Information Pack for British Prisoners Arrested and Imprisoned in Thailand

British Embassy
14 Wireless Road
Lumpini
Pathumwan
Bangkok
10330 Thailand

Author: British Embassy Bangkok
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Introduction

Who can help?

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO):
The FCO 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 offer 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 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?

There are a number of case officers within the Consular Section of the British Embassy. We will tell you who your case officer will be during our initial contact/visit. All officers can be contacted at the Consular Section of the British Embassy in Bangkok.

Contact Information

British Embassy
14 Wireless Road
Lumpini
Pathumwan
Bangkok
10330
Tel: 02 305 8333  
Fax: 02 255 6051  

E-mail: ConsularEnquiries.Bangkok@fco.gov.uk  
Website: https://www.gov.uk/government/world/thailand
First Steps

Who will know I have been detained?

When a British National is arrested and detained in Thailand, the Thai authorities must inform the Embassy if asked to do so by the prisoner. It is the prisoner's right to have this notification undertaken by the authorities. However, on occasion we may learn of an arrest informally from friends or family.

What will my family be told?

For reasons of confidentiality we are not permitted to inform anyone, even your family, that you have been detained or what charges you face without your permission. Upon our first visit to you, Consular staff will obtain consent from you about what you permit us to share with family or friends about your situation.

What will the Consulate do?

Consular staff will aim to contact you within 24 hours of being made aware of your arrest. We will visit you as soon as possible and then every 8 weeks thereafter. During these routine visits you will have the opportunity to discuss any health issues, security concerns, your treatment whilst in detention and any other general issues that you wish to rise with Consular staff. At each Consular visit, our staff will complete a visit report which will be disclosed to your next of kin if you have agreed we may do so. If there is any particular information which you do not wish to be shared you can advise Consular staff of this during the visit.

We will provide you with information about a UK charity called Prisoners Abroad who may be able to assist you financially. We will also provide information on local lawyers.

If appropriate and with your consent, we will consider approaching the local authorities if you are not treated in line with internationally acceptable standards.

The role of Consular staff is primarily to look after your welfare while you are detained. We cannot:

- get you out of prison or pay your fines;
- get you special treatment because you are British;
- give or pay for legal advice, start legal proceedings on your behalf or interfere in local judicial procedures;
- investigate a crime;
- forward parcels to you on behalf of other people;
- prevent the local authorities from deporting you at the end of your sentence, even if you were previously resident in Thailand.

**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?**

Consular staff will contact the prison to arrange clearance for visits by family members and friends, although the prison authorities may refuse non-relatives. It is advised that visitors give as much notice as possible when wishing to arrange a visit. They will be required to supply copies of their passports and personal details such as their address.

Visit durations can last from ten minutes to two hours depending on the prison Director and the guards. Normally visits involve talking through a partition or grill and sometimes using a telephone to communicate. In prisons where foreigners are held, “contact” visits may be allowed but usually only once or twice a year. A contact visit means you can sit either side of a table during the visit, however, prison guards will remain present.

Prior to any visit, Consular staff will give family and friends as much information as they can about:

- what to expect on arrival in Thailand
- what happens when they reach the prison
- the “do’s and don’ts” of visiting

Taking into consideration how different Thailand is from Britain – especially for a first-time visitor who has possibly not travelled frequently, the “culture-shock” plus the sight of you in a prison visiting area with guards present is likely to prove a distressing experience. In order to make their journey less stressful Consular staff will be able to give information on certain things beforehand. For example,

- how long in advance of their trip should they make contact with the Embassy?
- what bureaucratic procedures can they expect?
- do they need to give notice of a visit to the prison authorities or will the Consular staff do it?
- how many visits can be arranged?
A few other useful tips are to –

- liaise with the Consular staff member you have most contact with
- check that visiting days and times have not changed
- find out how long ordinary visits last, and if “open” or marital visits are allowed? If so, when and for how long?
- seek advice on what visitors can bring into the prison (i.e. locally bought tobacco, but not duty-free)
- check if non-relatives and children can visit too

Please bear in mind that all prisons vary and therefore it is essential that you check visiting regulations with the prison or a Consular officer prior to arranging any visits for friends or family because visiting regulations are subject to change by the authorities at any time.

**How many visits am I allowed?**

This will vary between prison establishments and you should check this with prison staff prior to any visits taking place.

**What can visitors bring?**

Again, this will vary from prison to prison and you should check with prison staff about what is permitted to be brought into the prison by visitors. If you need assistance with this, then a Consular officer can contact the prison on your behalf.

**Consular visits**

Consular staff are there to support you and take an interest in your welfare. We are sensitive and non-judgemental and treat all prisoners in the same manner no matter what crime you are detained for, or whether you are on remand or have been sentenced.

After being notified of your arrest we can:

- contact you and visit you, if that is what you want;
- give you information about the local legal system and about prosecution, remand, bail and appeal procedures. It is important to consider carefully whether you want legal representation and to discuss all costs beforehand. We can provide a list of local English speaking lawyers and interpreters, but cannot provide financial assistance for either;
- explain the local prison system, including visiting arrangements, mail and censorship, privileges, work possibilities, and social and welfare services;
- put you in touch with a prisoners’ welfare charity in the UK called Prisoners Abroad;
- tell your family and friends, if you want us to, that you have been arrested.

Your family can also find out what is happening to you by contacting the Thailand Desk in Consular Directorate at the FCO in London (Tel: 0207 008 0108). If you are thinking about not telling your family, please consider the distress it may cause them if they do not know your whereabouts. In more serious cases, such as a major drugs arrest, it is very possible that your family may learn of your arrest via the media. Your friends or family not knowing can also be a disadvantage to you if you need money for anything in prison or fall ill. Once we have told your family, we can pass messages between you both.

In the longer term, we can:

- visit you in prison every 8 weeks and keep in touch with you in between visits by letter;

- approach the local authorities if you are not treated in line with internationally accepted standards. This may include where your trial is not conducted according to due process or is unusually delayed compared with local cases;

- with your permission, take up any justified complaint about ill-treatment, personal safety, or discrimination with the police or prison authorities, and ensure that any medical or dental problems you might have, and of which we are made aware, are brought to the attention of the police or prison doctor.

- send you money from your family. We can also help to buy basic prison “comforts” (such as basic food and clothing) with money sent by your family, friends or others. But we do not have the resources to locate and buy more specific items, such as particular brands of clothing;

- explain how can apply for transfer to a prison in the UK when you meet the qualifying criteria.

**Arrival at prison**

When someone is arrested and taken to prison in the first instance, any belongings that are not held as evidence or as part of the investigation will be sent to the prison, if they have sufficient space to keep them there. Unfortunately it is not unusual for some belongings to go missing during prison transfers or at the time of arrest.

The British Embassy cannot store your personal belongings on your behalf. The only property we can keep for you are your passport and driving licence, however, these are usually retained at the court until the end of your sentence. Please note that your passport might be kept by the court as evidence of the alleged crime or as a condition of your bail in order to prevent you from leaving the country.
General prison conditions

Former prisoners say that nothing is guaranteed, things can change on a whim, and therefore advice of more experienced prisoners, plus your own common sense, will help you enormously.

Overcrowding in Thai prisons is a serious issue and therefore you cannot expect to be incarcerated in a single cell.

Access to money is of importance and will make things easier within a Thai prison. For example you may need to pay for your own bedding or mattress if available. The food ration for all foreign prisoners in Thailand usually consists of 1 bag of cooked rice weighing 800 grams and one Thai side dish per day. Any extra food must be paid for. There is a shop within all prisons, but the shop prices are always considerably higher than for the same items outside of the prison.

If you experience serious harassment, threats or violence you should report it to Consular staff as soon as possible. It is our responsibility to take up any allegations of mistreatment made by British nationals. Even the suggestion that you will be reporting to the Consul can have a positive impact upon how you are treated.

How can I receive money?

Friends and family are able to deposit money into your prison account in person if they visit, or if they are in the UK, they can transfer money to the Foreign & Commonwealth Office account. This money can then be deposited by Consular staff into your prison account or sent via postal order. Postal orders or checks can be sent to:

Accounts Receivable
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Corporate Service Centre
PO Box 6108
Milton Keynes
MK10 1PX

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

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.)

In addition Prisoners Abroad, a UK charity, can assist with funding for prison comforts and some medical care if you are not in receipt of any regular donations from other sources.
Can I work or study in prison?

Generally there is no work available within Thai prisons for foreign prisoners, although some British nationals have reported that unpaid jobs are available e.g. in the kitchen or clinic. In some cases you may need the help of Consular staff to be assigned work, so are advised to speak to your case officer if you are finding it difficult to arrange yourself and they will do what they can to help you.

Few Thai prisoners or guards are able to speak English, so it is a good idea to learn some Thai. Knowing the local language will help you to understand what is going on, communicate your needs and also ease the boredom of prison life. If you have the funds to pay for learning material, Consular staff will try to provide 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.

Can I receive medical and dental treatment?

Standards of healthcare in Thai prisons are poor in comparison to the United Kingdom. Poor sanitation, inadequate ventilation, extremes of temperature, lower grade food and people sleeping in close proximity to each other – often shoulder to shoulder can allow the spread of infections. Colds and stomach bugs are common, and in recent years there have been reported outbreaks of tuberculosis (TB).

Dental problems are also common and treatment can be very difficult to access. The standard of treatment varies – in Bang Kwang there are two dentists and prisoners can be seen once a week, whilst in the upcountry prisons, treatment is very limited.

The range of medicines available free of charge varies from prison to prison. Thai prisons have a small list of drugs that are dispensed without charge, but the bulk of medicine will have to be paid for. The Foreign & Commonwealth Office liaises with the charity Prisoners Abroad to help subsidise a welfare system in which many minor medicine costs are covered in Thailand. The prison doctor can prescribe medicines to be bought by the Consular staff on your behalf, although you must have funds to cover the cost. If you are in a prison some distance from Bangkok e.g. Chiang Rai, it makes sense to keep some money in the prison shop so the authorities can buy medicine for you should you fall ill. Prisoners Abroad runs a vitamin programme which enables the Embassy to bulk-buy multivitamins for supply to British nationals. These can be deposited for you at the prison on a quarterly basis.

Mail/Parcels

You can receive and send mail directly whilst you are detained, although there are prison-by-prison restrictions on the amount, and there are rules about what you can and cannot receive. Also, post sometimes fails to arrive and you may have to pay a guard in order to receive a parcel.
Although you are allowed to write in English, letters are generally subject to censorship. This can mean that if no member of local prison staff is able to translate them, they will be sent to the Foreign Liaison Department for translation before posting, causing long delays.

The UK charity Prisoners Abroad can provide pre paid, airmail envelopes upon request, however, usually a prisoner will be expected to purchase stamps from their own funds.

Please note that the Embassy does not accept parcels on behalf of British nationals in prison in Thailand.

Can I make telephone calls?

It is possible to make telephone calls in some Bangkok prisons but not usually if you are in an upcountry prison. There are limits on when, where to and for how long these calls can be made. Usually one call a week is permitted (in Bang Kwang it is for five minutes only) but the rules are subject to change. Numbers have to be cleared in advance with the prison authorities through the Consular staff.

If this initiative is available at the prison you are detained in, it is best to give family a range of dates and times when you will try to ring. Hundreds of prisoners want to make phone calls at the same time, so be prepared for a long wait and the likelihood of disappointment. Phones operate on phone cards, which can be purchased within the prison.

Leisure and entertainment

Prisoners are usually allowed into the prison compound for a number of hours per day for exercise and recreation. Unlike in the UK, however, there are limited facilities available for the purpose of entertainment and these will be dependent on which prison you are incarcerated in.

Drugs

As in most countries, there are reports of some drug abuse occurring within the prisons. With no remission for good behaviour while on remand there is little incentive to behave well, and in some cases guards are reportedly bribed to ignore drug dealing. If you are caught holding or taking drugs, punishment can be severe. If you inject drugs you run the risk of contracting serious blood-borne infections, such as AIDS and hepatitis.

How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?

If you experience serious harassment, threats or violence you should report it to Consular staff as soon as possible. It is our responsibility to take up any allegations of mistreatment with the authorities on your behalf, but we will only do so with your permission. Even the suggestion that you will be reporting mistreatment to the Embassy can have a positive impact upon how you are treated.
The Thai Judicial System

The Thai judicial system is loosely based on the British model although the main difference is that there is no jury for criminal cases. Instead the verdicts are decided by a panel of judges who will also in turn pass sentence. The court system operates slowly and a serious case, such as murder or complex narcotics case, could take as much as a year to reach the trial status. When the Royal Thai Police arrest a suspect the Public Prosecutor will be given 48 days (for a case which attracts a potential sentence of 10 years or less) or 84 days (for a case which attracts a potential sentence of more than 10 years) to submit formal charges to the court. Up until the formal charges stage a suspect in custody will be required to be re-remanded by the presiding court every 12 days. Court trials can take place over long periods of time and it is not unusual for witness hearing for the defence and the prosecution being a several weeks apart. Sentencing is usually delivered around 30 days after the trial has ended.

The Thai court system

Thailand, with its King as Head of State, bases its judicial and legal systems on the Constitution and in general follows a civil law system. There is a 3-tier court system:

- the Courts of First Instance;
- the Court of Appeal;
- the Supreme Court (the Dika).

The Courts of First Instance are trial courts that consist of general courts, juvenile and family courts, and specialised courts. All cases commence at a Court of First Instance. The Courts of First Instance consist of:

- the Civil Court and Criminal Courts in Bangkok;
- Provincial Courts. Each Province outside Bangkok has at least one Provincial Court whose jurisdiction is both civil and criminal;
- District Courts, which have jurisdiction over small cases i.e. civil cases in which the value of the claim does not exceed 300,000 Baht and criminal cases in which the offence carries a maximum penalty of no more than 6 months imprisonment and/or a fine not exceeding 10,000 Baht.

The Royal Thai Police have produced an information note which explains the rights of the accused; a copy of which is included in this information pack.

What should happen when I am arrested?
Generally arrest leads to detention in police cells. A warrant of arrest is issued by the Royal Thai Police. Depending on the nature of the offence with which you have been charged, and the availability of bail, you can expect to spend up to 12 days in detention in police cells. You will usually be taken to court about 3 days after being arrested for your first remand hearing and remanded in custody.

**For how long can I be remanded in custody?**

After you have been remanded into custody, you will be moved to a prison, unless you can make bail, and will be required to appear in court every 12 days for further remand hearings. The prosecution has a total of 84 days from the date of first arrest to submit their case to the Public Prosecutor. In respect of more minor offences, the Prosecution have only a maximum of 48 days (rather than 84 days) to prepare their case and submit it to the Public Prosecutor.

**What provision is there for bail?**

Following your arrest your lawyer will advise you whether you are eligible to apply for bail. Bail can often be paid either at the police station immediately after your arrest in small cases, or in court if you have already made your first court appearance. If you do not have enough money to post bail, we can contact friends in Thailand on your behalf, or ask the FCO in London to contact relatives or friends in the United Kingdom (or elsewhere overseas), who may be willing to help you. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is not able to facilitate the transfer of bail funds.

If bail is successful, you will find that the court usually keeps your passport. You are usually free to travel within Thailand during this period.

Bail conditions laid down by the police or court, such as residence or police reporting, must be strictly adhered to. Failure to adhere to bail conditions, or failure to attend a scheduled court hearing, will usually result in a new warrant being issued for your arrest and the bail money being forfeited. Similarly, any attempt to leave Thailand could result in re-arrest or the revocation and forfeiture of bail.

**What kind of legal assistance is available?**

Consular staff cannot give legal advice, but they can provide you with a list of local English speaking lawyers. Prisoners Abroad (see address below) can also supply information on legal aid, court proceedings and advise on appointing a lawyer. If you do not appoint a lawyer, or cannot afford a lawyer, the court will appoint one on your behalf, if your charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years or more.

The court has the discretion to appoint a lawyer for charges that carry a maximum penalty of less than 10 years, but they may not do so in all cases. If you do not appoint a lawyer, you are obliged to accept a lawyer appointed by the court, and can only then change lawyer with the agreement of the court. Lawyers on the court appointed roster are often young and inexperienced, and speak little or no English. The court will only provide an interpreter if they
want to speak to you. If you wish to address the court you must provide and pay for your own interpreter.

**What happens at the trial?**

Following the court hearing at which you are formally charged, the court will arrange for a “meeting of parties” with both the prosecution and defence to agree trial dates. If you plead guilty, and the charge carries a minimum penalty of 5 years imprisonment, then the court must hear evidence from witnesses. If you plead not guilty, or do not enter a plea, the court is also required to hear evidence from witnesses. The trial dates agreed can be a considerable way into the future – dates up to 2 years away are not unheard of. There are certain aspects of the Thai legal system and the trial, which vary significantly from the UK system:

- both civil and criminal trials are conducted by a judge (or a panel of 2 or 3 judges in the most serious cases) sitting without a jury;
- all court proceedings are conducted in Thai;
- documents in a foreign language must be translated into Thai before they can be used in court;
- affidavits are generally not used;
- there is no pre-trial disclosure of documents;
- both civil and criminal trials do not take place on consecutive days. Evidence is admitted half a day or one day at a time. The trial can then be adjourned for a number of weeks, or even months, until the next date for admitting evidence. It therefore follows that trials can take a number of months (or longer) to conclude.

**Sentences**

Sentences vary greatly in Thailand depending on the seriousness of the offence of which you have been convicted. Certain offences such as those involving class 1 narcotics for example can incur substantial prison sentences including life or even death sentences. Your lawyer will be able to assist you further with information relating to sentencing guidelines.

**How can appeals be made?**

If you wish to appeal against the court’s judgement you are entitled to appeal to the Appeals Court and then to the Supreme Court. An appeal to the Appeals Court must be made within 1 month of the date of the decision of the Court of First Instance. A further appeal to the
Supreme Court must be made within 1 month of the date of the decision of the Appeals Court. It is possible for both parties to request an extension to the 1 month time limit.

Sentences of life imprisonment or death carry a mandatory appeal. Therefore, if you receive a sentence of life imprisonment or death and decide not to submit an appeal, then the appeal will be submitted on your behalf.

You should be aware that the prosecution also has the right to appeal against a judgement. If neither side appeals within the time limit then the judgement becomes final. As the Supreme Court is the highest and final appellate court in civil cases, there can be no further appeal in any form. In criminal cases the defendant can make a final appeal by seeking a Royal Pardon.

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

Generally within the Thai prison system, there is some provision for reduction in sentence for good behaviour. A class system operates within the prison which is comprised of six classes: excellent, very good, good, moderate, bad and very bad. All prisoners are initially placed in moderate class and can move up or down the class system depending on their behaviour within the prison. Prisoners can therefore receive some reduction in their sentence as a result of maintaining a higher class level and this is usually calculated during a Royal Amnesty.

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

Unfortunately prisoners are unable to be considered for early release or parole in Thailand as a result of the Thai authorities requiring a guarantee from the Embassy. This is a matter which we are lobbying the Thai authorities to reconsider, in an attempt to allow this provision to be available for foreign prisoners in the future.

**What provision is there for clemency or pardon?**

In criminal cases once the appeals process has been completed i.e. the Supreme Court has passed judgement, the final recourse is to petition His Majesty the King for clemency, via a Royal Pardon. The process of submitting a Royal Pardon Petition is complex and extremely lengthy. A Consular Officer will be able to explain how to prepare a Royal Pardon Petition and the steps that are involved.

**What about any financial penalties?**

It is possible for a financial penalty to be imposed either solely or in addition to a prison sentence. It has been known for financial penalties to sometimes be waived during amnesties.
Is transfer to another prison within Thailand possible?

Although there is no guarantee that such a request will be granted, prisoners can apply via their case officer at the Embassy to be transferred to a different prison within Thailand.

Is transfer to the UK a possibility?

A Prison Transfer Agreement (PTA) exists between Thailand and the UK (and between Thailand and Hong Kong in respect of British Nationals (Overseas)). You can apply to transfer after serving one third of your sentence or 4 years (whichever is less), or after serving 8 years if you were sentenced to life imprisonment. Your case officer will be able to explain how to apply for a transfer.

What are the procedures for release and deportation?

In Thailand, it is common practice for those foreigners who have committed offences to be deported after they have completed their sentence. This will mean that at the end of your sentence you will immediately be detained for a period of time within the Immigration Detention Centre prior to your deportation. It has been known for prisoners to be released for a period of time prior to deportation, however, this would not appear to occur in line with the correct, official process.

Sometimes people find that they face difficulties adjusting to life in the UK once they have left prison. You may find yourself ready for life on the outside but not prepared for living in the UK. Possibly you have never lived in the UK and have no connections there, or perhaps you have lost touch with friends and family. You may simply want to talk to another person who understands what you have been through, to help you consider what to do next.

When you first arrive back in UK you can visit Prisoners Abroad on weekdays between 10 am and 4 pm for advice, to take a shower, use their temporary luggage store, make essential phone calls or use a computer. If you have no belongings Prisoners Abroad may be able to help with basic toiletries and finding suitable clothing. If you know your release date in advance it is best to write and tell your caseworker when you are likely to arrive and what help you think you might need. If you have no money and nowhere to go, Prisoners Abroad’ Aftercare Service can help with –

- advice on finding emergency accommodation in the London area
- claiming welfare benefits, including emergency benefit payments if you are destitute.
- making appointments with doctors and dentists
- putting you in touch with local agencies if you are not returning to the London area.

Later on you may want advice on housing, looking for work, applying for training or getting
counselling. Prisoners Abroad can refer you to the right agency. Other sources of practical help back in the UK are The Salvation Army (see address above), UK Helpline - 020 7367 4888, Monday to Friday 8 am to 4 pm, or contact your local branch and The Prison Fellowship (see address below).
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 (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
Prison Fellowship International

Prison Fellowship is a Christian organisation that gives support and help to people of all religions and those with none. It has members in 88 countries; they can visit or write to prisoners. If you obtain a transfer back to a UK prison, PF can help with transport so your family can visit. They also work with ex-prisoners and their families through their local group network.

Prison Fellowship, England and Wales
PO Box 945
Maldon
Essex CM9 4EW
Tel: 0044 (0) 1621 843 232
Fax: 0044 (0) 1621 843 303
Email: prisonfellowship@dial.pipex.com

Prison Fellowship, Scotland
110 St James Road
Glasgow G4 0PS
Tel/fax: 0044 (0)141 552 1288
Email: pfscotland@cqm.co.uk

Prison Fellowship, Northern Ireland
39 University Street
Belfast BT7 1FY
Tel/fax: 0044 (0)2890 243 691
Email: info@pfni.org

The Salvation Army
They can arrange to visit prisoners overseas through their international service.

The Salvation Army International HQ
101 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4P 4EP
Tel: 0044(0)20 7332 0101
Fax: 0044(0)20 7329 6970
Annexes

Annex 1: List of English-Speaking Lawyers
Annex 2: List of Private Translators/Interpreters
Annex 3: FCO leaflet: *In prison abroad*
Annex 4: FCO leaflet: *Transfers home for prisoners abroad*
Annex 5: Prisoners Abroad authorisation form
Annex 6: Prisoners Abroad family contact form
Annex 7: Prisoners Abroad CFF form
Annex 8: Fair Trials International information
Annex 9: Reprieve information
Disclaimer

This booklet was compiled by the Consular Section, British Embassy Thailand. 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 Thailand is not accountable for the information provided in this booklet. Local proceedings are subject to change at any time.

Thank you.

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