

CAMERA PENALE DI NAPOLI

Il carcere possibile

o.n.l.u.s.



Guide to the rights and
duties of prisoners

Criminal Chamber

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Guide to the rights and duties of prisoners
Focusing on the Prison of Campania Region

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Garante delle persone sottoposte a misure restrittive della libertà
personale



UNIVERSITÀ DELLA SICILIA DI NAPOLI
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*I wish to gaze again on such a land,
Free earth: where a free race, in freedom, stand.
Then, to the Moment I'd dare say:
'Stay a while! You are so lovely!'
Through aeons, then, never to fade away
This path of mine through all that's earthly.*

Goethe, Faust

A guide is so called because it is one thing that drives, that makes its way. Here is the difficult path of the Italian detention, but a road is something to go and sense also can be found in that. The hope of those who are "outside" is that prisoners and their families do not feel isolated, they know that the road to a dignified detention is covered together, and the guide is one of those instruments designed for this, to give us the opportunity to support alongside who needs help, information, clarifications. Because there is no other possibility for that individual who wants to live with dignity, but ensuring or fighting so that this dignity is well shared.

Valeria Parrella

IL CARCERE POSSIBILE ONLUS

Il carcere possibile Onlus was set up in April 2003 as a “project” of the Naples Criminal Chamber and then became a non-profit making organisation (ONLUS).

“Il carcere possibile Onlus” pursues the goal of social, civic and cultural solidarity for the prison population. According to the principles set out at Art. 27, second and third paragraphs of the Italian Constitution: “the accused is not considered guilty until the final verdict”; “ punishment may not go against human rights and must be considered as a rehabilitation process for the convicted.

Other objectives of the Association concern protection at each location, including jurisdiction, the prisoner’s rights and the actions for the defence of these rights and also, to claim for damages caused to the Prison Communities.

In recent years, the Association has played a concrete role in denouncing the living conditions inside prisons and has made numerous efforts to rehabilitate and reintegrate prisoners. The Association works constantly to supervise people subjected to restricted freedom in the Campania Region.

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INTRODUCTION

This **Guide to the rights and duties of prisoners** aims to set out to those who are restricted and to their families, rules to enable them to orient themselves in jail, and to be able to recognize the rights and rules to be respected during their time in detention.

The rules established are not always easy to understand and there is lack of coordination which might make it difficult to obtain a systematic and comprehensive vision. We examine the normal daily activities that a person in custody has being deprived of his or her liberty.

Similar initiatives have been undertaken by others. We remember the guides published in Padova, Torino, Genova, Verona, Firenze, and Bologna, that can be consulted at www.ristretti.it, the website of “il giornale” concerning home confinement in Padova and the female institution Giudecca.

Our study, taking into account all these experiences, aims to characterize the “contextualization” of the information provided; particularly, with the practice in the Institution of the Regione Campania.

The cooperation of the Penal Administration Department and especially the guidance of the Regione Campania and the Institution Management have been invaluable. Keeping prisoners and their families informed is a legal obligation but also a moral duty of solidarity. As a whole this is a duty enshrined in law but also reflects the most basic principles of civilization. The prisoners’ loss of freedom and the relatives waiting, in this particularly difficult time must be eased by certainty and transparency.

The rules are not always clear, and they do not reflect reality. Sometimes the rules of overcrowded institutions, the precarious logistic conditions,

and a lack of economic resources may not allow a complete application of the rules.

We want to refer the effective of the legislative order, related with the real life practice of each institution, so the difference, can be known by those who are forced to live in prison

We want to relate the effectiveness of the legislative order with what is happening in the real life practice of each institution. This way the truth about how the people involved in the prison are forced to live can be known.

These shortcomings not only penalize the prisoners, but also the prison staff, who spends most of their time in the Institution. The prisoners do not have a union organization to which they can put all their needs and regulations. If a prisoner union could be organized, it would very important for them and this way, this organization together with the rules and rights could be respected.

Complete transparency can contribute to better living conditions inside the prisons. According to the principles dictated by our Constitution and working to achieve peaceful reintegration into society. The questionnaire in the appendix can keep track of the "journey" from each institution in the Region providing useful information to prisoners and their families.

ENTER TO THE INSTITUTION. FIRST ACTIONS.

1. From the Registration office to the guardhouse

- The first official contact of the prison is the registration office where the search is done, the fingerprints are taken, the personal data is collected and the mug shots are captured.
- The office assigns a serial identification number that would remain for the total period of the prisoner detention.
- All the belongings, cash, valuables objects are withdrawn for the prisoner.
- Then, if some of the belongings, after revision, are permitted by the Direction of the institution. The prisoners can take them after a written permit application by the Governor of the Prison.
- The first interview is with an expert of the service Observation and Treatment. This is the moment when it is necessary to communicate any kind of issues related to personal situations such as details of possible risks of cohabitation.
- That interview, with the criminal title, would help to establish whether there is a connection between the prisoner and any clan membership, any possible addiction and any particular sexual orientation and behaviour. With all these details, the institution has all the information necessary to help determine the allocation to each department and the treatment that the prisoner is going to be subjected to.
- The Institution has set up a personal file, containing all the new information and the detention history of the prisoner. At the end of each semester, the file contains the notes that express the prison

staff's opinion of the prisoner. This opinion is fundamental for the recognition of the benefit of early release.

- The next day after registration with the Institution, the prisoners will be subjected to medical examination.
- In that session, the prisoner any kind of health problem such as alcoholism, drug addiction, allergies, food tolerances, special diet requirements and medication should be referred to the doctor. It is very important to provide all the documents that support the prisoner condition. This way, the prisoner allows the healthcare facility of the institution to have useful references for the detection and treatment of any illness.
- When all the entry process is completed, this office handles to the cells, and then the prisoners have to sign a form where they describe the conditions in which they find the cell.
- It's important before to signing, that the inmates check all the objects inside and describe their condition of them; because any damages founded will be charged later to them

2. Informing family members of incarceration

- The notification of the family is recognized as a right. This communication is through telegram or letter. If the inmate does not have any money, the administration should bear the shipping cost ensuring delivery, stamp and paper or sending the telegram, upon written request setting out reasons This is carried out in the event that the prisoner lacks money.
- The administration is only responsible for diffusing the news on the first entry and / or any subsequent transfer occurred.
- Foreigner inmates can also ask the registration office to contact the Embassy or the Consulate to inform relatives of the imprisonment.

3. The appointment of defence counsel

- The judge who issues the incarceration order, -if necessary- can assign a counsel for the defence a duty lawyer, whose name is listed in the material at the time of incarceration. The appointment of counsel is always necessary because it is obligatory to have one during the trial. Also, it is possible to appoint up to two hired counsels. The nomination of a third counsel without cancelling one of the previous is invalid.
- The appointment of hired counsel causes the immediate withdrawal of the duty lawyer.
- If the hired counsel is appointed in the presence of the judge, it would follow that this appointment must be formalized as soon as possible at the institution using the appropriate forms available from the Administration. This serves to guarantee an interview with a lawyer as soon as possible. In fact, the authority responsible for the interview with the defender does not always know of the appointment from the records of the proceedings, nor do they know ahead of time the name of the lawyer who is going to be assigned to assist in that situation. The lawyer, before having the interview with their own client must produce a certification to the effect that they have been nominated to the defence.
- If the inmates do not have a hired counsel and do not want to be represented by a duty lawyer they can choose their own defence and consult the lawyer registered at the Registration office.
- It is absolutely forbidden for prison staff and the police officers to influence the detainee in selecting of the duty officer.
- The prisoner has the right to confer immediately with the defence lawyer; unless, the court has placed a ban at the moment of the arrest, which cannot exceed 5 days.
- Either the hired counsel or the public defender has to be paid.

- If the inmate has financial problems, he or she may be eligible for paid legal assistance from the State, and so the accused does not have to pay for the defender, court costs, or any other consultations or investigators. Every Italian or foreign resident has access to this assistance.
- Not eligible for this State legal aid are those with a taxable income not exceeding Euro 9,723.84, and this figure is adjustable every two years.
- This amount has increased by Euro 1.032,91 for each family income. In this case, the income is determined by the amount of their total family member that cohabited in the same resident.
- Suspects, defendants and those who have been already convicted by a definitive sentence for tax offenses are excluded from legal aid. Moreover, recent legislation introduced an additional foreclosure for those who have been already convicted by a definitive sentence for crimes of mafia-type criminal association, or committed to foster associations of the Mafia and serious incidents of drug dealing. Who is admitted to legal aid may be assisted by one defender.
- The application must be personally signed and accompanied by a declaration from the Governor of the Institution. The Governor shall revise compile, submit and deliver the appropriate file to the Court room.
- The Governor application is approved by the Governor, and sent together with a declaration of by the interested party concerning his financial status. Falsifying this statement is a crime.
- Applicants from outside the EU must include with the declaration certification from the home State of his or her financial status from the Consulate of that State, confirming that this statement is true. In case of inability to provide such a certification, the institution leaves the

application on file no longer than twenty days. The application must be signed by the hired counsel or by a family member.

- Only the registered counsel is entitled to perform this specific function. The register is available at the penitentiary Institute. If legal aid is accepted, it is possible to appoint just to one defence counsel.

4. Money

- There is no cash-flow in prisons. As we have already seen in the detention process, cash in the possession of the prisoners is confiscated by the registration office. This money is withdrawn and guarded by the administrative accounting area of the Institution. The detainee is issued with booklet with the details of the money available at that moment. From time to time, the book is updated with the statement of charges made in prison and the income acquired throughout this period.
- Money for the prisoners can be sent from abroad by anyone via postal money order. Money received by mail is not allowed and would be forbidden.
- The easiest and least expensive way for family members and friends to give money to the detainee is at visiting time.
- Expenses in the canteen or outside of prison for anything over the standard board, or for phone calls and correspondence are checked in the book. If the prisoner has the amount required in his record, these expenses are allowed.
- The availability of money for each person is up to Euro 1000 for those who have been definitively sentenced and Euro 2000 for those who are awaiting judgment. If these amounts are exceeded (e.g. for the transfer made by the employer for whom they work outside), the money will be credited in the book, and the deposit made on the

account in the outside bank.

- Prior to the payment of the defender bill, the prisoner is expected to complete the application while the sum will be deducted from the book. In such case, the limit related to the amount being paid can be overcome, as for all the expenses related to fines, amends and debt payments.

5. Personal situation vs Legal situation

• The legal personal position is fundamental because on this position depends the possibility to ask for authorizations and benefits that the person has the right to have. Also, from this situation it is possible to identify who requests the benefits. These data should be addressed in relation to the duties.

- Legal position in relation to the preliminary hearing

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

- during the investigation phase: under investigation
- after the request or the committal for trial: defendant
- those who are judged in the first degree: appellant
- those who are judged in the second degree: recurrent

FINAL

- When the sentence is passed as res judicata

- Authority reference:

Judicial Authority to the first sentence;

The Governor of the Institution or the surveillance Magistrate in other cases, including appellant status (until the second degree sentence)
 Claimant (if the prisoner is awaiting the Court of Cassation decision)
 Definitive (if the verdict of guilty becomes irrevocable).

- The relevant authority for the Penitentiary Order benefits, to be provided to the definitives only, is the Judge or the Supervision Court

of the detention centre.

- Conviction under a sentence res judicata with the crime indicated in the Art. 4 bis co.1 of the Penitentiary order. Accordingly, the decision precludes or limits access to the benefits, rights and permissions.

The following crimes that preclude access are:

- crimes committed with the purpose of terrorism or subversion of the democratic;
- crimes of Mafia conspiracy;
- aggravated crimes to the benefit of these groups or committed to further their aims;
- crimes of slavery, slave trade, purchase and alienation of slaves;
- crimes of kidnapping for ransom;
- crimes of criminal associations favoring tobacco smuggling from abroad;
- crimes of criminal association aimed at drug trafficking

• In such cases, the impediment can be removed if the persons involved collaborate with justice, or if the competent Supervision Court discovers the impossibility, the futility, or the irrelevance of the collaboration. Otherwise the supervision court as long as the court can be certain that the prisoner has no current links with organized crime.

- Some limits to access to certain benefits are provided for persons convicted of the following crimes:

- murder
- prostitution of minors and serious crimes involving pornography
- crimes of sexual violence
- robbery and aggravated extortion
- crimes of aggravated smuggling art 291 ter DPR n.43/73
- possession of large amounts of drugs
- association to commit crimes of sexual violence and against the laws

of immigration

- association to commit crimes of forgery and trade of products under false brands

THE ORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTION

1. The cell

- The institutions are organized to create subdivisions into sections, for security reasons and to avoid contact between individuals with different type of violent behavior.
- The cell - defined by law as a “room” - must have certain statutory parameters and regulations.
- The windows must permit the direct passage of light and air. In the cells, there may be no security provisions that prevent this transition. The security protections may be used only for proven security reasons, but this security should allow sufficient passage of air and light.
- The switches for artificial lighting in the rooms, as well as for the operation of radio and television are located both inside for the prisoner and outside for the staff. The staff can exclude operation of the internal ones, when their use would prejudice orderly coexistence.
- The lights in and outside the cell allow staff inspection and must be soft.
- The washrooms are equipped with sink and shower, and these are placed in a room adjoining the bedroom. The showers and the sink must be provided with running hot and cold water.

2. Linen

- The prison administration provides what is necessary for hygiene such as bedding, clothing and underwear. Each of this supplies is expected to last for a period of time. If the anticipated deterioration is not attributable to use, the inmates are required to pay for the consumption.
- The prisoners have a laundry service which they pay for at their own expense.

3. Knowing the interlocutor

• After coming into the Institution it's important for the prisoners to learn immediately who are the reference figures and all above the skills they need. The numbers of the prisoners various depending on the size of he Institution. Overall, the management structure is the following:

- THE MANAGEMENT consists in two divisions: the Governor and the Assistant Governors. The management looks after the administration and for the custodial policy guidelines inside the Institution. The Management may be contacted as will be seen later, by letter or the so-called "domandina";
- THE PRISON POLICE, established in 1990, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice Department of Prison. This Department is part of the Police of the Italian Republic together with the Carabinieri, State Police, Financial Police and the State Forestry Corps. The Prison Police is fundamental to the organization of the Institution. They are responsible not only the tasks of supervision and security, but also participate in rehabilitation, as components of working groups. In addition, these divisions are assigned to the transfer service and to guarding the security and vigilance of places outside of the institution. (e.g. hospitals). In the institute staff are referred to using the pronoun of courtesy "Lei", the staff refer to prisoners by surname, while staff are referred to using their ranks. The Prison Police should be identified and addressed using the titles of:
 - Agent (epaulette without degrees or with a single red arrow);
 - Assistant (epaulette with two or three red arrows);
 - Superintendent (epaulette with a strap, or more, silver bars);
 - Inspector (epaulette with one or more silver pentagons);
 - Commissioner or Commander (epaulette two or three silver stars).
- THE EDUCATION SQUAD organizes and coordinates internal activity

such as school work, cultural and sport activities. All these initiatives are carried out in collaboration with other operators. The educators participate in observation and treatment of groups defining the education path of the subject;

- THE REHABILITATION SERVICE (SER T.) assists those with problems of drug addiction and alcoholism .In addition, the center provides health care and rehabilitation, with therapeutic programs and guidance;
- SOCIAL WORKERS work on the task of healing the relationship between the inmates and persons outside specially with family members and work partners. The inmates have contacts with external resources and regional services for rehabilitation once detention is over.
- THE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICE (UEPE) has the task of following up the offender who is eligible for alternative measures other than imprisonment for those coming from the Institute (already held) or if those whose sentence includes this form of treatment. The criminal enforcement office conduct social and family investigations in order to apply alternative measures of detention. It proposes to the judicial authorities which program to apply . Furthermore, the office monitors the implementation of the program and reports to the Judicial Authority any amendment or withdrawal of the sentence.
- THE PSYCHOLOGIST, at the request of the Direction is responsible for observation and treatment. The "prison psychologist" is a stable and essential figure in the institution. He coordinates the work between the management, the educators, the social workers and the doctors, and has acquired over the years new skills including the care of new arrivals and care of addicts.
- VOLUNTEER ASSISTANTS who are not employees of the Prison take care of the inmates' needs and education. These volunteers are entitled to attend the prison to participate in activities providing

moral support for their future reintegration into society and the cooperation with social service centers. They work to help inmates on parole probation and on release schemes, and provide assistance to the offenders and their families upon discharge. Prisoners can meet volunteers, upon application to the Manager. The interview is carried out without the presence of third parties and consists mainly in listening to the needs of the Prisoner. This way, the interviewer can understand what kind of assistance the prisoners need:

- **Moral Support.** The volunteer can help to overcome moments of crisis and states of anxiety due to life in prison. They also can give a moral support to the inmate, who has abruptly broken off relations with his relatives.
- **Practical Help.** The volunteer can help the inmate to meet certain needs such as how to obtain books, cigarettes and clothing.
- **Information.** The volunteer can provide practical information in the following areas:
 - personal records (through municipal and employment offices for national insurance records and registry with the national job centers, organizing a proxy for pension collection)
 - insurance and pension policies
 - school, university, examination bureaucracy
 - help with explaining the functions of the judiciary
 - information about regional services for alcohol and drug addiction and other health problems
 - attending religious services

4. The transfer

- The organization of the Institute provides the accompaniment from the place of detention to the outside, such as from the Institute to the

Court for trial. This accompaniment is called “transfer.”

- During transfer the inmate must wear handcuffs when the person is dangerous or there is risk of escape and / or because the environmental circumstances make it difficult to accompany him or her securely. Assessment is carried out by the prosecuting authority or the management of the Institute.
- For group transfer the use of modular multiple handcuffs is obligatory. Under Prison Law the police must take all the precautions necessary to shield persons detained from both curiosity and any form of violation of their privacy.

5. Searches

- Searches are regulated by the internal rules of each institute and only for security reasons. In situations that are not covered by the rules the Governor must make the order the Governor.
- In cases of particular urgency, the prison staff can take their own initiative immediately informing the Governor the Governor stating the reasons.
- The searches are performed by two members of the Penitentiary Police Corps (in exceptional cases, such as in a general search, even by the police) of the same sex as the person to be searched. The search must be carried out respecting the dignity of the person and their belongings.
- When inmates are moved to another institution, they must be subjected to a body search beforehand.

RULES OF CONDUCT

1. Rules of conduct

• In prison, there are precise rules that everyone needs to know and respect. The violation of these rules results in penalties which aggravate the already precarious situation of the detainee.

• Prison life is governed by Penitentiary Law, the Rules of Execution of Penitentiary Law and the Rules of the Institute if the Institute has them.

• These sources of law may be supplemented by established practice although not formalized into written rules, adding prohibitions and prescribing behavior.

• Behavior for which there is a penalty is the following:

1. negligence in the cleanliness and order of the person or the room;
2. abandoning the place assigned;
3. voluntary failure to carry out work obligations;
4. attitude and behaviors distressing to the community;
5. games or other activities not permitted by the rules of procedure;
6. simulation of disease;
7. trafficking permitted goods
8. trafficking forbidden goods or money;
9. illicit communication with the outside or inside during a period of isolation for exclusion from activities in common;
10. indecent exposure or exposure contrary to public decency;
11. intimidation or bullying fellow inmates;
12. falsification of documents obtained from the administration in the

- custody of the prisoner;
13. appropriation of or damage to property of the administration;
14. possession or trafficking of offensive weapons;
15. offensive behavior towards prison workers or other persons who access the Institute for work or on visit;
16. failure to comply with orders or instructions, or undue delay in their execution;
17. unwarranted delays in return in the case of permissions, release, leave;
18. participation in riots or unrest;
19. promotion of disorder or riots;
20. escape;
21. acts legally defined as crime, committed to the detriment of fellow inmates, prison operators or visitors.

2. Penalties

• The inmate cannot be punished for his conduct if it is not specified that such action is an offense. The penalty may be imposed following a justified decision after the notification of the accusation. The offender may present a defense.

• The penalties are the following:

- the Governor's reprimand. This is the least severe punishment
- admonition given by the Governor in the presence of members of staff and a group of detainees;
- exclusion from recreation and sports up to a maximum of 10 days (decided by the Board of Discipline);
- isolation of the inmate of no longer than 10 days (by the Disciplinary Board);
- Exclusion from common activities up to a maximum of 10 days

(decided by the Disciplinary Board). The most severe sanction is isolation in a normal room, unless the person's conduct may cause disturbance or injury to established order and discipline. Those in isolation cannot communicate with their fellow inmates. This penalty cannot be imposed without written certification issued by the health care practitioner, and it must be specified that the inmate can bear it. The inmate who is excluded from working in common is under constant medical surveillance.

- No physical force is permitted in the prison which means the staff and prisoners cannot use any means of coercion except to stop or prevent acts of violence. The officers on duty cannot carry weapons within the Institute.
- The surveillance justice may be contacted in case of violation.
- Also, it is important to note that the application of a sanction may prevent the granting of "early release" This benefit is the reduction by 45 days of the penalty for every six months served.

3. Special surveillance system

- The inmate who endangers the safety or disturbs the order of the Institute, threatens violence or impedes the activities of other detainees or internees, or taking advantage of the hold they have over others detained with them, can be brought under special supervision for a period not exceeding six months. This period can be renewed several times, but by no more than three months at a time.
- After consulting the Disciplinary Board, the decision is prepared by the Penitentiary Administration for the defendants with the propose of proceeding by the Judicial Authority. In case of necessity and urgency the Administration may start special surveillance without the necessary documentation, but it must be acquired within ten days.

- A complaint may be lodged with the Court of Surveillance, but this complaint does not suspend the execution.
- The surveillance system involves special restrictions and are used only when strictly necessary to maintain order and security. The restrictions are set out in the measures.
- These restrictions may include limitations and controls on correspondence. There are no restrictions for the following rights: hygiene, health care, food, buying or receiving of permitted goods and objects, reading books and newspapers and the practice of worship, use of the radio, going outside the cell, and going outdoors for at least two hours per day. Unless there are security risks interviews with the defense council, spouse, partner, children, parents and brothers are permitted.

4. Precautionary Measures

- If the penitentiary faces an extreme emergency for the prevention of disorder, the Governor may take precautionary measures. These measures are applied to inmates who have committed a punishable offense. Thus, they are excluded from daily activities, and they must remain in a single room awaiting for the the Disciplinary Board to convene.
- The precautionary measure must not exceed 10 days, and this measure is only imposed after medical examination. The medical certification has to ratify the condition of the inmate. The time that the inmate spends in solitary will be deducted from the duration of any penalty imposed on the inmate.

5. The suspension and remission of penalties

- Penalties can conditionally be suspended for six months, This

happens when it is assumed that the inmate will refrain from committing further offenses. If during this time period the prisoner commits other disciplinary offenses, the suspension is revoked, and the penalty is enforced. Otherwise, the offense is not punished.

- Under exceptional circumstances, the Authority which imposed the penalty can revoke it.

6. Disciplinary proceedings

- The written report made by a prison operator who has found an infringement or has become aware of one forwards it to the Governor along the chain of command.
- In the presence of the Commander of the Penitentiary Police Department, the Governor informs the prisoner of the charges and his right to a defense. This must be done no later than ten days after the report.
- The Governor performs investigations with the help of his staff, and within ten days from the date of the charge, the admonition or reprimand should take place. The Governor summons the accused for a disciplinary decision. If there are other penalties, they have been assessed in the same terms. The day and the time have to be set for the encounter before the accused meets with the Disciplinary Board. The penalty will be considered and issued during the same hearing, in which the accused is entitled to be heard in his defense.

7. Rewards

- For prisoners who have distinguished themselves in their work, educational courses, professional training, cultural activities and recreational sports. Also prisoners who participate voluntarily offering assistance to other detainees, the following rewards may be granted:

- praise (granted by the Governor);
- proposal to grant of benefits as an alternative to detention (granted by the Disciplinary Board, on the basis of the Observation Group's opinion)
- proposal for a pardon, conditional release and revocation of the previous security measures (granted by the Disciplinary Board, on the basis of the Observation Groups opinion)

APPLICATIONS

1. Application form

- Each activity must be authorized in advance, via a specific written request. The completed application forms provided by the Institute, called “domandina,” must be submitted to the Governor’s office, and posted in a special box in each section.
- The “domandina” is used for any daily activity within the Institute. It is merely an internal document for the following situations:
 - to send a telegram or a recorded delivery;
 - to withdraw a parcel;
 - to receive, upon interview, any goods that require authorization;
 - to buy items not on the list
 - to borrow books from the library;
 - to change cell or section;
 - to attend sports, recreational, cultural and other events;
 - to meet or telephone family or partners;
 - to request a grant, in the absence of financial resources;
 - to request an interview with the Governor, with the Commander, with the Head Office or the Office Serial Command;
 - to request an interview with the Governor,, social workers with the CSSA, with SERT or with the psychologist;
 - to request a meeting with the chaplain or authorized voluntary workers;
 - to request a copy of regulations or disciplinary measures.

2. “Form 13”

- Requests that cannot be made using the “domandina”, should be submitted to the Registration Office, and “Form13” should be filled in. To access the Registration Office, it is necessary to make a reservation, which is done by giving one’s name to the officer of the section.
- For any requests to the Governor and to the Commander, the inmate can forward a letter in a sealed envelope. This letter does not require postage.

3.The right to complain

- It is possible to make oral or written requests or complaints, also in a sealed envelope are in a sealed envelope. Complaints may be submitted to:
 - the Governor of the Institute
 - the Inspectors
 - the Governor of the Department of Prison Administration
 - the Minister of Justice
 - the surveillance judge
 - the guarantor of the rights of detainees
 - the judicial health authorities
 - the President of the Regional government
 - the President of the Republic

4. Instance to the Surveillance Magistrature

- To obtain alternative measures to detention, it is possible for the Institution to make a request to the Surveillance Court, overseeing the supervisory organization of the Institutes, especially regarding the implementation of rehabilitative treatment. Also, the Surveillance Judiciary ensures that accommodation is in accordance with laws and regulations.

• It is easy to fill in the form, as one only has to tick the benefit requested. Alternative measures to detention are the following:

- **early release** (art.54 Criminal law): Prisoners who have given proof of their participation in the process of re-education are granted a reduction of forty-five days for every six months served. This is a recognition of good behavior and encourages the prisoner's effective reintegration into society. The period of time spent in protective custody or house arrest is also evaluated.

- **probation with the social services** (art. 47 Criminal Law): If the prison sentence to be served does not exceed three years, the prisoner may be entrusted to the social services outside the institution for a period of time equal to the sentence.

- **granting partial freedom** (art. 50 e 50 bis Criminal law): Remand and detention sentences not exceeding six months may be served in partial freedom, if the prisoner is not on probation. As well as the cases described in paragraph 1, the prisoner may be allowed partial freedom only after completing at least half of the sentence, if the prisoner has been sentenced for one of the crimes detailed in paragraph 1 of article 4b, he has to serve at least two-thirds of the sentence.. If the prisoner is serving a sentence for a crime other than a sentence detailed in paragraph 1 of article 4b, he may be admitted to a state of partial-freedom, even before he has served half the sentence. Any pecuniary penalties are taken into consideration. Any pecuniary penalty imposed jointly with the detention would be calculated with the duration of the sentence. The state of partial-freedom is arranged in relation to the progress made by the prisoner, during the course of the sentence. The conditions must exist for the prisoner's gradual re-integration into society. A prisoner serving a life sentence may be admitted to a

state of partial freedom after having served at least twenty years of the sentence.

- **house arrests** (art 47 ter criminal Law):

A detention sentence that does not exceed four years, even though this is the residual portion of a longer sentence, as well as arrest in custody, may be served in the prisoner's own home. The sentence can also be served in some other private dwelling place, or in a public centre for medical treatment, assistance or reception, when the following classes of person are involved:

a pregnant woman or the mother of a child or children under ten years of age living with her;

the father, granted custody, of a child or children under ten years of age living with him, when the mother died or was otherwise unable to look after the child/children;

a person suffering from particularly severe health problems that require constant contact with the health authorities;

persons over sixty years of age, if they are even partially disabled;

a person under twenty-one years of age with proven needs relating to health, education, employment or family.

House arrest may be granted to a prisoner to serve a sentence for not more than two years, even when this is the residual portion of a longer sentence regardless of the conditions set out in paragraph 1, when the provisions for probation under the social services do not exist and always supposing that the measure is to prevent the prisoner from committing other crimes. The measure does not apply to prisoners sentenced for the crimes detailed in art. 4bis Ord. Pent. (See Chapter I, paragraph 5) and convicted by repeated recurrence. Home detention may be granted to those who have completed 70 years of age who have not been declared habitual,

professional, or for trend offenders, that have not been convicted by recidivism. However, the convicted of crimes provided by art. 4bis Ord. Penit. (See Chapter I °, paragraph 5) are excluded from this alternative measure, and for the following crimes: child prostitution, child pornography, possession of pornographic material produced through the sexual exploitation of children, tourism initiatives aimed at the exploitation of child prostitution, sexual violence, sexual acts with minors, group rape, conspiracy to commit a crime reduction or maintenance of slavery, trafficking, acquisition or sale of slaves.

- **Alternative measures for patients with full-blown AIDS or severe immune deficiency** (Art. 47 quater Sort Penitentiary). Whatever the sentence to be served is, the detainee who is suffering from full-blown AIDS or severe immune deficiency, may be admitted into custody for a trial period at the social service or at home detention to undertake a specific treatment program. In this case, the medical certificate drawn up by the competent public health service or the prison stating the pathology, must be attached to the instance.
- **Permissions.** Once the Supervisory Judge heard the non-binding opinion of the prison director, he can grant permissions premium for the duration of maximum 15 days but not more than 45 days for each year of the sentence expiated. Also in this case, some conditions are expected: 1) sentenced to a term not exceeding 3 years, 2)3 sentenced to a term exceeding three years, but atoned one quarter of the sentence at least, 3) for the repeated offender is expected to atone for one third of the sentence at least. If you have been convicted of an offense under Article. 4a order Penitentiary (see Chapter I, paragraph 5), you must have already served half penalty or at least ten years. Limit increased to two thirds of the

sentence or at least fifteen years for repeated offenders. For those condemned to life imprisonment, the atonement is requested for 10 years at least.

- **Permissions for serious family reasons.** In the case of imminent danger to life of a family member or a partner the Supervisory Judge may grant the condemned inmates and permission to travel to visit the sick, with the precautions laid down in Regulation and the forecasting of stock. For the defendants during the proceedings at first instance, the permission may be granted by the court in which the process hangs, after the decision at first instance by the President of the Court of Appeal. Permissions may be exceptionally granted for family events of particular gravity. In the case the prisoner does not come back in the institute once the permission is expired without unjustified reason, he is punished if the absence lasts for more than 3 hours but not more than 12. In other cases, he is punishable for the crime of breakout.
- **Licenses.** They may be granted only to those semi-free (subjected to partial freedom) or internal (subjected to detention sentence: home working, agricultural colony, home and nursing care, psychiatric legal hospital). Semi-free individuals can ask for licenses for a period that does not exceed 45 days per year. If you violate the obligations during the license, partial freedom may be revoked. Internees may request licenses for periods not exceeding fifteen days for personal or family reasons, not exceeding thirty days, once a year to promote the social rehabilitation; six months during the period immediately preceding the expiration of the measure.
 - You can lodge a complaint against the Surveillance Office.
 - Complaints must always be accompanied by supporting reasons.
 You can also reserve the drafting of new arguments to the defender,

but it is suggested a contextual writing to avoid future and possible inadmissibility due to dysfunctions of various kind. Statistically, most of the lodged complaints are declared inadmissible for lack of reasons.

5. Request for internal work and remuneration

- This work is non-punitive in prison and is remunerated.
- Payment is established in relation to the quantity and quality of work actually performed at not less than two-thirds of the emoluments provided for by the collective bargaining agreements.
- A committee establishes the emoluments of workers and trainees. It also states the maximum number of hours absent from work with pay. The institution has to provide dependents the family allowances in compliance with the law.
- The amounts of family allowances are paid directly to dependents, or sent to them. For the possibility of seizure of remuneration, see the section on litigation costs and maintenance in prison.
- By application to the Governor's office a request to be allowed to work should be made stating the kind of activity (general duties, domestic, construction, kitchen, etc.).
- Since it is not possible to accommodate the requests of all those who apply, there are criteria which take account of family charges, educational qualifications, professional qualifications, poverty, the length of unemployment from the beginning of incarceration. These conditions, therefore, must be listed in the request and may be subject to self-certification.
- For persons detained after *res judicata*, remuneration for work done in prison is divided into available funds (three fifths) and tied up funds.

- The money saved in the fund will be available at the end of time after payment of legal costs and maintenance in prison, but in case of justified necessity it is possible to ask for the release of amounts of the fund bound, upon request to a Governor.

6. External work

- It is a mode of execution of sentence that allows the institution to carry out work or attend vocational training courses.
- The external work is given unescorted, except in cases where it is deemed necessary for safety reasons.

Can be envisaged:

- Final for common crimes without any limitation on the legal position and the time spent in prison;
- Sentenced to imprisonment for one of the crimes listed in Article. 4a Criminal Law (See Chapter I, paragraph 5) after the atonement of 1/3 of the sentence and at least 5 years;
- Sentenced to life imprisonment, after the atonement of at least 10 years.
- It is a measure of administrative nature, granted by the Governor and approved by the judge with the appropriated requirements of monitoring.

7. Transfer request

- The request for the transfer for reasons of health, study or family is not a matter of the courts. If requesting to be transferred to another institution in the same district, the application must be sent to P.r.A.p.a (Superintendency of the Regional Prison Administration). It should be given to DAP (Department of Penitentiary Administration) if the prison is outside the jurisdiction of the Regional Superintendency.

- The transfers are prepared by the office for serious and proven reasons of security, for reasons of organization, and for reasons of justice.
- When it is possible, all should be done to allocate prisoners to places near the residences of households.

8. Request to vote in elections

- All those entitled to vote may exercise this right during the period of detention.
- It is possible to establish within the structure a special prison polling station.
- However, all prisoners, if they want to vote, should send in time to the Mayor of the City where they were registered, a statement in which they state their willingness to votes from the institution. The statement must contain a certificate from the Governor of the structure showing the status of detention and must be delivered to the Mayor no more than three days before the start of voting.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

1. Interviews

- Each detainee has the right to hold interviews with relatives, cohabitants and defence counsel guaranteed under the rights of prisoners. The interviews must be held in differentiated and special rooms under visual supervision but the conversations may not be monitored.
- Conversation with the defence counsel, in the ordinary prison regime, are not subject to authorization and restrictions by the prison administration.
- Interviews with family members (relatives and cohabitants) are subject to special favor in law, as necessary instruments for rehabilitation and treatment of the prisoner. Therefore, the management of the institute is required to enable and encourage them and will point out to the social services all cases where it appears that family members do not maintain relationships with the prisoner.
- Meetings with relatives or unmarried partners are guaranteed six times per month, including at least one every week.
- In the cases provided for by Article 4bis of the Criminal law (see Chapter I, paragraph 5), there are four monthly interviews.
- The term relatives means parents, children, spouses, brothers and sisters, parents-in-laws, uncles and nephews. Persons considered to be partners are those registered as being of family status under Italian law.
- In the event that the meeting is with a child aged under ten years, it is possible to have a greater number of encounters.

- Also, the prisoner may be granted a greater number of conversations if severely ill, in which case the interview can also take place in an infirmary.
- It is also possible to meet other people in the case of special needs and reasonable grounds such as, the completion of legal documents (notaries, consultants, doctors, ...), but all these talks should always be allowed.
- Three people may take part in a conversation at a time and if this talk is with relatives, the number of participants may be higher.
- The duration of the talks lasts one hour if the organizational requirements of the Institute permit. The interview may be extended up to two hours for family members who live far away from the place of detention, and for those who during the previous week have not had any visit.
- The people who can attend to the interviews are identified and searched.
- During the interview, the inmates and their relatives should behave properly. Otherwise, the meeting may be suspended.
- The regulations allow visits from relatives and partners. These persons are allowed access to the Institution on the day of the first visit upon production of the documentation that proves the relationship of kinship or family status.
- In all other cases, interviews with family members or other persons require specific authorization and the request must be submitted: to the Judicial Authority until the first verdict is handed down and to the Governor of the Institute after the verdict.
- For those who are detained for offenses listed in Article 4 of the Criminal law (see Chapter I, paragraph 5), authorization is issued by the Judicial Authority.

2. Telephone calls

- Once a week, inmates may be allowed to telephone relatives and partners, or even other people, for example the defense counsel, for reasonable and justifiable reasons.
 - Those sentenced for crimes under Art. 4bis of Criminal law (See Chapter I, par. 5) are entitled to two telephone calls per month. In this case, the calls are always recorded.
 - There are exemptions regarding the number of phone calls for reasons of urgency of particular relevance, and phone calls made to children under the age of ten years.
 - Application for authorization must be submitted to the Governor's office who will forward it:
 - until the first verdict to the judge who is conducting the case
 - after the first verdict to the Governor of the Institute himself.
 - Upon obtaining authorization, the inmate must submit a "domandina" to make the call, indicating the user, the person to be contacted, the day and time.
 - They should also indicate which language will be used if the language is not English.
 - Calls may be made only on domestic land lines, the call can never be permitted on a mobile network.
 - The call can last a maximum of ten minutes. The bill is not associated with the Prison and may be supported also by prepaid calling card.
 - Permission may be revoked at any time but always with justification.
 - If the inmate comes from another prison, where he was authorized to make calls, he must obtain authorization for the new one.

3. Parcels

- Prisoners can receive four packs per month to a total weight not exceeding 20 kg.
- Parcels can be shipped by mail (but in this case can only be delivered if 15 days have passed without any visit or received from persons at visiting time.
- The parcels are subject to control and may also contain food. Objects that are difficult to inspect might not be delivered for reasons of security and control.
- Prisoners may also receive books (no hardcover), magazines and other teaching materials even in excess of the weight allowed.

4. The post

- Prisoners may send and receive mail (letters, telegrams and even fax) without restrictions.
- The envelopes show name and surname. The necessary articles are available at the shop, or can be provided to detainees without money.
- Is the right to privacy is recognized and correspondence may not be read by third parties. However, before sending the letter or delivering it outside, the Institute checks for the presence of money or objects that are not allowed in the envelope.
- The Magistrate may authorize correspondence to be censored and letters will be stamped accordingly.
- If the institution suspects that the letters contain something constituting a crime or pose a danger to public safety or order, this correspondence is held by the judicial authority. In this particular case, the inmate will be informed that the correspondence was retained.
- The Institution can order restrictions on freedom of correspondence for the sake of inquiry and investigation, and for reasons of safety

or for institutional reasons. These measures cannot be adopted for a period exceeding six months and are renewable for a periods not exceeding three months.

- When correspondence is addressed to members of Parliament, or diplomatic officers of the country of origin, or to human rights organizations and defense lawyers, there are no limitations.

BOARDING

1. Food

- The Institution must guarantee healthy and sufficient food for the prisoners depending on the age range, sex, health issues, employment, seasonal and climate change as well as providing tables approved by ministerial decree. If there are particular health issues related with digestion and chewing, inmates must see the doctor (it would be appropriate to report this matter during the first medical examination) who can advise and prescribe an appropriate diet.
- Food cannot be restricted for disciplinary reasons as a result of a bad conduct in the prison.
- The Institution has three meals per day. Drinking water must always be available.
- The kitchen can arrange meals for no more than two hundred people.

2. The prison shop

- Prisoners can also purchase at the shop run by the Penitentiary Administration or by companies that have controlled prices for food and which are especially listed. The prices may not exceed those charged in the place where the prison is located.
- The inmate can spend at most Euro 424.00 per month amounting to Euro 106.00 per week. This amount includes all expenses (such as food, stationery, telephone calls, shipping, etc.)
- The Food can be cooked in the cell with a gas powered stove such as a camping stove.

- The maximum attention is recommended in the cooking of food for sanitary reasons.
- If the prisoners are Muslim, they are entitled to have a different diet because of respect for their culture. In this case, the inmate has to make a specific request to the Board. It is allowed the inmate receive food from the relatives or persons from outside, except for alcoholic beverages.

3. Prisoner representation

- One representative body of restricted personal is chosen at random each month, and supplemented by a representative of the Governor, every morning, this person has to control the quality and quantity of food needed for the packaging of food, and verify that the foodstuffs are entirely consumed and the prices charged in the shop are in line with the rules.
- If the inmate is part of the representation, he can have a special permission to be absent from work or lessons school to carry out the assignment.
- In the Institutions, there is a representative for each kitchen where the food preparation is done.
- Any irregularities must be communicated to the Governor.

RELIGION, EDUCATION AND SPORTS

1. Religion freedom

- Religious freedom is considered a personal right and it must be ensured in practice. Prisons should allow the freedom to manifest one's own religion, to study it and to worship. Prisons have facilities for the celebration of the rites of Catholic worship.
- Every institution is assigned at least one chaplain guaranteeing the respect by the general organization of the Institute the participation in religious services.
- The inmate can have books and publications relating to their religion. They are also allowed to show their interest by putting posters, images and religious symbols up in their cells. If the prisoner practices a religion other than Catholic, he is entitled to receive, upon request, the assistance of ministers of worship and to celebrate his rites. If the number of people justifies and permits the intervention it can be considered to be permanent. The institution must authorize a qualified representative approved to hold regular services and religious activities and who can make pastoral visits in the slots scheduled for this.
- Meeting with a qualified representative of a religion cannot be refused by the Administration. In the same way, negative or indifferent attitudes to any religion must also be respected.

2. Education

- Education is a fundamental right for the development of personality, of cultural education and training.
- Therefore, it must be guaranteed together with the conduct of

creative, intellectual and manual activities within the penitentiary institution. So, a training process can be followed that gives broad opportunities and hope of a better life.

- The prison must ensure the organization of courses of compulsory education and vocational training courses.
- The organization and management of the courses are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. The qualifications awarded have the same value as those obtained outside.
- Participation in school courses by correspondence, radio and or television is also encouraged. Special care must be given to those who are under the age of twenty-five. They have to do a professional training adapted to normal working conditions for smooth reintegration into society.
- Access to the library of the institutes a recognized right with full freedom of reading choices. Inmates can keep newspapers, magazines, and books bought outside in their cells, the only limit being due to a question of space and order. Other media such as radio and tv, provided directly by the prison or a personal battery-powered radio may be used.
- If the inmate has partial freedom, he may have the right to attend courses in a school and the activities organized in educational institutions outside the prison. Also, continual engagement in learning may help achieve economic benefits for inmates, and is a requirement for obtaining a reduction of the sentence.

3. Sports

- The organization of sports activity is the work of a committee consisting of the Governor, one or more teachers, one or more social workers and a representative of five prisoners with five substitutes.

The prisoners that become part of the committee are chosen at random every four months.

- To apply and to enroll in any courses, a written request is needed.

FOREIGN PRISONERS

1. Deportation

- Non - EU prisoners should check with the Matriculation Office of the prison, whether together with imprisonment an expulsion order was part of the sentence. This measure will be applied only after the prison part of the sentence has been served. In any case there must be a review of the social danger the offender constitutes, to be determined by a magistrate of the special surveillance court.

- The convict is entitled to participate in the hearing, requesting a temporary residence permit for reasons of justice.

- Expulsion may also be imposed in other circumstances:

As an alternative sanction to imprisonment not exceeding two years (where probation is not applicable to), this sanction is imposed by the judge in the sentence (also in the case of so-called settlement). In this case the expulsion will not be for less than 5 years

- As an administrative penalty imposed by the authority for violation of immigration law.

- It should always be imposed if the prisoners act against the state committing acts such as terrorism, taking part in armed gangs, conspiracy, political conspiracy, etc.

- Expulsion can also be ordered “ex officio” or upon request of a party, by the surveillance judge when the prison sentence, even residual, does not exceed two years. Also this sentence must not represent punishment imposed for crimes which would go against the enjoyment of prison benefits (art. 4.a. ord. Pen). If the judgment is ex officio, the inmate may appeal to the Supervisory Court, within ten days of

notification of the deportation order.

- In any case, expulsion cannot be performed when the foreigner risks being persecuted in his own country for reasons of race, religion, sex, language, nationality, political opinions, personal or social condition, or he may be threaten to return to another State where he is not protected from prosecution for the same reasons. However, expulsion is not allowed except on grounds of public order or security of the state authorized by the Minister of the Interior against in relation to the following persons:

- People under 18 years old who are not obligated to follow their parents or their tutor.
- Foreigners with a long-term EC residence permit.
- Foreign people living with Italian citizens and related to them through marriage or a family relationship within the 2nd degree;
- Pregnant women and their husbands up to six months after the birth of the child.

- Whenever one of these conditions is present, the police authority needs to be advised to request a residence permit and stop expulsion from the country.

- In any case, foreigners are entitled to seek alternative solutions to detention under the Penitentiary order such as probation on social service day-release, home detention, etc. without being prejudiced by the deportation order. The use of alternative measures can be seen as positive for review of the social danger from the point of the deportation order.

- For the renewal of the residence permit the inmate must contact the office or the matriculation office which will provide the appropriate application form to fill in and sign for presentation to the police.

- It is always advisable to keep a copy of the request, as this form can

be shown to the police once the prisoner is released from prison. Also this would show that the prisoner has been acted to renew the permit while this permit is still valid.

2. The residence permit for judicial reasons

- This permit can be granted upon request of the court when the presence of a foreigner is considered crucial to hold a trial for serious crimes. In particular, when the prisoner is attempting to escape the influence of a criminal association, or returning to the country of origin can lead to danger for their safety and for their families.

- In these cases, upon request by the Prosecutor, a residence permit can be issued for reasons of justice which is valid for six months. This permit is renewable if they follow the rehabilitation program as agreed with the judge.

- However, if the inmates are abroad and they want to return to Italy to participate in a hearing in which they were accused or injured party, they may ask for authorization to return to Italy even if they have previously been deported.

- Authorization is limited to the time of the trial and is granted by the police commissioner.

3. The right to have an interpreter and translations

- If the prisoners do not know Italian, they have the right to free assistance from an interpreter to understand the charge.

- In the same way, the inmate who is unable to understand Italian has the right to translate documents served during his detention in his spoken language, failing that it can be translated into English, French and Spanish, all in order to ensure the full exercise of the constitutional right to a defense.

4. Strasbourg Convention

- The International Convention of Strasbourg (21 March 1983), ratified by Italy in 1988, provides that: the Parties undertake to afford each other the widest measure of co-operation in respect of the transfer of sentenced persons in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.
- A person sentenced in the territory of a Party may be transferred to the territory of another Party in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, in order to serve the sentence imposed on the inmate. At the end, he may express his interest to the sentencing State or to the administering State being transferred under this Convention.
- The transfer may be requested by either the sentencing State or the administering State.
- A sentenced person may be transferred under this Convention only in the following conditions:
 - if that person is a national of the administering State;
 - if the judgment is final;
 - if at the time of receipt of the request for transfer, the sentenced person still has at least six months of the sentence to serve or if the sentence is indeterminate;
 - if the transfer is consented to the sentenced person according to his age or his physical or mental condition, one of the two States considers the needs stated by the legal representative of the sentenced person;
 - if the acts or omissions on account of which the sentence has been imposed constitute a criminal offence, according to the law of the administering State, or the acts would constitute a criminal offence if committed on his own territory;
 - if the sentencing and administering States agree to the transfer.
- In exceptional cases, parties may agree to transfer even if the time

to be served by the sentenced person is less than that specified in paragraph 1.c.

- Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, make acceptance, approval or accession by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. This approval indicates that it intends to exclude the application of one of the procedures provided in Article 9.1.a and b in its relations with other Parties.
- At any time, any State may, define, as far as it is concerned, the term “national” for the purposes of this Convention by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
- This request has to be sent to the “Ministero della Giustizia (Direzione Generale degli Affari Penali, delle Grazie e del Casellario, Ufficio II - Amministrazione della Giustizia Penale nei rapporti con l'estero - Via Arenula N. 70 - 00186 Roma)”, or the Ministry of Justice of the state of the Country of the inmates nationality.
- However, some non-EU countries such as Albania, Tunisia and Morocco, by entering into bilateral agreements with Italy, should have a faster transfer process for those seeking to serve their sentences at home.
- The competent authorities of the administering State shall: continue the enforcement of the sentence immediately or through a court or administrative order, under the conditions set on Article 10, or convert the sentence, through a judicial or administrative procedure, into a decision of that State, thereby substituting for the sanction imposed in the sentencing State a sanction prescribed by the law of the administering State for the same offence, under the conditions set on Article 11.
- The administering State shall inform the sentencing State before the

transfer of the sentenced person if it is requested as these procedures will follow.

- The enforcement of the sentence shall be governed by the law of the administering State and that State alone shall be competent to take all appropriate decisions.
- According to national laws, the States cannot avail itself of one of the procedures referred to in paragraph 1, to enforce measures imposed in the territory of another Party on persons who for reasons of mental condition have been held not criminally responsible for the commission of the offence, and which is prepared to receive such persons for further treatment may, by way of a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, indicate the procedures it will follow in such cases.
- Each Party may grant pardon, amnesty or commutation of the sentence in accordance with its Constitution or other laws.

HEALTH

1. Hygiene

- Particular attention needs to be given to the rules to prevent different kind of infections, especially in crowded areas.
- Inmates must arrange to keep the cell clean. Supplies and cleaning equipment are available at the institution with no charge. If the prisoners want to buy it, this material can always be bought with their own money.
- Tattoos are not allowed for the prisoners, and the institution prohibits sexual relations.
- It is also recommend not to exchange instruments personal hygiene, underwear, shoes etc.
- Food storage should be impeccable, with fruit and vegetables washed carefully.
- The Institute provides wash basins and showers and other personal care items. Showering should never be carried out barefoot to avoid infection.
- In the institution, there is a barbershop service. The inmates can use personal electric shavers.
- Haircuts and barber service are imposed only in special health risk situations.

2. Lifestyle

- A healthy life style is recommended for the prisoners, as far as is possible within the constraints imposed by the condition of restricted places. Doing some gymnastics are important sports activities that

keep prisoners healthy. Outdoor activities are opportunities to keep inmates in good shape. In exceptional cases, some inmates remain outside for at least two hours.

- The window of the cell should be kept open for ventilation.

3. Health care

• At the entrance to the institute, the inmates undergo a medical examination in order to ascertain any physical or mental illness. Health care should be provided with regular and frequent feedback, regardless of the demands of those involved. This care should be continual from a preventive point of view to counter situations that may favor the development of pathological disease. The institution and the health care section should consider that the prisoners might suffer from diseases due to situations of inertia and the suspension of physical activity.

• Requests to the medical institution are made via application to the section officer, stating the inmate's last name and if the inmate suffers from a sudden illness, he will be entitled to an urgent medical visit.

• Health care files are confidential, and doctors are bound by confidentiality.

• Prisoners have, in terms of health care, the same rights as free citizens. Drugs supplied are distributed by the National Health Service general practitioner's visits, the specialist practitioner and the use of clinical equipment and laboratory tests such as urinalysis, blood, x-rays, electrocardiograms are free.

• Prisoners can buy prescription drugs with the permission of the Governor. If the inmate has a personal doctor this visit should be paid for by himself.

• Those suffering from contagious diseases, or suspected of infection

may be isolated.

- In the case of suspected mental illness, care is adopted without delay and appropriate action is taken. This care is always given respecting the rules concerning psychiatric assistance and mental health.
- Prisoners may not keep drugs belonging to other inmates.
- In all institutions where women are involved, there are special care services for pregnant and lactating women.
- Mothers are allowed to keep with them children up to three years of age. Child care is provided for the children during this period.
- In Campania, the only institution equipped with a kindergarten is located in Avellino.
- For children under ten years old, it is possible to have care assistance from outside if the conditions are compatible.
- If the mother is deceased or incapable, the baby would be given to a special institution outside the prison.

4. Addiction

• National legislation envisages that individuals in prisons involved with drug addiction receive the same treatment given to drug addicts outside the prison in the SerT at the local health authorities.

• For the implementation of these principles of legislation, the ASL NA1 drug clinics set up the Unit Area SerT Criminal (UOT SerT Penalty Area), which operates inside the House Circondariale Poggioreale and Central Penitentiary in Secondigliano through two groups with different professionals (doctors, psychologists, social workers), in collaboration with institutions and associations of the tertiary sector.

• The UOT SerT Area Criminal ensures in particular the connection with the UOT are insured to work with addicted inmates:

- The continuity of pharmacological intoxication and psychosocial

therapies are already set in place.

- Assessment and orientation programs are set up to provide appropriate alternatives to detention;
- Coaching upon release of the subject to regional services, it is responsible for the continuity of care and to prevent the risk of overdose and health-risk lifestyles and social development;
- The services offered are the following:
 - Assessment of health status, psychological, social issues and orientation treatment.
 - Pharmacological, psychological and social treatment for different forms of addiction to narcotics and other substances;
 - Medical screening and health care in general;
 - Psychological support for those who require it;
 - Social counseling, support and assistance in the process of identification and implementation alternative measures to detention in agreement with the UOT SerT the ASL of origin and the territorial jurisdiction;
 - To advise and guide the families of prisoners;
 - All the detainees who at the time of admission to the institute declared themselves drug addicts, prisoners or drug users who request it after being assigned to a department of the Institute.
 - The UOT SerT team carries out assistance activities at Poggioreale and the central penitentiary of Secondigliano from Monday to Sunday from 8.00 to 14.00 for the whole year.
 - The UOT SerT Area Criminal Department works closely with the Addiction UEPE (The Office Criminal Enforcement External) Campania with ICAT (Institute for Lesser enclosure) and the City of Naples and the third sector agencies for all related activities with alternative measures and social reintegration.

- The Penalty Area UOT SerT offers his cooperation and advice to lawyers who held at the secretary office of both prisons

Those are the following contacts:

- Headquarters c / o Department addiction ASL NA1 via Manzoni no.249 tel.0812547683; 0812547652
- Offices: c / o Casa Circondariale Poggioreale tel 19575207c / o Centro Penitentiary Secondigliano tel 081069419

5. AIDS

- In the institutions, a crucial aspect is the control of infections and particularly HIV. The Institution offers the test before incarceration.
- It is essential to obtain a signed certificate of “informed consent” from the prisoner. The test becomes mandatory only in certain clinical conditions that would require obligatory medical treatment.
- The care of prisoners with HIV infection is the responsibility of the operational units of infectious diseases of the local courts. Also, the inmates must be guaranteed a constant supply of antiretroviral drugs.
- In some cases, the “mandatory court enforcement of the sentence is suspended such as when the prisoner is suffering from:
 - full-blown AIDS, severe immune deficiency (CD4 less than or equal to 200 cells / ml in two successive modifications;
 - is on the Karnofsky index <50;
 - has other serious illness with health conditions incompatible with detention.

COURT COSTS AND PRISON LIFE

1. Costs

- The costs of the trial and maintenance in custody must be covered by the inmates.
- The daily fee for maintenance in prison is currently Euro 1.80. This amount includes the cost of meals and the services of staff supplied by the prison such as mattresses, sheets, plates, etc.

2. The debt relief

- If the inmate has financial problems, the Court costs and maintenance in prison are not paid, but the inmate must behave well during detention.
- Application should be submitted to the Supervisory Judge after the notification of payment has been received and this request will suspend the procedure for the recovery of monies.

3. Prisoners employed in prison

- In case of acceptance of the application for remission of debt, the inmate is no longer required to pay the maintenance costs. The exception in this care are for those who are working at the institution.
- The sum owned is deducted from the payment received.

RELEASE FROM PRISON AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

1. Freedom

- The prisoner is free when the Institution Management receive the order from a competent judicial or public authority. The order immediately returns the prisoner to freedom in the absence of reasons to justify detention.
- At least three months before, the Governor of the Institute gives notice of the planned measures to the UEPE, communicating all necessary data for appropriate care.
- The Governor makes the communication when he acknowledges the court's decision.
- Upon request by the inmate in the prison, the Disciplinary Board of the Institute shall issue a certificate with any qualifications obtained and objective details about his conduct.
- The Institute provides an outfit for prisoners who need it, also the expenses are provided to inmates for the preparation of all the necessary travel documents.
- For residents abroad, the institution provides the tickets needed to reach the consulate of the country where the inmate belongs.
- All the items retained at the registration office must be delivered to the prisoner, including the money.

FROM THE HOUSEHOLD

1. The sense of loss

- When a person is arrested the relatives have a sense of loss, and a sudden emptiness. The relatives of the prisoner feel helpless when somebody close to them has lost their freedom, and if it is for the first time, it is hard for them to know how to behave.
- Generally, the circumstances of time and place, normally in the early hours of the morning, are not favorable to relatives. This kind of situation confuses them, and they feel lonely.
- What should a relative do when a loved one is taken away?

2. The lawyer

- First of all, they should find out what Authority authorized the arrest, and then contact a lawyer whom the family trust. If the family does not know the name of a lawyer who might be interested in the case, they should contact someone who can give some indications for the appointment of a defense counsel. If there is no known lawyer check the details of the duty lawyer available.
- The relationship with the lawyer is important because they are compulsory figures and essential for all that will happen later on.
- The institution guarantees legal aid for those prisoners whose have limited finances, and of course they cannot pay the defender, court costs, consultants or investigators.
- To be eligible for legal aid, it is necessary that the family have an income of less than Euro 9723.48, plus Euro 1032.91 for each person living in the household. To calculate the income, the family must add the

income of all the household.

- Legal aid is not given to suspects and convicts who committed the crime of tax evasion.
- Just the lawyers on the register of duty lawyers can give free legal aid. The Register is available from the Law Association of Naples.
- The appointment is not made until the arrest. This appointment may be made by a close relative at the Court, delivered by the counsel himself or sent by registered mail.
- In the absence of a hired lawyer the duty lawyer appointed in court will be the defense counsel and must anyway be paid.
- The lawyer will guide the prisoner through the procedure..

3. The legal position

- Once the details of imprisonment are known, relatives must, inquire as to where the prisoner has been located and his legal status. On these two elements depend the quantity and nature of subsequent relationships that the inmate may have

4. Visits, parcels, post, phone calls

- These are the ways where the family can communicate with a relative in prison. For more details on the conditions and procedures, see Chapter V and the Appendix. In the latter are set out the rules and practices of each institute.

1. The Guarantor of persons subjected to any restriction of personal freedom

- At national level, the figure of the “Guarantor” does not exist.. Although there is proposed legislation for their institution. Some local authorities such as the Campania Region have made this appointment.
- The “Guarantor” - established by the Regional Council of Campania - ensures the provision of benefits and services relating to the following rights: health, improving the quality of life, education, religious assistance, vocational training and any other benefits aimed at the recovery, reintegration and social inclusion of prisoners in the world of work.
- The “Guarantor” has the right to enter the Institute on his own initiative or at the request of third parties.
- The Office of the Supervisor can be contacted by detainees or their family members by mail by writing to the Office of the Supervisor of the rights of detainees, at the Centro Direzionale, is. F8 - Naples, by telephone on 0817783132, 3852, by e-mail at: garante.detenuiti@consiglio.regione.campania.it

2. Variable Organisational Elements

- Each institution is able to discipline depending on their structural and organizational requirements:
 - the timetable for opening and closing;
 - the timetable for the organization of everyday life;
 - the arrangements for the conduct of various services;
 - the timetable for frequenting the common rooms;
 - schedules, shift work and time in the open air;
 - times and detailed rules for visits and telephone communication;
 - permitted notice boards and practice;
 - games.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE INSTITUTIONS IN CAMPANIA

FIRSTLY

Does your institution have an internal statute of regulations?

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes
 ARIENZO: Yes
 AVELLINO: *It has been drafted but not yet approved*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes, but not yet approved*
 CARINOLA: Yes
 EBOLI: No
 LAURO: Yes
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Drawn up and currently being approved*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes
 POGGIOREALE: *The regulation has already been drafted and is being examined by the Surveillance judges*
 POZZUOLI: Yes
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *No. The life of the institution is regulated by service orders*
 S. M. C. VETERE: Yes
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, from 22/02/2008*
 SALERNO: Yes
 SECONDIGLIANO: No
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes, but*

still not approved

Are copies of the regulations given out upon entry to the institution?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Not always*
 ARIENZO: No
 AVELLINO: No
 BENEVENTO: No
 CARINOLA: *Available to detainees*
 EBOLI: ///
 LAURO: *No, it's available in the library*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: No
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *No, but it can be consulted. It is not given due to lack of paper for photocopies*
 POGGIOREALE: ///
 POZZUOLI: No
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *No, but they are informed of their rights and duties*
 S.M.C.VETERE: No
 SALA CONSILINA: No
 SALERNO: Yes
 SECONDIGLIANO: ///
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No, they are informed verbally*

If there is no internal regulation, is there in any case set of written rules about the main regulations(meaning a set of rights and duties) that detainees have to observe inside the institution?

ARIANO IRPINO: *They are supplied at the initial interview*
 ARIENZO: ///
 AVELLINO: *No, the detainee is informed verbally*
 BENEVENTO: Yes
 CARINOLA: ///
 EBOLI: Yes
 LAURO: ///
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G.: ///
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes, order and service notices*
 POZZUOLI: Yes
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S.M.C. VETERE: ///
 SALA CONSILINA: ///
 SALERNO: ///
 SECONDIGLIANO: ///
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *They are informed verbally*

Upon entry, does the detainee receive a copy of the rules and laws concerning prison?

ARIANO IRPINO: No
 ARIENZO: ///

AVELLINO: *It is available in the library*
 BENEVENTO: *No, it is possible to see it in the library*
 CARINOLA: *It can be seen upon request*
 EBOLI: *No, but it can be seen at the library*
 LAURO: *The law of prisons is available in the common areas*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: No
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *No, due to lack of paper for photocopies*
 POGGIOREALE: *If detainees request it*
 POZZUOLI: *An extract*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *An extract is provided*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *An extract is available on request*
 SALA CONSILINA: *On request*
 SALERNO: ///
 SECONDIGLIANO: No
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: No

INSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION:**What happens on entry? Description of the procedure and stages from office to office.**

ARIANO IRPINO: *Matriculation number, prison record, infirmary,*

cell allocation

ARIENZO: Search, matriculation number, infirmary, interview with the commanding officer

AVELLINO: Matriculation number-health check-Department

BENEVENTO: matriculation number, search of the person and effects, supplies, checkup, allocation of cell, first visits

CARINOLA: Matriculation number - commander - education office - infirmary

EBOLI: Gatehouse - Search - matriculation number - infirmary - New inmates service

O.P.G. AVERSA: Reception - checkup - psychological/psychiatric interview

O.P.G. NAPOLI: Matriculation office - Medical - Education officer

LAURO: Matriculation number - prison record office - health office

- coordination - operations office

POGGIOREALE: Reception, checkup, new inmates section, choosing the department, visit to rehab for drug addicts

POZZUOLI: ///

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Matriculation number, Search, checkup, first visit, allocation of department

S. M. C. VETERE: Matriculation

number - checkup - allocation of department. - psychologist

SALA CONSILINA: Matriculation number - welcome service

SALERNO: Search in search area, taken to infirmary

SECONDIGLIANO: Matriculation number, Checkup, Interview with Inspector

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Cf service order n.8 of 31.07.07

After the Matriculation Office (search, fingerprinting, mug shot and personal details) what is the detainee asked and told about his new status?

ARIANO IRPINO: Whether he knows why he has been arrested, if he intends to inform his family or consulate in the case of foreigners

ARIENZO: Whether he has safety issues

AVELLINO: Main rights and duties

BENEVENTO: Any problems, whether personal, with the family or with the prison population.,

CARINOLA: His most important needs

EBOLI: He will be asked about any problems about safety and/or personal incompatibility and the answers are referred to the administration as ICATT

LAURO: Yes, family problems and/or personal difficulties

O.P.G. AVERSA: Informing the family - particular legal situations - other personal situations

O.P.G. NAPOLI: Persons to be informed in case of difficulty

POGGIOREALE: How to behave inside and what is requie of the detainee during the first visit with the educator

POZZUOLI: ///

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Rights and dulie and any management problems, the name of the defendant and the people to inform.

S. M. C. VETERE: He is informed of the main rules of the institution and personal information is recorded.

SALA CONSILINA: Interview with the medical officer and with the commanding office. The existence of any specific problems is assessed

SALERNO: Information about previous convictions and any incompatibilities, affiliation to any criminal organisations, declaration of fitness for physical activities

SECONDIGLIANO: ///

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: See service order n.8 of 31.07.07

Do you ask the detainee about: his state of health (whether he is ill, if he needs medication, medical tests, any intolerance to foods, allergies...)

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes

ARIENZO: Yes

AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: Yes

CARINOLA: Yes

EBOLI: Yes

LAURO: Yes

O RSA: He does a checkup

O.P.G. NAPOLI: Yes

POGGIOREALE: Yes

POZZUOLI: Yes

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes

SALA CONSILINA: Yes

SALERNO: Yes

SECONDIGLIANO: Yes

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes

If there are problems about health and/or dependance of any kind (hepatitis, drug addiction, aids, alcoholism...);

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes

ARIENZO: Yes

AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: Yes

CARINOLA: Yes

EBOLI: Yes

LAURO: Yes

O.P.G. AVERSA: *He goes to the medical centre within the institute*

O.P.G. NAPOLI: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

If there are particular problems connected with living with other inmates; or for his personal safety;

ARIANO IRPINO: *There are appropriate measures to guarantee personal safety*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes*

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *Yes*

LAURO: *Yes*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPOLI: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Does the detainee do a preliminary checkup?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes*

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *Yes*

LAURO: *Yes*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *One straight away at the first aid centre, then another within 24 hours in the department*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, the initial checkup is fundamental*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Is there an interview with the psychologist upon entry?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *No, because the expert has few hours available*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes, but not always, as there isn't a unit, but if any officer makes a recommendation*

(prison police - educator - governor)

CARINOLA: *Yes, if coming from civilian life*

EBOLI: *Yes, it's routine*

LAURO: *Yes*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes, in the new inmate department*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, even if the official ex. Art. 80 O.P. has little time due to economic constraints*

SALERNO: *Yes, as part of the reception team*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

What clothing and effects are provided upon entry to the prison?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Bedding and possibly footwear*

ARIENZO: *Bedding and all supplies for personal hygiene and cleaning the cell*

AVELLINO: *the essentials*

BENEVENTO: *Shoes if they don't have any, underwear, clothes from charitable organisations for the homeless, and everyone gets*

pillowcases, sheets and towels
CARINOLA: *Administration bedding and clothing if requested, either their own or belonging to the administration*

EBOLI: *Sheets, covers, cutlery, material for personal care*

LAURO: *They wear their own clothes, only workers get work clothes*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Permitted personal objects and necessities for the common life*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Personal effects*

POGGIOREALE: *Underwear,*

clothing, shoes upon request

POZZUOLI: *A pair of sheets, a bath*

towel, cutlery, plates and glasses;

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Easily checked personal clothing*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Sheets, covers, towels, clothes if required*

SALA CONSILINA: *Bedding and clothing for the indigent*

SALERNO: *Bedding and eating*

utensils

SECONDIGLIANO: *If without clothing, the necessary is provided*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Sheets,*

pillow houses, dressing-gown and blankets

What personal accoutrements do prisoners receive?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Bedding and objects for personal hygiene*

ARIENZO: *if indigent, things for personal hygiene*

AVELLINO: *Things for personal hygiene*

BENEVENTO: *Soap, toilet paper, sanitary towels, tooth brush, toothpaste, shampoo for the indigent*

CARINOLA: *Things for personal hygiene and the room*

EBOLI: *///*

LAURO: *Minium kit for hygiene*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Soap, toilet paper and shampoo*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Toilet paper*

POGGIOREALE: *Toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, towel, pillowcase and sheets, toilet paper, slippers and things to clean the room*

POZZUOLI: *Things needed for personal cleanliness, e.g:*

toothbrush, toothpaste and soap;

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Basin, covers, liquid soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Products for personal hygiene and for the room*

SALA CONSILINA: *A kit for personal hygiene*

SALERNO: *Material for intimate hygiene*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Toilet paper, soap, shaving foam, blades*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Clothing and underwear. As needed*
Concerning personal effects:

which effects can detainees keep upon entry to prison?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Permitted objects, not dangerous and of limited value*

ARIENZO: *What is allowed by the regulations*

AVELLINO: *Nothing - only clothes*

BENEVENTO: *A watch that can be examined and of limited value,*

rings, neck chain or bracelet, Bible or other books

CARINOLA: *Those envisaged by the regulations*

EBOLI: *Wedding ring, watch of the type allowed*

LAURO: *Anything which not valuable (wedding ring, chain, watch)*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Underwear, a number of clothes, watch and wedding ring*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Objects of personal hygiene and watch*

POGGIOREALE: *The objects permitted are numerous, in practice, everything which do not*

cause safety risk

POZZUOLI: *Wedding ring*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Watch with transparent face, wedding ring, images representing a deceased relative*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Wedding ring, watch, chain of particular sentimental value long as long as not valuable*

SALA CONSILINA: *Objects of various kinds as long as they pose no risk to safety in any way*

SALERNO: *Wedding ring, watch of little value and objects of particular sentimental value*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Objects of particular sentimental value of modest economic value*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *As per internal regulation*

Where are those not allowed in prison kept?

ARIANO IRPINO: *At the prison records office*

ARIENZO: *in the warehouse*

AVELLINO: *In a specific warehouse*

BENEVENTO: *in the office safes*

CARINOLA: *In a warehouse*

EBOLI: *At the matriculation office*

LAURO: *At the prison record office, if of particular value they are recorded and kept in a safe.*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Detainees' warehouse*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Prison records office and Warehouse*

POGGIOREALE: *At the prison records office*

POZZUOLI: *Objects of value at Matriculation office and the rest in the detainees' warehouse;*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Matriculation and prison records office according to the value*

S. M. C. VETERE: *At the prison records office*

SALA CONSILINA: *Warehouse*

SALERNO: *Prison record office*

SECONDIGLIANO: *At the Prison records office*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Objects of value at the matriculation office, the others at the prison record office*

Can such objects be sent to relatives? How?

ARIANO IRPINO: *At visiting time or by post*

ARIENZO: *Yes, upon written request at visiting time*

AVELLINO: *Yes, at visiting time or by post*

BENEVENTO: *Yes, at visiting time upon application*

CARINOLA: *By correspondence or*

given to relatives at visiting time
 EBOLI: Yes, via authorised request
 LAURO: Yes, by written and authorised request, at visiting time or by post.

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes, at visiting time or by post

O.P.G. NAPLES: By post or at visiting time upon request

POGGIOREALE: Yes. If to be judged, with the approval of the Judicial Authorities

POZZUOLI: Yes upon authorised application, via package to relatives at visiting time.

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: By parcel post or directly to the relatives at visiting time

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, upon application authorised by the director or competent authorities
 SALA CONSILINA: Yes, upon request by interested parties

SALERNO: Upon request of the detainee and reception by relatives
 SECONDIGLIANO: Yes. Upon request by the detainee and

Judicial Authorities if necessary
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: By parcel post and/or to relatives at visiting time via Prison Police personnel

What are the rules of behaviour regarding the following aspects:

Wake up

ARIANO IRPINO: 8.00

ARIENZO: 7.00

AVELLINO: 6.00

BENEVENTO: 7.00

CARINOLA: 7.00

EBOLI: 8.00

LAURO: 7.00

O.P.G. AVERSA: Any time

O.P.G. NAPLES: 7.00

POGGIOREALE: 8.00

POZZUOLI: Detainees working or following courses, from 07.00 to 7.30

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 8.00

S. M. C. VETERE: 7.00

SALA CONSILINA: 8.00 with headcount

SALERNO: 7.30

SECONDIGLIANO: 8.00

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: 7.00

Breakfast, lunch, dinner

ARIANO IRPINO: 8.00 - 8.30;

12.00 - 12.30; 18.00 - 18.30

ARIENZO: 8.00; 12.00; 18.00

AVELLINO: 7.30 - 12.00 - 17.00

BENEVENTO: 7.00 - 12.00, 17.00

CARINOLA: Served in the cell by

working prisoner

EBOLI: 8.30 - 12.00 19.00

LAURO: 7.30; 12.00; 18.00

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes

O.P.G. NAPOLI: 7.30 / 12.00 / 18.00

POGGIOREALE: 8.00 / 12.00 / 18.00

POZZUOLI: 07.10 / 12.00 / 17.30

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 8.00 - 8.30; 12.00 - 13.00; 18.00

S. M. C. VETERE.: 7.30; 11.30;

18.00

SALA CONSILINA: 8.30; 11.30; 17.30

SALERNO: 7.30; 11.30; 17.30

SECONDIGLIANO: 8.00 / 11.30 - 11.45 / 18.30 - 18.45

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: 8.00; 12.00; 18.30

Room cleaning

ARIANO IRPINO: 8.00 - 8.30

ARIENZO: Morning timetable

AVELLINO: 8.00

BENEVENTO: At the discretion of the detainee but refuse is collected at 7.30

CARINOLA: Carried out by the inmates

EBOLI: Morning

LAURO: decided by the inmates

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes

O.P.G. NAPLES: 8.00

POGGIOREALE: Depending on how

the room is organised
 POZZUOLI: In the morning following a rota;

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 8.00 - 8.30

S. M. C. VETERE: The inmates are reposable

SALA CONSILINA: They deal with it themselves

SALERNO: Autonomously

SECONDIGLIANO: Individually
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: During the day

During open air time

ARIANO IRPINO: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00

ARIENZO: 9.30 - 11.30; 13.30 - 15.00

AVELLINO: 9.00 - 11.00 13.00 - 15.00

BENEVENTO: 9.00 - 11.00 13.00 - 15.00

CARINOLA: Four

EBOLI: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00

LAURO: Winter time (9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00), summer time

(9.00 - 13.00; 15.00 - 20.00)

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes

O.P.G. NAPLES: 9.00 - 11.30

POGGIOREALE: Two a day

POZZUOLI: 09.20-10.50 / 11.00-12.30 / 14.00-15.10 / 15.20-

16.30 at the established times
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00
 S. M. C. VETERE: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00
 SALA CONSILINA: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00
 SALERNO: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00; 16.00 - 17.00
 SECONDIGLIANO: 9.00 - 11.00 / 13.00 - 15.00
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00

Recreation, sports, religious

ARIANO IRPINO: 9.00 - 11.00; 13.00 - 15.00; 16.30 - 18.30
 ARIENZO: Morning
 AVELLINO: Yes, in permitted areas
 BENEVENTO: 9.00 - 11.00 15.30 - 17.30
 CARINOLA: Yes
 EBOLI: 9.00 - 12.00; 13.00 - 19.00
 LAURO: During the open air times and social times
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: 9.00 - 11.30 / 13.00 - 15.00
 POGGIOREALE: From 9.00 to 11.30 / from 12.30 to 18.00
 POZZUOLI: Friday afternoon meetings with the priest; recreation during afternoon

socialisation time;
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 16.30 - 18.00;
 S. M. C. VETERE: 16.00 - 17.30 and Sunday Mass
 SALA CONSILINA: 9.00 - 12.00; Religion on Saturdays
 SALERNO: Holy Mass once a week, sports activities during the open air hours
 SECONDIGLIANO: ///
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: During the day

Night rest

ARIANO IRPINO: From 24.00 to 8.00
 ARIENZO: from 22.00 to 7.00
 AVELLINO: 23.00
 BENEVENTO: 20.00 - 7.00
 CARINOLA: From 24.00
 EBOLI: from 24.00
 LAURO: 22.00 - 7.00
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: from 20.00 to 7.00
 POGGIOREALE: ///
 POZZUOLI: 00.30
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 24.00 - 8.00
 S. M. C. VETERE: 23.00 - 7.30
 SALA CONSILINA: 24.00 - 8.00
 SALERNO: 20.00 - 7.30; in summer 24.00 - 7.30

SECONDIGLIANO: According to biological rhythms
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: 18.00

Visiting

ARIANO IRPINO: 8.00 - 14.00
 ARIENZO: from 9.00 to 15.00, from Tuesday to Friday
 AVELLINO: 6 per month for ordinary detainees; 4 for others.
 BENEVENTO: Every day, except Saturdays and Sunday, 7.30 - 15.00, according to a calendar
 CARINOLA: As per regulation
 EBOLI: Wednesday and Saturday from 9.00 to 12.30
 LAURO: Tuesday and Saturday; every fortnight on Sundays; one lunch visit per month
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Tuesday and Friday from 8.00 to 14.00
 POGGIOREALE: Every day excluding festivities, from 7.30 to 15.00
 POZZUOLI: in the visiting room with the number of people that can be controlled effectively
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Daily
 S. M. C. VETERE: 6 or 4 per month as per legislation
 SALA CONSILINA: Monday and Friday from 9.00 to 14.00
 SALERNO: According to legislation

SECONDIGLIANO: 4 or 6 visits per month
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Thursdays and Saturdays, from 9.00 to 14.00

Phone calls and correspondence

ARIANO IRPINO: Phone calls from Monday to Saturday from 13.00 to 19.00
 ARIENZO: Monday for phone calls
 AVELLINO: 4 for ordinary detainees; 2 for others
 BENEVENTO: Every day from 9.00 to 20.00 according to the calendar
 CARINOLA: Envisaged by the regulations
 EBOLI: From 13.00 to 20.00; daily correspondence
 LAURO: 4 phone calls per month; correspondence is free
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: From Monday to Saturday, from the 14.00 to 19.00 (duration of phone call 10 minutes)
 POGGIOREALE: Two phone calls per month and free correspondence
 POZZUOLI: Phone calls as envisaged in the Regulations upon special request Correspondence is daily
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI:

15.00 - 21.00; distributed 15.00,
collected 17.00
S. M. C. VETERE: 4 or 2 per month
as per legislation
SALA CONSILINA: Phone call, once
a week; daily correspondence
SALERNO: According to legislation
SECONDIGLIANO: Once a week
end or two for particular needs.
VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Every day
from 17.00

Communication with the outside world

ARIANO IRPINO: Correspondence,
telegramms, fax or phone calls
ARIENZO: On request
AVELLINO: By ordinary post
BENEVENTO: Postal Service: 8.00
collection 15.00 delivery
CARINOLA: Correspondence by
letter, telephone and telegram
EBOLI: Relationships with the local
voluntary service
LAURO: Yes if authorised (school
and theatre)
O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
O.P.G. NAPLES: By post, telegram,
phone call
POGGIOREALE: Post, telephone,
visits
POZZUOLI: Correspondence, visits,
phone call;
S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI:

Correspondence, telegram and
telephone
S. M. C. VETERE: Correspondence
by letter and telegram
SALA CONSILINA: Via telegram
and daily correspondence
SALERNO: Via voluntary workers
persuant to Art. 78 O.P.
SECONDIGLIANO: One upon entry
VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: ///

Communications with the institution and the judicial authorities

ARIANO IRPINO: Using model IP1
ARIENZO: On request
AVELLINO: Via interview
BENEVENTO: Form. IP 1 every
day except festivities from 10.00
to 13.00
CARINOLA: Verbal and on paper
EBOLI: Via application and request
at the matriculation office
LAURO: Referred by matriculation
office
O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
O.P.G. NAPLES: As per current
legislation
POGGIOREALE: Via request on the
"domandine", also verbal requests
to operators. Form 13 is used to
contact judicial authorities.
POZZUOLI: Via special request;
S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI:

Correspondence and by IP1
S. M. C. VETERE: Meeting via
request
SALA CONSILINA: Daily
SALERNO: Using form IP1
SECONDIGLIANO: By note or form
VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: As per
requirements

Communication with theinfirmary

ARIANO IRPINO: As required
ARIENZO: Daily
AVELLINO: Upon request
BENEVENTO: Daily upon contact
with the person responsible
CARINOLA: On request
EBOLI: Indirect
LAURO: Through the officer
O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
O.P.G. NAPLES: ///

POGGIOREALE: Checkup request
POZZUOLI: Daily booking;
S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Daily
S. M. C. VETERE: As required
SALA CONSILINA: Daily
SALERNO: As requested by
those in need or upon referral by
operators
SECONDIGLIANO: Request by
interested party, health provision
VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: As
needed

Purchasing food, essentials and other products

ARIANO IRPINO: Prison shop
ARIENZO: ///
AVELLINO: Through maintenance
firm
BENEVENTO: Daily 8.00 - 14.00
CARINOLA: As per regulation
EBOLI: shopping with the
maintenance firm
LAURO: Yes, weekly
O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
O.P.G. NAPLES: extras
POGGIOREALE: Yes, for all goods
permitted
POZZUOLI: Upon request on the
established days
S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes
S.M.C.VETERE: Weekly shop
SALA CONSILINA: Upon request,
daily
SALERNO: There is a firm which
provides extras
SECONDIGLIANO: There is a
product list
VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Tuesdays
and Fridays - they can receive
products and objects from outside
ARIANO IRPINO: Only permitted
goods
ARIENZO: No
AVELLINO: Yes, if authorised

BENEVENTO: *Yes, permitted by internal regulation*

CARINOLA: *As per regulation*

EBOLI: *Yes, upon authorisation*

LAURO: *Yes, if authorised and permitted*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPOLI: *Yes - According to internal regulations table*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *No*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, at visiting time and parcel post*

S. M. C. VETERE: *They can receive parcels up to a maximum of 20Kg*

SALA CONSILINA: *Visiting time and parcel post*

SALERNO: *They can receive parcels from relatives*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes, if permitted and checked*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes, during visiting time with relatives*

They can cook in their cells

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes, food which is easily prepared*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes, simple meals and drinks*

BENEVENTO: *Yes*

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *No, as there are equipped refectories, one per section*

LAURO: *There is a small stove to heat food and coffee*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *No*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, easily*

cooked food

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes, heat food*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *NO, only heat up food - Access to the bathroom and shower*

ARIANO IRPINO: *Working days*

from 9.00 to 11.00 and from 15.00 to 18.00

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes, three Weekly*

BENEVENTO: *Shower three times a week*

CARINOLA: *Every day*

EBOLI: *Yes, every room is*

equipped

LAURO: *Daily*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Twice a week*

POZZUOLI: *The shower is in the prisoner's room*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, every day*

S. M. C. VETERE: *From 8.30 to*

15.00 according to calendar

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, every two days*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *In room or section shower*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Twice a week*

Laundry and change of bedding

ARIANO IRPINO: *Fortnightly*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes, weekly*

BENEVENTO: *Weekly*

CARINOLA: *Weekly*

EBOLI: *On request*

LAURO: *Weekly*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes, every two weeks*

POZZUOLI: *Once a week*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Once a week*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Weekly*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, once a*

week

SALERNO: *Fortnightly*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Once a week*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Once a week*

Barber and hairdresser

ARIANO IRPINO: *Daily*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *According to a*

calendar: the barber is an internal worker; the hairdresser fortnightly

CARINOLA: *On request*

EBOLI: *Barber three times a week*

LAURO: *Weekly*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *On request*

POZZUOLI: *Twice a week on*

request

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Three times a week for each department*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Weekly access*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, once every 15 days on request*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *On request*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *On*

Saturdays

Internal work

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *According to the type of work 7.00 - 7.30 - 15.00*

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *In the morning, commission Art. 20 L.P.*

LAURO: *Domestic and ordinary maintenance of the building*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Around 200 workers in prison*
 POZZUOLI: *On request and in order according to a rota*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Monthly shifts or by qualification*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *By rota following a classification order*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes, only domestic work*

Possibility to use television or radio

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes, also notebook and playstation*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes*
 POZZUOLI: *Up to 00.30*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, in the room*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, in the room*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Correspondence by letter and telephone

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Already answered*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes, daily*
 LAURO: *Correspondence freely, phone call a week*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *By letter freely. By phone in accordance with prison legislation*
 POZZUOLI: *By phone with permission*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Permitted via institution personnel*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *As above*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes, as per regulation*

Sanitary service

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Medical Aid and nurses 24 hours, Specialists*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Daily*
 LAURO: *Daily, also weekends and holidays*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Department medics, appointed medics, nurse service, psychiatrists, first aid, clinical centre, specialists, two operating theatres, dentists*
 POZZUOLI: *From 07.00 to 22.00*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Doctors, nurses, specialists*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, daily*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Prison Medical Service*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *As required*

Appointment of defence lawyers

ARIANO IRPINO: *According to legislation*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Upon request by*

matriculation office
 LAURO: *Paid for by the applicant*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Appointed by interested party*
 POZZUOLI: *Upon entry and at any time thereafter*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Via matriculation office*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, using form IP1 from matriculation office*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *At matriculation office using form P1*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *As required*

WORK

Are there different timetables and arrangements for working prisoners?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *No*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes 150 hours are guaranteed*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes, if they fit in with the needs of the personnel*
 LAURO: *No, workers can shower*

after work
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes, especially regarding the timetable
 POGGIOREALE: According to the working timetable
 POZZUOLI: Yes
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes
 S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, but only as far as work needs require
 SALA CONSILINA: No
 SALERNO: Yes
 SECONDIGLIANO: Yes
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: No, only the kitchen staff began work at 7.00

Which prison workers can work inside the institution?

ARIANO IRPINO: According to a special classification
 ARIENZO: All
 AVELLINO: All
 BENEVENTO: All
 CARINOLA: All, as long as they are compatible with the work they carry out
 EBOLI: The commission Art. 20 has established the criteria of access to work
 LAURO: All, with priority to the indigent
 O.P.G. AVERSA: All as long as in possession of the psycho-physical

requirements
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Mainly depending on their mental state
 POGGIOREALE: All. Except: bad behaviour, 41 bis, high security, serious illnesses
 POZZUOLI: All
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Priority based on a specific classification
 S. M. C. VETERE: All in the sector of origin, except those under special surveillance pursuant to Art. 14 bis O.P.
 SALA CONSILINA: All if found suitable after checkup
 SALERNO: After final sentence, with low income or heavy family responsibilities, after examination of their prison profile
 SECONDIGLIANO: all except those excluded for health reasons
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: All by rota

Which working activities are available?

ARIANO IRPINO: Domestic work, kitchen work, laundry
 ARIENZO: Institutional services
 AVELLINO: Domestic and industrial
 BENEVENTO: Domestic and maintenance
 CARINOLA: Domestic and maintenance
 EBOLI: Domestic Work (cooks,

service, barbers, warehousemen)
 LAURO: Cleaning, laundry, kitchen and maintenance of the building
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Service, electricians, barbers, delivery, gardeners, laundry
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Delivering food, domestic activity, In the shop
 POGGIOREALE: Laundry, Carpenter, Typographer's, Waiting, Cook, Builder, Painter, Plumber, Electrician, Maintenance team, surveillance
 POZZUOLI: Mainly domestic
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Domestic work, cook, waiting, laundry, gardening
 S. M. C. VETERE: Food delivery, cooking, maintenance
 SALA CONSILINA: Cook, sweeping
 SALERNO: Domestic, cooking, gardening
 SECONDIGLIANO: Delivering food, taking orders for shopping, waiting, etc.
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Domestic work

How many can there be and how many actually work in prison?

ARIANO IRPINO: 42 detainees
 ARIENZO: according to approved PRAP table
 AVELLINO: Around 100

BENEVENTO: 70 jobs, 54 permanent and 21 by rota every month
 CARINOLA: ///
 EBOLI: 12 places
 LAURO: 7 places but each one is shared by 3 people who get 1/3 of the paid remuneration and the entire family benefit
 O.P.G. AVERSA: 30%
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Places available 22 - Currently at work n. 15
 POGGIOREALE: around 200 work in prison covering the current needs
 POZZUOLI: Currently 22. All places occupied
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: According to the PRAP table and the budget assigned
 S. M. C. VETERE: 10% of the prison population
 SALA CONSILINA: 10 places have been approved
 SALERNO: 49 places are available
 SECONDIGLIANO: ///
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: 12

How do you calculate how much working detainees should be paid?

ARIANO IRPINO: Current legislation
 ARIENZO: According to the contracts for dependent workers

AVELLINO: *Ministerial guidelines*
 BENEVENTO: *Using the SICO ministerial system*
 CARINOLA: *Trade Union rates reduced to 2/3*
 EBOLI: *Trades Unions norms.*
 LAURO: *Using the tourist sector rates (as per workers in the various services within the institute)*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *National Collective Agreements*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Collective agreements*
 POGGIOREALE: *Trades Unions norms.*
 POZZUOLI: *Ministerial guidelines*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Hours worked*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Collective agreements by category*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Ministerial norms*
 SALERNO: *According to current legislation*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *C.C.N.L. norms*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *ministerial norms*

How does the detainee get the money?

ARIANO IRPINO: *paid into the current account*
 ARIENZO: *into the current account*

AVELLINO: *personal current account*
 BENEVENTO: *paid into the current account*
 CARINOLA: *Into their current account*
 EBOLI: *as recompense*
 LAURO: *into their current account*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *paid into their current account*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Internal current account savings book*
 POGGIOREALE: *into internal current accounts, through accounts office*
 POZZUOLI: *in bankbook of personal account*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Current account*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *bankbook, current account*
 SALA CONSILINA: *bank book, detainee current account*
 SALERNO: *Current account*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *into current account*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Internal current account*

MONEY

Can detainees send money outside?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes, only to relatives*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes, to relatives and cohabiting partners*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes, only if deriving from work income*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, according to legislation*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, within a limit per month that only if be exceeded by workers*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, to relatives*
 SALERNO: *Yes, up to a set limit*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes, by postal order*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Can detainees receive money? In what quantities and how often?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes, at visiting time but no more than 250 Euro at a time or in other ways*
 ARIENZO: *Yes, up to the allowed limit*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes, at visits and*

not exceeding the limits set by circular, Euro 1,032.00 for those sentenced definitively and Euro 2,064.00 for those awaiting final judgment
 CARINOLA: *Yes, depending on their needs*
 EBOLI: *Yes, there is no limit as long as the current account does not exceed Euro 1,032.91*
 LAURO: *Yes, with no limits to quantity or interval*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes, limits imposed by their legal status*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes, even often, but the sum in the account must not exceed Euro 1032.00*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes, 130.00 Euro per week*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes, no exceeding the limits for the detainee's legal status or needs*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, from the family at visiting time or postal order*
 S.M.C.VETERE: *Yes, weekly with a limit, and sums exceeding the limit are deposited in an account made out to a relative*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, without constraints*
 SALERNO: *Yes, but the definitively sentenced cannot exceed the sum of Euro 1,020.00 in their current*

account while the others can have Euro 2,050.00

SECONDIGLIANO: Yes via postal order or delivered by relatives

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes, at visiting time or by post to a maximum of Euro 1,000.00

Where and how is the money kept?

ARIANO IRPINO: In the safe of the Institution

ARIENZO: In the current account safe

AVELLINO: In the current accounts office

BENEVENTO: Until the end of the reception period, in the block, then in a current account

CARINOLA: In the prison safe

EBOLI: In the safe of the institution commander

LAURO: The money is handled by the current accounts office in a safe

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes

O.P.G. NAPLES: Post office current account

POGGIOREALE: The fund is kept the Manager of the Prisoner Safe

POZZUOLI: in safes according to the method set out by the Prison Accounts Office

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Kept

in the safe of the current accounts office

S. M. C. VETERE: In the

institutional safe

SALA CONSILINA: According to the rules of the penitentiary accounts office

SALERNO: in the safe of the current accounts office

SECONDIGLIANO: At the cash office

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: At Accounts

Are there different methods according to the amount?

ARIANO IRPINO: No

ARIENZO: No

AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: No

CARINOLA: Euro 1,032.00 if the final sentence has been passed

and Euro 2,065.00 if awaiting judgment

EBOLI: No

LAURO: the sum that passed the Euro 1,032.91 are depositate on the libretto or sent to the relatives

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes

O.P.G. NAPLES: If is greater than the number of Euro 1032.00 Yes provide to to make good interest bearing or current account

POGGIOREALE: It is possible send

250.00 Euro per month to the relatives

POZZUOLI: Yes, depending on their legal status (Definitive / Awaiting judgment)

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Small amounts in the current account, but greater than Euro 1,132.00 in a post office savings account

S. M. C. VETERE: The extra amount goes into a personal deposit account

SALA CONSILINA: Depending on the legal status of the prisoner

SALERNO: If more than the set limit, the difference is sent to the family or deposited in a postal current account

SECONDIGLIANO: No. Beyond the limit we have to open an external account

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes, beyond Euro 1,000.00 the rest is deposited in a private post office account

Are pensioners informed as to how to manage their pension?

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes

ARIENZO: The pension is collected by the management

AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: Yes

CARINOLA: Yes

EBOLI: Yes, there is a desk run by the Post Office. of the Campania Regional Authority

LAURO: Any pension is just a source of income

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes

O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes

POGGIOREALE: Yes, there is a Pension Service with a person who deals with incoming pensions

POZZUOLI: No

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes

SALA CONSILINA: Yes, if requested

SALERNO: Yes

SECONDIGLIANO: Yes

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes

Is there a National Insurance desk in the institution?

ARIANO IRPINO: No

ARIENZO: No

AVELLINO: No

BENEVENTO: No, but there is a voluntary worker who can help out

CARINOLA: No

EBOLI: No

LAURO: No

O.P.G. AVERSA: No

O.P.G. NAPLES: No

POGGIOREALE: Yes

POZZUOLI: No

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: No

S. M. C. VETERE: No

SALA CONSILINA: *No*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *No*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No*

Are prisoners told how their relatives can withdraw their pension for them?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes. By proxy*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

For those without money is any financial benefit available? If so, what are the requirements?

ARIANO IRPINO: *There are funds assigned for indigent prisoners*
 ARIENZO: *Yes, when requested and if the prisoner is indigent*

AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes, low income, lack of aid from the family*
 CARINOLA: *Yes, if without any financial support*
 EBOLI: *Yes, for those who receive nothing from outside and who do not work*
 LAURO: *If there is enough money available*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes, if there is no wage nor income from outside*
 POGGIOREALE: *have no money, no work, no money from outside*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes, if indigent with nothing coming from outside from relatives or elsewhere;*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, within the limits of the budget*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *For prisoners without funds who have no work or income there is a minimum subsidy credited to them*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, if the detainee is indigent*
 SALERNO: *Yes, there is a subsidy of no more than Euro 120,00 per year*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes, if there are no funds on the current account*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes, the prisoner must be penniless*

RECREATION AND SPORT

What recreational and cultural activities are available?

ARIANO IRPINO: *School courses, professional training courses, theatre, championships, library, course in pottery, music, craft, glasswork, painting, catechism, cinema club, distribution of xmas presents for charity, meetings with students from the the local area, craftwork exhibitions, conferences*
 ARIENZO: *Five a side football, reading and looking at books, theatre and music*
 AVELLINO: *Education, work, sport, religion for women there is a jewellery course, embroidery, a cinema club and an English course*
 BENEVENTO: *Music course, theatre course, DIY, mosaic in glass, a reading group that is putting together a newspaper, an English course, and an IT course. for women there is a jewellery course, embroidery, a cinema club and an English course*
 CARINOLA: *School, theatre, football, a moral philosophy course*
 EBOLI: *A middle school course, woodwork course, horticulture, gymnastics, music, handicrafts*
 LAURO: *Group therapy, theatre,*

percussion, school, library, professional training courses, five a side, volleyball, tv, board games, table football, a prison newspaper.
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Sports, theatre, school courses, professional training and voluntary work*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Elementary School- middle school - Computer Science - Cinema - Theatre Group - Expression-Music - minifootball - Vocational Training - internal Journalism*
 POGGIOREALE: *Elementary and Middle School- IT laboratory - Webmaster course - Nativity Scene building course - Pottery course - Theatre group - Handicraft course - Language courses - Multimedia Workshops in all departments except the clinic and transfer, Reading Groups - Philosophical Society- Music Group*
 POZZUOLI: *There are workshops in: Theatre, Painting, Pastry making, Writing, Physical activities, Dressmaking, Meetings about Feelings, Catechism;*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *School Courses, Vocational Training, Sports*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Vocational Training, School activities*

SALA CONSILINA: *School courses, creative writing courses*

SALERNO: *Courses on social inclusion for drug addicts and NON-EU prisoners, courses in pottery, bookbinding, theatre*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *School and professional courses, workshops for handicrafts, theatre group, football, ping pong, billiards, physical training*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Musical, library, school courses, painting course and Vocational Training*

What sports facilities are available?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Sports field*
 ARIENZO: *There are some places where yoga can be practised*

AVELLINO: *Football field, gym*
 BENEVENTO: *A gym and a football field*

CARINOLA: *Football field and common rooms*

EBOLI: *A gym and a yard for five a side football, tennis and volleyball*

LAURO: *Equipped gym, courtyard*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Football, ping-pong, table football*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Five a side football yard - Gym (unusable)*

POGGIOREALE: *A small gym - ping-pong tables*

POZZUOLI: *None*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Sports field, adequately equipped gym*

S. M. C. VETERE: *There are areas where they can play football, volleyball, and table football*

SALA CONSILINA: *None*
 SALERNO: *Football field, minifootball and gym*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Field and yards for minifootball. Gyms*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *None*

What are the rules governing access to the activities and when can they play?

ARIANO IRPINO: *The activities are announced and selection is made using different criteria for the different activities*

ARIENZO: *Regularly*
 AVELLINO: *Weekly for all*

BENEVENTO: *The gym cannot be used at the moment Sporting activities are being organised with a volunteer The sports field is used weekly by a maximum of 50 prisoners per section.*

CARINOLA: *Anyone who asks, if it fits in with the activities*

EBOLI: *A health certificate is needed for gymnastics; for the other activities the motivation and interest shown by the prisoner*

Access to the various courses and/or workshops is based on a the treatment individuals are eligible for

LAURO: *All activities are open, only the gym is regulated by rules of access*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Free activities in the yard*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Request or proposal to take part in the Education Area - Legal Status - Health visit*

for sports activities

POGGIOREALE: *It depends on the activities, the assessment is within a team*

POZZUOLI: *It is sufficient to apply*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *A clean bill of health; every two days*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Every day during the fresh air period*

SALA CONSILINA: *It depends on the International Organisation*
 SALERNO: *Good will, good behaviour, legal status*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Prisoner Request Every two weeks*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *School and vocational courses every day (morning and afternoon), the other activities in the afternoon*

Is there a library service? If so, how does it work?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes, there is a catalogue available in every section*

ARIENZO: *Yes, along the corridor of the sections*

AVELLINO: *Yes, on request*

BENEVENTO: *Yes, upon request.*

The educator, with the aid of a clerk, supplies the book

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *Yes, prisoners can visit the library every day and the prisoner who works there records*

movement in and out of books
 LAURO: *Yes, access is allowed up to 20.00*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes, it contains books of various kinds*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes. Yes, books are given out on request*

POGGIOREALE: *A central library and 10 departments totalling around 4000 books*

POZZUOLI: *Yes. The service is run by an educator*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, upon request*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, run by the staff*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, upon request*

SALERNO: *Yes, run by the*

education department

SECONDIGLIANO: Yes. Distributed upon request

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes, run by those involved in the school course

Is it possible to consult papers and magazines?

ARIANO IRPINO: No

ARIENZO: Yes

AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: Yes, at the prisoner's expense

CARINOLA: No

EBOLI: Yes, they can read both papers and magazines

LAURO: Yes, but cuts have meant stopping some subscriptions

O.P.G. AVERSA: No

O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes

POGGIOREALE: The daily paper "Il Mattino" is delivered gratis to all the in prisoners by Caritas. The others may be requested in the library or bought

POZZUOLI: Yes

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes

SALA CONSILINA: Yes

SALERNO: Yes

SECONDIGLIANO: Distributed by Caritas. Bought

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes

Can prisoners use computers? if so, how often?

ARIANO IRPINO: No

ARIENZO: No

AVELLINO: Yes, only for the school courses

BENEVENTO: NO, a computer literacy course is being set up

CARINOLA: They can use them if they have them for study purposes

EBOLI: Yes, if they want them or are requested by operators

LAURO: There is a computer room with a course and teacher, but they can also be used freely;

Prisoners can use personal laptops, without access to internet

O.P.G. AVERSA: No

O.P.G. NAPLES: During the

Computer Science course

POGGIOREALE: Yes, in all departments. Except the medical and transfer sections

POZZUOLI: No

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes on request

S. M. C. VETERE: Not at the moment

SALA CONSILINA: No

SALERNO: No

SECONDIGLIANO: Yes. For study purposes and/or work

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: No,

computers are used only during

educational courses

Are there literacy courses in preparation for the primary, middle and senior school diplomas?

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes

ARIENZO: Yes

AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: No but there are elementary school courses, a middle school course and a vocational course:

CARINOLA: Yes for the catering college

EBOLI: There is a 150 hour course for the middle school qualification

LAURO: There is only a course for middle school that is also a literacy course

O.P.G. AVERSA: No

O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes

POGGIOREALE: Yes

POZZUOLI: Yes

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes

SALA CONSILINA: NO

SALERNO: Yes

SECONDIGLIANO: Yes

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Elementary and middle school

Are there qualifying vocational courses? If so, which.

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes, in line with the educational service of the Campania Regional Authority

ARIENZO: Yes, a photographer course

AVELLINO: Yes plumber and pc operator courses, cook

BENEVENTO: Yes, one in handicrafts without qualification and one for plumbers with qualification:

CARINOLA: Yes, electrician

EBOLI: No

LAURO: Regional professional course for assistant chef of 600 hours. As of next year it will be possible to do the various European licence levels

O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes, course in pottery and of horticulture

O.P.G. NAPLES: green areas and garden operative-ceramics worker

POGGIOREALE: Three courses for assemblers and hardware repairers

POZZUOLI: Yes, but with certificates

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes, a course in agricultural biology, course for green area and garden operators, music course

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

S. M. C. VETERE: Yes, Vocational Training leading to a certificates, but not a professional qualification:

SALA CONSILINA: *No longer, only courses leading to an attendance certificate*

SALERNO: *Yes, at the moment the course in pottery and bookbinding*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes. Kitchen worker. Installer of solar panels*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Electrician course*

RELIGION

Is there any spiritual support and/or liturgy for non-catholics? If so, what other faiths are represented?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Catholic and Jehovah's Witnesses*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes, Jehovah's Witnesses*

BENEVENTO: *Yes, on request of the in prison Jehovah's Witnesses*

CARINOLA: *Yes, Jehovah's Witnesses*

EBOLI: *Yes Jehovah's Witnesses*

LAURO: *Yes, Evangelists*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes, Jehovah's Witnesses*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes, Jehovah's Witnesses and Evangelicals*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes, Jehovah's*

Witnesses

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes, Jehovah's Witnesses and Muslims*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, among others Jehovah's Witnesses and Muslims*

SALA CONSILINA: *There has been no demand for this*

SALERNO: *Evangelical, Jehovah's Witnesses, Islamic, Waldensian, Lutheran Evangelical*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes, Jehovah's Witnesses, Evangelists. On request by the prisoner*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Is there special catering for those whose religion envisages particular forms of diet ?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes, even if it is not requested*

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *Yes*

LAURO: *Yes, like Ramadan*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, if there is a prisoner who practises a different religion*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

DEFENDERS

Can prisoners consult the register of lawyers?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes*

CARINOLA: *Yes*

EBOLI: *Yes*

LAURO: *Yes*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Are prisoners with financial difficulties informed of the availability of legal aid?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes*

CARINOLA: *Yes, if he requests it*

EBOLI: *Yes*

LAURO: *Yes*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*

SALERNO: *Yes*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Are indigent prisoners given a list of legal aid lawyers?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*

BENEVENTO: *Yes*

CARINOLA: *No, because there isn't one*

EBOLI: *Yes*

LAURO: *///*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *No*

POGGIOREALE: *On request*

POZZUOLI: *Yes*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *No*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*

SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *No*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

COMMUNICATIONS

Is there a loan system (or if the service is free) of postal fees for the first communications with relatives and lawyers?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*

AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes, there are stamps and paper for the indigent*
 CARINOLA: *As per criminal law*
 EBOLI: *Free for relatives*
 LAURO: *If indigent, correspondence is paid for by the administration. When they come to Lauro, they can phone their family and/or a member of staff can notify relatives.*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *The regulations envisage this, but it is not possible for lack of funds*
 POGGIOREALE: *Free*
 POZZUOLI: *No*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Relatives may be notified by phone*

SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes if requested*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

FOREIGNERS

Are foreigners notified that they may contact their embassy or consulate?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *///*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes*
 POZZUOLI: *No*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

HEALTH

Is it always necessary to compile the “domandina” to

get medical assistance?

ARIANO IRPINO: *No*
 ARIENZO: *No*
 AVELLINO: *No, everyone in prison is followed up by a medic*
 BENEVENTO: *No, never*
 CARINOLA: *No, the medic can act autonomously*
 EBOLI: *Not in an emergency*
 LAURO: *No*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *No*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *No. Medical assistance is booked at the laboratory*
 POGGIOREALE: *No, never. You sign up at morning checkup when the nurse comes round*
 POZZUOLI: *No*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *No*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *No, doctors always deal with emergencies and visits to the sick*
 SALA CONSILINA: *No*
 SALERNO: *No*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *No*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No*

Which are the situations where you can depart from this preliminary request?

ARIANO IRPINO: *In all cases of need and emergency*
 ARIENZO: *emergencies*
 AVELLINO: *In the event of need*

BENEVENTO: *///*
 CARINOLA: *Always, when the doctor knows there's the need*
 EBOLI: *When there are emergency situations*
 LAURO: *Urgency and emergency*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *There is no preliminary request*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *///*
 POGGIOREALE: *Immediate accompagnamento to First Aid the event of illness*
 POZZUOLI: *///*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *As above*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *In the above cases*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, if someone needs continued surveillance*
 SALERNO: *If the internal operators require it*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *///*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *///*

How long does it take for a prisoner to get his medicine after making the request? For example if he needs a simple painkiller, does he need to go through the request procedure?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Straight away if he needs it otherwise by domandina the day after*

ARIENZO: *By the next day;*
 AVELLINO: *No*
 BENEVENTO: *three days if not urgent*
 CARINOLA: *As long as it takes and without domandina if necessary*
 EBOLI: *Immediately*
 LAURO: *Usually the same day also for allergy*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Depending on other treatment, immediately from the nursing staff*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *No. As soon as possible.*
 POGGIOREALE: *The doctor prescribes them and they are available straight away*
 POZZUOLI: *A day*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *No*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *They are provided on demand and not via domandina*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Medicine is dispensed by the health centre if it is category A*
 SALERNO: *Within 24h NO*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Immediately*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No, supplied as required in the opinion of the doctor*

Is there the risk that more than a day can pass after making the request or is it possible to

get the medicine immediately?

ARIANO IRPINO: *If needed, immediately*
 ARIENZO: *///*
 AVELLINO: *Yes, if available*
 BENEVENTO: *Only if urgent*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Immediately*
 LAURO: *It couldn't happen*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Immediately*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *No risk*
 POGGIOREALE: *If available then immediately*
 POZZUOLI: *He can obtain the medicine immediately*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Immediately*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *According to the treatment*
 SALA CONSILINA: *It can be obtained as an emergency*
 SALERNO: *///*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *By request*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Cf. above*

Those who have diseases or dependencies of various types (drug addiction, aids, hepatitis, drug addiction, etc..) are they informed at the moment of arrival that there are associations that can help with such problems?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*

ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes. Also when they are released*
 POZZUOLI: *No*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Not a consolidated practice*
 SALA CONSILINA: *There is the SERT for drug addicts*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

Can such prisoners contact the CSSA and the SERT?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes, if he asks for it, but contact is already made for him at the moment of entry to the institution*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes, indirectly*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes. Always*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, upon official request*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, immediately*
 SALERNO: *YES*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

POWER

Is it possible to ask for a special diet? If so what are the requisites?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes, if prescribed by the doctor*
 ARIENZO: *Yes, with a medical certificate*
 AVELLINO: *Yes, if for health or religious reasons*
 BENEVENTO: *YES, if for health or religious reasons*
 CARINOLA: *Various illnesses or religious reasons*
 EBOLI: *Yes, in special cases*
 LAURO: *Yes, in the event of illness*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes, with a health certificate*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes. For Edentulia, Gastroenteritis, Diabetes mellitus, Obesity.*

POGGIOREALE: *For health or religious reasons*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes for health, age, or religious reasons*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes, for diabetics*
 SALA CONSILINA: *for health reasons*
 SALERNO: *Illness or religion*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes, for health or religious reasons*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes, with a prescription from the medics*

is there a canteen?

ARIANO IRPINO: *No*
 ARIENZO: *No*
 AVELLINO: *No*
 BENEVENTO: *No*
 CARINOLA: *No*
 EBOLI: *Yes, there are three refectories*
 LAURO: *Yes, one per section*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *At the moment awaiting renovation*
 POGGIOREALE: *No*
 POZZUOLI: *No*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *No*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *No*
 SALA CONSILINA: *No*
 SALERNO: *No*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *No*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No*

How are the prices of articles on sale at the shop calculated?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Assessment with representative of the management*
 ARIENZO: *Checked by the ANNONA office of the town where the prison is located*
 AVELLINO: *Market Price*
 BENEVENTO: *Similar to local supermarket, verified by personnel and Annona office*
 CARINOLA: *Town Annona office recommendation*
 EBOLI: *After monthly checks on prices at the supermarket*
 LAURO: *They are set by the suppliers and verified by the management upon monthly comparison with external markets*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Based on the external market, on the lowest prices*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Price lists produced by the firm and checked monthly by the town council*
 POGGIOREALE: *The prices are checked twice, by the town authorities and the current accounts manager visiting shops and supermarkets in the area*
 POZZUOLI: *The prices of the items must not exceed those of the local traders (with surface area greater than 400 square metres);*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *according to legislation*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Like the local prices found in the chain stores*
 SALA CONSILINA: *The town authorities check that they are not greater than the local prices outside*
 SALERNO: *Approved by Annona office and comparison with prices on the external market*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Based on Annona prices*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *There is no internal shop, prices are checked with the local council each month*

TRANSFERRAL

Is the prisoner informed as to how to request transferral to another institution and the prerequisites for doing so?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*

POGGIOREALE: *Yes*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

DETAINEE REPRESENTATION Is the prisoner informed that in the institution there are detainee representatives and about the rules that regulate representation?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes*
 ARIENZO: *Yes*
 AVELLINO: *Yes*
 BENEVENTO: *Yes*
 CARINOLA: *Yes*
 EBOLI: *Yes*
 LAURO: *Yes, concerning catering control - vitto*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *No*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes*
 POZZUOLI: *Yes*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes*
 SALERNO: *Yes*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Yes*

VOTING

is the prisoner informed about the right to vote and how it can be exercised?

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes
 ARIENZO: Yes
 AVELLINO: Yes
 BENEVENTO: Yes
 CRINOLA: Yes
 EBOLI: Yes
 LAURO: Yes
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes
 POGGIOREALE: Yes
 POZZUOLI: Yes
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes
 S. M. C. VETERE: Yes
 SALA CONSILINA: Yes
 SALERNO: Yes
 SECONDIGLIANO: Yes
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes

SPECIAL TREATMENT

Is there different treatment according to whether the prisoner is on remand, convicted by the first court, awaiting appeal or definitive?

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes
 ARIENZO: No
 AVELLINO: Yes

BENEVENTO: *No, different treatment depends on the circuit the detainee belongs to*
 CARINOLA: *No, only if the administration or the ministry require it*
 EBOLI: *No*
 LAURO: *This institution houses mainly those who have been convicted and has only two sections*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes*
 POGGIOREALE: *No*
 POZZUOLI: *No*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Yes*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Within the limits permitted by overcrowding*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, depending on what the judicial authorities have ordered*
 SALERNO: *No, except in particular remand cases*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *///*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No*

RELEASE

Upon release is the prisoner made aware of the existence of organisations he can turn to?

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes
 ARIENZO: No
 AVELLINO: Yes, before

BENEVENTO: Yes
 CARINOLA: No
 EBOLI: Yes
 LAURO: *Yes, if requested or there are particular situations of hardship*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: Yes
 O.P.G. NAPLES: Yes
 POGGIOREALE: *Yes. Alcoholics and homeless people are put in contact with associations, etc...*
 POZZUOLI: *On request of the prisoner*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Yes
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Not always upon release but through the education office*
 SALA CONSILINA: *If requested*
 SALERNO: Yes
 SECONDIGLIANO: Yes
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Yes

RELATIVES

What are the visiting times?

ARIANO IRPINO: *from 7.00 to 24.00*
 ARIENZO: *7.00*
 AVELLINO: *7.00 - 24.00*
 BENEVENTO: *7.30 - 11.30*
 CARINOLA: *From 8.00 to 11.30 for the visit application*
 EBOLI: *9.00 - 13.00*

LAURO: *Office hours*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Offices (8.00 - 14.00); visits (9.00 - 15.00)*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *7.00 - 24.00*
 POGGIOREALE: *The relatives are allowed from 7.00 to 12.00 for visits, carried out, according to section, on the following days:*
 Section SALERNO: *Friday and the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month;*
 Section MILAN: *Thursday and the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month;*
 Section NAPLES: *Wednesday and the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month;*
 Section AVELLINO: *Friday and the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month;*
 Section ITALY: *Tuesday and the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month;*
 Section LIVORNO (High Security): *Thursday and the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month;*
 Section GENOVA: *High Security Tuesday and the 1st and 3rd Monday of the month;*
 Section ROME ground floor (different sexual identity), *1st and 2nd floor (sect. Drug addicts): Tuesday and 2nd and 4th Monday of the month;*
 Section ROME 3rd floor (sexual crimes): *Wednesday and the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month;*
 section VENICE (E.I.V. High Vigilance) *every day, when relatives request it, but no more*

than six times a month; Section SAN PAOLO (Clinical Centre): Depending on the department they come from.

POZZUOLI: There are no limits
S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: 8.30 - 13.00

S. M. C. VETERE: According to the calendar

SALA CONSILINA: From 9.00 to 14.00

SALERNO: 8.30 - 15.00

SECONDIGLIANO: 8.00 - 16.00

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Thursday and Saturday, from 9.00 to 14.00

How are visits with relatives organised?

ARIANO IRPINO: In special rooms, with aural and visual control

ARIENZO: Authorisation from 8.30 to 11.30

AVELLINO: In special rooms without dividers

BENEVENTO: In halls, without dividers

CARINOLA: in special rooms

EBOLI: in the visiting room and in the green area

LAURO: Outside if conditions allow and in the visiting room

O.P.G. AVERSA: Interview room or green area

O.P.G. NAPLES: In the common

visiting room, under the visual but not aural control of the personnel

POGGIOREALE: An hour in the visiting room

POZZUOLI: Identity papers are checked. Checking the effects of the outer clothing of relatives, search of prisoners upon entry and exit from the visit;

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Special rooms

S. M. C. VETERE: Face check

SALA CONSILINA: In a special room

SALERNO: In special rooms

SECONDIGLIANO: In special rooms

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: In the special reception room

Who is considered to be family?

ARIANO IRPINO: Those contemplated by the Prison Legislation.

ARIENZO: Relatives and those up to the fourth degree

AVELLINO: Relatives by right and those acquired through marriage

BENEVENTO: Relations up to the fourth degree for ordinary prisoners and up to the 2nd degree for high security, as per ministerial circular

CARINOLA: Relations and family

up to 3rd degree

EBOLI: Family and relations

LAURO: Relations up to 3rd degree

O.P.G. AVERSA: Relations up to the 3rd degree

O.P.G. NAPLES: Blood relations, Family, Cohabitors

POGGIOREALE: Relatives and Cohabitors

POZZUOLI: Family, relations up to the fourth degree, cohabiters;

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: As per rules in force

S. M. C. VETERE: Also co-habiters

SALA CONSILINA: For ordinary prisoners up to sixth degree

SALERNO: As per civil code

SECONDIGLIANO: Relations and Cohabitors

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: All the relatives by right

Which documents are needed for visiting?

ARIANO IRPINO: Personal declaration, identification papers

ARIENZO: ID card and family status

AVELLINO: ID card and family status

BENEVENTO: Certification from Records Office or personal declaration

CARINOLA: Any which prove the

relationship

EBOLI: ID card or family status

LAURO: An identification paper and/or family status

O.P.G. AVERSA: Family status or ID paper

O.P.G. NAPLES: ID papers- family status personal declaration

POGGIOREALE: Identification papers

POZZUOLI: Family status or identification papers. For minors, authenticated photograph

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: Valid identification papers, certificate stating the relationship, possible authorisation by the judge

S. M. C. VETERE: Certification of cohabitation or relationship

SALA CONSILINA: Also personal declaration

SALERNO: Family status

SECONDIGLIANO: Family Situation Identification papers

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: Family Certificate or Identification papers

Are relatives are subject to controls? If so, which

ARIANO IRPINO: Yes, metal detector

ARIENZO: Yes

AVELLINO: Fully respecting the person

BENEVENTO: *Yes, metal detector*
 CARINOLA: *Yes, using electronic instruments*
 EBOLI: *Yes, metal detector*
 LAURO: *Yes, metal detector*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Yes, metal detector*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Yes. Search with metal detector*
 POGGIOREALE: *Metal detector, according to legislation*
 POZZUOLI: *Checking effects in outer clothing. Personal Identity*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Metal detector*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Safety check, no searches*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Yes, metal detector*
 SALERNO: *Checking the person and personal effects*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes. Checking people and things*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Metal detector*

When are the visits and how are they organised?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Within the limits provided by Prison Law*
 ARIENZO: *///*
 AVELLINO: *There are 6 per month for each prisoner - 4 for high security.*
 BENEVENTO: *Two days a week*

for ordinary prisoners, for High Security one day a week and two per month except weekends
 CARINOLA: *One visit a week*
 EBOLI: *Twice a week*
 LAURO: *Six ordinary interviews, plus an extraordinary one per month*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *6 per month*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *6 per month*
 POGGIOREALE: *6 per month*
 POZZUOLI: *6 per month for the ordinary prisoners. Four for high security*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *From Monday to Thursday*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *6 or 4 depending on type of crime*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Twice a week*
 SALERNO: *Weekly*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Weekly*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *2 a week*

What are the days and times of visiting per section?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Monday 2nd and 6th section, Tuesday 3rd and 4th section, Wednesday infirmary, Thursday "HS", Friday 6th and 2nd section, Saturday visits*
 ARIENZO: *First floor, Wednesday and Friday; ground floor Tuesday and Thursday*
 AVELLINO: *All work days from*

8.00 to 13.00
 BENEVENTO: *High security prisoners; Monday, the second Friday and the fourth Monday of the month; for ordinary prisoners; Tuesday and Thursday: (the occupants of two floors); Wednesday and Friday for the rest, Saturday the collaborators.*
 CARINOLA: *From 8.00 to 14.00 from Tuesday to Friday*
 EBOLI: *Two a week, Wednesday and Saturday, from 9.00 to 13.00 for all prisoners*
 LAURO: *Tuesday and Saturday; two Sundays per month every two weeks*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Monday, Tuesday and Friday*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Tuesday and Friday all departments, from 8.00 to 14.00*
 POGGIOREALE: *An hour's visit, all week except holidays*
 POZZUOLI: *Tuesday for those awaiting judgment. Thursday for those on appeal, and definitive Two Wednesdays per month for all.*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *As above*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *According to calendar*
 SALA CONSILINA: *Monday and Friday, there is only one*

department
 SALERNO: *By rota*
 SECONDIGLIANO: *Depending on the department*
 VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Thursday and Saturday from 9.00 to 14.00*

Which and how much can be received by parcel?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Food and clothes up to 20 Kg per month*
 ARIENZO: *Only clothes*
 AVELLINO: *Up to 5 Kg weekly of the type allowed*
 BENEVENTO: *There is a list of approved items*
 CARINOLA: *Those provided for in the internal regulations*
 EBOLI: *Clothes, food and magazines*
 LAURO: *Clothing, books*
 O.P.G. AVERSA: *Foodstuffs, clothing and money*
 O.P.G. NAPLES: *Those permitted as long as they weigh no more than 5 Kg or 20 Kg for non-residents and occasional visits.*
 POGGIOREALE: *Underwear, books, non-perishable foods, other*
 POZZUOLI: *Cooked food, clothing. Bedding.*
 S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *Clothing and food*
 S. M. C. VETERE: *Cooked food an*

objects easy to inspect

SALA CONSILINA: *Clothing, cooked food, personal effects*
SALERNO: *Permitted food and clothing*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Must be checked first*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *Maximum 20Kg*

Is there a different system for children visiting?

ARIANO IRPINO: *Yes, there is a different room for them*

ARIENZO: *No*

AVELLINO: *There is a green areas for minors*

BENEVENTO: *No women can do jewellery, embroidery, a cinema club and an English course*

CARINOLA: *No*

EBOLI: *Yes, the green area*

LAURO: *If there is need for greater privacy. In any case outside (green area) There is an area with a central pond, games for children, wc, benches and tables. In the inside room there are small tables, murals, seats and wc.*

O.P.G. AVERSA: *///*

O.P.G. NAPLES: *No. There is however a project already funded for a "Green area for visits with relatives"*

POGGIOREALE: *This is being considered*

POZZUOLI: *Last Saturday of the month in open air green area for two hours for minors (children and grandchildren).*

S. ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI: *If necessary and when requested by the detainees, the visits can be in separate rooms*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Extra visits can be had with children under 10 years*

SALA CONSILINA: *If necessary we try to organise visits with more privacy*

SALERNO: *Visits in the green area*

SECONDIGLIANO: *Yes*

VALLO DELLA LUCANIA: *No*

IN THE INSTITUTES FOR WOMEN ONLY

Among the objects supplied for cleanliness and personal hygiene are sanitary towels provided? if so, how often?

POZZUOLI: *Each month*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Each month*

Is there a gynaecological department where it is possible to carry out

routine analyses such as mammografie and pap tests etc..?

POZZUOLI: *Gynecology, pap-test, routine tests.*

S. M. C. VETERE: *Yes*

How often are they carried out?

POZZUOLI: *Weekly*

S. M. C. VETERE: *When requested by the gynaecologist*

Can children living in the institution play in the open air?

POZZUOLI: *The institution does not house minors*

S. M. C. VETERE: *There is no nursery*

Are there any play areas for children inside the institution?

POZZUOLI: *Green area*

S. M. C. VETERE: *///*

Are the open air times the same for women with children as for the others?

POZZUOLI: *///*

S. M. C. VETERE: *///*

Is there a paediatrician in the institution?

POZZUOLI: *No*

S. M. C. VETERE: *///*

Does the shop also cater for the needs of little children (nappies, milk for the newborn, baby-bottles, babyfood, toys, etc.)?

POZZUOLI: *No*

S. M. C. VETERE: *///*