transfer to another prison	Traslado a otra prisión
Treason	Alta traición
Valid or legal	Válido o legal

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Visit permit	Permiso para visita
Warden	Guardia (guía)
Wing	Pabellón

Alphabet

Sounds Like

A,a	A
B,b	Be
C,c	Ce
D,d	De
E,e	E
F,f	Efe
G,g	Ge
H,h	Ache
I,i	I
J,j	Jota
L,l	Ele
M,m	Eme
N,n	Ene
O,o	O
P,p	Pe
Q,q	Qu
R,r	Ere
S,s	Ese
T,t	Te
U,u	U
V,v	Ve
X,x	Equis
Z,z	Zeta
K,k	Ka
W,Y	Doble Ve, Ye

Useful words

1	Uno
2	Dos
3	Tres
4	Cuatro
5	Cinco
6	Seis
7	Siete
8	Ocho
9	Nueve
10	Diez
11	Once
12	Doce
13	Trece

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

14	Catorce
15	Quince
16	Dieciseis
17	Diecisiete
18	Dieciocho
19	Diecinueve
20	Veinte
30	Treinta
40	Cuarenta
50	Cincuenta
60	Sesenta
70	Setenta
80	Ochenta
90	Noventa
100	Cien
1000	Mil

Slang/other words

Food	Comida	
Apple	Manzana	
Banana	Banana	Plátano/ Guineo
Beans	Fréjol	
Biscuits	Galletas	
Bread	Pan	
Cake	Pastel	
Chicken	Pollo	
Coffee	Café	
Drink	Beber- Tomar	
Eat	Comer	
Egg	Huevo	
Fruit	Fruta	
Hungry	Ambriento	
Juice	Jugo	
Meat	Carne	
Milk	Leche	
Omlette	Revuelto	
Pancake	Pancake	
Rice	Arroz	
Sausage	Salchicha	
Sugar	Azúcar	
Sweet	Dulce/ caramelo	
Vegetables	Vegetales	
Water	Agua	
Cutlery	Cubiertos	
Cup	Taza	
Fork	Tenedor	
Knife	Cuchillo	

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Plate	Plato	
Spoon	Cuchara	
Good Morning	Buenos días	
Good Afternoon	Buenas tardes	
Good Night	Buenas noches	
Day	Día	
Week	Semana	
Month	Mes	
Monthly	Mensual	
Year	Año	
Today	Hoy	
Tomorrow	Mañana	
Tonight	Esta noche	
Sunday	Domingo	
Monday	Lunes	
Tuesday	Martes	
Wednesday	Miércoles	
Thursday	Jueves	
Friday	Viernes	
Saturday	Sábado	
Spring	Primavera	
Summer	Verano	
Autumn	Otoño	
Winter	Invierno	
Baby	Bebé	
Boy	Niño	
Child	Muchacho	Chico
Father	Papá	
Girl	Niña	
Husband	Esposo	
Man	Hombre	
Money	Dinero	Plata
Mother	Mamá	
Wife	Esposa	
Woman	Mujer	
He	El	
I	Yo	
Me	Yo	

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

My	Mio	
Yours	Tuyo, vuestro	
Her	De ella	
His	De él	
Their	De ellos	
Them	Ellos	
You	Tú	
Yours	Tuyo , vuestro	
Borrow	Pedir prestado	
Close	Cerrar	
Closed	Cerrado	
Come	Venir	
Debt	Deuda	
Door	Puerta	
Give	Dar	
Here	Aqui	
Indoors	Dentro de Casa	
Inside	Dentro	
Open	Abrir	
Outside	Afuera, exterior	
Run	Correr	
Stand	Posición, puesto	
Stay	Quedarse	
Stop	Detenerse	Pare
Turn	Vuelta	
Walk	Caminar	
Head	Cabeza	
Hair	Cabello	Pelo
Eye	Ojo	
Eyes	Ojos	
Eyeball	Globo Ocular	
Eyebrow	Ceja	
Eyelash	Pestaña	
Eyelid	Párpado	
Nose	Nariz	
Nostril	Fosa nasal	
Ear	Oido	Oreja
Hearing	Escuchando	
Mouth	Boca	
First	Primero	
Second	Segundo	
Third	Tercero	

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Fourth	Cuarto	
Fifth	Quinto	
Sixth	Sexto	
Seventh	Séptimo	
Eight	Octavo	
Ninth	Noveno	
Tenth	Décimo	
Half	Mitad	Medio
In half	En la mitad	
After	Después	
Before	Antes	
Later	Luego	Más tarde
Now	Ahora	
Climate	Clima	
Cold	Frio	
Heat	Calor	
Hot	Caliente	
Rain	Lluvia	
Shade	Sombra	
Sun	Sol	
Sunshine	Luz solar	
Weather	Tiempo	
Wind	Viento	
Briefs	Ropa interior	
Clothes	Ropa	
Pullover	Chompa	Suéter
Shirt	Camisa	
Shorts	Bermuda	Shorts
Socks	Medias	Calcetines
Trousers	Pantalones	
"T" Shirt	Camiseta	
Sandals	Sandalias	Chanclas / chancletas
Shoe	Zapato	
Trainers	Zapatillas	Tennis / Zapatos deportivos / Zapatos de caucho

ECUADOR PRISONERS PACK

Ashtray	Cenicero	
Book	Libro	
Cigarettes	Cigarrillos	Cigarros /Tabacos
Dry	Secar	
Lighter	Claro	Bien iluminado
Pen	Esfero	
Pencil	Lápiz	
Scissors	Tijeras	
Soap	Jabón	
Soap powder	Jabón en polvo	
Wash	Lavar	
Wash hand	Lavabo	Lava manos
Washing	Lavado	Lavando
Wet	Húmedo	
Bucket	Balde	
Scrubbing Brush	Escoba de Fregar	
Shower	Ducha	
Toothbrush	Cepillo de dientes	
Toothpaste	Pasta dental	Pasta de dientes / Dentífrico
Towel	Toalla	
Dream	Sueño	
Rest	Descanso	
Sleep	Dormir	
Sleepy	Cansado	Somnoliento
Wake	Despertarse	
Bed	Cama	
Bed Sheet	Sábana	
Blanket	Cobija	
Mattress	Colchón	
Pillow	Almohada	

**This booklet was compiled by the Consular Section, British Embassy Quito (2005).
It has been revised in a regular basis.
If any of the information contained in this booklet is incorrect, please draw inaccuracies to
our attention so that we can make amendments.**

Thank you.