

**INFORMATION FOR BRITISH NATIONALS
IMPRISONED IN MOLDOVA**



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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
Who can help	4
About the Embassy	4
Who are the Consular Representatives	4
Contact Information	5
PRISONERS ABROAD	5
FIRST STEP	6
Who will know that I have been detained?	6
What will my family be told?	6
What will the Consulate do?	6
THE MOLDOVAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM	7
Is the system the same as in the UK?	7
What happens if I am arrested?	7
For how long can I be remanded in custody?	9
What happens when I am charged?	9
What provisions is there for bail?	10
What kind of legal assistance is available?	10
What happens at the trial?	11
Sentences	11
How can appeals be made?	12
What provisions is there for reduction of sentence (remission) e.g. for good behaviour?	12
What provisions is there for early release e.g. on parole?	13
What provisions is there for clemency or pardon?	13
What about financial penalties?	13
Is transfer to another prison with Republic of Moldova possible?	14
Is transfer to the UK a possibility?	14
What are the procedures for release and deportation?	14
CRIMINAL PROCESS PHASES	15
PRISON CONDITIONS / SERVICES	16

General prison conditions	16
What about money?	16
Drugs	17
Can I work in prison?	17
Can I have my own cell?	17
Can I receive medical treatment?	17
Food and diet	18
Mail/parcels	18
Can I have a radio, CD player, cassette player and television?	18
Can I make telephone calls?	18
Can I have a mobile phone in prison?	19
What is there to read?	19
VISITS	19
Consular visits	19
Visits by family, next-of-kin or friends	19
Other types of visitor	20
What can a visitor bring?	20
TRANSFER AGREEMENT: REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STRASSBOURG CONVENTION	21
Transfer agreement: general information	21
Local requirements to apply for prisoners transfer agreement	21
The decision making with respect to the transfer / repatriation request	22
Administration of sentences in England and Wales	22
Repatriation of Prisoners to England and Wales	24
PRISONERS ABROAD	25
LIST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING LAWYERS IN MOLDOVA	26
PRIVATE INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS RESIDENT IN MOLDOVA	27
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	28

INTRODUCTION

This guide aims to explain the Moldovan legal and prison system to British Nationals who are imprisoned in Moldova. 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 British National 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 Moldovan 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 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?

Neil Martin	Consul
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Contact Information:

British Embassy Chisinau

Consular Section,
18 Nicolae Iorga Street
Chisinau
Republic of Moldova.
MD 2012

Tel: 00 373 22 22 59 02

Fax: 00 373 22 25 18 69

Email: <http://www.gov.uk/world/moldova>

Working Hours:

Monday to Thursday: 09h00 – 13h00 / 14h00 – 17h00

Friday: 09h00 – 14h00

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 National is arrested and detained in Moldova, the Moldovan authorities must let the detainee contact the British Embassy in Chisinau. 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 your family (with a covering charge).

What will be my family 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.

Payments by Postal Order, bankers Draft, or Building Society cheque should be crossed and made payable to “The Foreign and Commonwealth Office” and sent to:

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

Payments by Postal Order, Bankers Draft or Building Society cheque should be crossed and make payable to “The Foreign and Commonwealth Office”. They should be sent to:

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 self addressed envelope.

If you have no money, then “Prisoners Abroad” may be able to send you a small regular amount to cover necessities.

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.

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

THE MOLDOVAN 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. The Moldovan judicial system is a developing one, as a result it is extremely hard to achieve anything quickly. On the whole the Moldovan judicial system is very bureaucratic. Also, lawyers can charge outrageous sums of money, make grand promises and deliver very little. Prisoners can remain in prison without having been sentenced for well over a year.

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?

Moldovan legislation provides that arrest is possible on the base of:

- a. protocol – if there are reasonable signs that arrested person has committed a crime;
- b. decision of the body which is entitled to follow penal persecution.
- c. decision of court instance, which is issued until the court will decide the future state of arrested person and will pronounce about the future preventive measures.

If you are arrested at the airport you will initially spend some time in a police cell which is situated in the airport building. Police should read the charges and your rights. Whilst you are there police will usually gather evidence and interrogate you. You can be taken to police cell in case if police representatives consider that you can be implicated in some offences or crimes, stipulated in the Administrative and Penal Code of the Republic of Moldova. Although the law states that police bodies should immediately inform the territorial bureau of National Council for Judicial Aid and, respectively, you are allowed to immediately appoint a lawyer and interpreter, in the case of the above mentioned offences or crimes, this will only be permitted shortly before giving your statement. You will then be placed on remand.

You will usually remain in the police station for a period not longer than 72 hours. In case if you are a minor this term of preventive detention is up to 24 hours. Under Moldovan law, within 72 hours from the moment when you were arrested, you should be taken to the judge who should issue the detention order.

You or your attorney have the right to challenge the arrest through filing a motion of release order at latest 3 hours before the expire of 72-hours term from the moment of the arrest. In this case, the judge is obliged to examine the motion in the period of 72 hours from the moment of its filling.

If your motion was refused, you or your attorney have the right to further challenge the aforementioned decision of the judge. The appeals against such decisions are free of state fee.

If the appeal against the court decision wasn't successful, you will be held in police cells for a maximum of 72 hours (the maximum term for preventive arrest – aut.), then you shall be transferred to the so-called *Provisional Isolator* (PI).

In practice, the duration of your stay in the police station until your transfer to the PI may be longer as it may depend on space availability of PI.

Moldovan law doesn't distinguish the legal statute of arrested foreigners, comparing to the status of arrested Moldovan citizens: if you are arrested, you have the following rights:

- a. to be informed about your rights and obligations;
- b. to a friendly and decent treatment;
- c. to personal security;
- d. to free medical aid;
- e. to submit claims and motions to the administration of detention institution, court, prosecutor office, central and public authorities, NGOs, as well as international human rights organizations;
- f. to demand to court the application of amnesty or pardon, etc.

However, as an arrested person, the domestic law imposes on you a number of obligations as well: to obey the rules of the detention institution and the provisions of the Penal Procedure Code, to comply with legal requirements of the detention institution's personnel, to hand out voluntarily the prohibited objects and substances (weapons, drugs etc.) during the regular searches, etc.

Unfortunately, in virtually all cases you shall be prevented from using your personal belongings (except personal clothes – aut.), which shall be retained by the administration of the detention institutions (police station or PI). Also, your passport or other identification documents shall be retained by the administration of the detention institution.

Remember, in every case when something is taken from you, there should be a protocol issued. This protocol should contain the list of goods which were taken, two witness's signatures and the signature of the person who issued the protocol.

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 PI is located in the prison centre which is situated in the centre of Chisinau (prison nr. 13). All male prisoners pass through this unit and it can be heavily overcrowded. You will be assessed in the PI and allocated in the main wing of it.

You will spend there all the time until the judge, based on a motivated petition, will pronounce the sentence. The period and procedure of preventive arrest will be described later on. This remand prison (PI) is segregated from other prisons.

There are basic clothes washing facilities. There is also a public phone, but there are usually long queues and calls are not free. It is not possible to receive calls in the PI but visitors are permitted.

WOMEN

The women's PI is located outside Chisinau, in Hincesti rayon. Cells are also overcrowded. Mattresses and blankets are available. Food and minimal clothing washing conditions are provided. Visitors are permitted.

Outside the main cities you will usually be held in a local police station and moved to the nearest PI, according to the territorial competence or to the above mentioned PIs once the Judge will submit the detention order.

N.B. By the Decision of the Government nr.71 from 30.02.2004, the Centre for Provisional Placement of Foreign Citizens was established. It is located in Chisinau, at 88 Petricani Street.

The Center was created to detain foreigners who when being arrested did not possess any identification documents, or who entered on the territory of the Republic of Moldova illegally, or foreigners who should be deported.

You will be restricted in your right to move when placed at the Centre. It is prohibited to leave its territory.

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 30 days with some possibilities for extension, which are stipulated in the Penal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova. The extension is possible for the following periods:

- a. For a 6 month period, in case you are charged with a crime for which the maximum sanction is 15 years of imprisonment;
- b. For a 12 month period, in case you are charged with a crime for which the maximum sanction is 25 years of imprisonment;
- c. For a 4 month period in case you are minor.

Every time when the prosecutor or the body which executes prosecution demands from the judge to prolong the preventive arrest, this extension should be issued in written form and should be motivated.

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 required to work. You can benefit with rights which are granted to every prisoner, as the right to free medical aid; the right to obtain all the necessary procedural documents and copies of them; the right to have confidential and multiple visitations with your lawyer and legal representative; other rights stipulated by the Penal Procedure Code.

What happens when I am charged?

The lawyer and the accused are immediately notified of the prosecutor's judgment.

According to the law, immediately after the prosecutor's judgment in the period of 3 days the case should be distributed to the competent Judge, but the first hearing before a Judge should take place within 20 days from the case distribution.

Penal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova stipulates that case hearings should last more than 6 months from the moment when all the necessary materials were presented to the Judge by the prosecutor.

At the hearings the prosecutor defends his/her judgment. At this point, all parties can also present more evidence.

Immediately after the hearing, the judge should announce his decision. Decision announcement takes place immediately after the case examination is finished, however the Law stipulates that decision announcement could be delayed for 10 days, and in practice many judges use this additional term.

Written motivated part of court decision should be issued in maximum period of 10 days from the moment when judge pronounced the decision.

After the decision announcement, you or your representative could obtain a copy of it within 3 days.

After the above initial phase, the next stage of the trial begins before the Appeal Court or another type of court instance intended for appeal (see “How can appeals be made”).

What provision is there for bail?

As stated above, foreigners have the same legal statute as nationals. Thus, all Penal Procedural Code provisions regarding the bail are applicable to foreigners, too, namely:

a. person can be temporarily released from PI on the base of bail, if judge adopts such a decision. Person which is released on bail should repair all the material damages, caused by him and should transfer to the special court instance account the sum of bail, determined by the judge.

Under the law, the amount of the bail is to be determined by the judge (taking into account the seriousness of the crime, which is accused to be committed by the detained person, as well as according to the financial state of the accused person) and varies between 300 – 100000 conventional units (according to legal provisions 1 conventional unit has equivalent of 20 lei, which is approx. 0,8 British pounds).

Person, who was released on bail, is obliged to obey with all the requirements and restrictions stated in the decision, issued by the judge.

b. From the other hand, the Moldovan Penal Procedural law provides for such a temporary release measure as *personal bail (guarantee)*. Under the law, there should be from 2 to 5 bailsmen, each of them being expected to pay a bail varying from 50 to 300 conventional units. The temporary release from the arrest against the personal bail is not certain – under local law, the court is free to refuse to issue the positive decision on personal bail application.

The bail usually is reimbursed in cases if:

1. released person fully fulfilled all demands, stated by the court instance;
2. the grounds of penal persecution of the person ceased to exist;
3. court instance which examined the case has pronounced the sentence;
4. person was found not guilty.

The bail isn't reimbursed and transferred to the state or court instance account if released person doesn't fulfil the demands stated by the court instance and commits another offence or crime.

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. 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 s/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 public defender 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, public defenders make very little effort to compile evidence and move a case forward.

If you are not satisfied with this public defender you may formally request to change him (in writing), but you will only have the choice of one of the two other public defenders working under similar conditions.

As in any other 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 Republic of Moldova. Trials are heard by the judge, the court (usually made up of one or, in some cases, provided by the law, from three, judges), the secretary of the court, the prosecutor, the lawyer, the accused, and the translator/interpreter.

It is compulsory that all the aforementioned participants 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 judge or the court. The trial will be heard in Romanian language. You will need to appoint for an interpreter, whose services are free, according to the law. However, it is hard to find an interpreter who speaks English in court instances, that is why it is more probable that you should hire one and pay him. Consular staff cannot act as interpreters and they do not normally attend court hearings. Only in exceptional circumstances a Consular officer will attend a court hearing as an observer, with prior approval from the Consular Directorate. Consular officers are not legally trained and will not comment on proceedings or provide interpretation for those proceedings.

Sentences

After the court hearing, a sentence is issued by the judge or the court (see "What happens if I am charged" for the sentence issue periods).

The Moldovan criminal law provides for every offence or crime its particular sanction (or several alternative sanctions). The Moldovan Penal Code lists the following penal sanction:

- a. fine (penal fine).
- b. deprivation of the right to hold a certain function or to follow a certain (professional= activity;
- c. deprivation of special military rank, state rank, etc;
- d. community unpaid service;
- e. deprivation of liberty on determined period (imprisonment);
- f. life-term imprisonment.

In cases when Penal Code article provides several sanctions for a certain offence, it is up to judge to decide what sanction should be applicable for you. The law provides that sanction should be personalized, but judge's decision is to be motivated taking into account the following criteria:

1. identity of the accused;
2. his level of social danger;

3. financial and social state of his family;
4. circumstances which lead to offence\crime commitment, etc.

Thus, for example in case if you are charged for drug offences (drugs trafficking) you should know the following: in Moldova, there is no personal consumption limit for drugs, so any quantity of drugs depicted is considered criminal offence and therefore can attract penal sanctions; the drug trafficking is sentenced with a fine between 400-700 conventional units or up to 150 hours of community service or 3 years of imprisonment; however, if you are accused for a first time, and taking into the consideration above mentioned criteria you could be sentenced with a fine.

How can appeals be made?

The accused have the right to appeal their sentence to the Appeal Court through their lawyers.

Moldovan criminal law provides that any criminal sentence is subject to appeal, except the following ones:

- a. sentences with respect to criminal offences, for which the penal law provide exclusively the non-imprisonment sanction;
- b. sentences issued by the Appeal Court or by the Supreme Court of Justice (for them the other type of appeal is prescribed).

Appeal could be applied in the period of 15 days from the moment of sentence pronounciation or from the moment when accused or its representative has received the copy of sentence (see “What happens when I am charged?” for the terms of receiving the copy of the sentence).

However the Law prescribes that the appeal could be applied with delay, yet in this case you should present the evidence explaining and justifying the delay, and the court accept or reject this evidence and, consequently, retain the appeal for examination or not.

Moldovan Law also provides also, as a type of court decision challenge, the recourse petition to the Supreme Court appeal. This type of appeal is the last resort to challenge a court decision: it applies with respect to Appeal Court decisions (you should consult you lawyer or public defender in order to achieve more relevant information about recourse petition possibilities.)

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

Enforcement Code of Republic of Moldova prescribes that for good behaviour and efforts applied in work field, prisoner could benefit of following encouragements:

- a. amnesty;
- b. money premium;
- c. granting of supplementary visitations;
- d. granting of supplementary phone calls (20 minutes);
- e. pre-term of disciplinary sanction cancellation and other measures according to the internal regulations of the penitentiary.

Also, prisoner could benefit of supplementary parcels and phone calls.

Moldovan legislation doesn't regulate the reduction of sanction in case of good behaviour of the prisoner, it provides only for early release for this cases (see “What provision is there for early release e.g. on parole?” for details).

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

The early release is possible to the extent the prisoners have completed a [minimum] part of their imprisonment sentences, namely:

- a. in case of minor crimes - at least half of the sentence term;
- b. in case of felony crimes -at least 2/3 of the sentence term;
- c. in case of dangerous special crimes - at least 3/4 of the sentence.

Subject to the aforementioned requirement, and in case of good behaviour, the imprisoned persons or their lawyers can apply for early release.

The law provides that within one month from the date when the aforementioned minimum of imprisonment sentence has been served by the prisoner, the prison administration is obliged to make a presentation to the court for the early release. In case if prison administration refuses to do so, prisoner has the right to apply directly to the court instance for early release.

Early release sentences shall be served in Republic of Moldova, under the supervision of the Enforcement Department (acting through its territorial offices and its probation officers who are in charge to early released persons during the probation period, stated by the court instance).

In most of the cases the application of or on behalf of the prisoner with good behaviour to get an early release are satisfied by the local courts; that nowadays Moldova promotes the policy of reducing of the number of prisoners according to the European standards.

What provision is there for clemency or pardon?

Legislation of Republic of Moldova provides two types of clemency/pardon:

- a. amnesty. Amnesty is granted by the effect of law. Usually, the law contains categories/types of prisoners which should be amnestied, or the list of crimes (minor, gross, etc.) and their commitment period (for which amnestied prisoners were convicted), or both. Local law allows prisoners to apply directly for the amnesty, to the competent court, through a motivated petition (which shall contain all the necessary data as: personal dossier of the prisoner, proofs of the facts that permit parole application, good behaviour report from the prison director, medical/character/psychological reports).
- b. pardon. Pardon decrees are issued by the President of Republic of Moldova. Applying procedure is provided by law in details, number of applying is unlimited.

Please consult your lawyer or public defender, as well as interpreter in order to achieve more relevant information about the applying procedure.

What about any financial penalties?

Domestic law provides different types of sanctions, one of them being the fine. The fine can be a principal sanction or a complimentary one (see "Sentence"): the court can decide to apply this sanction as a principal one, or in addition to other sanction, including the imprisonment.

National legislation strictly provides the quantum of fines and the modus of fine sanction execution.

If the condemned a person, sanctioned with a fine, does not execute it voluntarily, court instance could substitute it with deprivation of liberty, at the rate of 1 month of imprisonment for 50 conventional units.

In cases when a person, due to his/her financial state, is not able to pay the fine, court instance could substitute it with community unpaid work, at the rate of 60 hours for 50 conventional units.

Is transfer to another prison within Republic of Moldova possible?

Yes, it is.

However, taking into account that the prisons in Republic of Moldova are divided into 3 types (open, semi-closed, closed) and in the sentence the court indicates in what type of prison the sentence shall be served (taking into account the seriousness of the committed crime), the transfer within the same type of prisons is rather uncommon, while the transfer from one type of a prison to another is possible. Yet, such transfer is operated only due to health state reasons of the prisoner, on the basis of the motivated medical commission report.

Moldovan law also provides the possibility to change the regime of imprisonment (from more to less severe, or vice versa), within the same prison. It is possible on the basis of the decision of a special commission, formed of the prison representatives and chaired by the head of the prison.

Is transfer to the UK a possibility?

Yes, if both countries agree.

The extradition is performed in accordance with the European Convention on Extradition, which was ratified by Moldova and which became effective as of 1 November 2005.

The extradition is performed on the basis of a written demand for transfer. Transfers can only take place if prisoners have a “final and enforceable sentence”, and enjoys the support from the relevant authorities in Republic of Moldova and the UK (See “Transfer agreement” for more information).

What are the procedures for release and deportation?

Under Moldovan law, the deportation:

- a. is an administrative sanction, which is applied according to the Administrative Code for minor crimes; and
- b. is a penal sanction, which is applied for offenses [that are more severe than administrative ones] according to the Penal Code of the Republic of Moldova.

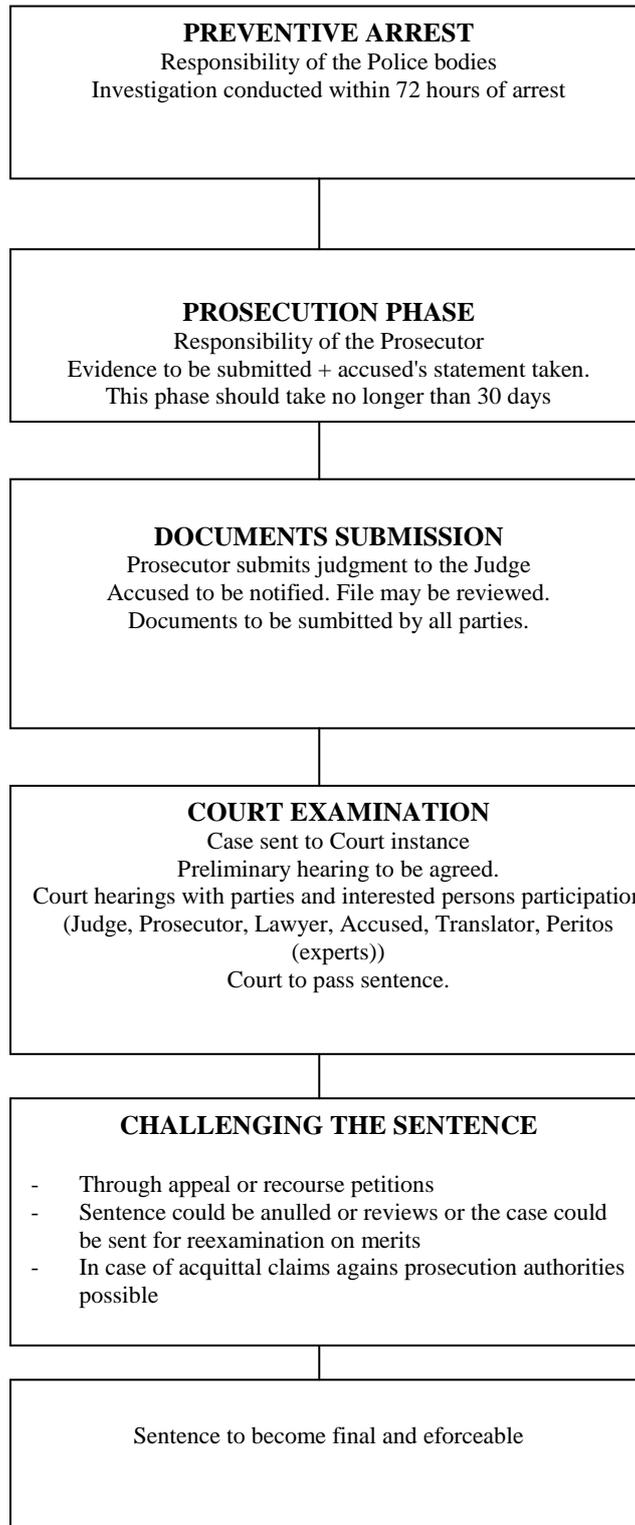
In both cases, the deportation is a sanction additional to another [main] sanction, and therefore is applied/takes place only after serving of the main sanction.

The completion of either the administrative or penal sanction is not always followed by deportation – the deportation is compulsory to the extent provided in the respective court sentence.

According to the Law on migration, the process of deportation should be initiated by the representatives of Ministry of Foreign Affairs on their own initiative or on a base of petition which is written by interested person.

The costs of the process of deportation are covered by the interested person, or the person who invited the deportee in the Republic of Moldova, or the international organizations.

CRIMINAL PROCESS PHASES



PRISON CONDITIONS/SERVICES

In this chapter you will find information on daily life in o a Moldovan 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 18 prisons in Republic of Moldova with a reduced prisoner' capacity. However, in reality the number of prisoners is higher than the number of places in prisons and over-crowding is a major problem. The number of inmates in the cell entirely depends on the size of the cell and the number of prisoners in the particular prison. There is usually twice as much inmates in a cell as it should be there.

Women's prisons are separate to men's.

Each cell has a toilet, functional state of which isn't on the highest level. Showers are situated in the separate buildings or areas. Number and days intended for washing procedures are established by prison administration and depends on internal prison regulations and even existence of hot water.

Detention conditions vary due to detention regime. So, there are several detention regimes:

a. the *initial* regime of detention. This regime lasts up to 9 month. During this regime prisoners are confined in the separate isolated area. They have the right to move across this area, to use their clothes, money, precious objects, etc. Prisoners also have the right to work in case if their working places do not imply leaving of above mentioned isolated area.

b. the *common* regime of detention. It comes after the expiry of 9 month period. The majority of their detention time the prisoners will spend in this regime. The prisoners have the right to move within the prison area, determined by the administration, to achieve parcels from outside, to have visitors, etc. During this detention regime prisoners even have the right to leave the territory of the prison, in cases when they work, study etc.

c. the *resocialisation* regime. It comes when there are only 6 month until the expiry of the detention. During this regime the prisoners have the right to send mail, have the right to phone calls, they could live in the separate buildings, which are situated within prison area, or even outside it.

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.

What about money?

Prisoners say the key to survival is money. According to the law you shouldn't pay for anything in prison, but in reality it is rather evident that you will have to pay the prison staff 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, advice 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 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.

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:

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

We strongly advise against making transfers through money transfer agencies.

Drugs

Drugs are available within Moldovan 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.

Can I work in prison?

Moldovan legislation provides the right of prisoners to work, if they express their willingness to. Officially, the prison administration should provide prisoners with workplaces and bank accounts for money transfers. In practice, however, these work places aren't easily available, and even if available – often the prisoners don't earn reasonable money reward for their work.

If prisoner's place of work is situated outside the regime area, or even outside the prison, it is up to prison administration to decide whether it will be permitted for a prisoner to leave the territory of the prison in order to work.

Can I have my own cell?

Overcrowding is a problem so it is very unlikely that you will get your own cell. Usually there is twice as much prisoners in the cell that is should be, that is why it is virtually impossible for you to be placed in a separate cell. Prison administration is obliged to provide you with bedding and mattresses.

Can I receive medical treatment?

Moldovan law provides for the right of the prisoner to free medical treatment.

The Law stipulates that every prison should dispose of one therapist, one dentist and one psychologist. Plus, prisons with capacity higher than 100 persons are obliged to create specialized medical centres for prisoner's treatment.

In cases when a prisoner is heavily ill, prison administration could decide to transfer him to specialized hospitals of Department of Penitentiary Institutions or even to hospitals of Ministry of Health.

It is unlikely that you will be treated by a doctor who speaks English.

The Law states that immediately after arriving to prison, person should be examined by medic. Future medical examinations are possible on the base of prisoner's petition or periodically, minimum once in 6 month.

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 is free but is rarely sufficient to fulfil your dietary needs. You will need funds to pay for supplements to your diet, which, according to the Law could be bought by prisoner in the specialized shop situated in the prison or outside the prison by prison administration. Money for food procurement could be received during prisoner's work activity or from money transfers. According to the Law, money transferred to the prisoner is transferred to special prisoner's account.

Amount and regime of food alimentation is determined by the Law and internal prison regulations. Taking into the consideration that according to the law every prisoner should be provided by food in the amount of 30 Moldovan leys (less than 2 British pounds) per day, it may be recommended to find the possibilities of supplementing the prison food provision. .

Mail/Parcels

Friends and family can send mail and parcels to the Embassy and we deliver to the prison. Moreover, prisons have their own mail system which permits sending mails direct to prisoners. The Law provides that prisoners have the right to receive unlimited quantity of parcels. Parcels and mail sent to prisoner are opened and checked in his presence by prison staff. Medicine sent to prisoner should be kept at prison clinic and could be used only by prisoner himself. Prisoner has the right to send mails from their account. 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.

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

No, according to the law it is prohibited. Of course, this does not exclude the possibility to pay off the prison guards for keeping such items in the cells. However, please note that having expensive items in your cell may attract unwanted attention from other inmates.

Can I make telephone calls?

Yes, phone calls, as well as visitations are allowed in the prisons. Number of them is established by the regime of detention and internal rules of the prison. Remember, phone calls are not free and you should pay for them

Can I have a mobile phone in prison?

In short, no.

This is considered an offence, but many prisoners have mobile telephones. If caught, mobile phone is taken, and even more – the prison administration could apply disciplinary sanctions for this offence.

Sometimes, guards could – instead of imposing the sanction - accept money 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?

Virtually no prisons have books and other reading materials in English in their library. British citizens living locally, tourists, the Embassy and Prisoners Abroad make donations of English language books/magazines to prisoners.

Leisure and entertainment

Learn the language: speaking Romanian or Russian 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.

Many prisons have gyms, but usually they are not properly equipped. Prisoners have the right to use the gym without restrictions.

On the exercise yard, prisoners play football, volleyball and basketball.

Prisoners can listen to music and watch films if they can afford to have their own radio/CD player and TV/DVD (see “Can I have a radio, CD player, cassette player and television?” for details), also in all prisons there are common areas/halls equipped with TV sets.

Moldovan Ministry of Justice cooperates with different NGO’s and other organizations which help to organize leisure and rehabilitation activities. You can receive more relevant information regarding these organizations from your lawyer.

VISITS

Consular visits

Moldovan law allows consular visits to the extent the prisoner is not a citizen of the Republic of Moldova. We hope to visit you at least once a year, or more frequently, depending on local circumstances and the prisoner’s circumstances. You will be called to the prison administration offices during a consular visit. You can also contact us by telephone.

Visits by family, next-of-kin or friends

You are allowed to receive visitors on certain days, according to the internal rules of the prison, issued by prisons administration.

Under local law, the prisoners have the right to long (from 12 hours to 3 days) and short (from 1 to 4 hours) visits. In practice, the duration of visits is determined by prison administration on the basis of a number of criteria, such as behaviour of the person, his/her social danger level, duration of previous visits, etc.

All prisoners have the right to 4 long visits within one year and 1 short visit within one month.

Moldovan law provides that visits could be made only by relatives or spouse, yet in certain exceptional cases, provided by law, the visitors other than the aforementioned ones, are allowed. These exceptional cases are as follows:

- a. the prisoner has no spouse;
- b. the prisoner didn’t have visits for a period of one year;

- c. the visit is necessary to inform the prisoner of the death of his spouse or other relatives (only short visit permitted);
- d. there exist a real danger that the interdiction of the visit could affect prisoner's rights and fundamental freedoms (only short visit is permitted);
- e. visit is necessary for concluding a marriage (only short visit is permitted);
- f. visit of a notary officer is needed to sign civil documents.

In order to achieve the right of visits, interested visitor should:

- a. write a petition to prison administration;
- b. obtain written permission;
- c. deposit its goods and documents at special prison deposit;
- d. ready to be the subject of prison administration control;
- e. respect the rules of prison administration.

Other types of visitor

Priests and representatives from local church groups or non-government organizations visit the prisons.

Prisons could be visited by some international delegations, international organizations and European bodies in touristic, scientific or evaluating scopes.

What can a visitor bring?

Above all, visitors bring comfort to prison, not to mention that they liaise the prisoners with the world outside the prison and provide invaluable source of necessary means for prisoners (food, money, clothes etc.).

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). True, restrictions on what visitors can bring into the prison are not always respected (upon payment of a fee to the guard).

Among the goods that are expressly allowed by law to be brought to prisoners, are the clothes and shoes; dishes from plastic; personal hygiene goods; cosmetics, make-up articles and underclothes for women (their types are established by prison administration); sun glasses, pens and other articles from plastic, etc.

TRANSFER AGREEMENT: REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STRASBOURG CONVENTION

TRANSFER AGREEMENT : GENERAL INFORMATION

The repatriation of prisoners between the United Kingdom and Republic of Moldova is governed by the Strasbourg Convention which came into force on 1 November 2005.

Moldova do not have any bilateral agreements signed with UK, therefore all the relations regarding the transfer of prisoners are governed by analogy of law, i.e. by the provisions of above mentioned Convention and the respective Moldovan and UK national legislation in this field.

Under the terms of Convention it is open to either of the two Countries only 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 the Republic of Moldova.

LOCAL REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR PRISONERS TRANSFER AGREEMENT

- Prisoner needs to have been sentenced (sentence must be final and enforceable. 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 that there are no outstanding penalties, criminal proceedings and/or appeals procedures);
- Prisoner's consent in written form (in case if due to prisoner's health conditions, physical or mental disease he/she is not able to write petition regarding transfer, it could be issued by his/her legal representative);
- Prisoner's nationality to be certified (either through passport or through a notarized certificate);
- Certificate submitted by the Director of the prison stating how long has the prisoner been detained and what part of his sentence remains to be served (any waivers of benefits granted would need also to be taken into account);
- Both Moldova and UK agree to execute the transfer;
- All required documents are in Moldovan, with an official English translation;
- Offence for which prisoner was been convicted constitute a criminal offence in the UK (respective certificate is to be notarized. It does not matter whether some legal terms are different);
- There are at least six months left to serve the remaining part of the sentence, at time of application (however, in exceptional cases the Contracting States may agree to a transfer even though the time to be served is less than the specified)

In Moldova

The court instance which adopts the decision regarding transfer procedure should be convinced that transferred prisoner would not be, after the transfer, a subject of a torture, inhuman treatment, etc.

The process of decision-taking with respect to transfer is based on the following pre-conditions:

- All documents are to be submitted to the Department of Penitentiary Institutions (then these documents shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹), which shall issue a certified copy of the process;
- Once the petition is authorized, an official notification will be submitted to the Embassy, to the Director of the prison, to the Department of Penitentiary Institutions of the Ministry of Justice, to the petitioner, and to Interpol's Office.

- The Moldovan Police will escort the prisoner to the international airport.

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).
- All men are returned to “Wandsworth Prison”
- All women to be transferred to “Holloway Prison”
- Once back in the UK, it would be the prisoner's responsibility to apply for a transfer to another UK prison.

THE DECISION MAKING WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER/REPATRIATION REQUEST

There is no guarantee of repatriation and a prisoner can be refused by either state subject to their discretion.

Repatriation requests will be determined for the British authorities by HM Prison Service and for the Moldovan authorities by the Department of Penitentiary Institutions and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the event that the Moldovan authorities are prepared to give their consent in principle to a prisoner's request, 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 Moldova.

If the United Kingdom is content to approve a prisoner's request the Prison Service will inform the Moldovan authorities and will provide both 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 Moldovan authorities are content then the prisoner will be asked to give his consent.

Usually the most important information for prisoners is the administration of sentence following repatriation. The UK cannot provide precise release dates before 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

Under the general conditions of the Convention, the United Kingdom should, as the Receiving State, continue to enforce the sentence imposed by the Moldovan courts in accordance with the rules and regulations governing imprisonment in England and Wales. English release arrangements will be applied to the balance of the sentence remaining to be served at the date of transfer.

In calculating the balance of the sentence, which the prisoner will be required to serve following repatriation, the United Kingdom is obliged to deduct from the original sentence the amount of

time already served in custody in Republic of Moldova, including time spent in pre-trial detention. The part of the sentence served in Republic of Moldova is subject to Moldovan law.

Having deducted the appropriate period served, or deemed to have been served, in Republic of Moldova, the resulting "balance to serve" will be considered to be the UK sentence and to commence on the date on which the prisoner is received into a prison establishment there. It is against the balance left to serve that UK release arrangements will be applied. UK release arrangements cannot be applied to that part of the sentence served in Moldova.

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 license 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 license 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 license or automatically released at the NPD, s/he will be released on license 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.

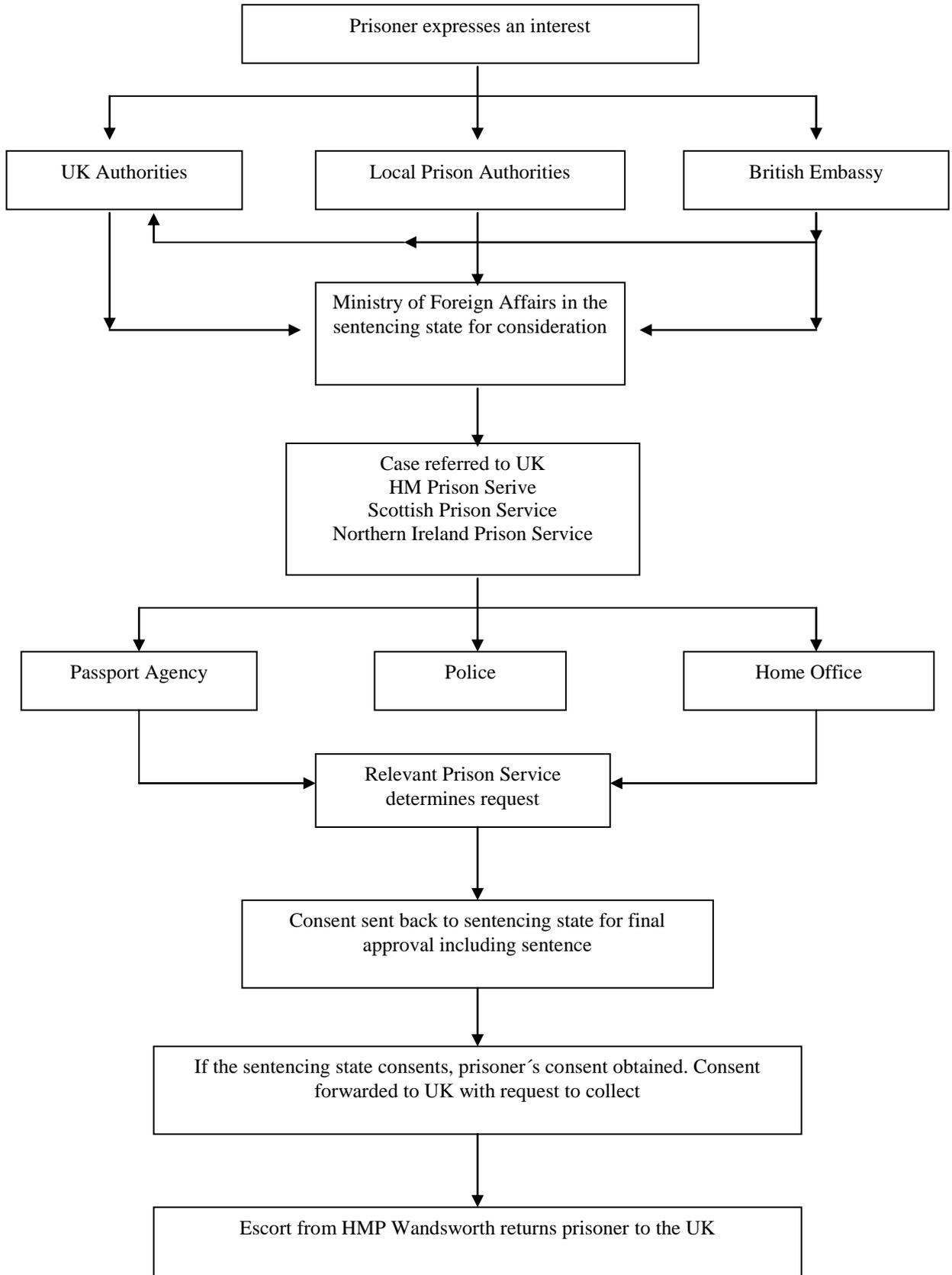
Location following Repatriation

All male prisoners returning to England and Wales 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 pen condition. However, not every prisoner will be suitable for open condition. Female prisoners will be taken to Holloway prison in London before onward allocation.

Challenging conviction following repatriation

Following repatriation the conviction and sentence remains a matter for the Moldovan 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 Moldovan national courts.

Repatriation of Prisoners to England and Wales



Additional Information

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 (but only 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:

Free phone 0808 172 0098
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Email: info@prisonersabroad.org.uk

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*The list above is provided by HM Consul in Chisinau for the convenience of enquirers, but neither HMG nor any official of the Embassy take any responsibility for the competence or probity of any firm or advocate on the list or for the consequence of any legal action.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abrogation (annulment / cassation)	Casare
Access to file (by Lawyer)	Acces la dosar
Accomplice	Complice
Accused (with charges)	Acuzat
Acquitted	Achitat
Adjudication	Pronunțarea sentinței
Administration of justice	Administrarea justiției
Amnesty	Amnistie
Appeal	Apel
Application	Cerere
Application forms (prison)	Formular de cerere
Army	Armată
Assessment of evidence	Evaluarea probelor
Blood test	Examen de sînge
Board of prison governors	Comitet
Cell	Celulă
Charge	Acuzare
Chief Prosecutor	Procuror superior
Civil party in criminal trial	Parte civilă în proces penal
Complaints system	Sistem de cereri
Completed file	Dosar complet
Compulsory prosecution	Urmărire penală
Consent	Acord
Convicted	Condamnat
Conviction	Condamnare
Corporal	Corporal
Country ban (order issued which prohibits a person who has been deported or expelled from returning)	Interdicție de intrare în țară
Courthouse	Tribunal
Criminal code	Codul penal
Criminal code procedure	Codul de procedură penală
Criminal Court	Tribunal penal
Criminal prosecution	Urmărire penală
Criminal record	Proces-verbal
Custody order	Order de arest preventiv
Danger of interfering with the course of justice	Pericol de amestec în exercitarea justiției
Danger of repeated criminal offences	Pericol de recidivă
Deportation	Deportare
Deportation order	Ordin de deportare
Dismiss charges	Ridicarea acuzațiilor
Duty of obedience	Obligație de obediență
Early freedom	Pre-liberare
Escort	Escortă
Expert Witness	Martor
Expulsion	Expulzare
Extradition	Extradare
Fever	Febră
File	Dosar
Food poisoning	Intoxigație alimentară
Greater Criminal Court	Curtea Supremă de Justiție

Guarding (a prison)	Garda (la închisoare)
Guilty	Vinovat
Hand cuffed	Escortat
Hearing (first)	Prima audiență
Human rights	Drepturile omului
Imprisoned	Deținut
Imprisonment	Detenție
Imprisonment after conviction	Detenție după condamnare
Indictment	Acuzare
Insubordination to officer	Dezobediință autorităților
Interpreter	Translator
Investigation	Anchetă
Jeopardise	Punere în pericol
Judge	Judecător
Judgement	Sentință
Judgement Final and enforceable	Sentință finală și executorie
Judicial Police	Poliție judiciară
Jurisdiction (Criminal) Entities	Organe de jurisdicție penală
Juvenile prison	Închisoare pentru minori
Lawyer	Avocat
Lawyers' charges	Onorariul avocatului
Legal Aid / Pro Bono Lawyer	Apărător public (din oficiu)
Legal remedy	Recurs legal
Local prison rules	Regulament intern al închisorii
Major offence	Crimă deosebit de gravă
Malnutrition	Malnutriție
Marital Visit	Vizită conjugală
Minimal (guilt)	Vinovăție minimă
Ministry of Justice	Ministerul Justiției
Minor offence	Delict minor
Misdemeanour	Faptă
Mistreatment/ Torture	Tortură
Money earned in prison	Bani câștigați în închisoare
Notary	Notar
Officer of the Court	Funcționar al curții
Opposition	Opoziție
Out-of-court settlement	Tranzacție
Parole (conditional release)	Eliberare condițională
Pay off debts	Plata datoriilor
Penal order	Ordonanță penală
Penal proceeding	Proces penal
Penitentiary system	Sistem penitenciar
Permanent (indefinite) detention	Detenție pe viață
Permit, entitlement	Permis
Personal money in prison	Bani personali
Physical examination	Examinare fizică
Plaintiff	Reclamant
Police Headquarters	Secție de poliție
Police Officer	Ofițer de poliție
Power of Attorney	Procură / mandat
Preliminary detention	Detenție preventivă
Presumption of innocence	Prezumția nevinovăției
Prison	Închisoare / Izolator
Prison administration	Administrația închisorii

Prison Director	Șeful închisorii
Prison house rules	Regulamentul intern al închisorii
Prison rules regarding supervised visit	Regulile închisorii referitor la vizite sub supraveghere
Prison Warden	Garda închisorii
Prisoners	Condamnați
Proceedings	Proces legal
Proof of evidence	Probă/dovadă
Prosecution	Urmărire
Prosecutor (Public)	Procuror
Provision	Asigurare
Public Prosecutor's Office	Procuratură
Punishment cell	Celulă de izolare
Raids	Raid
Rehabilitation	Reabilitare
Release	Punere în libertate
Remand (sending a person accused of an offence into custody to await trial)	Detenție provizorie
Remand prison	Izolator de detenție provizorie
Remedy of appeal	Apel
Repatriation	Repatriere
Representative of the Local Authority	Reprezentant al autorității locale
Roll call	Apel
Security	Securitate
Social Worker	Lucrător social
Stomach bugs	Infecție stomacală
Strike	Grevă
Sufficient suspicion	Indici/probe suficiente
Surety (money required for a remand prisoner to be released on bail)	Cauțiune
Suspended sentence	Suspendarea executării sentinței
Temporary detention	Deținere temporară
The accused	Acuzat
To buy	A cumpăra
To change money	A schimba bani
To deport	A deporta
To file an application	A depune o cerere
Transfer Agreement (Strasbourg Convention)	Convenția (de la Strasbourg) cu privire la extradare
Transfer to another prison	Transfer în altă închisoare
Valid or legal	Valabil sau legal
Visit permit	Permis de vizitare
Warden	Curte
Wing	Arică

Useful words

1	Unu
2	Doi
3	Trei
4	Patru
5	Cinci
6	Șase
7	Șapte
8	Opt

9	Nouă
10	Zece
11	Unsprezece
12	Douăsprezece
13	Treisprezece
14	Paisprezece
15	Cincisprezece
16	Şaisprezece
17	Şaptesprezece
18	Optsprezece
19	Nouăsprezece
20	Douăzeci
30	Treizeci
40	Patruzeci
50	Cincizeci
60	Şaizeci
70	Şaptezeci
80	Optzeci
90	Nouăzeci
100	O sută
1000	O mie

Food	Mîncare
Apple	Măr
Banana	Banană
Beans	Fasole
Biscuits	Biscuiți
Bread	Pîine
Cake	Paste
Chicken	Pui
Coffee	Cafea
Drink	Băutură
Eat	A mînca
Egg	Ou
Fruit	Fruct
Hungry	Flămînd
Juice	Suc
Meat	Carne
Milk	Lapte
Omlette	Omletă
Pancake	Blinele
Rice	Orez
Sausage	Crenvuști
Sugar	Zahăr
Sweet	Dulce
Vegetables	Legume
Water	Apă
Cutlery	Veselă
Cup	Pahar
Fork	Furculiță
Knife	Cuțit
Plate	Platou
Spoon	Lingură
Good Morning	Buna dimineața
Good Afternoon	Bună ziua
Good Night	Noapte bună
Day	Ziuă
Week	Săptămîină

Month	Lună
Monthly	Lunar
Year	An
Today	Azi
Tomorrow	Mîine
Tonight	Astă noapte
Sunday	Duminică
Monday	Luni
Tuesday	Martî
Wednesday	Miercuri
Thursday	Joi
Friday	Vineri
Saturday	Sîmbătă
Spring	Primăvară
Summer	Vară
Autumn	Toamnă
Winter	Iarnă
Baby	Prunc
Boy	Băiat
Child	Copi
Father	Tată
Girl	Fată
Husband	Soț
Man	Bărbat
Money	Bani
Mother	Mamă
Wife	Soție
Woman	Femeie
He	El
I	Eu
Me	Eu
My	Al meu
Yours	Al tău, al vostru
Her	Al ei
His	Al lui
Their	Al lor
Them	Ei
You	Tu
Yours	Al tău, al vostru
Borrow	Împrumuta
Close	Închide
Closed	Închis
Come	Veni
Debt	Datorie
Door	Ușă
Give	A da
Here	Aici
Indoors	Înăuntru
Inside	Înăuntru
Open	Deschis
Outside	Afară, extern
Run	A fugi
Stand	Poziție
Stay	Ședere

Stop	Oprire
Turn	Întoarcere
Walk	Plimbare
Head	Cap
Hair	Păr
Eye	Ochi
Eyes	Ochi
Nose	Nas
Ear	Ureche
Hearing	Auz
Mouth	Gură
First	Primul
Second	Al doilea
Third	Al treilea
Fourth	Al patrulea
Fifth	Al cincilea
Sixth	Al șaselea
Seventh	Al șaptelea
Eight	Al optulea
Ninth	Al nouălea
Tenth	Al zecelea
Half	Jumătate
In half	Pe jumătate
After	După
Before	Înainte
Later	Mai târziu
Now	Acum
Climate	Clima
Cold	Frig
Heat	Cald
Hot	Foarte cald
Rain	Ploaie
Shade	Umbră
Sun	Soare
Sunshine	Lumină solară
Weather	Timp/vreme
Wind	Vânt

Disclaimer

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