



British
High Commission
Banjul

Information Pack for British Prisoners in The Gambia

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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 Commission in Commonwealth Countries). Both employ consular officers, and one of their duties is to provide help and advice to any British National who gets into difficulty in a foreign country.

About the High Commission

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 High Commission 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 High Commission cannot accept legal responsibility for any errors or omissions in the information. If in doubt contact a lawyer.

Who are the Consular Representatives?

Koren Ankers
Vice Consul
British High Commission
48 Atlantic Road
Fajara
Tel: 4495134
E-mail: ukinthegambia@fco.gov.uk

Ida Sarr
Consular Officer
British High Commission
48 Atlantic Road
Fajara
Tel: 4495134
E-mail: ukinthegambia@fco.gov.uk

Who will know that I have been detained?

When a British Citizen is arrested and detained in The Gambia, the Gambian authorities must inform the British High if you ask them to. This is usually done in writing and it normally takes 48 hours for the High Commission to be informed. Your friends or relations may be able to inform us more quickly. The Police should ask you if you wish them to inform anyone.

How can I contact my family or friends?

In The Gambia, experience suggests that except in the case of sensitive and security issues, telephone access is rarely denied. However it will be at the discretion of Police Officer commanding the station.

What will my family be told?

We will not 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 on your behalf.

If you are thinking about not telling your family, please consider the distress it may cause them if they are not told where you are. It can also be a disadvantage to you if you need money for anything in prison or fall ill. Once we have told your family and friends, we will keep them updated on your well-being.

What will the High Commission do?

We aim to make initial contact with you within 24 hours of being notified of your arrest and to make sure that you are treated properly and fairly in accordance with Gambian regulations, and that you are treated the same as other prisoners. We cannot however get you better treatment than other prisoners. Should you need a list of lawyers, we will be able to provide this.

We can answer questions about your health and welfare and the local prison system but we cannot answer questions about legal matters. You should ask your lawyer or the court those kinds of questions.

We cannot get you out of prison, pay fines or stand bail, or secure you an earlier trial date. Nor can we investigate a crime.

Although we cannot give legal advice, start legal proceedings or investigate a crime, we can offer basic information about the local legal system, including whether a legal aid scheme is available. We can give you a list of local interpreters and local lawyers if you want, although we cannot pay for either. It is important to consider carefully whether you want to have legal representation and to discuss all the costs beforehand with the legal representative. In no circumstances can we pay your legal costs.

With your permission, we can take up any justified complaint about ill treatment, personal safety, or discrimination with the police or prison authorities. Again, with your permission, we can make sure that any medical or dental problems you are having are brought to the attention of any police or prison doctor.

Within certain limits, we can assist your family sending you money via the FCO in London. In some cases, there may be a charge for this service.

We can advise you of other organisations who can offer you and your family further assistance both during your detention and after your release (see page 15).

If you are in prison in The Gambia and you also hold a Gambian passport, the British High Commission cannot assist you except in very exceptional circumstances.

Would I have a criminal record in the UK?

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

VISITS

How do my family and friends arrange a visit?

The Prisons accept visits by family and friends, but visitors need to phone the prison and fix an appointment before they go. The Prison authorities have the right to refuse a visit from friends/families, if they think that your case might be prejudiced by it.

If your family or friends want to visit you they should contact the High Commission before travelling, so that we can make arrangements for them. We will give them the address and telephone number of the prison so that they can arrange to visit you. There are specified visiting hours and visits are normally arranged in advance.

Visitors must identify themselves when they arrive at the prison by showing an identification document containing a photograph (e.g. passport). This is held by the prison and returned at the end of the visit.

How many visits am I allowed?

You are allowed one hour of visits per month after the first three months, usually two visits of 30 minutes each. You may be allowed extra or slightly longer visits if there are special or compassionate reasons (for example, distance).

Prisoners on remand are entitled to more generous privileges and visits than convicted prisoners at the discretion of the Prison Authorities.

Consular visits

A member of the High Commission will aim visit you within 24 hours of receiving information that you have been detained.

We will offer to contact your family or next-of-kin, if you so wish, to tell them the situation. This we can do through our Consular Directorate Office in London. We can give your family/friends advice on prison procedure, regulations, your morale and how you are doing. We can also pass on any messages from you.

You can write to us at any time on matters of concern.

We aim to visit you every two months while you are under trial, though may visit more often if it is necessary or in an emergency. If you are convicted we may visit less often but will make an assessment of your vulnerability before deciding this

What can visitors bring?

Visitors are normally allowed to bring toiletries, newspapers and books. These must be shown to the prison guards at the gate, together with your identity. However it is up to the prison guards' discretion as to what is allowed in to the prison.

Prison Officers are always in attendance in the same area where visits are conducted whether family, consular or lawyers.

General Prison Conditions

There are 2 prisons in The Gambia for but the inmates are estimated to be more than the prisons capacity limit. There is a real problem of overcrowding. The number of inmates to each cell depends entirely on the size of the cell and the number of prisoners in that particular prison. Women's' prisons are separate to the men's. Electricity supply is erratic.

How do I contact my lawyer or the High Commission?

Prisoners are entitled to access to their lawyer when requested. There are prison officers in every prison who are there to assist you. They can pass on messages to us and explain to you how the prison system works. If you would like to phone the High Commission, you can do this through the prison officers. If you receive a parcel slip or you would wish to request for legal-aid lawyer, you should ask the prison officers. They all speak English. It will help you if you remember to stay polite however trying the situation!

We aim to visit you every two months while you are under trial, though may visit more often if it is necessary or in an emergency. If you are convicted we may visit less often but will make an assessment of your vulnerability before deciding this

Arrival at police station

The Penal Procedure Code does not provide for the police to read rights on arrest. However it requires that reasons of arrest should be notified. Please note that it an accused can be held in custody for 72 hours without charge but must be charged after 72 hours or released. The detainee has the your right to appoint a lawyer. Remember you should never sign anything you cannot read. Once charged they are either released on bail or taken to the remand section of the prison if bail conditions cannot be met.

Arrival at prison

The way your case is dealt with depends on the reason of arrest and how serious the offence is. For cases requiring no collection of evidence the judges involved in the case will pronounce sentence after one or more hearings. These cases are dealt with rather quickly. There will be hearings only to establish the facts. The case will be judged and the sentence pronounced. You may in these cases request release on bail. For serious crimes such as murder, the investigation will take longer and during the process you will be detained in prison. However as long as you are not pronounced guilty, you are a defendant. Once you are pronounced guilty you become a convicted prisoner. Prisoners belongings are taken from them and kept in by the prison officials during the prisoners stay .it is usually difficult to contact a lawyer once you in prison hence all arrangements to get a lawyer is usually best at the time of arrest.

How can I receive money?

The High Commission may be able to provide you with basic items when we come to visit, but you may wish to ask family/friends to deposit funds with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London in order for us to buy specific food or other items for you. Instructions for transferring funds through the FCO are included in the annex section on pages 16 & 17.

If your family can't support you financially Prisoners Abroad may be able to send you a small grant for essentials.

Can I work or study in Prison?

Sentencing can include a sentence of hard labour. Other work parties are arranged within the prison but it is voluntary. Library facilities are available as NGOs and charities provide books for prisoners

Can I receive medical and dental treatment?

If you need medical or dental treatment you will be taken to the Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital in Banjul, where you will be able to see a doctor or dentist. Government healthcare is free, but for private care you will have to pay.

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 the UK for the information of the doctor/specialist.

Food and diet

The Gambia Government will provide food. Most of the food is prepared locally. Unless required by a doctor you are not allowed any food from outside the prison. Prisoners are provided three meals a day and this is Gambian food which can be spicy.

There are more liberal arrangements for remand prisoners. Mosquito repellent, extra food and drinks and reading material are often permitted at the discretion of the prison authorities.

Can I receive mail or parcels?

Letters yes, but the authorities will open parcels in order to check the contents. If you are not sure whether an item is allowed, check with the prison officials before asking for it to be sent. If not, you may find that you are not allowed to receive all or some of the contents of the parcel containing a prohibited item.

The parcels are inspected in your presence when they arrive at the prison. Certain items may be dissected to make sure that no prohibited items are being hidden. The prison authorities reserve the right to refuse a parcel, which does not conform to the prison guidelines.

Can I make telephone calls?

Only convicted detainees are allowed to make telephone calls in prison but they cannot receive them. Other prisoners can neither make nor receive telephone calls.

Leisure and entertainment

The High Commission might bring donated books, magazines or newspapers when we come to visit, depending on what is available at the time. Sometimes 'Prisoners Abroad' send magazines to you if you give permission for us to let them know that you have been imprisoned. See below for further information about Prisoners Abroad. There is a Library where Prison Officers, Church and Muslim personnel bring in religious books/leaflets/etc. There are no TVs but there is a gym which the convicted prisoners can use.

Drugs

Drug abuse is a problem in some prisons. If you are caught holding or taking drugs, punishment can be severe. If you inject drugs you also run the risk of contracting serious blood-borne infections, like AIDS and hepatitis.

Foreign prisoners are often considered rich; as a result they are sometimes targeted by gangs within the prison and may be victims of theft and extortion. Incurring debt in prison especially for drugs is not advised. Interest rates are usually extremely high.

How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?

We are able to take up allegations of mistreatment against a British national with the prison authorities. However we will only raise concerns if you request that we do so. A prisoner can only raise concerns of mistreatment when we go on a consular visit.

THE GAMBIA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Is the system the same as in the UK?

The Gambia Legal system is modelled on the English system and recognisably similar to it.

There are two Courts of summary jurisdiction - the Magistrates Court and the High Court. Both have criminal jurisdiction.

The Magistrates Court has wide trial and sentencing powers and includes trial of rape and murder, although in practice such serious offences will be referred to the High Court.

Offences are divided into misdemeanours and felonies.

There is no jury system in any Court in The Gambia but Magistrates are generally legally qualified barristers. In the High Court all Judges are Barristers of not less than 5 years post qualification.

Police Prosecutors and State Law Officers conduct investigations and prosecutions. Judges do not generally interfere with the process except to give directions, rulings, orders for bail and sentencing.

Here say evidence is not generally permitted.

The system is based on oral evidence given by complainant and witnesses in the same way as England. A witness is subject to cross examination.

There is a right to silence, i.e. defendants cannot be compelled to give evidence in their own defence.

What happens when I am arrested?

When arrested, it will depend on the cause of arrest. If criminal charges are held against you, the process will be longer depending on how fast your lawyer moves. If the charges are minor, the case will be judged fairly quickly. In both cases you will need a lawyer and will be remanded in prison. Unfortunately it is not possible to give you a scale for legal administrative procedures. The judicial system is very bureaucratic, procedures can take long and lawyer's charges are high.

The arrest procedure

A person may be arrested by a Police Officer on a reasonable suspicion of having committed an arrestable offence.

A detained person may be held for a maximum of 72 hours after which when the detained must be released on bail, charged or brought before a court.

Note: Although initially a civil matter, warrants of arrest may also be issued by the Magistrates Court against an alleged debtor or an actual debtor believed to be about to leave The Gambia, or in contempt of contempt proceedings.

What happens when I am charged?

You should contact your legal adviser.

What provision is there for bail?

To secure bail, detainees are usually required to produce two Gambian sureties able to pledge their property title deeds. This can prove difficult for British visitors with limited connections in The Gambia. However bail conditions can be negotiated. Having legal representation is recommended.

You may be asked to submit your passport to the courts as part of your bail conditions. British passports are property of Her Majesty's Government, if you want us to, we can formerly request the return of your passport; however this may have implications on your bail status. We cannot issue you a new travel document if your passport is held as a condition of bail without first asking for that passport to be returned.

Where bail is unreasonably refused, an application may be made to the Higher Court to reconsider on its merits. If bail is refused the Defendant will be remanded in custody to the next Court date when bail can again be reviewed.

In criminal matters there should be no more than 14 days between adjournments.

There is a legal presumption in favour of bail except for capital offences e.g. treason, murder and rape where there is no right to bail.

In practice there appears to be a heavier burden on non-Gambians to demonstrate that they will not abscond. This can lead to a refusal of bail or unreasonable bail conditions which cannot be met.

Note: There is a low/zero tolerance on matters concerning homosexuality and child abuse.

What kind of legal assistance is available?

You can employ a lawyer for yourself at any time after your arrest; a list of English speaking lawyers comes with this information pack.

The Embassy cannot pay legal fees or guarantee to a lawyer that you will pay them.

Legal fees are negotiable with the individual lawyers in criminal cases.

It is required practice for all the legal fees to be paid before the case proceeds in court.

Legal aid is not available to non Gambians except in the case of capital offences where the Court will appoint a lawyer.

What happens at the trial?

After your identification, the judge will notify the charged in order to know if you accept them or not. After having listened to your answers, you will be asked your version of the facts and the evidences. After the debates, the judge receives the indictment and the oral submissions before pronouncing the sentence either immediately or a few days later. Hearings are open to the public and the defendants are required to attend. Some trails can be quick but of recent most trails have taken a long time but it depends on the offence.

Can I be transferred to the UK to serve my sentence there?

No. The Gambian authorities do not currently agree to the transfer of prisoners.

Pardon, Amnesty

The Head of State has the power to grant pardons in exceptional circumstances.

Review of original judgement

It is possible to apply for a Judicial Review within 7 days.

Challenges to the Original conviction or sentence are by way of an Appeal to the High Court. Appeals from the Magistrates Court to the High Court should be filed within 30 days.

On an application by the Attorney General, the State also has the right to lodge an application for a review of sentence within 30 days.

Parole and Early Release

A convicted criminal prisoner serving a sentence of less than two years may after the completion of one month of their sentence, earn a remission of one third of the remaining period of sentence provided they are of good conduct.

Remission will only be lost as punishment for a breach of prison discipline.

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

Open Mondays to Fridays 9.30 am to 4.30 pm, UK time

Telephone: 00 44 (0)20 7561 6820

or for your relatives in the UK: Free phone 0808 172 0098

Email: info@prisonersabroad.org.uk

Website: www.prisonersabroad.org.uk

ANNEXES

List of lawyers in The Gambia

Prepared by British High Commission/Banjul

www.gov.uk

The following list of lawyers has been prepared by the British High Commission, Banjul for the convenience of British Nationals who may require legal advice and assistance in The Gambia. It is provided on the understanding that we (the British High Commission) do not assume or undertake any legal responsibility, to you, or those affected, if you choose to take it into account when instructing a local lawyer.

Further and alternatively, we cannot accept any liability to any person or company for any financial loss or damage arising from the use of this information or from any failure to give information.

Our aim is to provide our customers with as much relevant information to enable them to make better informed decisions but our lists **are not recommendations and should not be treated as such.**

Batchilly Chambers

Mr. Musa Batchilly

70B Hagan Street

Banjul,

The Gambia

Tel: 00220 9912128/00220 8900234

Email: batchillymusa@yahoo.co.uk

This company has told us the following things:

- they have English speaking staff
- they are affiliated to Gambia Bar Association
- specialisations are in General practice which includes civil, commercial and criminal litigation
- they have/ experience of representing British nationals
- they can provide legal aid
- they can/ offer a Pro Bono service
- staff speak English, Mandinka, Wolof, Fulla
- they cover Banjul and Brikama

Amie Bensouda & CO

SSHFC Crescent, Off Bertil Harding Highway, Kanifing Institutional area,
P.O. Box 907, Banjul, The Gambia
Phone: +2204496453, +2204201995
Fax: +2204496453
Email: info@amiebensoudaco.net

This company has told us the following things:

- they have English speaking staff
- they are affiliated to Gambia Bar Association
- specialisations are in Civil & Criminal Litigation, Corporate, Commercial, Mergers and Acquisitions, Tax, Real Estate, Intellectual Property, Family & Probate, Maritime, Energy, Telecommunications, Oil & Gas Labour & Employment, Regulatory matters and legislative drafting, Public law consultancies.
- they have experience of representing British nationals
- they can provide legal aid
- they can offer a Pro Bono service
- staff speak English, Mandinka, Wollof, Fulla, Krio
- they cover whole country
- they don't have international offices

Farage Andrews Law Practice

78 Atlantic Boulevard
Fajara, The Gambia
Tel: +220 4495837
Enquiries: info@farageandrews.com
Email: l.farage@farageandrews.com
vj.andrews@farageandrews.com

This company has told us the following things:

- they have/English speaking staff
- they are affiliated to Gambia Bar Association, General Legal Council which regulates legal profession and the Disciplinary Committee.
- specialisations are in Property matters including conveyancing and dispute arising from property matters, Wills, Corporate and Commercial law matters (contracts, sale of goods or services, company matters), Family law and litigation or arbitration arising from any of these areas of law mentioned.
- they have experience of representing British nationals
- they can provide legal aid (if customer fits means test)
- they can offer a Pro Bono service (if customer fits means test)
- staff speak English, French and local dialects
- they cover whole country (particularly Greater Banjul Area, Kombo South Kombo North)
- they don't have international offices

Ida D. Drammeh & Associates Legal Practitioners

13A Marina Parade, Banjul

Tel: (+220) 4228882

Fax: +2204228248

E-mail: hemard@ganet.gm; hermard13a@icloud.com

This company has told us the following things:

- they have English speaking staff
- they are affiliated to Gambia Bar Association
- specialisations are in Main area of work is corporate law, principally company, banking, insurance and commercial litigation. This firm holds retainers for local banks and companies. This firm acts for Shipping Agents in The Gambia; Handle Admiralty work and act for P&I Clubs. Consulted about proposed amendment Company Legislation and amendments of Local Legislation. Consulted by Iridium PLC about how The Gambian Telecommunication Laws were applicable to the terms of their Global Satellite System. Act for International Finance Corporation in The Gambia. Consulted about Prison Reforms The Development of an Action Plan on Prisons Reforms. The firm's practice area is quite extensive and it generally acts in all types of litigation up to the highest court in The Gambia which is the Supreme Court. There is a particular emphasis however in banking, commercial, company, foreign investments, employment, insurance, maritime law, and property law matters. This firm does family law matters, civil cases, contracts, immigration matters, debt collection, advise on tax law, register trademarks and do intellectual property. Apart from litigation, the firm also acts in other areas including contract negotiations, drafting, in the incorporation of companies setting up of businesses, registration of trademarks, and adoption.
- they have experience of representing British nationals
- they can provide legal aid
- they can/can't offer a Pro Bono service
- staff speak English, Mandinka, Wollof, Aku/Krio.
- they do not cover the whole country
- they don't have international offices

Mr. Sydney Riley

12 Davidson Street

Banjul

Tel: (+220) 9914500

E-mail: sydneyrly@yahoo.co.uk

This company has told us the following things:

- they have English speaking staff
- they are affiliated to Gambia Bar Association
- specialisations are in Property, Criminal, Tribunal, land matters, divorce, contracts
- they have experience of representing British nationals they can provide legal aid
- they can offer a Pro Bono service (depending on the nature of the case at hand)
- staff speak English Wollof, Mandinka
- they cover whole country
- they don't have international offices

Ms. Ann Rivington

Fajara Chambers

Kairaba Avenue

Tel: (+220) 439 5557

Fax: +220 4493 700

E-mail: reception@fajarachambers.com; ann.rivington@gmail.com; rivington@fajarachambers.com

This company has told us the following things:

- they have English speaking staff
- they are affiliated to Gambia Bar Association
- specialisations are in Immigration and Nationality, Labour Law and Tribunals, Property sales and purchase, Property Disputes, Wills and Probate, Business formation, Company incorporation, Business and Corporate restructuring, Debt collection, Personal injury claims and investigations, Corporate Due Diligence, Family Law Adoption, Divorce, Civil Litigation, Sharia Law
- they have experience of representing British nationals
- they can provide legal aid (Possibly on a case-by-case)
- they can offer a Pro Bono service (Possibly on a case-by-case)
- staff speak English, French, Wollof, Mandinka
- they cover whole country (particularly Greater Banjul area, Western Division, possibly other provincial areas)
- they don't have international offices

Disclaimer

This list of lawyers was compiled by the Consular Section, British High Commission, Banjul. 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 High Commission in Banjul is not accountable for the information provided in this booklet. Local proceedings are subject to change at any time.

Thank you.

02 February 2018

OPTIONS TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO BRITISH NATIONALS OVERSEAS VIA THE FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

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

1. Electronic Bank transfers

Payment by electronic/internet bank transfer can be made either using online or telephone banking, or at your local bank or building society.

For all bank transfers, you will need to include the following details:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Bank: | National Westminster Bank |
| Account Name: | FCO Multi Vote |
| Sort Code: | 60-70-80 |
| Account Number: | 10012362 |
| Reference: | FCO case reference number, surname and first name of the person you are sending the funds for, plus country name if possible, e.g. 11-THB-123456 SMITH JOE - THAILAND or CON-1234 SMITH JOE – THAILAND |
| IBAN | GB56NWBK60708010012362 |
| SWIFT/BIC | NWBKGB2L |

You may also need our bank address which is:

National Westminster Bank, Government Banking, CST PO Box 2027, Parkland, De Havilland Way, Howich, Bolton, BL6 4YU

2. By Post

Payments by **Postal Order, Bankers Draft, Building Society Cheque or personal cheque** should be crossed and made payable to "The Foreign and Commonwealth Office". They should be sent to:

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

We recommend that you use Special Delivery.

Please ensure that you include a note briefly explaining who the money is for, why you are sending these funds and quoting the FCO case reference number. You may wish to use the payment slip on the next page.

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

Please note that it can take approximately 15 days for personal cheques to clear and for payment to be received. Please write the cheque guarantee number and expiry date, and the FCO case reference number, on the back of the cheque.

We are unable to receive payment by credit or debit card, or by cash.

To: Foreign and Commonwealth Office

FCO case reference number:

Date:

Please find enclosed funds for:

Full Name:

Country/place the above is in:

Amount enclosed:

Fee to be deducted:

Payment method:

My name is:

My address is: