

EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Ad-hoc query on detention and material detention conditions



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Requested by FR EMN NCP on 21st February 2018

Irregular Migration

Responses from [Austria](#), [Belgium](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Croatia](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#), [Ireland](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Malta](#), [Netherlands](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Slovak Republic](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#), [Norway](#) (23 in total)

Disclaimer:

The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

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Background information:

The French Government is setting out a new Asylum and Immigration act. One of the most crucial points of this new regulation will be the extension of the maximal detention period. The political debate on that topic will be quite intense and challenging.

French authorities would like to get some background information from other Members States, especially those where the maximal detention period exceeds 3 months or more.


On behalf of The French Directorate for Immigration, we kindly ask you for your inputs, hopefully for Wednesday 14th March.

Regarding material detention conditions, we would like especially have your view on the following items:

Questions

1. 1. Is the maximal detention period, set in your country, well accepted by the public opinion?
2. 2. What is the medium size of a detention cell in square metre (approx. per person) and are there specific provisions in your national law related to that matter?
3. 3. Are the detainees housed in individual or collective rooms (dormitories)? Are the families detained in special units ensuring their privacy? Are women provided with separate sleeping accommodation?
4. 4. How are the rooms furnished (e.g. : beds, bunks beds, shelves, cupboards, tables, drawers) ? Could you please provide us with some examples?
5. 5. Are the detainees allowed to keep personal belongings, especially mobile phones or is it mandatory to keep them in a locked safe?
6. 6. How is the communication with the “outside world” organized? Are there specific spaces dedicated for visits for instance? What is the system in place to call family, friends, lawyers (can the detainees make private phone calls from a phone booth or wall telephone)?
7. 7. Do the detainees have access to laundry facilities (under what conditions and frequency)?

Responses

	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	Yes	1. The maximal detention period is accepted by the public opinion in our country. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior


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			<p>2. The detention cell's average size is 10 m² for single cells and in the case of multi-person cells, 6 m² for the first and 4 m² for each additional person are calculated. The sanitary areas that are located in the cell are not included in this area. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. Detainees are accommodated in different sized cells up to max. 6 people. Women are kept separately from men, young adults are kept separately from adults. For families alternatives to detention are provided and they are only kept in a shared accommodation (housing units in a family home) before removal. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. Cells are equipped with single or bunk beds, as well as tables, chairs and lockers or shelves. The rooms have sinks and separate toilets. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Personal items that pose no threat may be carried by the detainees. Not all items remain with the apprehended persons, but are kept in designated rooms and, when needed, are handed over after a risk assessment. Also mobile phones are, in principle, kept, but are handed over for a short term, if there are no more favorable regulations (in most police detention centers detainees are provided with public and pay-per-use telephones). The use of own mobile phones of the detainees is possible, unless more favorable rules exist (public telephone in police detention center): o for the purpose of obtaining the contact data of the respective conversational partner for intended telephone calls or o for indigent apprehended persons to give them the opportunity to use their own mobile phone or o for detainees with sensual impairment, if specific and for barrier-free use suitable equipment is available. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. Detainees are allowed to receive visitors. Visitors have to identify themselves with an official ID. Every detainee may receive a visit twice a week for a period of a half an hour during visitor hours specified by the authority; only two adult visitors may be present at the same time. Visits by relatives under the age of 14 are only allowed if accompanied by an adult. If possible, the visit should be undertaken outside the cells in suitable rooms. During detention it is, in principle, sought to increase the frequency and duration of visiting opportunities in the interest of maintaining family and other personal ties, as far as it is organizationally possible, and to arrange the frame of the visitor room and the handling of the visits accordingly. In the relevant orders the probable duration of detention should also be taken into account. Monitoring of such visits may be waived,</p>
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			<p>as long as there are no security considerations. - Visits 1. by legal representatives, representatives of domestic authorities, diplomatic or consular representations of the State of origin and by institutions, set up by binding (for Austria) international conventions for the protection of human rights, or 2. that have plausible significance for regulating important personal matters may be received at any time to the extent necessary; if possible, those visits should be undertaken during office hours. Visits by representatives of assistance in detention are to be carried out during the office hours, in addition in consultation with the commander. Visits by private persons, but not by legal representatives, may also be monitored in terms of content; conversations and actions that run counter to the purpose of the detention or disturb the order in the house are to be prevented. If the visitor repeats such an action in spite of a warning, the visit must be ended. Considering the absolutely mandatory general regulations, which are necessary to maintain safety and order in a police detention center, and where space and staffing conditions permit, all apprehended persons and detainees should be allowed a visit for half an hour at least two (2) times a week. By all means also on Saturday and Sunday. According to the existing spatial conditions in the police detention centers and, if not in conflict with circumstances related to the person of the detainee or the visiting person, table visits are to be made possible both for detainees and administrative detainees. A doubtless legitimacy of the visiting person and a check of the person and, if necessary, of all entrained containers (by means of metal detector and / or hand device) are prerequisites for access of the respective person in the visitor zone. In the case of table visits, there is also an event driven check, both of the visitors and the detainees visited, after the visit. Items that are not allowed to be carried are to be stored temporarily (e.g. handbags, mobile phones, cameras, items posing a risk to safety, food, etc.). To this end, appropriate facilities are to be provided, allowing visitors to store such items at their own risk (e.g., coin-operated lockers or similar). - Modalities for table visits If possible, visitors and detainees or otherwise apprehended persons should be able to sit together at a table and talk undisturbed. Physical contacts in the form of non-sexual touches such as handshakes, hugs, cheek kiss, etc. may take place; appropriate monitoring of the visits, e.g. also by image transmission (without recording) is possible. A direct handover of objects is prohibited. Harmless objects must first be handed over to the officers and may only be handed over to the detainee by them after appropriate inspection. Visit by children (<14 years): o extra room with freestanding tables o possibility / permitting of a closer body contact by toddlers (closer physical contact such as taking toddlers on the lap, hugs, kiss on the cheek) - Exclusion criteria for table</p>
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			<p>visits The possibility of visit is to be limited to a safety visit in case of ... • a reasonable suspicion or proven health risk to others in ordinary everyday behavior • hygienic reasons (e.g. body cleansing is denied) • self-endangerment and the endangerment of others that require special security measures • lack of group skills due to gross disruptive behavior • a current suspicion of an act punishable by the courts against life and limb or violation of life or criminal offenses or violations of the Narcotic Substances Act (SMG) or breaches of the New Psychoactive Substances Act (NPSG) • suspected abuse of prescription drugs (e.g. opioids, benzodiazepines) • specific safety concerns – based on specific facts and / or on a specific occasion - if and as long as they are in conflict with granting table visits, in particular • a risk of flight after attempted escape or proven planning of escape; • committing a grave administrative offense by the detainee that is opposed to a table visit (e.g., finding non-prescribed drugs in the cell); The aforementioned visiting practices must be taken into account in all newly constructed buildings and, as a result, table visits for relatives or even children in this form are not yet available in all police detention centers. Regarding phone calls please see the explanation to 5 --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. Detainees have sinks in the cells, to which they have continuous access. At least twice a week a hot shower is to be provided. Daily for women during menstruation or menopause, as well as all apprehended persons during hot periods. For this purpose, there are private shower rooms in the police detention centers. Washing machines are available in the police detention centers. Detainees can hand in their clothing for cleaning and get it back washed. There is no precise regulation regarding the intervals of cleaning clothing, but it is carried out to a sufficient degree and will only be rejected if a detainee tries to use the cleaning facility excessively (e.g. twice a day). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. It's hard to say whether or not the maximal detention period is well accepted by the public opinion. The last years forced return and detention (and migration in general) have been very hot and debated items in Belgium. It has been covered extensively by the media.</p>


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			<p>2. In the Belgian detention centers, rooms and dormitories have different sizes. Rooms for 4 to 6 persons are for example 20 to 30 square meters. There are no specific rules or provisions in national law related to this matter.</p> <p>3. Old centers have dormitories. When refurbishments are carried out, more and more bedrooms for 4 to 6 persons are created. More recent detention centers don't have dormitories, but double or multiple bedrooms. Every detention center has single bedrooms for inter alia persons with medical issues. Since 2008 families with underage children are not detained in (closed) detention centers. They are staying in (open) FITT-units. FITT stands for Family Identification and Return Team. FITT-units (or open family units) consist of individual houses and apartments. Residents have freedom of movement with certain restrictions and rules. They can leave their accommodation under strict regulations in order, for example, to take their children to school, buy groceries, visit their lawyer and participate in religious ceremonies. FITT-units are an alternative to detention, but from a legal point of view the family is detained. There is an ongoing project in one of the existing detention centers to establish closed living units for families with underage children. Couples, families without children, and families with adult children can be detained in detention centers. If possible they will be staying in a part of the detention center that is reserved for families, and they will be able to share a room. Not all detention centers have a part for families, so it can happen that a couple won't be able to share a room.</p> <p>4. Bed and a lockable cupboard in bedroom or dormitory.</p> <p>5. Yes, personal items are allowed, with the exception of dangerous and forbidden objects. The resident can always chose to deposit objects in custody. Mobile phones are allowed, if they don't have a camera (it is not allowed to take photos or film).</p> <p>6. Residents can during daytime use their mobile phones (without camera) to contact the outside world. If the mobile phone of a resident has a camera, he can buy in the detention center a new cheap mobile phone without a camera at purchase price. Visits from family and friends are possible every day (also weekend and holidays). These visits take place in the visitors space. Conjugal visits with spouse or partner are also possible. They take place in a separate space at least once a month (under certain conditions). Residents can telephone for free with their lawyer</p>
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			<p>between 08:00 and 22:00, and lawyers can visit their clients in the detention center every day (at least from 08:00 to 22:00). NGOs and some international (e.g. UNHCR) and national organizations have access to the detention centers. They also provide information (inter alia about legal matters) to residents. Possibility to receive / send letters, even abroad. If for the resident it isn't possible to pay for the stamps, the detention center will provide the stamps (limited to a reasonable sum).</p> <p>7. This differs between the detention centers. In most detention centers the laundry of residents is done for them. In some centers it is possible for residents to do their laundry themselves. Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgian contribution to the EMN Study on the effectiveness of return in EU Member States (q 22 a and b, 27, ...); • Immigration Office, detention centers coordination unit; • Royal Decree on Closed Centers (only available in French and Dutch: https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/FR/Pages/ArretesRoyaux.aspx); • Belgian Immigration Act of 15.12.1980, inter alia article 74/8 § 1 (only available in French and Dutch https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/FR/Pages/Législation.aspx); • Ad-Hoc Query on legal assistance in detention facility, launched by France on 19.07.2017.
	<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The detention period in detention centers for illegal TCNs has not been subject of wide public discussion. 2. National legislation does not regulate the minimum living space. Every accommodated foreigner has his own living space within 3-4 square meters. 3. The TCNs accommodated in SCTAF use common dormitories. 4. The bedrooms of the accommodated TCNs are equipped with beds, bedding equipment (mattress, pillow, sheets and blankets), metal bedsides with drawers and shelves for the personal belongings of the accommodated. 5. The accommodate TCNs in the SCHTAF may retain and store their personal belongings and mobile devices without a camera (phones and tablets).

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			<p>6. TCNs can communicate with people outside the home via their own mobile devices or via public payphones unlimited. If necessary, they may request assistance from the staff to provide telephone contact. Meetings of the accommodated persons with relatives, friends and lawyers are held in accordance with the internal order regulation in specially designated premises. The SCHATAF also has special premises for meetings of foreigners with representatives of non-governmental and human rights organizations.</p> <p>7. At present, the residents have no laundry facilities for their personal clothings.</p>
	<p>Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. We do not have information about public standing.</p> <p>2. There are no detention cells in the centre. The foreigners are accommodated in the common rooms up to a maximum of eight people, taking 4 square meter per person.</p> <p>3. Men are housed in collective dormitories for illegal migrants while vulnerable groups (families, women, and unaccompanied minors) are accommodated in a separate facility designed for that purpose, where they have separate rooms and sanitary facilities for privacy.</p> <p>4. In the dormitories for irregular migrant, they have bunk beds and cabinets and a shared sanitary space with a total of 7 showers, 11 washbasins and 10 WC cabins. In the facility for vulnerable groups each room has regular beds, nightstands, table and chairs and separate sanitary facilities (shower, toilet, washbasin).</p> <p>5. All items suitable for attack, escape, injury and self-harm as well as mobile telephones are confiscated with the certificate of temporary seizure of items while they reside in the Centre (stored in a safe deposit box) and upon release they are return to the person.</p> <p>6. In the Centre, we have two telephone booths with unlimited access to detainees from where they can communicate with family, friends, attorneys, embassies etc. We also have a room for private and official visits. Each detainee is allowed two telephone calls at the expense of the Ministry of the Interior, irrespective of whether they are national or international.</p>


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			7. Not individually, but their clothes are washed once a week in the Ministry of Interior laundry.
	Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. N/I</p> <p>2. Medium size of an accommodation room in detention is 20 m² (approx. 4 m² per person without furnishings). Limit of square meters per person is set individually for each centre by the public health authority.</p> <p>3. Detainees are housed in dormitories. Women and families are accommodated in particular detention centre. In this centre there are individual rooms for families and dormitories for women.</p> <p>4. All rooms (dormitories) are furnished with beds, table, storage lockers and chairs. Moreover, family rooms are furnished with bedside lamps and bedside tables.</p> <p>5. is it mandatory to keep them in a locked safe? Detainees are allowed to keep personal belongings except: a. dangerous objects (e. g. arms, knives, forks, craft tools) b. cell phones c. laptops d. drugs and alcohol.</p> <p>6. Detainees have the right to personal visits (in duration for 1 hour) 4 times a week. In the corridors there are wall phones, with 24-hour access. Every detainee has right to obtain 1 phone card for free every 90 days and in case he has money enough, he can buy as many cards as he wants.</p> <p>7. Yes, usually every day or every working day. There are no special conditions.</p>
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. There have been no public debates on this matter to the best of our knowledge. The number of detainees in the detention center (as well as in the open accommodation center) has decreased rapidly since 2015.</p>


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			<p>each floor (for male and female). In addition to the provided free phone cards, detainees who have personal financial means can purchase phone cards via the shopping service twice a month. Detainees without financial means are allowed to make phone calls for free on a reasoned request (to state agencies, legal aid providers, NGO-s, consular offices etc.).</p> <p>7. There are laundry facilities, namely washing machines and driers on each floor (for male and female detainees). Detainees have free access (situated in the toilet and showering area). The personnel of the detention center gathers bed sheets twice a month and washed/new bed linen is provided by an outside washhouse service.</p>
	<p>Finland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to the Alien’s Act, the maximum period is 6 months, which can be extended to 12 months if the detainee does not cooperate with the police or if documents are not obtained for reasons relating to the third country in question. The issue has not been publically debated; therefore it is difficult to judge what the public opinion might be.</p> <p>2. 7 square meters per detainee, the room size is 14 square meters (Helsinki detention facility), 7,5 square meters (Joutseno detention facility), rooms for one person. They are accepted as accommodation rooms according to general health standards.</p> <p>3. Most of the rooms are for two persons, one room is for four persons, two rooms are for three persons and one is for six persons, but divided into two three-person parts (Helsinki detention facility). There are separate units for men, where all the rooms are for one person (7,5 square meters). Women and families have separate units, with one-person rooms as well as two bigger rooms (16 square meters). Two smaller rooms can be merged into one room. (Joutseno detention facility)</p> <p>4. Every detainee has a bed, cupboard and a chair. The rooms also have a table. (Helsinki detention facility) The rooms include: bed, matrass, cupboard for clothes, refrigerator with a freezer compartment, television set, bluray-player, table and a chair. (Joutseno detention facility)</p> <p>5. Yes, the detainees are allowed to keep their personal belongings (except knives and other objects which can be used to harm others or oneself as well as bags and luggage). The detainees</p>


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			<p>are allowed to keep their mobile phones or other electronic devices. No recording is allowed at the detention facility. There is a possibility to store valuables in a safety box. All personal belongings are checked upon arrival at the detention facility.</p> <p>6. The detainees have free access to the Internet. They can make use of their own mobile phone (almost all have their own phone), portable device or computer. There is also a telephone at the detention facility that can be used by the detainees for e.g. calls by or to the authorities or a phone that can be used if the detainee does not have a phone of his/her own. The detainees are allowed to receive visitors, but they must be announced in advance. The visitors are received in rooms without surveillance.</p> <p>7. The detainees have access to a laundry facility with two washing machines and drying cabinets between 8 and 22 o'clock daily (Helsinki detention facility) and around the clock (Joutseno detention facility). Detergent is provided by the detention facility. Bed linen is changed every two weeks.</p>
	<p>France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Except from the NGO's dedicated to help migrants, the actual maximal detention period is globally well accepted by the public opinion. There is a strong opposition from some sectors of the civil society (NGOS) to the extension of detention planned in the new asylum and immigration act.</p> <p>2. Detainees are provided with a minimum surface of ten square metre per person taking into account private and inner leisure spaces. (National provisions- Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile). In France most of the detention facilities were recently renovated.</p> <p>3. The detainees are housed in collective rooms wich can contain up to 6 beds. Male and female are strictly separated. Families are housed in special units.</p> <p>4. Rooms are furnished with beds, in some centres bunk-beds (Detention centre of Oiselles-North of France) and some small storage cabinet to store their clothes. There is no leisure equipement (TV, radio) in the rooms except in Lyons (TV in the rooms).</p>

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	<p>Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. General information: Responsibility for detention pending deportation lies with the Federal Länder in Germany. There is therefore no common standard for accommodation during detention pending deportation, and circumstances may vary. Question 1: We have no information on this at present. There has been no broad public debate on the topic as yet.</p> <p>2. No national cell size is stipulated. A variety of minimum requirements apply to cell sizes per person. Facilities for detention pending deportation provide a minimum of 8 to 14 square metres per person, depending on the facility.</p> <p>3. Detainees are accommodated in single or double rooms, or in shared cells housing a maximum of eight people. No minors are being detained at present, and therefore also no families with minor-age children. There are however some special self-contained accommodation units provided for families. Adult family members, spouses or life partners can be housed together in one room in some cases if all concerned have consented. In those facilities in which this is provided, private rooms are available to accommodate couples in which their privacy can be adequately preserved.</p>


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	<p>Greece</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Greece we have eight Pre-Return Detention Centers (in Amygdaleza, in Tavros, in Korinthos, in Drama, in Xanthi, in Orestiada, in Islands Lesvos and Kos) in which all the irregular migrants are kept in order to be returned to the countries of origin or transit. According to our national law, detention is necessary in order to have effective returns to migrants who irregularly stay in our country. Specifically it is predicted that the detention period is six (6) months plus extra twelve (12) months in case there are specific reasons to extend this. Regarding to our law, it is predicted</p>


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			<p>that the minimum size of a detention cell must be at least four (4) square metres per person. There are some other specific provisions to this matter such as the conditions which must be suitable for the accommodation (suntrap place, clear air, a bed, clean sheets, heating e.t.c.) and these places must be cleaned and disinfected frequently with a purpose to avoid various diseases . According to the gender and the age, in some detention centers, the detainees are housed invidually and in others they stay in dormitories. For instance the space inside of these Centers, is separated suitably which is based in several categories (male, female, families and unaccompanied minors). Especially for the unaccompanied minors, there is a separated sector at the Detention Center in Amygdaleza which is fully equipped and suitable to cover their needs. Their detention is temporary until the relevant services (local procecutor, National Center of social solidarity and NGO's) find and transfer them in appropriate facilities (special hosting center). They have free access to network, television and they are allowed to move in their courtyard space all the day (24hs). In the same place there is the playground and the pediatrician's office. Every building has a number of ten or more rooms which are furnished by the followings (bed, table, chairs and wardrobe). In this building there is an extra space (leisure room) which is open to all of them and includes television, internet and books. Moreover they can use their personal items inside their rooms such us mobile phones and they can also use public phone cardmachines that is available 24 hours a day. Finally, visits from friends, lawyers are taken everyday from 16:00 to18:00. Finally, during their accommodation, they are allowed to move in a specially shaped courtyard space, twice a day, from 09:00 to 13:00 and from 18:00 to 20:00. They can be entertained through different activities (educational, entertaining or occupational) or team games (football, basketball, ping-pong, chess).</p> <p>2. see Q1</p> <p>3. see Q1</p> <p>4. see Q1</p> <p>5. see Q1</p> <p>6. see Q1</p>
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			7. see Q1
	Hungary	Yes	<p>1. There has been no survey of such, but we believe that in general the public opinion has no problem with the set of maximum one year of the detention period.</p> <p>2. For each detainee need to be ensured minimum 15 m³ airspace and 5 m² latitude. For the married couple and their children have a separated room – according to the number of the family – which is included minimum 8 m² latitude.</p> <p>3. The detained - men and women are separated; - the single women; - the married couples; - and the families with children together are located in apart building or in a separated part of the building. The detained people are located in a room which is appropriate for 4-8 people. The families are located together in apart building or in a separated part of the building. The single women are also separated.</p> <p>4. The furniture's of the rooms are secured, it means that each table, chair, cupboard are fixed. It is easy to clean the floor and the wall. Toilet and lavatory belong to the room as well.</p> <p>5. The detained people are allowed to keep their personal clothes and belongings, except their mobile phones, money and dangerous items (which are appropriate to cutting and stabbing).</p> <p>6. The detained person is allowed to use: - to phone (the public phone at the Detention Center) - to send and receive letters, - to use the internet. They are allowed to visit by the member of their family, friend, lawyer, legal representative and consul. There are special rooms for the visitors, where the detained person and the visitor are separated by a plastic wall, so the physical contact is not possible. According to the individual review the Head of the Detention Center is able to permit the visit out of the latitude, in other room, but in this case, the permanent observing is required. It must be provided minimum 45 minutes for the visitor, in case of a visitor from abroad must be provided a minimum 1 hour.</p>


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			<p>7. There are washing machines in separate rooms which can be used anytime by the detained people.</p>
	<p>Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Ireland does not practice systematic detention for immigration-related reasons. Section 5 of the Immigration Act 1999 (as amended by the International Protection Act 2015), provides that a person against whom a deportation order is in force may, in certain circumstances, be arrested without warrant and detained in a prescribed place of detention for a total period of 8 weeks in aggregate. After this, the period of detention may only be extended by a District Court Judge. Section 5 of the Immigration Act 2003 (as amended by the International Protection Act 2015), contains the main provisions dealing with the removal from the State of persons refused leave to land. It specifies that a person to whom this section applies may be arrested by an immigration officer or a member of An Garda Síochána and detained in a prescribed place of detention for the purpose of facilitating their removal from the State, which must be as soon as is practicable. In the vast majority of cases persons are returned on the next available flight within a short period of time. Others are granted a temporary permission to enter the State usually on the condition they report to their nearest Garda station. Only a very small number are detained for longer periods, usually until a return flight is available. These provisions do not apply to minors. Ireland does not have dedicated immigrant detention centres. Prisons are designated as prescribed places of detention for immigration purposes. Dedicated facilities for the detention of persons refused entry to the State are being developed at Dublin Airport with a view to completion this year. The project will involve the refurbishment and fit-out of an existing facility to provide a Garda Station, office accommodation and detention facilities. An Irish NGO, Nasc, published a report in March 2018 “Immigration Detention and Border Control in Ireland.” This report expresses concerns and makes recommendations in relation to the immigration detention regime. The Foreword acknowledges that immigration-related detention is on a comparatively small scale in Ireland. This is available here: http://www.nascireland.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Nasc-Immigration-Detention-Border-Control-in-Ireland.pdf</p> <p>2. N/A</p>

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			<p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. N/A</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. In Latvia the maximum detention period was well accepted as by transposing of provisions of Return Directive it was shortened. Previously it was 20 months, but now it is 18 months (in exceptional cases).</p> <p>2. Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No.231 adopted on 3 May 2017 “Regulations Regarding the Requirements for the Arranging and Equipping of the Accommodation Centre” defines that the living space of at least 4 m2 shall be provided for each foreigner in detention centre.</p> <p>3. In the detention centres in Latvia there are separate blocks (units): block for men, block for women and families. There are rooms for 2, 3, 4 and 5 persons. Women and family block is foreseen for 21 person to be accommodated. Families accommodated in the detention centre are provided with privacy during their stay in the centre.</p> <p>4. Rooms are furnished with beds, night stands, tables, chairs, metal closet for losing, nightlight, bathroom mirror, waste bin, children beds (in women and family block).</p> <p>5. Detainee is not allowed to keep a mobile phone and other prohibited items in his/her room. The list of prohibited items is attached to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No.254 adopted on 3 May 2017“Internal Procedures Regulations of the Accommodation centre for detained foreigners and asylum seekers”.</p>


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			<p>6. There is a meeting room and an interviewing room in the detention centre. If the detainee is not able to inform family members, relatives or other persons about his whereabouts (for example, the detainee does not have personal means of communication), the Chief of the accommodation may, with written permission, assess the possibility and individual circumstances of the case, provide the detainee with the opportunity once (no longer than five minutes) to use the Border Guard means of communication.</p> <p>7. The detainees have access to laundry facilities. The detainee is provided with the possibility to wash personal clothes and linen without restrictions at the time defined in agenda, using the equipment available at the detention centre, but changing the bed linen is provided at least every seven days.</p>
	<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. There are no public debates on this matter to the best of our knowledge.</p> <p>2. Foreigners' Registration Center of the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania (FRC) detention facilities meet the hygiene criteria indicated in the order No V-836 (2005-10-28) of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania which approved the Lithuanian hygiene norm HN 61:2005: minimal area in the living facility cannot be smaller than 5 square metre per person. See: Foreigners' Registration Center. Hygiene norms and rules ("Užsieniečių registracijos centras. Higienos normos ir taisyklės"). Average size of the detention facility room in the FRC is 15,7 square metre, the room can be inhabited by maximum of 3 persons.</p> <p>3. FRC comprises of two buildings: first building is designated to inhabit the detained foreigners and asylum seekers; second, to inhabit asylum seekers that had not been detained. The dorm of the detained foreigners is divided into 6 sectors (of two floors currently). On the second floor, there are 3 sectors designated to inhabit male detainees. On the third floor, there are also 3 sectors: first, designated for male asylum-seeking detainees; second – for families; third – for women. First floor of the FRC is currently being renovated.</p>

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			<p>4. There are bunk beds, cupboards for personal belongings, closets for clothes and footwear, table with chairs in the room.</p> <p>5. According to the Description of conditions and rules regarding temporary foreigners' detention in the Foreigners' Registration Center („Laikino užsieniečių apgyvendinimo Užsieniečių registracijos centre sąlygų ir tvarkos aprašas“ order No 1V-132 on the 24th February, 2016 - Description) art. 18.11 and art. 18.12, the detained foreigners are granted the right to use video and sound players, radio recipients, TV and other types of personal belongings as long as they are not restricted in the center. Chapter V of the Description sets such restrictions and restraints. Radio communication devices, photo cameras, mobile phones and similar items qualify for restricted items. Foreigners are allowed to keep their personal belongings in the lockers (one is provided for each detainee).</p> <p>6. Visits to the FRC are organized according to chapter IX of the Description. It allows the visits of the representatives of competent national, international, non-governmental organizations, religious communities and other agencies. In order to visit the Center, it is necessary to obtain a written permission of the chief of FRC. The meetings take place in a room specifically designed for this cause. Art. 18 of the Description sets the rights of the foreign detainees inhabited at the FRC. They are granted the right to use legal assistance guaranteed by the state, independently hire a lawyer, use the payphone and, given permission by the chief of the FRC, have visitors. Minor foreigners have the possibility to study according to common education and professional training program. In addition, foreigners can contact relevant competent state institutions and agencies, as well as, international and non-governmental organizations. Moreover, foreigners can receive and send unlimited quantity of letters, receive unrestricted number of parcels, receive and send remittances or money.</p> <p>7. Foreigners are granted the right to use the FRC's domestic appliances, as well as other equipment. Every floor has a room, where, if necessary, foreigners can access laundry services. Foreigners are also provided with central linen laundry and disinfection services.</p>
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	<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The maximum authorised length of detention for a return procedure is of 6 months (Article 120 (3) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration). This maximum duration is calculated as follows: The Minister in charge of Immigration will order the third-country national to be placed in detention. The period of detention shall be fixed at one month. The detention may be extended only for as long as the removal arrangements are in progress, and shall be executed with due diligence. It may be renewed by the Minister three times, each time for one month, provided it is necessary to ensure that the removal can be carried out successfully. Where it is probable, despite the efforts made, that the removal operation will take longer, owing to a lack of cooperation by the person to be returned or delays in obtaining the necessary documentation from third countries, the detention period may be extended twice, each time for a further month (article 120 (3)). Nevertheless, in the case of international protection applicants the maximum duration of detention is of 12 months (including extensions) (Article 22 (4) of the Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection). This maximum duration may also be applied if a third-country national, held in detention in the return framework in order to prepare his/her removal, introduces an international protection application in order to delay or obstruct the execution of the return decision. Public debate : Detention has been regularly criticized. In general terms, while detention is a measure which deprives the freedom of the third-country national, the vast majority of critics from civil society or the Advisory Commission on Human Rights are that this measure should only be used as a measure of last resort and that it will be important to promote other alternatives measures and if detention is the only measure possible its duration should be as short as possible. The law of 8 March 2017 amended the amended law of 28 May 2009 on the creation of the Detention Centre, by increasing the length of detention for persons or families accompanied by minors from seventy-two hours to seven days. This extension of the detention period prompted criticism from civil society. During the vote on the text in Parliament, a motion was adopted by Parliament inviting the Government, among other things, to ensure that as in the past, unaccompanied minors and families with minors are only detained in the Detention Centre as a last resort and for the shortest possible period, so that the maximum duration is only reached in exceptional cases.</p> <p>2. The theoretical maximum capacity of the Detention Centre is of 88 persons. The Centre is divided into 4 units. 3 units for single men: Unit A consisting of 16 single rooms (7,4 m2 including sanitary facilities); Unit B consisting of 14 double rooms (9,6 m2 including sanitary facilities);</p>
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			<p>Unit C (16 single rooms of 7,4 m² including sanitary facilities) and a unit for families/single women consisting of 14 double rooms. There are also two isolation rooms, used for disciplinary[i], security or health reasons[ii], with an available surface of around 10m² each.[iii] However, in practice, double rooms are generally used as single rooms. Thus, in terms of real capacity, there are three units for men with a total capacity of 46[iv] (16+14+16) and one unit for women/families with a total capacity of 14, which may nevertheless increase up to 28 (14 x 2) in case the double rooms for women are occupied by families. Therefore, the real maximum capacity always depends on the population detained.[v] There are not specifically disposition in the amended law of 28 May 2009 on the creation of the Detention Centre.</p> <p>3. See answer to question 2.</p> <p>4. Each cell is furnished with bunkbeds, shelves, a table, drawers, a lavatory and a toilette.</p> <p>5. Once a detainee enters the holding facility (Centre de Rétention) his/her personal affaires are controlled and inventoried and they are noted in an inventory that has to be signed by the detainee and by the agent of the holding facility. These items are deposited under the safekeeping of the holding facility (art. 3 of Grand-ducal regulation of 17 August 2011). The detainee money is withhold and deposited in an account open under the detainee's name (art. 4 § 1). The detainee has the right to keep with him only personal things that are compatible with the retention (art. 5 § 1). Article 24 § 2 indicates that the director can authorise the use of cellular phones with the condition that these instruments cannot take pictures (see also article 25 § 2). In practice, the detainees are forbidden to have smart phones. This is to avoid that they can take pictures inside the facilities and to guarantee the equality between detainees because some rooms have excellent reception while others have very bad or inexistent reception. Smart phones are forbidden, the guards can confiscate any telephone that is not authorised. In principle, article 24 § 1 indicates that the director, in consideration to other detainees, can limit the use of communications and can forbid them in case of abuse (art. 24 § 3). Detainee's calls cannot be supervised. If there is an abuse, the communications will be limited or forbidden. The only way of supervising communications is if an investigation judge (juge d'instruction) orders it according with article 88-1 of the Criminal Procedural Code.</p>
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		<p>6. There are four visiting rooms. One of them is reserved exclusively for the lawyers. In Luxembourg some legal entities such as associations and NGOs acting in the field of providing assistance to people placed in detention have access to the holding facility from Monday to Sunday, 8.00 AM to 12.00 AM and from 13.00 PM to 18.00 PM. This requires a previous and double agreement, one from the Minister of Immigration for the NGO's themselves as legal entities and another one for all individual member of the agreed NGO's wanting to access the Center from the Director of the holding facility (art. 27 of the Grand-ducal regulation of 17 August fixing the holding conditions in the Center). The authorization is granted for an unlimited term. The Minister in charge of immigration can, under a motivated decision, withdraw the authorisation of an association. Actually, Amnesty International, ASTI, Caritas, ACAT, CLAE, Passerell and the Red Cross have an agreement as legal entities and some 50 individual visitors from those NGO's have been allowed to access the Center. In that context, it seems important to point out that the Ombudsman and the Ombuds-committee for the rights of children as well as representatives from UNHCR and other international bodies acting in the field of asylum and migration may access the Center whenever they want. The authorisation can be granted to an unlimited number of representatives per association. A representative can lose his/her right of access for three reasons: \varnothing when the Minister in charge of immigration withdraws, under a motivated decision, his authorisation to an NGO; \varnothing when the Director of the holding facility withdraws its authorisation to the NGO's representative because s/he has committed a violation of the law or regulations concerning the Centre; \varnothing when the association or its representative ask for a withdrawal of the authorisation; The individual visitors of agreed NGO's provide moral assistance to the persons placed in detention. Theoretically, an unlimited number of members of the NGO's can visit the Centre simultaneously. Practically they try to be at least 2. Agreed NGO's have limited access to the facilities. They may nonetheless access to the main living areas of the Center, excepted dormitories and specified areas. As mentioned above the Ombudsman and the Ombuds-committee for the rights of children may access the Centre at any time, night and day. There are four public telephones per unit which work with prepaid cards. Two phones are programmed for international calls. The Detention Centre provides free of charge a prepaid card of 10€ weekly. The detainee can buy additional cards daily. One phone is programmed only for national calls in order to call their lawyers, the Ombudsman, the Ombudscomité vir d'Rechter vum Kand, etc. Those communications are free of charge for the detainees. A fourth telephone allows to receive external calls. The</p>
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			<p>detention center has implemented a permanent solution in order to guarantee discretion and privacy for the detainees.</p> <p>7. Washing facilities are available during all hours that the detainees can remain in the living areas. Only at night time the facilities are closed.</p>
	<p>Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The maximum period of detention was not the subject of public debate and no studies on the matter have been conducted. For this reason, we have no specific comments to submit.</p> <p>2. Rooms at the detention facility measure 5 metres by 5 metres. The density of the population per room depends on the number of persons detained at any given time. In view of the fact that Malta has reviewed its detention policy the number of detainees is limited, meaning that population density has been low at least since 2015.</p> <p>3. Detainees are housed in collective rooms. Women are housed separately. Families are housed in apposite units within the centre. It should be noted that given Government policy precluding the detention of vulnerable migrants, families with children are not detained.</p> <p>4. Rooms are furnished with beds, tables, chairs and lockers.</p> <p>5. Personal belongings which are considered ‘safe’ may be kept by detainees. Mobile phones, cash, jewellery and other items considered ‘unsafe’ are kept under lock and key and returned to the individual concerned prior to release.</p> <p>6. It is possible to communicate with the outside world by telephone and personal visits. The Centre has rooms dedicated to such visits. Detainees may of course call both family members, lawyers, and representatives of international organisations and NGOs.</p> <p>7. Yes, weekly or more frequently if required. Detainees are supervised whilst making use of relevant facilities.</p>

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	<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.</p>
	<p>Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This subject was not publically discussed with the public opinion. During the consultation before adopting the act no objections concerning the duration of detention period was formed. 2. Minimum 3m2 per man and 4m2 per woman or minor 3. Families with children reside in dedicated guarded centers for foreigners. Single women and single men are placed in mixed-type guarded centers comprising a male and a female unit. 4. Rooms are furnished accordingly to their sizes. There are separate rooms for work (library, computer room) that provide additional space for detainees. 5. The use of mobile phone without the video recording function is authorized. 6. The right to receive visitors 7 days a week at certain times is granted. A foreign national placed in a detention center is entitled to visits from relatives in specially designed rooms, upon approval of the Border Guard in charge of the facility or an approval of a person authorized by the BG. Additionally, foreign nationals have the right to contact NGOs providing assistance to foreigners, including legal assistance 7. Access to laundry facilities is free 24h/7
	<p>Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We don't have any specific information about public opinion related with the detention period. 2. The security rooms or detention cell are individual and they have approx. 7m2 3. All the rooms are individual. The detention centre doesn't have a specific area for families. Separate sleeping accomodation for women.


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			<p>4. All the rooms are prepared with the basic furnished (single beds, shelves, tables, etc.) and acclimatized.</p> <p>5. It's allowed to keep personal belongings if they doesn't offer any security danger; the mobile phones are kept with the security but it's allowed for the detainees to used them according to a specific scheduled time.</p> <p>6. The "Jesuit Refugee Service" is the organization responsible to do the shopping and give social support. There are specific spaces dedicated for visits. The detainees are able to request for visits (family and friends) fill in a form and send that to the responsible of the centre; this request must be delivery in 24h. All the detainees have access to a wall telephone and to their own mobile phones; they also have the possibility to access to a desk phone in the social office. Lawyers and diplomatic representations are free to visit.</p> <p>7. Yes. Two days a week.</p>
	<p>Slovak Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. According to the Act on the Residence of Aliens a third country national (TCN) may be detained for the time necessary, however, not more than for six months. During this period of time, the police department may repeatedly extend the period of detention of the TCN while the total period of detention cannot exceed six months. If it can be anticipated that in spite of the necessary steps taken to execute the administrative expulsion or the punishment of expulsion of the TCN, the execution will be prolonged due to unsatisfactory cooperation of the TCN or because the representative office fails to issue an emergency travel document within the period of time mentioned in the first sentence, police department can decide even repeatedly about prolonging the period of detention, whereas the overall period of prolonged detention cannot exceed 12 months. The period of detention cannot be prolonged in case of family with children or vulnerable person. TCN is detained from the day of issuing the decision on detention.</p> <p>2. Regarding accommodation, for one detained person an accommodation room of an average size of 3.58 m2 in Police Detention Centre for Aliens (PDCA) Medved'ov and 3.25m2 in PDCA Sečovce is available. This means in PDCAs rooms of an average size of 3,42m2 are available for</p>


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			<p>one detained person. Detained person can also use other areas such as leisure time areas or sport areas, social facilities etc.</p> <p>3. The maximum amount of persons placed in one accommodation unit/room in PDCA Medved'ov is 4 and in PDCA Sečovce the maximum capacity is 8 persons. The number of persons accommodated in one room depends on the overall number of detained TCNs and the capacities of PDCA. Men and women are placed separately, and persons below 18 years are separated from older persons. Exception can be granted to TCNs in kinship. Families are placed together in the centre. UAMs are not placed in PDCAs, as according to the Slovak legislation, they cannot be detained. They are placed in specialises facilities/Foster homes for UAMs.</p> <p>4. The accommodation unit/room is equipped with electric lights, table, chairs, beds and lockers for storing the personal items for each detained person accommodated in the room. Natural light also enters the room. In both facilities a "corridor regime" is applied, enabling free movement in between the rooms, bathroom and other common areas within the units.</p> <p>5. During an entry personal check and personal items check in the PDCA also a mobile phone is taken from the detained person due to security reasons in the facility, prevention of absconding or criminal activities.</p> <p>6. Detained TCNs have the right to obtain and send mail correspondence from the PDCA. TCN can once in two weeks receive a package with items of personal use up to 5 kg. Content of the package is checked by the PDCA worker. The package can contain personal items such as food, toiletries, and other items such as tobacco products, post stamps, prepaid phone cards or batteries for small appliances. TCN can also send mail at one's own expenses. Visits are allows based on written request of the detainee so that they would not interfere with the tasks of the department. TCN had a right to receive visitors, at maximum of persons once in three weeks for 30 minutes. In reasonable cases the director can allow an exception to this. During the visits, the PDCA patrol is doing the oversight of the visitors' room. The detainees have also access to telephone machines in both PDCAs. Through them detainees can also receive phone calls from outside. Base on the information from Bureau of Border and Alien Police of PFP the telephone communications are not wiretapped. In PDCA also a computer with internet connection is available however, in both</p>
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			<p>PDCAs the detainees can use the internet only for information search. Communication via e-mail is forbidden.</p> <p>7. Detained TCNs have unlimited access to laundry facilities based on their personal need. The frequency of each laundry depends on the number of person placed in the facility at the same time. Bedsheets are changed in regular two-week intervals for all TCNs in detention.</p>
	<p>Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There has not been much public debate on this issue in Sweden. 2. There is no legal regulation of this issue. It can differ between different detention centres but the goal is that it should be no less than 5 square meters per person. 3. Several persons share a room – 2-4 persons per room. Families are hold separately, sometimes with other women. Women in detention centres are normally in their own ward unless there are strong reasons not to and the woman accepts to be in a normal ward for a limited time. Normally it is visits from the local area or a soon approaching travel from a nearby airport that could be reasons for women being held at another detention centre than the one outside Stockholm, that has the main responsibility for the women. 4. Bed (can be either single beds or bunk beds), simple cabinet/wardrobe. 5. Detainees are allowed to keep their belongings as long as they cannot constitute a threat towards other detainees or the staff. Lighters, sharp objects, tools etcetera are not allowed. Mobile phones are allowed if they do not have cameras, out of respect for integrity. If the detainee only have mobile phone with camera he/she can borrow a simpler mobile phone from the detention centre. A mobile phone with camera is disposed during the time in detention and is kept behind locks out of reach for the detainee. 6. The detainees have mobile phones and access to unlimited internet with the possibility of using Skype etcetera without camera. Visits take place in designated rooms outside the living ward. Lawyer can be contacted by official telephone if not possible to arrange via mobile phone.


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			<p>7. Yes, available around the clock in connection to the living ward.</p>
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Time limits apply to the detention of pregnant women and families with children. There is no fixed time limit on immigration detention generally. . Although there is no statutory time limit on immigration detention, the law does not allow people to be detained indefinitely. Detention must last no longer than is reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose for which it was authorised, must not be unduly prolonged, and, in relation to removal, there must be a realistic prospect of removal within a reasonable period of time. The Home Office does not hold any data on public opinion on the absence of a fixed time limit on immigration detention, but it is a subject of interest.</p> <p>2. Room sizes vary; there are no maximum or minimum proportions . To ensure that detainees have sufficient space all bedrooms must be certified as appropriate for the maximum number of occupants under paragraph 15 (2) of the Detention Centre Rules 2001. The Detention Centre Rules 2001 are available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/238/contents/made</p> <p>3. Four of the UK’s eight immigration removal centres (IRC) are single-sex establishments, which hold either male or female detainees. For the other four centres where both men and women are held in the same establishment, the different genders are housed in separate units in either single or shared bedrooms. It is a statutory requirement for women to be provided with separate sleeping accommodation from men. Families detained with no children under the age of 18 are accommodated in a separate unit at one immigration removal centre, which has twin bedded rooms with interconnecting doors. Families with children under 18 years may be detained as a last resort as part of the last stage of four-stage family returns process. Such families are held in pre-departure accommodation (PDA), which can hold up to two families at a time, in self-contained apartments. Stays in PDA are limited to 72 hours prior to the family’s planned removal date, although there is provision for them to remain for up to 7 days in exceptional circumstances, subject to Ministerial approval. Families with children under 18 years may also be held for short periods on arrival in the UK pending a decision to grant or refuse entry or, having been refused entry, pending a return flight. Detention Services Order 06/2016 Women in the Detention Estate sets out instructions for staff on ensuring that the different needs and experiences of women are consistently recognised and met in the detention estate, to help guarantee their safety and rights.</p>

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			<p>The Detention Services Orders are available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/detention-service-orders</p> <p>4. The minimum requirements for bedrooms are set out in the Detention Service Operating Standards for Immigration Removal Centres. Under these standards detainee rooms must have a bed (there must be space for a single bed even if bunk beds are used), a table, chair, notice board, mirror, waste bin and curtains and adequate storage. In addition, most rooms have television sets. The Home Office's Detention Services operating standards manual is available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/detention-services-operating-standards-manual</p> <p>5. Paragraph 6 of the Detention Centre Rules 2001 allows detainees to keep their personal belongings with them, for their own use, unless to do so would be contrary to the interests of safety or security at the centre or it would be incompatible with the storage facilities provided. Detainees are encouraged to store valuables using the secure storage facility provided at each immigration removal centre, but room safes are not available. (See point 6 for information about mobile telephones.) The Detention Centre Rules 2001 are available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2001/238/contents/made</p> <p>6. Visitors Paragraph 28 of the Detention Centre Rules 2001 allows detainees to receive as many visits as they wish from friends and family within an individual immigration removal centre's visiting times and the availability of appointments. Visits take place in communal visitors' rooms within sight of, but not hearing of, immigration removal centre staff. Detainees may receive visits from their legal advisors by appointment. These visits take place in private, in designated interview rooms within sight of, but not hearing of detainee custody officers. Mobile telephones Detainees are able to retain their own mobile telephones throughout their detention, provided their handset has no recording facility and/or access to the internet. Where a detainee's handset does not comply with these restrictions they are provided with a suitable handset by the immigration removal centre supplier so that they may maintain contact with friends, family and other means of support. On arrival at an immigration removal centre all detainees must be provided with the opportunity to make up to five minutes worth of calls at the centre's expense. Detention Services Order 08/2012 Mobile Phones and Cameras, sets out the Home Office's policy on detainees' possession of mobile phones in immigration removal centres. Communication - general Further</p>
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			<p>means of communication are available once the reception process is completed through the provision of controlled access to the internet (including personal email accounts) and access to fax machines. The Detention Centre Rules 2001 are available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/238/contents/made The Detention Services Orders are available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/detention-service-orders</p> <p>7. Immigration removal centres must ensure that laundry facilities are available for detainees' use. Laundry facilities are generally shared and are accessible throughout each day.</p>
	<p>Norway</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Norway, the overall period of imprisonment in a detention center may not exceed 12 weeks unless there are exceptional reasons for it. Imprisonment to facilitate preparation or implementation of removal from the country may only exceed 12 weeks if the foreign national does not cooperate on the implementation of removal or there are delays in procuring the necessary documents from the authorities of another country. In other words, the maximum period of detention cannot exceed 12 weeks when the foreign national's identity is clarified and/or the necessary documents are provided. The period of imprisonment in a detention center may not exceed 18 months unless the foreign national has been issued an expulsion order and an entry ban due to being sentenced to a penalty or special sanction (for a crime). The question of the time limit for the total length of detention, where the foreign national was expelled due to a sentence or other special sanction, has not been determined or resolved in the Norwegian Immigration Act or legislation. However, it appears that a legal precedent has been set by Norway's Supreme Court, which determined that court supervision must increase when the detention period has been prolonged. The court will also increase their demands for progression of the case and how the police conduct their work. There must be possibilities for return within the foreseeable future for the detainee to remain in detention. In practice, the National Police Immigration Service will release foreign nationals after having completed thorough work to clarify an identity and the police have determined that, for various reasons, a return will not be possible within a foreseeable period of time, after the foreign national has been identified. The public opinion regarding the period of detention: It seems like the detention period set out in the Norwegian Immigration Act is well</p>

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			<p>accepted in the public opinion. Some specific cases have caught the attention of the media, but these have been modest compared to other political dilemmas in the field of immigration.</p> <p>2. All the residential rooms at the detention centre have separate bathrooms, with shower and toilet. Each room is 7,5 square meters plus a small bathroom with 1,8 square meters. That gives a total of 9,3 square meters for each single room – for one person.</p> <p>3. The detention centre provides only single rooms for singles. There is a special unit for families. In this unit the families have their own bedroom, small "living room" and bathroom in addition to common areas they share with one or two other families. All departments at the detention centre are organized according to gender and age. There are separate departments for men 18 years old and older and for single women 18 years and older. No activities or interaction is organized across these departments. Each department follows a daily schedule that keeps the departments' activities separated. There are only a couple of exceptions to this rule, ex. pre-arranged concerts. There are always security personnel on site during such activities to attend to security and the safety of every detainee.</p> <p>4. See pictures provided in the attachment. Simple bed, some shelves, one table, some drawers, reading lamp, ceiling lamp. Each room has their own television with 15 different channels. See pictures provided in the attachment</p> <p>5. The detainees are provided with soap and shampoo, or they can use private toilet articles as long as these do not pose a security risk. Each department at the centre has an area with washing machines for washing of own clothes. Bed linen and towels are changed when needed. We don't allow private cell phones or money. These personal belongings are kept in a safe in the reception area.</p> <p>6. Communication with the "outside world" is organized with the WIND calling system. Each detainee gets her/his own calling account. They give the number they want to call to the staff to put into the system. They are provided with 42 minutes for private calls per week. They can make calls all over the world. Detainees can be provided extra calling time if they have special needs (family sickness, children, trying to provide ID documents). If the detainee needs extra calling</p>
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			<p>time they fill out an application and give this to one of the staff. There is no time restriction if calling own authorities or lawyers.</p> <p>7. Yes. There is access to a laundry. Each department at the centre has an area with washing machines to wash own clothes. We provide them with soap and the detainees wash their own clothes during opening time.</p>
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