



British Embassy
Tashkent

Information Pack for British Prisoners in Uzbekistan

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Introduction

Who can help?

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO):

The FCDO is represented overseas by its Embassies and Consulates (High Commissions in Commonwealth Countries). Both employ consular officers, and one of their duties is to provide help and advice to any British National who gets into difficulty in a foreign country.

About the British Embassy in Uzbekistan

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 local 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. The attached list of lawyers 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 consequence of any legal action initiated or advice given.

We cannot get you out of prison, pay fines or stand bail or interfere with 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?

- *British Embassy Tashkent*

- Timur Akhmedov
Pro Consul
- John Mitchell
HM Consul

Contact Information

British Embassy
67, Gulyamov Street
Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 100000
Tel: +99878-120-1500 – Main switchboard
Fax: +99878-120-1506
Web contact form: www.gov.uk/contact-consulate-tashkent

First Steps

Who will know I have been detained?

As soon as a British National is arrested or detained in Uzbekistan the Uzbek authorities should contact the British Embassy. However the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not require that law enforcement authorities inform the relevant Consulate or Embassy that one of their nationals has been detained. This means that we are frequently not informed of an arrest of a British National within 24 hours. It is essential therefore that you ask for the British Embassy to be informed as soon as possible after your arrest. It is your right to do so. Sometimes we receive information from the Uzbekistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

What will my family be told?

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

What will the Embassy do?

We aim to contact you 24 hours after we learn of your arrest; our initial contact may be by telephone, but we will seek the necessary permissions to visit you as soon as possible. We will aim to visit you every quarter but only when necessary permission is obtained from local authorities. During our visits you will have the opportunity to discuss any health issues, security concerns, your treatment in prison and any other general issues that you wish to raise with our consular staff. At each consular visit, our staff will complete a "Visit Report Form". If there is any information that you would prefer not to disclose to a Next of Kin you should let us know during the visit.

If appropriate, we will consider approaching the local authorities if you are not treated in line with internationally-accepted standards.

Would I have a criminal record in the UK?

You should be aware that if you have been convicted for certain serious offences, such as sexual assault or drugs trafficking, we are obliged to inform the UK police. It is therefore possible that information about this offence may appear if a Criminal Records Bureau check were carried out by a prospective employer.

Visits

How do my family and friends arrange a visit?

The investigating judge or the public prosecutor issues visiting permits. They can refuse a visit if they think that your case might be prejudiced by it.

When family or friends want to visit you they should contact the British Embassy well in advance before travelling. We will give them the address and telephone number of the judge or prosecutor so that they can apply for a visit permit.

We will also provide information on visiting procedures and details of what visitors can bring should your family members decide to come to Uzbekistan.

How many visits am I allowed?

Visits are regulated depending on the regime of the detention centre.

While imprisoned you have the rights to short-term and long-term visits. Short term visits with duration up to four hours are permitted with relatives or other persons, long-term visits are permitted for you if you have the permission to live together with next-of-kin. Long-term visits can be substituted with a short-term one or a telephone call, and a short-term visit can be substituted with a telephone call upon the request.

*Penal Colonies

Persons serving their sentences in colony settlements have the right to visits without limitation.

*General Regime

Persons serving their sentences in correctional facilities under the general regime have an annual right to four short-term and four long-term visits.

*Strict Regime

Persons serving their sentences in correctional facilities under a strict regime have an annual right to three short-term and three long-term visits.

*Special Regime

Persons serving sentences in correctional facilities under a special regime have an annual right to two short-term and two long-term visits.

*Prisons

Persons serving their sentences in prisons have an annual right to two short-term and one long-term visit.

*Life Imprisonment

Persons serving life imprisonment have an annual right to three short-term visits.

Consular visits

Ideally we will visit you every three or four months; during our routine visits you will have the opportunity to discuss any health issues, security concerns, your treatment in prison and any other general issues that you wish to raise with our Consular staff. At each Consular visit, our staff will complete a "Visit Report Form". If there is any information that you would prefer not to disclose to a Next of Kin you should let us know during the visit.

What can visitors bring?

Uzbekistan has a number of prison facilities and regulations about permitted items vary from one prison to another and the rules are frequently changed. Detailed information can be obtained from lawyer.

Prison conditions/services

Arrival at police station

Immediately upon arriving at the police office or other law enforcement authority's office, an officer of the law enforcement authority should make a Custody Order indicating:

- i) who has been detained
- ii) by whom was the detainee detained
- iii) when
- iv) upon what circumstances
- v) on what legal grounds
- vi) what crime the detainee is suspected of having committed
- vii) what time he was brought to the police office.

This Order should be signed by the officer, by the person(s) who has implemented detention, by the detainee and by witnesses of the detention. The police or other arresting authorities should inspect the detainee's documents and justify the detention within no more than twenty four hours from the time of arrival of the detainee at the place where they have been detained.

The detainee should be interrogated no later than twenty four hours after his arrival at the police station (or other place of detainment).

The term for which a person may be detained is no more than sixty two hours from the time when the detainee arrives at the police station or other law enforcement authority's office. Detention may be extended for another forty eight hours by a court order, if the investigator or prosecutor has submitted sufficient evidence.

A person suspected of committing a crime is detained to prevent further criminal activities, and to prevent the suspect from escaping, hiding or destroying evidence.

Classifications of Crimes

Crimes are subdivided into crimes of non-great social danger, sub-grave crimes, grave crimes, especially grave crimes.

Crimes of non-great social danger are acts punished through incarceration for a term of no more than three years, as well as crimes committed through carelessness which punished in accordance with the law by incarceration for a term of no more than five years.

Sub-grave crimes are acts punished through incarceration for a term of more than three years, as well as crimes committed through carelessness which are punished in accordance through incarceration for a term of more than five years.

Grave crimes are deliberate crimes punished through incarceration for a term of five to ten years.

Especially grave crimes are deliberate crimes punished through incarceration for a term of more than ten years to life imprisonment.

Sub-grave crimes and crimes of non-great social danger should be examined by one judge, grave crimes and especially grave crimes should be examined collectively. During collective examination of a case by a court of first instance, court consists of judge and two public assessors. Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan examines the cases by three judges.

The type of correctional facility chosen for the execution of sentence is based on the classification of the crime.

*Age of Criminal Responsibility

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the age of criminal responsibility is sixteen. Responsibility for intentional murder under aggravating circumstances is applicable from the age of 13. Also, criminal responsibility is applicable from the age of 14 for intentional murder, murder in intense emotional excitement (heat of passion), for committing crimes against health (inflicting bodily injuries of various degree), crimes against sexual liberty (rape), kidnapping, brigandage, extortion, robbery and theft, illegal perception of firearms, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices, disablement of various transport facilities, theft of a vehicle, illegal possession of narcotic drugs and psychotropic agents, as well as hooliganism with inflicting severe bodily injuries or during mass disorder.

There is a small subsection of crimes, including bribery, administrative crimes and false imprisonment, among others, where the age of criminal responsibility is 18.

*Drug Offences

A separate chapter of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides responsibility for illegal circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic agents. Illegal circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic agents includes cultivation (growing) of crops prohibited for cropping; illegal possession (theft, perception by fraud, threats, outrage) of narcotic drugs or psychotropic agents; illegal manufacture (without an appropriate permit/license), acquisition (for instance, without a prescription), storage and other actions involving narcotic drugs or psychotropic agents for the purposes of sale, involvement in the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic agents; violation of the rules governing production or handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic agents; illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage and other actions involving narcotic drugs or psychotropic agents not for the purpose of sale (i.e. for the purpose of personal use). Criminal cases in relation to crimes related to narcotic drugs or psychotropic agents are investigated by the police.

Police (Militsiya)

The Militia is a public agency, and a part of the executive branch of government. Its tasks are protecting the life, physical health, and rights and freedoms of citizens; protecting property, and the interests of the state and society from criminal and other unlawful infringements. The Militia is authorised to use force to perform its functions.

The Militia forms part of the structure of the Uzbek Ministry of the Interior (MVD). The Militia is subordinated to the MVD and the departments of the MVD in the regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The Militia has the task of prevention, suppression, and exposure of criminal offences that require a preliminary investigation; the organisation of searches for persons who have escaped from bodies of inquiry; investigations under judicial bodies involving persons who avoid the execution of criminal punishment; investigation of missing persons and of other persons as the law prescribes; ensuring the personal security of citizens; ensuring the public

security; protection of public order; prevention and suppression of criminal offences and minor delinquencies; the disclosure of criminal offences that do not require a preliminary investigation; investigation of criminal offences in the form of inquiry; the rendering of assistance to citizens, officials, businesses, establishments, organisations and public associations.

Arrival at prison

Detailed information can be obtained from lawyer.

General prison conditions

Conditions of each prison are different. You can obtain more detailed information from lawyer.

How can I receive money?

There are two ways in which you can receive financial assistance while in prison.

- **Private Funds:** Deposited to you by your family or friends. See for instructions on how to send funds.
- **Prisoners Abroad:** If your family can't support you financially Prisoners Abroad may be able to send you a small grant every quarter for essentials.

Can I work or study in prison?

Arrangements are different in each prison. Speak to your lawyer to find more information on that.

Can I receive medical and dental treatment?

Arrangements in place for you to receive medical or dental treatment will be different and depend on the number of circumstances and prison regime. Please speak to lawyer to obtain more information on that.

Food and Diet

Some food products may be purchased from the prison shop. These include:

Bread, bakery products

Salted fish, smoked fish, fish not requiring thermal treatment.

Dairy butter, cheese, grease, melted fat not requiring thermal treatment

Dry confectionery

Tea

Vegetables, fruits, dried fruits

Preserved food (fish, meat, vegetables, fruits)

Milk, dried curd

Mail/Parcels

There is usually no limit to the number of letters you may send or receive. The prison authorities are obliged to deliver letters with the minimum of delay. All correspondence is checked and read.

Policy on sending and receiving parcels vary from one prison to another.

*Colony Settlements

Persons serving their sentences in colony settlements have a right to receive and send parcels and deliveries without limitation.

*General Regime

Persons serving their detention under general regime have an annual right to 6 parcels or deliveries.

*Strict Regime

Persons serving their detention under strict regime have an annual right to four parcels or deliveries.

*Special Regime

Persons serving their detention under special regime have an annual right to three parcels or deliveries.

*Prisons

Persons serving their detention in prisons have an annual right to two parcels or deliveries.

*Life Imprisonment

Persons serving life imprisonment have an annual right to three parcels or deliveries.

A parcel should not exceed **10 kilograms or 22.05 pounds**.

It is forbidden to transfer the following items, or for these items to be in your possession:

All kinds of firearms and cold steel arms

Money, valuables and securities (bonds)

Optical devices

All kinds of alcoholic drinks, perfume, cologne water and other alcohol-based products

Drugs of abuse and substances containing narcotics

Any radio equipment, computer hardware, typewriters or copiers

Mobile and radio phones and pagers

Knives, razors (except electric shavers), sharp cutting and piercing items

Axes, hammers, bench work tools or other tools

Playing cards

Photo cameras, photographic materials and chemicals

Any documents (other than copies of sentences, determinations, decrees of courts)

Topographic maps, compasses

Military and other uniforms, accessories thereto, as well as civilian over clothes, hats and footwear

Copying paper

Musical instruments

Police can change without notice. More detailed information you can find from your lawyer.

Can I make telephone calls?

***Penal Colonies**

Persons serving their sentences in colony settlements have the right to make telephone calls without limitation.

***General Regime**

Persons serving their sentences in correctional facilities under the general regime have an annual right to six telephone calls.

***Strict Regime**

Persons serving their sentences in correctional facilities under a strict regime have an annual right to four telephone calls.

***Special Regime**

Persons serving sentences in correctional facilities under a special regime have an annual right to three telephone calls.

***Prisons**

Persons serving their sentences in prisons have an annual right to two telephone calls.

***Life Imprisonment**

Persons serving life imprisonment have an annual right to three short-term visits, telephone calls, parcels or deliveries.

Telephone calls are at the expense of the prisoner.

Leisure and entertainment

Situation is different from one prison to another. Detailed information can be obtained from lawyer.

Drugs

Detailed information can be obtained from lawyer.

How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?

There is no official complaint procedure in place for mistreatment cases in Uzbekistan. If you wish to file a complaint please write to the Embassy or let us know during the consular visit so that we take your concerns forward.

The Uzbekistan Judicial System

The Embassy cannot interfere with the Uzbekistan Judicial system. We cannot ask for your case to be judged quickly or ask the authorities to waive any penalties. Below you will find more information about the Uzbekistan judicial system.

Is the system the same as the UK?

In short no, the judiciary in Uzbekistan is not a single whole; it is split into three branches: the regular court system with the Supreme Court sitting over it, the arbitration court system with the Supreme Court of Arbitration over it, and the Constitutional Court as a single body with no courts under it. The vast majority of litigation in Uzbekistan is heard through regular courts.

The primary component of the regular court system is the inter-district or city courts. These courts are courts of general jurisdiction which hear the vast majority of criminal, civil and administrative cases. Under Uzbek law, these courts only hear cases as the court of first instance.

Cases are divided into a number of different categories based on the seriousness of the crime. Crimes that fall into the category of "sub-grave crimes" or "crimes of no great social danger" are heard by one judge. Alternatively, if the case has been categorized as a "grave crime" or an "especially grave crime", then the case will be heard by a tribunal consisting of one judge and two public-assessors. Cases are generally heard by the district court in the district where the crime was committed. Generally, court proceedings should last no longer than two months; however in some cases this period can be extended to four months. Decisions of the lower trial courts can be appealed through intermediate regional courts up to the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan. It should also be noted that all higher courts have discretionary trial jurisdiction. Convicted individuals may appeal at any time during the three years following sentencing. The grounds for appeal are an incomplete judgment, extreme partiality of judgment, non-conformity of the conclusions of the court with the circumstances of the case, breach of the rules of criminal procedure, and general injustice. In addition to an appeal, complaints may be lodged against a sentence with a prosecutor or with the chairman of superior courts. Appeals may be lodged by the convict, his defence attorney or the convict's legal representative.

What should happen when I am arrested?

Detention of a person should be justified. A person may be detained if he has been caught in the commission of a crime or immediately after the commission thereof. If, for instance, this person has been identified by witnesses/victims as the person that committed the crime; if explicit evidence of the commission of the crime has been found on the person, or on his clothes, or with him or in his habitation; if there is some information giving grounds for suspecting the person in the commission of the crime, in case if he has attempted escape or doesn't have permanent residence, or his/her identity could not be established.

After a person is detained, he shall be held in a police station or similar location, or in a temporary detention cell.

For how long can I be remanded in custody?

The term for which a person may be detained is no more than sixty two hours from the time when the detainee arrives at the police station or other law enforcement authority's office.

Detention may be extended for another forty eight hours by a court order, if the investigator or prosecutor has submitted sufficient evidence.

A person suspected of committing a crime is detained to prevent further criminal activities, and to prevent the suspect from escaping, hiding or destroying evidence.

Under Article 6 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms, everyone has the right to court proceedings within a reasonable time period. In calculating this period on criminal cases the court proceedings shall cover both the pre-trial investigation procedure and the court proceedings.

The calculation of the term of court proceedings on civil cases, under Article 6 of the Convention, begins at the time when the lawsuit has been filed and ends when the court act has been executed.

The courts, in deciding the issues relating to the extension of the custody term, should take into account that, under Article 5 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms, every person arrested or apprehended has the right to a court trial within a reasonable time limit, or to be released before the trial. In accordance with the legal positions of the European Court on Human Rights, in establishing the time period the accused is to be kept in custody, the calculation of the term starts on the day the accused (the defendant) was put into custody and ends on the day judgment is passed by the trial court.

A substantiated suspicion against a person put into custody for having committed an offence, serves as a necessary condition for the arrest to be lawful. At the same time such a suspicion cannot be the only reason for a protracted detention in custody.

There must be other circumstances that could justify the isolation of an individual from society. Such circumstances may include a potential risk that the suspect or the accused may continue criminal activities or escape from pre-trial investigation or court prosecution, or else falsify evidence on the criminal case, or conspire with witnesses. These circumstances should be real, well-founded, i.e. be proved by credible evidence. In the event of extension of detention in custody, the courts should indicate the specific circumstances justifying the extension of such term and give evidence proving the existence of such circumstances.

What happens when I am charged?

The courts will inform you, your lawyer/public defender and the prison authorities of your sentence.

What provision is there for bail?

Uzbek criminal procedure permits bail to be granted under certain conditions. The amount of bail may be determined by investigator, prosecutor or the court, depending on the gravity of the crime committed, the character of the accused person, the property status of the person providing bail and that person's relationship with the accused person. Bail may not be less than 20 minimal wage units, which is equivalent to roughly USD 900.

Bail may be made in cash payments, or may be made in other assets, including real estate. The bail is deposited in favour of or to the bank account of the investigating agency or the court.

Bail may be provided by the accused person, his or her relatives, or by any other individuals or legal entities.

What kind of legal assistance is available?

After the accusation against him is brought, an accused gains the right to have a lawyer who must be a member of the bar association.

You can employ a lawyer for yourself at any time after your arrest; a list of English-speaking lawyers comes with this information pack. The Embassy cannot pay legal fees or guarantee to a lawyer that you will pay them. If you do not have a lawyer when you come to trial, the court will appoint a legal-aid lawyer free of charge.

If you do not have funds to hire a lawyer yourself, the court must appoint one. State appointed lawyers are free of charge but they rarely speak English. 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 decide to pay for a lawyer, it may be possible to agree a flat fee for the whole case before they begin work so that you do not find yourself facing 'extra expenses'.

If a detainee does not speak Russian, he or she will be provided with an interpreter free of charge.

What happens at the trial?

Upon the opening of trial, the members of the court, the parties and the right of rejection shall be announced. The witnesses shall leave the courtroom. The court shall explain the defendant's rights and obligations to him, and then will explain the other parties' rights and obligations to the other participants of the trial. The preparatory part of the court sitting ends with the Judge asking the participants of the trial if they have any petitions (calling new witnesses, experts or specialists, reclaiming exhibits and documents, etc...). The party making a petition should indicate what circumstances would be established with help of additional evidence. At the beginning of the trial, the prosecutor shall read the charge. Then the defendants, victims, witnesses, experts and other persons whose testimony can help to clarify the case shall be interrogated. The court and parties shall examine the records of the case, exhibits and the opinions of experts

After the conclusion of the judicial examination, the court shall proceed to hear the arguments of the parties. Arguments start with speeches from the state prosecutor, victim, civil plaintiff or his representative, defence attorney, defendant, civil defendant or his representative. The parties have the right to answer. The right of last objection always belongs to the defence attorney and defendant. The last speech is that of the defendant with the last word.

The sentence should be lawful, reasonable and just.

If, in the course of the preliminary investigation or trial, an issue is raised about the mental state or the criminal incapacity of defendant, then the court should rule on the need for compulsory medical treatment.

If a person is convicted of committing a crime, the following types of punishment may be applied: a fine, deprivation of certain rights, correctional labour, and arrest, incarceration for a set period or life imprisonment.

Sentences

Sentences vary greatly in Uzbekistan and will depend on the seriousness of the crime. Your lawyer/public defender will be best placed to advise on length of sentences and on appeals' processes.

Detailed information can be obtained from your lawyer.

How can appeals be made?

Lawyers, on behalf of their client, have a right to appeal against the final decision within ten working days. It is common practice to appeal to make sure that the sentence is reviewed by a higher court.

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

You can obtain detailed information from your lawyer.

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

Early Release

Early release of a prisoner is also permitted under the Uzbek legal system.

A prisoner may apply for early release if he has complied with the internal rules of the prison facility and there is evidence of his conscientious attitude to work.

Early release is possible if the above mentioned condition is satisfied and the prisoner has already served:

- a) at least 1/3 of the term of imprisonment for:
 - crimes leading to imprisonment for the period of up to three years,
 - crimes committed through recklessness, which lead to imprisonment for a period of up to five years;.

- b) at least ½ of the term of imprisonment for:
 - crimes leading to imprisonment for a period of up to ten years,
 - if the prisoner has been previously found criminally liable for intentional crimes;

- c) at least 2/3 of the term of imprisonment for:
 - crimes leading to imprisonment for a period of more than ten years,

if the prisoner had previously been released early, or any previous criminal sanctions applied to the prisoner had been reduced in favour of a lighter criminal sentence and the prisoner reoffended during the unserved period of his sentence.

Parole

Uzbek law allows for an accused or imprisoned individual to be released on parole under certain conditions. The accused/imprisoned individual may be paroled under a personal guarantee or under the guarantee of either a public institution or a group of people, which is known as collective parole. The number of guarantors required for collective parole is determined by the investigator, the prosecutor or the court depending on the gravity of the crime.

The guarantee of a public institution or collective parole must be made in writing and obligate the guarantor to guarantee the lawful behaviour of the accused/imprisoned individual.

What provision is there for clemency or pardon?

Your lawyer can provide you with detailed information on provision for clemency or pardon.

What about any financial penalties?

Detailed information can be obtained from lawyer.

Is transfer to another prison within Uzbekistan possible?

Any transfers are considered on case by case basis. You will need to discuss it with your lawyer.

Is transfer to the UK a possibility?

There is no Prisoner Transfer Agreement between the UK and Uzbekistan. You will need to discuss it with you lawyer.

What are the procedures for release and deportation?

The expulsion process is standard administrative process that is normally carried out against all foreigners that commit a crime in Uzbekistan. You will need to speak to your lawyer to find out information about expulsion process in details.

Prisoners Abroad

Since 1978 the charity Prisoners Abroad has offered practical support and advice to British citizens imprisoned overseas. It is the only UK charity providing this service and it is available to all, whether guilty or innocent, convicted or on remand. Prisoners Abroad is concerned with your health and welfare, both during your imprisonment and also on your return to the UK, through their resettlement service (if you have registered whilst in prison). They can also provide support and advice to your family during your imprisonment. In order to access any services, prisoners must first register with Prisoners Abroad by signing and returning their authorisation form.

Once you seek help from Prisoners Abroad, the Prisoner & Family Support Service will be your point of contact for advice and information. The type of assistance they can offer will vary from country to country, but generally they can provide you with information, in English, on:

- your rights as a prisoner and issues that may affect you such as health or transfer to the UK
- obtaining magazines, newspapers, books and the regular Prisoners Abroad newsletter
- writing to a pen pal
- learning the language of your country of imprisonment
- translation of documents
- grants for food if you are in a developing country and don't have funds from other sources
- grants for essential medicines and toiletries if you don't have funds from other sources
- preparing for release
- help for your loved ones, including information, family support groups and assistance with the cost of visiting

Prisoners Abroad
89 – 93 Fonthill Road
London N4 3JH
UK

Telephone: 00 44 (0)20 7561 6820 or, for your relatives in the UK, Freephone 0808 172 0098

(Mondays to Fridays 9.30 am to 4.30 pm, UK time)

Email: info@prisonersabroad.org.uk

Website: www.prisonersabroad.org.uk

Glossary of Terms

Ugolovny Kodeks	Criminal Code
Ugolovno-protsessualny Kodeks	Code of Criminal Procedure
Zaderzhaniye	Detention
Zaderzhanny	Detainee
Obysk	Search
Arest	Arrest
Arestovanny	Arrestee
Podozrevayemy	Suspect
Obvinyayemy	Accused person, defendant
Protocol	Transcript
Delo	Case
Yurisdiksiya suda	Court venue
Militsiya	Police
Predstaviteli tamozhni	Customs officials
Pogranichnaya Okhrana	Border guards
Procurator	Prosecutor
Procuratura	Prosecutor's office
Gosudarstvenny obvinitel	State prosecutor
Secretar suda	Custodian of legal records
Gosudarstvenny zashchitnik	Court-appointed attorney
Chastny advokat	Private attorney
Svidetel	Witness
Perevodchik	Translator, interpreter
Otvetchik	Defendant
Istets	Plaintiff
Postradavshiy	Victim, the aggrieved party
Sudya	Judge
Sud	Court, trial
Rayonny sud	District court
Mosgorsud	Moscow City court
Sudebnoye zasedaniye	Trial
Otlozhit sudebnoye zasedaniye	To postpone trial
Neyavka svidetelya	Witness unable to appear at trial
Doznaniye	Inquiry stage of First Stage of Investigation
Sledstviye	Investigation
Predvaritelnoye sledstviye	Preliminary investigation
Prodleniy sroka sledstviya	Investigation period extension
Obvinitelny act	Indictment
Prigovor suda	Court's decision
Osuzhdyonny	Convict
Uslovno	On probation
Konfiskatsiya	Confiscation
Otsrochka	Suspension
Amnistiya	Amnesty
Khodataystvo	Official request

Zhaloba	Complaint, appeal
Zayavleniye	Statement
Dokazatelstvo	Evidence
Zalog	Bail
Vydvoreniye	Deportation
Nakazaniye	Penalty
Lisheniye svobody	Sentence
Vysshaya mera nakazaniya	Death penalty
Smertnaya kazn	Death penalty
Osvobozhdeniye	Release from prison
Prekrachsheniye dela	Dropping of charges
SIZO	Detention centre
Nachalnik SIZO	Detention Centre warden
Zona	Labor camp
Kamera	Cell
Kartser	Penal chamber
Okhrana	Guards
Vrach	Doctor
Stomatolog	Dentist
Svidaniye	Visit
Peredacha	Food supplement delivery
Veshcheyaya peredacha	Clothes delivery
Denezhny perevod	Money wire
Perepiska	Correspondence
Laryok	Prison store
Ubiystvo	Murder
Prichineniye telesnykh povrezhdeniy	Inflicting bodily injuries
Moshennichestvo	Fraud
Prisvoyeniye deneg	Embezzlement
Iznasilovaniye	Rape
Khuliganstvo	Disorderly behaviour, hooliganism
Kontrabanda	Smuggling
Kontrabanda narkotikov	Drug smuggling
Narusheniye vizovogo rezhima	Violation of visa regime
Nezakonnoye peresecheniye gosudarstvennoy granitsy	Illegal State border crossing

ANNEX A

Options to transfer funds to British Nationals Overseas via the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

Please note: we can only advance funds to the person overseas, once your payment has cleared in our account.

- 1) **ELECTRONIC BANK TRANSFERS:** Contact your bank to arrange.
A "BACS" transfer usually takes 3-5 working days to clear in our account. Some banks do not charge for this service. If you have internet or telephone banking you may be able to arrange without visiting your bank.
A "CHAPS" transfer is usually received in our account within 12-24 hours. You will normally need to visit your bank to arrange and banks normally charge for this service.

For both the above bank transfers you will need to include the following details:

Bank:	Citibank
Acct Name:	GBS Re FCDO Multivote Account
Sort Code:	08-33-00
Account Number:	12537125
Reference:	Name of the person you are sending the funds for, plus country name e.g. JOE SMITH – THAILAND

You may also need our bank address which is: Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB.

- 2) **BY POST**
Payments by Postal Order, Bankers Draft or Building Society cheque should be crossed and make payable to "The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office". They should be sent to:

Accounts Receivable
The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
Corporate Service Centre
PO Box 6108
Milton Keynes
MK10 1PX

We recommend that you use Recorded or Special Delivery.

Please ensure that you include a note briefly explaining who the money is for and why. (Alternatively you may use the payment slip on next page.)

If you would like a receipt, please include a stamped addressed envelope.

- 3) Please note that personal cheques can take up to 15 working days to process and clear before we can advance funds. We do not accept Card payments, or cash sent in the post. If you wish to pay by cash, you can take the money to our offices at Northgate House, Milton Keynes but will need to telephone first to make an appointment.

To: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Date:

Please find enclosed funds for:

Full Name:

Country/place the above is in:

Amount enclosed:

Fee to be deducted:

Payment method:

My name is:

My address is:

Disclaimer

This booklet was compiled by the Consular Section, British Embassy Uzbekistan. It is revised on 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.

The British Embassy in Uzbekistan is not accountable for the information provided in this booklet. Local proceedings are subject to change at any time.

Thank you.

[04/01/2019]