



British
High Commission
Nicosia

Information Pack for British Prisoners in north Cyprus

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Date **12 February 2018**

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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 British 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 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?

Christina Smith
Vice Consul

Nicosia.Consular@fco.gov.uk

James McCamley,
Consular Officer

Nicosia.Consular@fco.gov.uk

Louise Knight
Consular Officer

Nicosia.Consular@fco.gov.uk

Nikki Bevan
Consular Officer

Nicosia.Consular@fco.gov.uk

Nancy Antoniou
Consular Officer

Nicosia.Consular@fco.gov.uk

Contact Information

Consular Section, British High Commission, Alexander Pallis St, PO Box 21978
1587 Nicosia

Tel: +357 22861100 (24 hrs follow consular emergency option)

Fax: +357 22861200 (Consular)

E-mail: Nicosia.Consular@fco.gov.uk

Website: www.gov.uk/government/world/cyprus

The office is open for telephone calls between 07:30 and 14:30 Monday to Friday. *The public counters are open as follows: Alexander Pallis Street Office 09:00–13:00 Tuesday & Thursdays. Shakespeare House 09.30-10.30 Wednesday only.

First Steps

Who will know I have been detained?

When a British citizen is arrested and detained in north Cyprus the British High Commission is not informed. However, family or friends may inform us or we may learn of the arrest through local media.

What will my family be told?

For reasons of confidentiality we are not permitted to tell anyone that you have been detained or the nature of the charges levelled against you without your permission. The Consular Section must have your permission before we will discuss your case, or confirm your detention, with anyone else.

What will the Consulate do?

As soon as we have been notified of your arrest (whether it is via family, friends or officially) we contact you as soon as possible, however this is dependent on consent from the local "authorities" permitting consular access.

We will provide a list of English speaking lawyers, and details about the legal system in north Cyprus. We will ask if you would like us to inform anyone of your arrest.

If a custodial sentence is imposed we can provide details about the prison to your next of kin and inform them about how they can transfer money via the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London (a fee is charged), or via friends and family using money transfer services who then would need to deposit it at the prison (please note consular staff cannot collect money's transferred electronically other than by the FCO)

Would I have a criminal record in the UK?

You should be aware that if you are arrested for certain serious offences, such as sexual assault or drugs crimes, our staff must inform other relevant UK authorities. The information about the criminal offence will be sent to the ACPO Criminal Records office in the UK. It is therefore possible that information about this offence may appear if a criminal records check were carried out by a prospective employer for example.

Visits

How do my family and friends arrange a visit?

Visits do not need to be pre-arranged. You need to take your passport to the prison on the days specified. Visits are officially allowed soon after you are in prison. A maximum number of 5 people can visit at any one time. All visits take place behind a glass partition. The only time open visits are allowed is during holidays (Bayrams) and at New Year.

The programmed visits of the prison at present are as follows:-

- Prisoners sentenced to more than 2 years: Mon, Thurs, Sat 0830-1145 & 1330-1630
- Prisoners sentenced to less than 2 years: Tues, Fri, Sat 0830-1145 & 1330-1630
- Prisoners on remand (awaiting trial): Weds, Sat 0830-1145 & 1330-1630
- Sunday visiting for all prisoners: 0830-1145

How many visits am I allowed?

Visits are normally for 30 minutes. Visitation times for those on remand are twice per week however family can attend once in the morning and once in the afternoon on the days specified. Visitation times for those sentenced are three times per week however family can again attend once in the morning and once in the afternoon on the days specified

Consular visits

A member of the British High Commission will aim to visit you once notified of your custodial sentence in north Nicosia Central Prison. This will depend on agreement from local "authorities". We undertake to visit you **once during your remand** and **once when you are sentenced**. Following this, unless there are special circumstances, we will normally visit you annually.

We will offer to contact your family or next-of-kin to inform them of the situation. We can give them advice on prison procedure and regulations and on your physical condition and morale.

What can visitors bring?

On the major holidays (Bayrams), when open visits take place, family are allowed to bring in cooked food, for example kebabs.

Basic clothing can be brought in but prisoners are all provided with a prison uniform. Prisoners provide their own underwear and nightwear. This applies to both remand and convicted prisoners.

There is a canteen in the prison which you can order toiletries and snacks from.

Prison conditions/services

Arrival at police station

Arrests following an investigation are normally supported by an arrest warrant issued by a judge. If a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has committed a serious crime, that person may be arrested without a warrant on the spot.

Upon arrest you will normally be taken to a police station for questioning. A person taken into custody without a warrant must, within twenty-four hours, be charged with the offence, be released upon certain terms pending the investigation, or be brought before a judge for an extension of their detention whilst additional investigations take place. The latter is the most common procedure.

If the court orders further detention, it must be satisfied that: -

- There is a strong suspicion that an offence has been committed and that if released, you would flee.
- Your conduct suggests that if you were released you might tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses or prejudices the proceedings in some other way.
- Having been charged with offence or offences against the person, there is reason to believe that you will continue to commit the same offences if you are not remanded in custody.

If remanded, the remand order will be for a maximum of eight days, but if the police so request, a judge may extend the period of the remand if he is satisfied that the police reasonably require more time to complete their investigations. You may be remanded either at a police station or sent to the prison whilst further investigations take place.

The 'authorities' in the north do not notify the British High Commission of any arrests therefore we depend on local media and friends/family to inform us. As soon as we have been notified of your arrest (whether it is via family, friends or officially) we contact you as soon as possible, however this is dependent on consent from the local 'authorities' permitting consular access: this may take some time to be granted. Visits by friends and family, whilst being held at a Police station, are at the discretion of the local 'authorities'.

Arrival at prison

All custodial sentences, and those remanded for any length of time, are served in north Nicosia central prison. As soon as you arrive, you will be allocated a living block and given your unique prisoner identification number. With this number you are able to receive letters and visitors, and money can be deposited into your 'Prison Comforts' account. Most prison staff will only speak Turkish. Your block warder will be your first point of contact for most requests e.g. a request to see a representative from the British High Commission or to see a doctor.

A member of the Consular Section of the British High Commission will visit you as soon as possible, once we have been notified of your arrival at the central prison. It is advisable to ask friends/family to contact us as we may do not receive official notification from the local 'authorities'.

In criminal cases when a young person is tried, the Court asks for a welfare report to be prepared. According to the law in the north the Criminal Court is obliged to consider this report before the punishment. Basic welfare checks are done prior to sentencing in other cases. It is in your interest to divulge any particular circumstances that may have a bearing on your sentencing – it is very difficult to do so post sentencing, unless there is a change in circumstances. These issues should also be discussed with your advocate.

Prior to entering the prison, police may take the detainee to the hospital for a basic medical check, including blood tests for 'infectious or contagious diseases'. If this does not occur then they will have a check with the prison doctor who attends twice per week.

General prison conditions

Nicosia Central Prison is the only prison in the north of Cyprus. It contains a remand wing, women's wing, young offenders under 21 years old wing, high security wing, light sentence wing (under two years), heavy sentence wing (more than two years). On arrival you will be placed into a wing which will be in accordance with your sentence and age. Your first contact is the prison guard and then sergeant, officer and Prison Director.

How can I receive money?

Any money you bring into the prison will be put into your unique prisoner account. You can use it to buy goods from the 'weekly canteen'.

- Relatives can send money through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (there is a fee for this service) and the High Commission will pay it into your account, at the earliest opportunity. Family/friends can contact the FCO Cyprus desk to discuss this: Tel 020 7008 1183 or Global Response Centre 020 7008 1500.

- Family & Friends can also deposit money at the prison quoting your unique prisoner number at the time of depositing the money.

Can I work or study in prison?

The prison has a large library with over 8000 books - English books are available. The prison runs several workshops. They have regular work programmes with the local university – Near East and students from there come and run activities within the prison, for example theatre performances.

Prisoners on remand are generally not given work position. When sentenced the prison will give the prisoners time to adjust to their new environment and dependant on how they are getting on will start to give them jobs to do after a while. If they do well and are settled in the prison routine they will receive more outdoor jobs.

Can I receive medical and dental treatment?

Access to prison medical services is via the block warden. The medical officer examines each prisoner upon arrival and thereafter, prisoners can ask to see the doctor during his regular prison visits. The medical centre is available for daily supply of medicine and drugs. The doctor visits twice a week. It is possible to refer cases to a specialist at Nicosia General Hospital on the approval of the prison medical officer. You will only be allowed to take medicines that have been approved by the prison medical officer. The prison has a special programme for detainees with drug problems.

If you have a dental problem you initially need to see the prison doctor. If the doctor advises that you need to be seen by a dentist they will arrange for you to be taken to the state hospital where treatment can be administered.

All payment for medical care whilst in prison is covered by the north of Cyprus

Food and Diet

Prisoners' receive 3 meals a day and those prisoners' who require a special diet either for medical (diabetes etc) or religious reasons can make their requirements know to the prison authorities: special medical diets are prescribed by the prison medical authorities.

Prisoners' are not allowed: to prepare their own foodstuffs either in their place of work or accommodation; to have food items delivered by visitors; to possess food stuffs other than those allowed by the prison authorities and the possession of any alcohol beverage.

Mail/Parcels

There is no restriction on the number of letters that prisoners may receive and send. The administration of the prison reads all letters to and from prisoners and censors them. A prison guard, with powers of censorship, reads all letters to and from prisoners and this often causes a delay.

Prisoners may receive parcels at the discretion of the prison authorities - Prisoners may receive parcels containing clothes, books, letters etc. Fruit and cigarettes can be brought to the prison. Posted parcels which contain food, money, toiletries or electrical appliances are not allowed.

The BHC cannot advise what you can/cannot receive in parcels. Family & friends should contact the Prison administration office directly for guidance (quoting your unique prisoner

number). Prison telephone number from UK is 00 90 392 225 2727. It is highly recommended all correspondence is sent to a prisoner using registered/signed for post.

The contact address of the north Central Prison is:

Prisoner's name and number
Lefkosa Merkezi Cezavi
Sanayi Bolgesi, Lefkosa
Mersin 10, Turkey

Can I make telephone calls?

There is a 'phone card' phone in prison. Phone cards can be purchased at the canteen, and permission to make a call must be sought from the guards. Prisoners cannot receive phone calls from relatives, but should a member of your family wish to speak to the prison authorities for any reason, the prison telephone number from UK is **00 90 392 225 2727**. If there is a good reason the prisoner may be allowed to speak to family members from the Administration Office if they make a call at a specified time by prior arrangement and with the consent of the prison authorities. Phone calls are permitted daily.

Leisure and entertainment

The prison has a large library with over 8000 books - English books are available. The prison runs several workshops. They have regular work programmes with the local university – Near East and students from there come and run activities within the prison, for example theatre performances.

Prisoners can take in their own radios (checked by security) but are not allowed TV's in their cells. In each block there is a recreation room with a TV.

Drugs

If you are caught with any kind of illegal drugs (marijuana, cocaine, etc) you will be punished accordingly; as a result you may suffer loss of privileges, have your sentence extended and be placed in confinement for a period determined by the prison disciplinary board.

Tobacco cigarettes are allowed – but not their 'trading' with other prisoners'.

How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?

Any allegations of mistreatment can be discussed with your consular representative however you need to be aware that most consular visits often take place in the prison managers office with prison staff present (uniformed and non uniformed). **For this reason discussions around complaints can be difficult.** We will ask you to put your complaint to us in writing at the time of your consular visit.

Complaint to the Police or prison - This complaint should be made to the "Ministry of Interior" where the police and prison authorities are connected. If someone is not happy with the decision of the "Ministry of Interior" he can go to the "High Administrative Court", however, this procedure has rarely been used.

In prison and depending on the nature of your complaint, first speak with your block warder to try to resolve the issue - you can also ask to speak with a senior prison officer (Superintendent for example).

Ombudsman - The Ombudsman's office was established in 1985. Any decisions made by the Ombudsman are advisory only and the office cannot automatically overturn a decision. The Ombudsman is obliged to search the matter and write an opinion about the issue but cannot overturn a ruling or decision.

The north Cyprus Judicial System

Is the system the same as the UK?

The system in north Cyprus is different from the UK. There are two types of offences; major offences and minor offences. Minor offences are dealt with in a local district court and the major cases are heard in the Assizes court in the main towns.

The local district court, where minor cases are heard, is controlled by a single judge. The Assizes court has three judges presiding over each case. The jury system is not employed. The system in Cyprus involves the judges being responsible for carrying out wide-ranging enquiries in order to produce a file of evidence on each case. The judge uses this file of evidence as a basis for deciding his verdict. The trial is regarded as the final act in each investigation and the judge is very much in control of proceedings and will ask most of the questions

What should happen when I am arrested?

Arrests following an investigation are normally supported by an arrest warrant issued by a judge. If a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has committed a serious crime, that person may be arrested without a warrant on the spot.

Upon arrest you will normally be taken to a police station for questioning. A person taken into custody without a warrant must, within twenty-four hours, be charged with the offence, be released upon certain terms pending the investigation, or be brought before a judge for an extension of their detention whilst additional investigations take place. The latter is the most common procedure.

If the court orders further detention, it must be satisfied that: -

- There is a strong suspicion that an offence has been committed and that if released, you would flee.
- Your conduct suggests that if you were released you might tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses or prejudices the proceedings in some other way.
- Having been charged with offence or offences against the person, there is reason to believe that you will continue to commit the same offences if you are not remanded in custody.

If remanded, the remand order will be for a maximum of eight days, but if the police so request, a judge may extend the period of the remand if he is satisfied that the police reasonably require more time to complete their investigations. You may be remanded either at a police station or sent to the prison whilst further investigations take place.

For how long can I be remanded in custody?

If the court orders further detention, it must be satisfied that: -

- There is a strong suspicion that an offence has been committed and that if released, you would flee.
- Your conduct suggests that if you were released you might tamper with the evidence or influence witnesses or prejudices the proceedings in some other way.
- Having been charged with offence or offences against the person, there is reason to believe that you will continue to commit the same offences if you are not remanded in custody.

If remanded, the remand order will be for a maximum of eight days, but if the police so request, a judge may extend the period of the remand if he is satisfied that the police reasonably require more time to complete their investigations. You may be remanded either at a police station or sent to the prison whilst further investigations take place.

The police have up to 90 days to bring charges. During this time you may be released on bail and/or conditions. If you cannot meet the bail arrangements you will be remanded to the central prison. Prisoners on remand (unconvicted) are kept in a separate area of the prison to convicted criminals.

What happens when I am charged?

You should be notified of the charges against you when you are 'formally charged'. A decision will be made whether to release you on bail, or to request your continued detention. Although you may be accused of committing 'one offence', there may be supplementary charges for example, when more than one person is involved in a crime, there may be additional charges of 'conspiracy to commit...X offences. Similarly drugs offences may involve more than one charge i.e. conspiracy, importation, distribution & manufacture.

Criminal investigations are carried out by the Police who, especially in difficult or important cases, cooperate with the Attorney General's Office. Prosecutions in courts in Criminal cases are conducted by or on behalf of the Attorney-General and/or by the 'legal counsel' in his office. The Attorney-General has power to enter, in very special circumstances 'nolle prosequi' and again in very special circumstances to remit a case to lower courts i.e. to District Judges and/or Senior District Judges. The Attorney-General has the right to dispense with the Preliminary Inquiry (P/I) in very special circumstances.

The court may appoint an interpreter for the defendant when they are being cross-examined and consequently the whole trial proceedings are not translated. You can request that you bring with you your own interpreter.

If you are found guilty, a fine or custodial sentence may be imposed by the court, (all custodial sentences are served in Nicosia Central Prison). If you are unable to pay the fine, you are most likely to be ordered by the judge to remain in prison until the fine is paid or relevant custodial sentence served. If insufficient funds are available in Cyprus, the British High Commission can help by contacting next-of-kin or friends in the UK to tell them how to transfer funds. However, the British High Commission cannot pay fines for prisoners from public funds.

What provision is there for bail?

Once formally charged, you can be released on bail if the police & prosecutions authorities agree. Bail conditions may mean that you have to surrender your passport to the authorities, post a sum of money as guarantee (amount varies with the offence & personal circumstances), report to a local police station to 'sign on' (daily/weekly), or a combination of all of these. If you wish to vary your bail conditions you will have to approach the court for a

variance of the bail conditions and consular staff cannot become involved in this, or ask for 'favourable bail conditions' simply because you are a British National. The UK Government is also unable to guarantee your bail, or pay bail monies.

- Please note: if your passport is held as part of your bail conditions and you ask us to try to recover it from the authorities so you can travel, this may result in your bail being revoked by those authorities and you being remanded into custody.
- While on bail, you will have to support yourself financially. Again there is no UK Government financial assistance for this.

Bail orders are set by the judge and cannot be changed after they have been agreed unless the circumstances of the charges change. It is therefore essential that you fully understand the bail order and discuss bail agreements with you lawyer prior to them being entered. Even when charged, you may have to wait several months for the case to go to court.

Legal aid is **not** available in north Cyprus. In **exceptional** circumstances, when the Assize Court is hearing a serious criminal case (such as murder, serious sexual assault or similar), the Court may order that the fees of the advocate of the accused will be paid by the Government **however this is exceptionally rare**. The case must be important and the accused must be without means to pay his lawyer. This rule applied to both locals and foreign nationals.

What kind of legal assistance is available

The British High Commission does not provide legal advice. A separate list of local English speaking lawyers is attached which you will have to fund personally.

What happens at the trial?

All proceedings take place in **Turkish**, with a court translator present to translate when you are in the witness box. When you first appear at court, the charges will be read out and a decision will be made if there is a case to answer – **this is an opportunity to raise the issue of legal aid (although not generally available), or of any mistreatment allegations (for example the judge can order your medical examination, or that you are taken to hospital for treatment/assessment)**; the next stage is for you to enter a plea against the charges, and once this is done a trial date will be set. In Cyprus, even when the trial is underway, you may attend court for several hearings and there may be 'several false starts', before a conclusion is reached. At the conclusion of the trial, if you are found guilty, a date for sentencing will be set.

Sentences

Custodial sentences – all custodial sentences are served in north Cyprus at the Nicosia Central Prison.

How can appeals be made?

Appeals can be made within ten days of a court decision. Appeals should be made through your lawyer. Bail may be considered before the judgment of the Criminal Court but not after. When a Criminal Court gives a judgement against an accused, the judgement is executed immediately. If there is an imprisonment order, the convicted person will go to prison. He may apply to the Appeal Court for an early hearing date.

In civil cases, in principle judgement of the Lower Courts is also executed immediately. However, the execution can be stayed on equitable grounds. The appellant may apply either

to the Lower Court or Appeal Court to suspend the execution pending the appeal. Usually this application is granted if the appellant shows security that the judgement will be executed after the Appeal Court's decision.

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

Prisoner's reduction in times for good behavior starts after the first six months of a sentence. They can obtain a maximum of one month reduction within a six month period for good behavior, a total of two months per year after the initial 6 months.

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

Parole hearings are heard in the prison: this is an opportunity for your advocate to put forward your case for parole.

What provision is there for clemency or pardon?

According to the north 'authorities' the 'Legislative Assembly' may decide for an amnesty. The amnesty can be for specific people or a general one but is very rarely a used procedure.

What about any financial penalties?

Fines

If you are unable to pay the fine, you are most likely to be ordered by the judge to remain in prison until the fine is paid or relevant custodial sentence served. If insufficient funds are available in Cyprus, the British High Commission can help by contacting next-of-kin or friends in the UK to tell them how to transfer funds. The British High Commission cannot pay fines for prisoners from public funds.

Is transfer to another prison within north Cyprus possible?

No, north Nicosia Central prison is the only prison in north Cyprus.

Is transfer to the UK a possibility?

There is currently no arrangement for prison transfers to the UK.

What are the procedures for release and deportation?

The British High Commission is not advised of a prisoner's release. Dependent on the crime committed, the residency status of the prisoner and the court you may be deported, either via Turkey to the UK or the Republic of Cyprus.

Additional Information

N/A

Prisoners Abroad

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

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

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

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

Telephone: 00 44 (0)20 7561 6820 or, for your relatives in the UK, Freephone 0808 172 0098 (Mondays to Fridays 9.30 am to 4.30 pm, UK time)

Email: info@prisonersabroad.org.uk

Website: www.prisonersabroad.org.uk

Glossary of Terms

Useful legal terms

Key phrases – English into Turkish

The Turkish Alphabet contains 29 letters. There are 8 vowels and 21 consonants. Although letters Q,W,X do not appear, there are 6 more letters; Ç, Ğ, Ş, Ö,Ü, İ . The other letters are the same in both alphabets but they are pronounced differently.

Alphabet :

| | | | |
|-----|---|----|--|
| A,a | = | a | as in `ugly` |
| B,b | = | be | as in `bell` |
| C,c | = | ce | as in `jealous` |
| Ç,ç | = | çe | as in `chair` |
| D,d | = | de | as in `decade` |
| E,e | = | e | as in `elephant` |
| F,f | = | fe | as in `federal` |
| G,g | = | ge | as in `get` |
| Ğ,ğ | = | ğe | There are no words that begins with the letter 'Ğ' in Turkish. |
| H,h | = | he | as in `helicopter` |
| I,ı | = | ı | as in `number` |
| J,j | = | je | as in `garage` |
| K,k | = | ke | as in `kettle` |
| L,l | = | le | as in `leg` |
| M,m | = | me | as in `men` |
| N,n | = | ne | as in `never` |
| O,o | = | o | as in `orchestra` |
| Ö,ö | = | ö | as in `urge` |
| P,p | = | pe | as in `pen` |
| R,r | = | re | as in `red` |
| S,s | = | se | as in `sell` |
| Ş,ş | = | şe | as in `shelf` |
| T,t | = | te | as in `telephone` |
| U,u | = | u | as in `oops !` |
| Ü,ü | = | ü | as in `fruit`, `nude` |
| V,v | = | ve | as in `vegetable` |
| Y,y | = | ye | as in `yes` |
| Z,z | = | ze | as in `zebra` |

| English | Turkish | English | Turkish |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Bir | Apple | Elma |
| 2 | İki | Banana | Muz |
| 3 | Üç | Biscuits | Bisküvi |
| 4 | Dört | Bread | Ekmek |
| 5 | Beş | Chicken | Tavuk |
| 6 | Altı | Coffee | Kahve |
| 7 | Yedi | Drink | İçecek |
| 8 | Sekiz | Meal | Yemek |
| 9 | Dokuz | Egg | Yumurta |
| 10 | On | Fruit | Meyve |
| English | Turkish | English | Turkish |
| 11 | Onbir | Hungry | Aç |
| 12 | Oniki | Meat | Et |
| 13 | Onüç | Milk | Süt |

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 14 | Ondört | Rice | Pirinç |
| 15 | Onbeş | Salt | Tuz |
| 16 | Onaltı | Sugar | Şeker |
| 17 | Onyedı | Vegetables | Sebze |
| 18 | Onsekiz | Water | Su |
| 19 | Ondokuz | January | Ocak |
| 20 | Yirmi | February | Şubat |
| 30 | Otuz | March | Mart |
| 40 | Kırk | April | Nisan |
| 50 | Elli | May | Mayıs |
| 60 | Altmış | June | Haziran |
| 70 | Yetmiş | July | Temmuz |
| 80 | Seksen | August | Ağustos |
| 90 | Doksan | September | Eylül |
| 100 | Yüz | October | Ekim |
| 1000 | Bin | November | Kasım |
| Lawyer | Avukat | December | Aralık |
| Court | Mahkeme | Sunday | Pazar |
| Hearing | Duruşma | Monday | Pazartesi |
| Prison | Cezaevi | Tuesday | Salı |
| Verdict | Karar | Wednesday | Çarşamba |
| Today | Bugün | Thursday | Perşembe |
| Tomorrow | Yarın | Friday | Cuma |
| Yesterday | Dün | Saturday | Cumartesi |
| Spring | İlkbahar | Autumn | Sonbahar |
| Summer | Yaz | Winter | Kış |

Annexes

Annex 1: List of English-Speaking Lawyers

Annex 2: List of Private Translators/Interpreters

Annex 3: FCO leaflet: *In prison abroad*

Annex 4: Prisoners Abroad authorisation form

Annex 5: Prisoners Abroad family contact form

Annex 6: Prisoners Abroad CFF application form

Annex 7: Fair Trials International questionnaire and leaflets

Disclaimer

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

Thank you.

21 April 2017