



# British Embassy Hanoi

## Information Pack for British Prisoners in Vietnam

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July 2019

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## Introduction

### Who can help?

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO):

The FCO is represented overseas by its Embassies and Consulates (High Commission in Commonwealth countries). Both employ consular officers, and one of their duties is to provide help and advice to any British National who gets into difficulty in a foreign country.

### About the Embassy

We are impartial; we are not here to judge you. We aim to make sure that you are treated properly and fairly in accordance with local regulations, and that you are treated no less favourably than other prisoners.

We can answer questions about your welfare and about prison regulations but you must ask your lawyer or the court about legal matters. The attached list of lawyers is provided by the British Embassy for your convenience, but neither Her Majesty's Government, nor any official of the Consulate, take any responsibility for the competence or probity of any firm/advocate on the list or for the consequence of any legal action initiated or advice given.

We cannot get you out of prison, pay fines or stand bail or interfere with local judicial procedures to get you out of prison nor secure you an earlier trial date; we cannot investigate a crime.

We have tried to make sure that the information in this booklet is accurate and up to date, but the British Embassy cannot accept legal responsibility for any errors or omissions in the information. If in doubt contact a lawyer.

### Who are the Consular Representatives?

We work as one network but for logistical purposes split the country into North and South. Consular Officers at the British Embassy in Hanoi look after British prisoners from the north of Vietnam to Danang. The Vice Consul for the North is: **Ms Nguyen Quynh Huong** – Email: [Nguyen.QuynhHuong@fco.gov.uk](mailto:Nguyen.QuynhHuong@fco.gov.uk)

Consular Officers at the British Consulate-General in Ho Chi Minh City look after British prisoners from Quang Nam to the south of Vietnam. The Vice Consul for the South is: **Ms Nguyen Van Anh** - Email: [vananh.nguyen@fco.gov.uk](mailto:vananh.nguyen@fco.gov.uk)

### Alternative Contact Information

[www.gov.uk/contact-consulate-hanoi](http://www.gov.uk/contact-consulate-hanoi)

[www.gov.uk/contact-consulate-ho-chi-minh](http://www.gov.uk/contact-consulate-ho-chi-minh)

Website: [www.gov.uk/world/vietnam](http://www.gov.uk/world/vietnam)

#### British Embassy

31 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi

Tel: +(84) (24) 3936 0500

Fax: +(84) (24) 3936 0561

Working hours: 08:30-16:45 Monday – Thursday and 08:30-15:00 Friday

#### British Consulate General

25 Le Duan, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City

Tel: +(84) (28) 3825 1380/1

Fax: +(84) (28) 3829 5257

## First Steps

### Who will know I have been detained?

When a British citizen is arrested and detained in Vietnam the Vietnamese authorities should notify the British Embassy/Consulate General. This is usually done in writing and normally takes a week to ten days to reach us. In the event the arrest took place in a remote province this can take longer. We may be informed much more quickly by friends or relatives that you have been detained. We will then ask the authorities for permission to contact you. This may take some time.

### What will my family be told?

For reasons of confidentiality, we are not permitted to tell anyone **including family members** that you have been detained or on what charges without your permission. If you do request that we inform your next of kin, we will do so. We will also advise the Consular Directorate in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the UK of your detention. We will only contact your family with your permission and we will ask you what information you want us to share. If you want us to, we can tell your family or friends that you have been arrested. If you are thinking about not telling your family, please consider the distress it may cause them if they are not told where you are. It can also be a disadvantage to you if you need money for anything in prison or fall ill. Once we have told your family and friends, we will keep them updated on your wellbeing. To save costs, your families can get in touch with the Consular Directorate in London.

Consular Desk Officer  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
King Charles Street  
London  
SW1A 2AH

Tel: +44 20 7008 1500

### What will the Embassy/Consulate-General do?

We will aim to visit you as soon as possible after your arrest. However, we rely on the Vietnamese authorities to grant us access. This can take time but we will do what we can to contact you as quickly as possible within the framework of the Vietnamese system.

We will give you a copy of this guide and supply a list of local lawyers. We will also signpost you to our guidance "[Support for British nationals Abroad: A Summary](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/support-for-british-nationals-abroad-a-guide/support-for-british-nationals-abroad-summary)" <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/support-for-british-nationals-abroad-a-guide/support-for-british-nationals-abroad-summary> and "[In Prison Abroad: transfer to a UK prison](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/in-prison-abroad/in-prison-abroad-transfer-to-a-uk-prison)" <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/in-prison-abroad/in-prison-abroad-transfer-to-a-uk-prison> and a Prisoners Abroad information leaflet and authorisation form. We can also give your next-of-kin the address of the prison so they may write or visit you. Please note that all correspondence is checked first by the authorities.

Within certain limits, we can send you money from your family. In some cases, there may be a charge for this service.

Please let the consular official know if you have been mistreated, whether you are suffering from any medical conditions, and if you would like your family or friends in the UK notified of your arrest.

### **Would I have a criminal record in the UK?**

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

### **Visits**

#### **How do my family and friends arrange a visit?**

**Remand** – There are no statutory rights governing prison visits by family, next of kin or friends.

If your family or friends want to visit you they should write an application for a visit and bring it to the Embassy/Consulate-General for our endorsement. They will then need to bring their application and their passport/ID card to the Vietnamese Prisoner Management Department to apply for the visit permit. Applications will be considered by this Department on a case by case basis and the Embassy/Consulate-General cannot interfere in this process.

The law does provide for receiving consumable goods or money from family and friends. All such goods will be checked by the superintendent at the prison before being passed on.

#### **Prisoners who have been sentenced**

If you are a British national of Vietnamese origin, your Vietnamese next of kin (parents, spouses, siblings) can apply directly to the prison authorities for a permit. If a permit is issued, visitors must identify themselves when they arrive at the prison. The visit is not normally closely supervised by a prison guard, so you will not need an interpreter.

British/foreign next of kin: There are no provisions under Vietnamese law to allow non-Vietnamese nationals to visit a prisoner.

If your family or friends want to visit you they should write an application for a visit and bring it to the Embassy for our endorsement. They will then need to take the application and their passport/ID card to the Vietnamese Prisoner Management Department to apply for the visit permit. Applications will be considered by this Department on a case by case basis and the Embassy cannot interfere in this process.

#### **How many visits am I allowed?**

**Remand** – There are no statutory rights governing prison visits by family, next of kin or friends. Visit requests will be considered by the Investigating Police on a case by case basis.

**Prisoners who have been sentenced** - One hour visits are allowed once a month, unless there are special circumstances for permitting longer visits (special circumstances are not listed so will be considered on a case by case basis. However, it is unlikely that personal circumstances such as distance travelled or funds available will be considered as special factors).

### **Consular visits**

Providing we obtain the necessary permission from the authorities, a member of the Embassy will visit you as soon as possible.

We can contact your family or next-of-kin, if you give us permission, to tell them what has happened to you. We can give them advice on prison procedure, regulations, and your welfare. We can also pass on any messages from you. Even if you do not wish us to contact your next of kin, we will keep your family contact information for emergencies.

A prison official and a representative from the Prisoner Management Department will attend all visits and they require a Vietnamese interpreter.

**Remand** - We will visit you at least every three months.

**Sentenced** - We aim to visit you once a year unless there are reasons to visit more frequently.

### **What can visitors bring?**

You may receive up to 7kgs of consumable goods per month such as toiletries, vitamins, writing paper, envelopes, and dried food products. You cannot receive anything of a sharp nature or anything which may be able to be used as a weapon; items in glass or breakable containers or any aerosol sprays are also prohibited. You are also unable to receive alcohol or cigarettes. There is a canteen within the prison where prisoners can buy goods which are allowed into the cells.

## **Prison conditions/services**

### **Arrival at police station**

You may be asked to confirm or provide further personal information and to complete a number of questionnaires/statements so that the police are satisfied with your identity before sending you to the prison.

### **Arrival at prison**

The prison's medical unit will check your health and create a medical record for you.

Based on the nature of the crime involved, your sentence, your age, gender, health and other individual factors, the prison Governor will categorise you and put you into an appropriate cell.

### **General prison conditions**

Prisoners will be categorised based on the crime involved, their sentence, age, gender, health and other individual factors. Prisoners normally share cells with about 20-40 inmates. Each prisoner has a space of 2 square meters for their own sleeping area. Each big cell is equipped

with a TV and radio. Foreign prisoners are encouraged to learn Vietnamese and teachers are provided.

On food and drink: each prisoner is entitled to 17kgs rice, 0.7kgs meat, 0.8kgs fish, 0.5kgs sugar, 1kg salt, 15kgs vegetables and sufficient drinking water per month. Meals will be provided by the prison. It may be possible to purchase additional food and drink.

On clothes and toiletries: each prisoner is entitled to 2 sets of prison uniform, 1 blanket, 1 bed net, 2 items of underwear, 2 towels, 1 sedge mat, 2 pairs of plastic sandals, 1 cap or conical hat, 0.3kgs soap.

## **How can I receive money?**

In Vietnam prisoners do not have bank accounts. Any money you receive will be kept by the prison management authority and recorded in your personal book. You are not allowed to hold cash. All money received will be exchanged for prison vouchers which you can use to buy food or other items. Family or friends can deposit money via the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. There are two options.

### **1. Electronic Bank transfers**

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

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

Bank: National Westminster Bank

Account Name: FCO Multi Vote

Sort Code: 60-70-80

Account Number: 10012362

Reference: FCO **case reference number, surname and first name of the person** you are sending the funds for, plus country name if possible,

e.g. 11-THB-123456 SMITH JOE - THAILAND or

CON-1234 SMITH JOE – THAILAND

IBAN GB56NWBK60708010012362

SWIFT/BIC NWBKGB2L

You may also need our bank address which is:

London Corporate Service Centre, CPB Services, 2nd Floor, 280 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4RB.

### **2. By Post**



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

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

We recommend that you use Special Delivery. Please ensure that you include a note explaining who the money is for, why you are sending these funds and quoting the FCO case reference number. You may wish to create a payment slip we have provided an example below. If you would like a receipt, please include a stamped addressed envelope.

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

#### Example Payment Slip

To: Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
FCO case reference number:  
Date:  
Please find enclosed funds for:  
Full Name:  
Country/place the above is in:  
Amount enclosed:  
Fee to be deducted:  
Payment method:  
My name is:  
My address is:

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

#### **Can I work or study in prison?**

If your health permits you normally can work. You will not be allowed to do so during the investigation stage if you are charged with a serious crime.

Request for study in prison will be considered. However, adult prisoners are normally expected to work for 8 hours a day, 5 days a week from Monday-Friday. On Saturday they are required to attend classes on various subjects to keep them updated with the political, social and economic situation in Vietnam.

#### **Can I receive medical and dental treatment?**

If you need medical or dental treatment you should ask the prison authorities for assistance.

If you have a long-standing medical problem and have received treatment for it in the UK, it may be useful if you have your medical records, or at least a report, sent from the UK for the information of the prison doctor/specialist.

Treatment will be arranged by the prison authorities in a dedicated hospital. You cannot request to be seen at any other hospital.

### **Food and Diet**

Please see details above under **General Prison Conditions**. Dietary requirements will be considered by the prison Governor.

### **Mail**

All incoming and outgoing letters, including any to the Embassy or a lawyer, will be checked before being despatched. You will need to pay for the outgoing mail expenses.

Remand – You may or may not be allowed to receive or send mail. This is at the discretion of the investigating police during the investigation stage.

Sentenced – You are allowed to send 1-2 letters per month. All incoming and outgoing mail is checked before being despatched.

### **Parcels**

You may receive 1 parcel not exceeding 7kgs per month including items such as toiletries, writing paper, envelopes, and dried food products. You cannot receive parcels that contain anything of a sharp nature or anything which may be used as a weapon; items in glass or breakable containers or any aerosol sprays. You also cannot receive alcohol or cigarettes. These will be checked by prison authorities.

Parcels must be **hand delivered** to the prison for delivery to you.

### **Can I make telephone calls?**

Only domestic phone calls in Vietnamese are allowed, for 5 minutes once a month. International calls are not allowed.

### **Leisure and entertainment**

There are physical, sport and cultural activities for prisoners depending on their category.

TV, Vietnam Radio and Vietnam People's newspaper are also available.

### **Drugs**

Drugs are not allowed in prison.

### **How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?**

You can make a written complaint about mistreatment to the police, the Procuracy Institute, the Court or the superior body of the prison.

# **The Vietnamese Judicial System**

## **Is the system the same as the UK?**

In short, no. It is very different.

It is inquisitorial, rather than a jury-based process. This means that the police are responsible for carrying out wide-ranging enquiries in order to make a case. Once their investigation is concluded the case will be passed, with a recommendation on whether or not to take any legal action, to the Procuracy. The Procuracy then decides whether the case should go to court and, if yes, they will pass the case to the Court together with their indictment and recommendations for sentencing. The trial is a final act of investigation and the judge is very much in control and will ask most of the questions. The rules of evidence are also different and the court normally considers the evidence presented on the case file.

## **What should happen when I am arrested?**

You can be arrested for temporary detainment in urgent cases or when you are caught in the process of committing a crime. The police will conduct an initial investigation. They can detain you without charge for 3 days and this can be extended for a further 3 days, then they must charge or release you (They may release you but retain your passport).

If you are arrested when a custody order is issued, the police will take you into custody while they investigate the case. There is a general right of arrest when a person is deemed to have offended in a serious or very serious case.

A custody order must set out: date, month, year, full name and position of the person who issues the order, full name and address of the offender and the reason for the arrest and detention.

For less serious crimes, where the offenders have a clear permanent address and are registered with the local People's Committee, an order prohibiting them from leaving their permanent address may be applied instead of a detention order.

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

You may be detained in prison while the police investigate the alleged crime. The likely time periods are:

- For less serious crimes: up to 4 months (2 months in the first instance, which can be extended once for a further 2 months)
- For serious crimes: up to 8 months (3 months in the first instance, can be extended initially for a further 3 months, and then again by a further 2 months)
- For very serious crimes: up to 12 months (4 months in the first instance which can be extended twice by 4 months at each extension)
- For especially serious crimes: up to 16 months ( 4 months in the first instance, which can be extended three times by 4 months at each extension)
- For especially serious crimes which also relate to the country's security: there is no time limit

Please note these are only guidelines and in certain cases, when the authorities consider that further investigation is needed, you may be detained for a longer period. Also, the perception

of what is a serious and what is a less serious crime can be very different. For example if caught carrying 600g of heroin a person could face the death penalty.

### **What happens when I am charged?**

Where grounds exist to believe that a person has committed a criminal act, the Investigating Body shall issue a decision on whether to instigate a criminal case against the charged person.

Such a decision will clearly indicate: the name, place of issuance of the decision; the name, title of person issuing it; the name, date of birth, occupation, family background of the charged person; the specific offence against the charged person, which provision of the Penal Code prescribes the offence in question; the time, place of commission and other circumstances of the offence.

If the charged person has been accused of several different offences, the decision on whether to instigate a criminal case against the charged person must contain the specific offence separately and provisions of the Penal Code to be applied.

### **What provision is there for bail?**

An accused person who is not resident in Vietnam and has not registered with the local authorities, will have little chance of obtaining bail because the authorities will be concerned that he/she may try to flee the country. Although it is likely that the first thing to be confiscated is your passport.

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

The Criminal Procedure Code of Vietnam, which came into force on 1 July 2004, allows you to employ a lawyer for yourself at any time after your arrest. However, your lawyer will need to obtain a permit from the authorities to act on your behalf (the Investigating Police, Procuracy or the Court) and may experience difficulties in this process. A list of English-speaking lawyers comes with this information.

The Embassy/Consulate-General cannot pay legal fees or provide a guarantee to a lawyer that you will pay them.

For serious offences, which may lead to a death penalty verdict, where you are unable to employ a lawyer the authorities (Investigation Police, Procuracy or the Court) will automatically appoint a free legal aid lawyer. The same applies if you are under 18.

### **What happens at the trial?**

There will be a Judgement Board which consists of 1 Judge and 2 People's Assessors or 2 Judges and 3 People's Assessors. The Chair Judge will chair the trial. There will also be one or two Prosecutors from the People's Procuracy Institute, a Court secretary and other relevant people (e.g. lawyer, witness, victim, etc.).

The Chair Judge will start the 1<sup>st</sup> session 'Opening the Trial' by reading the Decision to bring the case to trial and explain about the rights and obligations of all participants. The prosecutor will read the indictment to start the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the trial which is the 'Interrogation' session. Statements of relevant persons and evidence will be considered during this session. The 'Arguing' session will follow when the Prosecutor presents the accusation and recommends a sentence. After this point the accused person or his/her Defence Counsel can present their

defence. Victims, civil defendants and persons having interests and obligations relating to the case or their representatives may present their statement to protect their interests. During this 'Arguing' session, if there is a need to clarify anything, the Judgement Board can decide to go back one step to the 'Interrogation' session. If not, the accused person is allowed to say his/her last word before the Judgement Board comes to the 'Deliberation and pronouncement of judgment' session.

## **Sentences**

The Chair Judge will announce the Judgement which is very comprehensive containing the full name of Judgement Board members, procurators, personal details of accused person, their counsel, victims, witnesses, civil defendants and persons having interests and obligations relating to the case or their representatives.

The judgement will also explain the full details of the criminal action, all relevant factors and the decision of the Judgement Board. It will also explain the appeal rights and procedures.

The accused person will be released directly after the trial if:

- The accused is not guilty or is exempt from criminal liability or from sanction;
- The accused is sentenced to a sanction rather than imprisonment;
- The accused is sentenced to imprisonment but is entitled to serve the sentence outside prison with conditions.
- The accused has been sentenced to imprisonment for the same length or shorter than the detention time already served.

If the accused has been found guilty, he/she may be temporarily detained until the court's decision comes into force.

Within 10 days from the date of the court's Judgement, the accused will be provided with a written Judgement.

## **How can appeals be made?**

Appeals must be submitted to the Court within 15 days from the date of Judgement. Accused persons in detention can submit their appeals to the Detention Camp's Management Board.

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

In Vietnam, the law makes provision for reducing the sentence of prisoners in certain circumstances:

The government will consider whether you should have your sentence reduced if you meet the following criteria:

- you have served 1/3 of the sentence, if the sentence was a limited one or when you have served 12 years of a life sentence
- you have made good behavioural progress i.e. show repentance, worked and studied hard, strictly followed the prison regulations and your conduct has been good while in prison

- Your name must be on the list for sentence reduction submitted to the Government by the prison authorities i.e. your application for sentence reduction must be agreed and supported by the prison authorities in advance.

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

- Early release may be considered when you contract a terminal illness or are so seriously ill that you cannot be treated in Vietnam
- Every year the President of Vietnam considers granting amnesty to prisoners. Your application may be considered if you have served at least half of your sentence - if it is a limited one; 14 years of a life sentence which had been reduced to 20 years imprisonment. There must also be extenuating or mitigating circumstances for an application to be successful and it is important that your conduct whilst in prison is considered to be good by the prison authorities

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

See above

### **What about any financial penalties?**

You will need to comply with any financial penalties that the court attached to your case. Family members can pay on your behalf. If you have not completed your financial penalties, you will not be able to apply for sentence reduction or early release.

### **Is transfer to another prison within Vietnam possible?**

*If you have been tried and convicted you will be sent to a prison where you can expect to serve your sentence. Transfers to prisons in other parts of Vietnam are only permitted when there are exceptional and compassionate reasons for doing so.*

### **Is transfer to the UK a possibility?**

Yes, the UK and Vietnam governments signed a bilateral Prisoner Transfer Agreement on 20 September 2009 to allow British prisoners to be transferred back home to serve their sentences. You can make the request in writing directly to the Prisoner Management Board or write to the Embassy/Consulate-General. This can be a lengthy process.

### **What are the procedures for release and deportation?**

On the date that your sentence ends, you will be released. The prison Governor will issue a certificate confirming that you have completed the sentence. The Governor will also inform the Prison Management Department, the Court and the Civil Law Enforcement Unit if there is a civil element attached to your case, the appropriate local People's Committee if you are a resident in Vietnam. You will be given back your personal belongings and money if you had deposited them there when you arrived at the prison.

For British prisoners, normally two months before your sentence ends the prison Governor will inform the Embassy through diplomatic channels. Foreign prisoners who are not resident in Vietnam can temporarily reside at one of the Temporary Residences under the management of the Ministry of Public Security until the travel arrangements are completed for them to leave Vietnam.

## **Additional Information**

English is still not widely spoken in Vietnam so not many police or prison officials can speak English. You may therefore take the chance to register for Vietnamese lessons as early as possible to make your term less difficult.

## Prisoners Abroad

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

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

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

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

**Telephone:** 00 44 (0)20 7561 6820 or, for your relatives in the UK, Freephone 0808 172 0098

(Mondays to Fridays 9.30 am to 4.30 pm, UK time)

**Email:** [info@prisonersabroad.org.uk](mailto:info@prisonersabroad.org.uk)

**Website:** [www.prisonersabroad.org.uk](http://www.prisonersabroad.org.uk)



## Glossary of Terms

### Key phrases – English into Vietnamese

#### Basic communication

Hello, Good afternoon, Good evening	Xin chào
Good night	Chúc ngủ ngon
How are you?	Anh có khỏe không?
Yes	Vâng
No	Không
Thank you	Cảm ơn
I don't know	Tôi không biết
I don't understand	Tôi không hiểu
I do not speak Vietnamese very well	Tôi nói tiếng Việt không tốt
May I borrow your...	Tôi có thể mượn .... được không?
Is there any mail for me?	Có thư nào cho tôi không?
How much does this cost?	Cái này giá bao nhiêu?
Do you mind if I open the window?	Tôi mở cửa sổ có được không?
I do not have any means to buy...	Tôi không có tiền để mua ...
I want to send this letter to...	Tôi muốn gửi thư này tới ...
This is urgent	Việc này rất khẩn
May I make an appointment to see...	Tôi có thể xin gặp ... được không?
I need to see my lawyer	Tôi cần gặp luật sư
Can I have a list of local English-speaking lawyers?	Cho tôi xin danh sách luật sư nói được tiếng Anh được không?
Could I go to the prison school to learn Vietnamese?	Tôi muốn đăng ký học tiếng Việt được không?
Does the prison have a list of translators?	Cho tôi xin danh sách phiên dịch được không?
Can I get bail?	Tôi xin bảo lãnh tại ngoại được không?
I want to make a complaint	Tôi muốn phàn nàn
Can you tell me how long my sentence is?	Xin cho tôi biết án tù của tôi là bao nhiêu lâu?
Can you tell me the date my sentence finishes?	Xin cho tôi biết khi nào tôi được ra tù?
Can I move to Mr.....'s cell as he speaks English?	Cho tôi chuyển sang phòng ông .... được không, ông ta nói được tiếng Anh?
Can Mr..... move into this cell?	Cho ông ... chuyển sang phòng này được không?
I am very cold, can I have an extra blanket please?	Tôi rất lạnh, cho tôi xin thêm chăn được không?
When is the shop open?	Khi nào thì căng tin mở cửa?
How much money do I have in my account?	Hiện tôi có bao nhiêu tiền trong sổ lưu ký?
I would like to see a doctor	Tôi muốn khám bác sĩ
Is there any work that I can do?	Có việc gì cho tôi làm không?
I would like to work in the...	Tôi muốn làm việc tại ...
Can you show me what I must do?	Xin hãy chỉ cho tôi biết tôi phải làm gì?
Could I buy a Spanish/English dictionary?	Cho tôi mua một quyển từ điển được không?
Can you contact the Embassy for me?	Đề nghị liên lạc với Đại Sứ Quán Anh cho tôi được không?

## Annexes and links

- 1: List of English-Speaking Lawyers – [northern Vietnam](#) and [southern Vietnam](#)
- 2: List of Private Translators/Interpreters – [northern Vietnam](#) and [southern Vietnam](#)
- 3: FCO guidance: [In Prison Abroad: transfer to a UK prison"](#)  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/in-prison-abroad/in-prison-abroad-transfer-to-a-uk-prison>
- 4: [Prisoners Abroad authorisation form](#)
- 5: [Prisoners Abroad family contact form](#)
- 6: [Prisoners Abroad CFF form](#)

## Disclaimer

This booklet was compiled by the Consular Section, Vietnam. It is revised on a regular basis. If any of the information contained in this booklet is incorrect, please draw inaccuracies to our attention so that we can make amendments.

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