



**The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago**

**Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs**

OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

**Ref. AGLA/PS 5/10/12 Vol. I**

June 06 , 2018

**Mr. Douglas Mendes S.C.**

President

Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago

2nd Floor

Nos. 95-97 Frederick Street

**Port of Spain**



Dear Mr. Mendes S.C.,

**Re: DRAFT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (PAROLE) BILL, 2018**

Reference is made to the matter at caption.

In advancing the on-going reform of the criminal justice system with the intended outcome of increased public safety, the introduction of a system of Parole is being considered by the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs ("the Ministry").

In this regard, the Ministry would be grateful for the submission of comments in respect of the enclosed draft Administration of Justice (Parole) Bill, 2018. It would be appreciated if the comments of the Law Association of Trinidad and Tobago can be submitted by Friday 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.



Should you require further assistance, information or clarification, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Nirana Parsan, Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Secretariat, Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs. Ms. Parsan can be contacted at [nparsan@ag.gov.tt](mailto:nparsan@ag.gov.tt) and at 223-2452 ext. 3816.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Sincerely,

  
.....

**Permanent Secretary (Ag.)**

**Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs**

PERMANENT SECRETARY  
MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
& LEGAL AFFAIRS

Encl.





# ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (PAROLE) BILL, 2018

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An Act to establish a Parole Board and to provide for a system of parole for offenders and for matters related thereto

Preamble      WHEREAS it is enacted by section 13(1) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution and, if any Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly:

And whereas it is provided in section 13(2) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies is one the Bill for which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and at the final vote thereon in each House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of that House:

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the provisions of this Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution:

Enactment      ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:

### **PART I PRELIMINARY**

- Short title      1. This Act may be cited as the Administration of Justice (Parole) Act, 2018.
- Commencement      2. This Act comes into force on such date as is fixed by the President by Proclamation.
- Act inconsistent with Constitution      3. This Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution.
- Interpretation      4. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires –

“Board” means the Parole Board of Trinidad and Tobago established under section 6;

“Chairman” means the person appointed as Chairman of the Board under section 10(1);

“Commissioner” means a person holding or acting in the office of the Commissioner of Prisons established under the Prison Service Act;

Chap. 13:02

“community-based residence” means a minimum security place or facility which is approved by the Minister under subsection (3), by Order for the provision of accommodation to offenders on parole;

“Deputy Chairman” means a person appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Board under section 10(1);

“full parole” means parole granted under section 32;

“full parole eligibility date” means the date on which an offender becomes eligible for full parole under section 20;

“long term sentence” means a determinate sentence of more than ten years imprisonment;

“low supervision” means, in relation to a prisoner, that all activities and movements of the prisoner are subject to minimum supervision and restrictions, and the prisoner may be given the opportunity to participate in supervised or unsupervised activities in prison and the community;

Chap. 29:50

“medical practitioner” means a person who is registered under the Medical Board Act;

“Minister” means the Minister to whom responsibility for parole is assigned and “Ministry” shall be construed accordingly;

“offender” means a person not less than eighteen years of age who is sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment;

“parole” means conditional release from prison;

“parole officer” means a person employed as a parole officer in the Ministry;

“parolee” means a person to whom parole is granted;

“partial parole” means temporary absence granted under sections 24 and 25 or work release granted under sections 24 and 26;

“partial parole eligibility date” means the date on which an offender becomes eligible to apply for partial parole;

Chap. 13:01

“prison” has the meaning assigned to it by section 2 of the Prisons Act;

“prison officer” means a person holding or acting in an office established in the First Schedule of the Prison Service Act;

“Superintendent” means a person holding or acting in the office of Superintendent of Prisons established under the Prison Service Act;



“temporary absence” means an escorted or unescorted absence of an offender from prison for a limited time for the purpose of attending a distinct personal development programme or performing community service;

“victim” means a person to whom harm was done or who has suffered physical, emotional, psychological or economic loss or damage as a result of the commission of an offence by an offender and if the person is dead, ill or otherwise incapacitated -

(a) the person’s spouse or an individual who is or was at the time of the person’s death, cohabitating with them in a cohabitational relationship, having so cohabitated for a period of at least five years;

(b) a relative or dependant of the person;

(c) anyone who has in law or fact custody, or is responsible for the care or support of the person; or

(d) anyone who has in law or fact custody or is responsible for the care or support of a dependant of the person;

“work release” means a structured programme of conditional release of an offender for a specified duration to work or perform community service outside of prison under the direct supervision of a prison officer or other person or organization approved by the Minister;

(2) For the purposes of this Act and unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to a sentence of life imprisonment includes a reference to a sentence of death which has been commuted to life imprisonment.

(3) For the purposes of this Act the Minister may by Order subject to negative resolution of Parliament approve a minimum security place or facility as a community-based residence for the provision of accommodation of offenders on parole.

Act binds the  
State

5. This Act binds the State.

## **PART II THE PAROLE BOARD**

Establishment  
of the Board

6. There is hereby established a body corporate to be known as “the Parole Board of Trinidad and Tobago”.

Functions of the Board

7. The functions of the Board are to –

- (a) identify offenders who are likely to be successful in being reintegrated into society as law abiding citizens;
- (b) receive and consider, and to approve or reject, applications for parole;
- (c) determine the conditions on which parole is granted to an offender;
- (d) revoke or suspend any parole granted or vary the conditions of any parole granted to an offender who is found to be in violation of a condition imposed by the Board;
- (e) review the cases of –
  - (i) offenders serving life sentences;
  - (ii) offenders in respect of whom a sentence of death has been commuted to life imprisonment;
  - (iii) offenders in respect of whom a sentence of death has been commuted to a long term sentence: and
  - (iv) offenders who are serving a sentence of imprisonment at the Court's pleasure,for the purpose of determining whether or not to grant parole to the offender; and
- (f) order risk assessment and risk management activities in relation to the granting of parole to offenders.

Independence of the Board

8. The Board is not subject to the direction or control of any person in the performance of its functions and in the exercise of its powers, under this Act.

Composition and appointment of the Board

9. (1) The Board shall consist of not less than five and no more than seven members appointed by the President as follows:

- (a) a former Judge of the Supreme Court, a former Magistrate or an Attorney-at-law of not less than fifteen years' standing, as Chairman;
- (b) a medical practitioner;
- (c) a psychiatrist or a psychologist;

- (d) a sociologist or a criminologist;
- (e) a senior probation officer or a senior social worker;
- (f) a former member of the First Division of the Police Service; and
- (g) a former member of the First Division of the Prison Service;

(2) The President shall appoint a member of the Board as Deputy Chairman.

(3) Subject to section 10, members of the Board shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as are determined by the President.

(4) The President shall cause the appointment of members of the Board to be published in the *Gazette*.

#### Tenure

10. (1) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be appointed on a full-time basis for such term not exceeding five years as the President may determine.

(2) A member of the Board, other than the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, shall be appointed on a part-time basis for such term not exceeding five years as the President may determine.

(3) Members of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.

#### Removal from office

11. The President may remove a member of the Board from office where that member –

- (a) behaves in such a way as is likely to bring his office into disrepute;
- (b) fails, without reasonable excuse, to carry out any of his duties in a responsible or timely manner;
- (c) is unable by reason of physical or mental incapacity to perform his duties for a continuous period of three months; or
- (d) is otherwise unable or unfit to perform his duties.

#### Resignation

12. (1) The Chairman may resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister and the resignation shall take effect from the date on which the Minister receives the instrument.

(2) A member of the Board, other than the Chairman, may resign his office by instrument in writing addressed to the Chairman, who shall immediately transmit it



to the Minister, and the resignation shall take effect from the date on which the Chairman receives the instrument.

Vacation of  
office

13. (1) The office of a member of the Board shall become vacant before its expiration where that member is removed from office, resigns or dies.

(2) A member of the Board shall be deemed to have vacated his office if he –

(a) fails, without leave of absence from the Board, to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board; or

(b) is absent for more than one third of the total meetings of the Board in any calendar year.

Filling of  
vacancies and  
acting  
appointments

14. (1) Where a vacancy in the office of a member of the Board occurs under section 13, the President may, appoint a person who is eligible for appointment to that office, to fill the vacancy.

(2) The appointment of a person under subsection (1) shall be for the unexpired portion of the term of the member to whose office that person has been appointed and such a person is eligible for reappointment.

(3) Where a member of the Board is temporarily prevented by illness or other cause from exercising the functions of his office, the President may appoint a person who is eligible for appointment to that office, to act in the stead of that member for the period of illness or incapacity.

Remuneration

15. (1) There shall be paid to each member of the Board such remuneration as the President may determine.

(2) The salaries and other conditions of service of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be subject to review by the Salaries Review Commission in accordance with section 141 of the Constitution.

Protection from  
suit and other  
legal proceedings

16. (1) No action, suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall be brought or instituted personally against a member of the Board or any employee of the Board in respect of any act or omission by that member, or by the Board, in good faith and in the execution or purported execution of his or its functions, powers or duties under this Act.

(2) Proceedings shall lie against the State in respect of any act or omission by a member of the Board, or by the Board, in the execution or purported execution of his or its functions, powers or duties under this Act.



Meetings of the  
Board

17. (1) The Board shall meet as often as may be necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions and in any event not less than once every month.

(2) The quorum for meetings of the Board shall be no less than five of the members of the Board and the Board shall not commence or continue a meeting, or hear or determine a matter unless a quorum is present.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

(4) Where the Chairman is absent at a meeting of the Board, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at the meeting and where the Chairman and Deputy Chairman are absent, the members present shall appoint a member from amongst themselves to preside at that meeting.

(5) The decisions of the Board shall be by a majority of the votes of the members present and, in any case in which the voting is equal, the person presiding shall have a casting vote.

(6) The Board may establish its own rules to govern the conduct of its affairs.

Disclosure of  
interest

18. (1) A member of the Board in exercising his duties or participating in the making of a decision on a matter being considered or about to be considered by the Board and who at the same time knows or ought reasonably to have known, that in the making of the decision, there is a possible or perceived conflict of interest shall, as soon as possible after the relevant facts come to his knowledge, disclose the nature of his interest.

(2) A disclosure by a member of the Board under subsection (1) shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Board and after such disclosure, the member shall not —

(a) be present during any deliberation of the Board with respect to that matter; or

(b) take part in any decision of the Board with respect to that matter.

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year.

Powers of the  
Board

19. In the performance of its functions, the Board may -

(a) issue summonses requiring the appearance before the Board of such persons as the Board may consider necessary;

- (b) require the Commissioner to cause an offender to be brought to a specified place at a specified time for the purpose of appearing before the Board;
- (c) require a person to produce, or furnish the Board with a written report or other document relating to a matter before the Board;
- (d) require a person appearing before the Board to answer on oath or affirmation any questions put to him by the Board that are relevant to a matter before the Board; and
- (e) require a written report or other document submitted to the Board to be verified by a statutory declaration.

### **PART III PAROLE FOR OFFENDERS**

Parole eligibility  
dates for  
offenders

20. (1) Upon the reception into prison of an offender who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than six years, the Commissioner shall cause a prison officer to calculate the date on which the offender shall become eligible for –

- (a) partial parole, which shall be the date immediately after the expiration of one-third of the sentence; and
- (b) full parole, which shall, subject to certification by the Board of the successful completion of partial parole by the offender, be the date immediately after the expiration of two-thirds of the sentence.

(2) Upon the reception into prison of an offender who has been sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment at the pleasure of the Court, or upon being satisfied that the sentence of death of an offender has been commuted to life imprisonment or to a long term sentence following the commutation of a sentence of death, the Commissioner shall cause a prison officer to calculate the date on which the offender shall become eligible for –

- (a) partial parole, which shall be the date immediately after the expiration of ten years of imprisonment, excluding any period served under a sentence of death; and
- (b) full parole, which shall, subject to certification by the Board of the successful completion of partial parole by the offender, be the date immediately after the expiration of five years from the date referred to in paragraph (a).

(3) Subject to subsection (5), the Commissioner shall, in respect of an offender who, on the coming into force of this Act, is serving a term of imprisonment of not less than six years, cause a prison officer to calculate –

- (a) the date on which the offender shall become eligible for partial parole, which shall be the date immediately after the expiration of one-third of the sentence; and
- (b) the date on which the offender shall become eligible for full parole, which shall, subject to certification by the Board of the successful completion of partial parole by the offender, be the date immediately after the expiration of two-thirds of the sentence.

(4) Subject to subsection (6), the Commissioner shall, in respect of an offender who, on the coming into force of this Act, is serving a sentence of life imprisonment, a long term sentence following the commutation of a sentence of death or imprisonment at the pleasure of the Court, cause a prison officer to calculate –

- (a) the date on which the offender shall become eligible for partial parole, which shall be the date immediately after the expiration of ten years of imprisonment, excluding any period served under a sentence of death; and
- (b) the date on which the offender shall become eligible for full parole, which shall, subject to certification by the Board of the successful completion of partial parole by the offender, be the date immediately after the expiration of five years from the date referred to in paragraph (a).

(5) An offender who, on the coming into force of this Act, is serving a sentence of imprisonment of not less than six years and has already served –

- (a) one-third of his sentence, shall be eligible for partial parole on the coming into force of this Act; or
- (b) two-thirds of his sentence, shall be eligible for partial parole on the coming into force of this Act and shall not be eligible for full parole.

(6) An offender who, on the coming into force of this Act, is serving a sentence of life imprisonment, a long term sentence following the commutation of a sentence of death or imprisonment at the pleasure of the Court and has already served ten years of imprisonment, excluding any period served under a sentence of death -

- (a) shall be eligible for partial parole on the coming into force of this Act; and



- (b) shall, subject to certification by the Board of the successful completion of partial parole by the offender, become eligible for full parole on the date immediately after the expiration of five years from the coming into force of this Act.

(7) Where an offender does not, on or before his full parole eligibility date, obtain certification by the Board of his successful completion of partial parole, he shall become eligible for full parole on the date that he obtains that certification.

(8) For the purposes of this section, where an offender is serving –

- (a) concurrent sentences, the longest sentence shall be used for the purpose of calculating his partial parole eligibility date and full parole eligibility date; or
- (b) consecutive sentences, the aggregate term of imprisonment shall be used for the purpose of calculating his partial parole eligibility date and full parole eligibility date.

Application for  
partial parole

21. (1) An offender may not earlier than six months before his partial parole eligibility date, submit his application for partial parole to the Superintendent.

(2) An application for partial parole shall be in the form set out in Part A of the Schedule.

(3) The Minister may, by Order, amend the Schedule.

(4) An application for partial parole may be accompanied by a written representation from the applicant in support of the application and the written representation may be submitted to the Superintendent with the application or at any time before the application is forwarded to the Board under subsection (7).

(5) Upon receipt of an application for partial parole, the Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable –

- (a) cause a case history of the applicant and a report as set out in Part B of the Schedule on the conduct of the applicant while in prison, to be prepared;
- (b) make arrangements for the applicant to undergo a psychometric evaluation.

(6) Where an applicant for partial parole refuses to undergo an evaluation under subsection (5)(b), the Superintendent before whom the application was made shall forward the application to the Board with a note indicating that the offender refused to undergo the evaluation.

(7) A Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable after receiving the case history, report and the results of the psychometric evaluation referred to in subsection (5), forward to the Board the application, case history, report and the results of the psychometric evaluation and any written representations submitted by the applicant.

Board to fix  
date, time and  
place for partial  
parole hearing

22. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Board shall upon receipt of an application of an offender for partial parole, fix the date, time and place for the partial parole hearing of an applicant and shall give at least thirty days written notice of such date, time and place to-

- (a) the offender;
- (b) the Commissioner;
- (c) the Commissioner of Police;
- (d) the victims of the offence committed by the offender or such relatives of the victims as the Board thinks fit; and
- (e) such other persons as the Board thinks fit.

(2) A partial parole hearing shall commence at least sixty days before the partial parole eligibility date of the applicant, but the applicant shall not be released on partial parole before his partial parole eligibility date.

Conduct of  
partial parole  
hearing

23 (1) The Board shall at a partial parole hearing of an offender, consider –

- (a) the application, case history, report, results and where applicable, the written representations from the applicant referred to in section 21(4);
- (b) any other documents which are required by the Board to be furnished;
- (c) any oral submissions made by the offender or any other person appearing before it;
- (d) the nature and circumstances of the offence for which the offender was convicted and sentenced;
- (e) any remarks made by the Court at the time of sentencing;
- (f) any information provided by a parole officer or any other person designated by the Minister;
- (g) the need to protect society from exposure to any undue risk of danger; and
- (h) any other factor as the Board may consider appropriate.

(2) After conducting the partial parole hearing of an offender, the Board shall, subject to sections 24 to 27, determine whether to grant or refuse partial parole.

Grant of partial  
parole

24. The Board may grant partial parole in the form of temporary absence under section 25 or work release under section 26 to an applicant where it is satisfied that-

- (a) the behaviour of the applicant while under sentence does not preclude the grant of partial parole;
- (b) the applicant has been assigned a low supervision level;
- (c) the applicant is fit to be released on partial parole; and
- (d) the reform and rehabilitation of the offender will be aided by partial parole.

Grant of  
temporary  
absence

25. (1) Subject to section 24, the Board may grant temporary absence to an applicant for partial parole, where it is satisfied that –

- (a) the applicant is unlikely to commit an offence or otherwise pose an undue risk to any person or to society during the grant of partial parole;
- (b) it is desirable for the applicant to be temporarily absent from the prison in which he is serving his sentence for the purpose of attending a distinct personal development programme, performing community service, or participating in a community-based activity or programme in order to prepare the applicant for work release;
- (c) the behaviour of the applicant while under sentence does not preclude authorizing the absence;
- (d) a structured plan for the temporary absence of the applicant has been prepared by the Ministry;
- (e) there will be support for the applicant including the involvement of –
  - (i) family members;
  - (ii) community support groups; or
  - (iii) religious groups;
- (f) the applicant has been assigned a low supervision level;
- (g) the applicant is fit to be released on temporary absence; and



(h) the applicant has met any other requirement that may be necessary prior to being granted temporary absence.

(2) An offender who is granted temporary absence shall engage in such personal development programme, community service or community-based activity or programme outside the prison for such number of hours per outing and such number of outings per week as is approved by the Board.

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1)(b) and (2), a personal development programme may include family contact or parental responsibility.

(4) A parole officer shall, as soon as practicable after the expiration of a temporary absence order, submit to the Board a report on the compliance of the offender with the order together with his recommendations as to whether the offender should be certified as having successfully completed his temporary absence.

(5) Where, after considering a report submitted under subsection (4), and interviewing the parole officer, the offender and such other persons as the Board thinks fit and the Board is satisfied that the offender has successfully completed his temporary absence, the Board shall certify, in writing, that the offender has successfully completed his temporary absence.

Grant of work  
release

26. (1) Subject to section 24 the Board may grant work release to an applicant for partial parole where the applicant is certified under section 25(5), and the Board is satisfied that -

- (a) the applicant is unlikely to commit an offence or otherwise pose an undue risk to any person or to society during work release;
- (b) it is desirable for the applicant to participate in a structured programme of work in order to prepare the applicant for full parole;
- (c) the behaviour of the applicant while under sentence does not preclude authorizing the work release;
- (d) a structured plan for the work release has been prepared by the Ministry;
- (e) there will be support for the applicant including the involvement of –
  - (i) family members;
  - (ii) community support groups; or
  - (iii) religious groups;
- (f) the applicant is assigned a low supervision level;

- (g) the applicant is fit to be released on work release; and
  - (h) the applicant has met any other requirement that may be necessary prior to being granted work release.
- (2) An offender who is granted work release shall -
- (a) engage in such employment outside the prison as is approved by the Board;
  - (b) reside at, and return nightly to such community-based residence as is specified by the Board, and be subject to such other residential restrictions as the Board may specify;
  - (c) deposit such portion of his earnings as the Board specifies in a bank account;
  - (d) subject to any court ordered payments, pay such portion of his earnings as the Board specifies towards family assistance, including maintenance and child support and towards his upkeep at the community-based residence; and
  - (e) be given such allowance out of his earnings as is approved by the Board to meet his personal or incidental expenses.

Refusal of  
partial parole

27. Where the Board refuses to grant partial parole to an offender, the Board shall, within seven days of making its decision, cause the offender to be informed, in writing, of its decision and its reasons.

Partial parole  
order

28. (1) Where the Board grants partial parole to an offender, it shall-

- (a) within seven days of making its decision, cause the offender to be informed in writing of its decision; and
- (b) make a partial parole order.

(2) A partial parole order under subsection (1) shall -

- (a) have effect for the period specified in it;
- (b) require the parolee to report to a parole officer during the partial parole period;
- (c) specify, subject to section 29, the conditions on which the parolee is released on partial parole;



- (d) specify such other requirements as the Board considers necessary for securing the supervision of the parolee; and
- (e) specify such additional requirements as to residence and other matters as the Board considers necessary for the reform and rehabilitation of the parolee.

Conditions of  
release on  
partial parole

29. (1) A partial parole order made in respect of an offender shall require the offender to comply with the following conditions of release:

- (a) the offender shall, on release, immediately report in person to the parole officer specified in the order;
- (b) the offender shall report to his parole officer as specified in the order;
- (c) the offender shall remain at all times in such area as is specified in the order;
- (d) the offender shall obey the law and keep the peace at all times;
- (e) the offender shall as far as possible refrain from associating with any person whom he ought to reasonably know to be involved in crime;
- (f) the offender shall, as soon as possible after his arrest for any subsequent offence or after being questioned by the police, inform his parole officer of that occurrence;
- (g) the offender shall, at all times, have on his person a copy of the order and produce it on request for identification, to a police officer or parole officer;
- (h) the offender shall report to a police station if and as instructed by his parole officer;
- (i) the offender shall not own, possess or have the control of any firearm or other weapon;
- (j) the offender shall not possess or have the control of any tools or other implements except if and as authorized by his parole officer;

- (k) the offender shall remain free of dangerous drugs and alcohol and shall subject himself to random testing for any dangerous drug and alcohol as directed by his parole officer;
- (l) if released on work release, the offender shall observe the curfew of the community-based residence to which he is assigned; and
- (m) if released on work release, the offender shall upon returning to the community-based residence to which he is assigned, subject himself to such searches as may be necessary to promote the security, good order and discipline at the community-based residence.

(2) A partial parole order made in respect of an offender may require the offender –

- (a) to subject himself to electronic monitoring in accordance with the Administration of Justice (Electronic Monitoring) Act, 2012;
- (b) to refrain from associating with –
  - (i) children;
  - (ii) a victim of the offence for which the offender is sentenced; or
  - (iii) any other person or class of persons as the Board considers necessary;
- (c) to comply with conditions relating to the finances or earnings of the offender;
- (d) to participate in a rehabilitative or other type of programme;
- (e) to take prescription medication that is prescribed by a medical practitioner;
- (f) not to enter or remain in specified places or areas at specified times, or at all times; or
- (g) to comply with such other conditions of release as the Board considers necessary.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2)(e), no offender shall be subject to a condition that requires him to take prescription medication unless the offender –

(a) has been fully advised by a medical practitioner about the nature and likely or intended effect of the medication and any known risks; and

(b) consents to taking the prescription medication.

(4) An offender does not breach a condition of release for the purposes of this Act if he withdraws consent to taking prescription medication, however, the failure to take the medication may be a ground for revocation or suspension of parole under this Act.

Submission of  
documents for  
full parole

30. (1) Not earlier than five months nor later than four months before the expiration of a partial parole order for work release of an offender-

- (a) the parole officer assigned to the offender shall submit to the Board a report on the compliance of the offender with the order together with his recommendations as to whether the offender should be certified as being eligible for full parole and whether the offender should be granted full parole upon the expiration of his work release order;
- (b) a Superintendent shall furnish the Board with an updated case history of the offender, an updated report on the conduct of the offender and a Superintendent's report as provided in Part B of the Schedule;
- (c) the Board shall make arrangements for the offender to undergo a psychometric evaluation for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the psychiatrist as to whether the applicant is fit to be released on full parole; and
- (d) the offender shall submit to the Board an application for full parole in the Form set out in Part A of the Schedule and any written representations in support of his release on full parole.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an offender may at any time after completing at least half of his work release under a partial parole order, apply to the Board -

- (a) for the certification of his eligibility for full parole on the basis that he has exhibited such excellence in general behavior and has made such endeavours in relation to rehabilitation that it is desirable for him to be eligible for full parole; and
- (b) for the grant of full parole before the expiration of his partial parole order for work release, and the offender may submit in writing to the Board any written representations in support of his application.



(3) Where an offender makes an application under subsection (2), the Board shall –

- (a) require his parole officer to submit a report on the compliance of the offender with his partial parole order for work release and to state in the report whether in his opinion the offender-
  - (i) has exhibited such excellence in general behaviour and has made such endeavours in relation to rehabilitation that it is desirable for the offender to be eligible for full parole; and
  - (ii) whether the offender should be granted full parole before the expiration of his partial parole order for work release;
- (b) require a Superintendent to furnish it with a report as provided in Part B of the Schedule; and
- (c) make arrangements for the offender to undergo a psychometric evaluation.

(4) Where an applicant for full parole refuses to undergo an evaluation under subsection (1)(c) or (3)(c), the Superintendent before whom the application was made shall forward the application to the Board with a note indicating that the offender refused to undergo the evaluation.

(5) The Board shall fix the date, time and place for the full parole hearing of an offender and shall give at least thirty days written notice of such date, time and place to –

- (a) the offender;
- (b) the Commissioner;
- (c) the Commissioner of Police;
- (d) the victims of the offence committed by the offender or such relatives of the victims as the Board thinks fit; and
- (e) such other persons as the Board thinks fit.

(6) The full parole hearing of an offender shall as far as practicable commence-

- (a) in the case of an offender referred to in subsection (1), at least sixty days before the expiration of the partial parole order for work release; or

- (b) in the case of an offender referred to in subsection (2), within twenty-one days of the receipt by the Board of documents referred to in subsection (3).

Conduct of full  
parole hearing

31. The Board shall, at a full parole application of an offender, consider –

- (a) the documents referred to in section 30(1) and (3);
- (b) any other documents which are required to be furnished to it;
- (c) any oral submissions made by the offender or any other person appearing before it;
- (d) the nature and circumstances of the offence for which the offender was convicted and sentenced;
- (e) any remarks made by the Court at the time of sentencing;
- (f) any information provided by a parole officer or any other person designated by the Minister;
- (g) the need to protect society from exposure to any undue risk of danger; and
- (h) any other factor that the Board may consider appropriate.

Grant of full  
parole

32. (1) After conducting the full parole hearing of an offender, the Board may certify or refuse to certify that the offender is eligible for full parole.

(2) Where the Board refuses to certify the eligibility of an offender for full parole under subsection (1), the Board may extend his partial parole order for work release to such date as it thinks fit.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where the Board certifies the eligibility of an offender for full parole under subsection (1) the Board may–

(a) in the case of an offender referred to in section 30(1) –

- (i) grant the offender full parole on the expiration of his partial parole order for work release; or

(ii) extend his partial parole order for work release to such date as it thinks fit; or

(b) in the case of an offender referred to in section 30(2) –

(i) grant the offender full parole before the expiration of his partial parole order for work release; or

(ii) extend his partial parole order for work release to such date as it thinks fit.

(4) The Board may grant full parole to the offender, where it is satisfied that –

(a) the offender is unlikely to commit an offence or otherwise present an undue risk of danger to any person or to society during full parole;

(b) the behaviour of the offender while under sentence does not preclude authorizing full parole;

(c) a structured plan for full parole has been prepared by the Ministry;

(d) the offender has derived maximum benefit from his imprisonment;

(e) the offender is fit to be released on full parole; and

(f) the reform and rehabilitation of the offender will be aided by full parole.

Refusal of full  
parole

33. Where the Board refuses to grant full parole to an offender, the Board shall, within seven days of making its decision, cause the offender to be informed, in writing, of its decision and its reasons.

Full parole  
order

34. (1) Where the Board grants full parole to an offender, it shall –

(a) within seven days of making its decision, cause the offender to be informed in writing of its decision; and

(b) make a full parole order before the expiration of the partial parole order for work release.

(2) A full parole order shall –

(a) have effect until the date that the offender is due to be released from prison, unless previously revoked or suspended;

- (b) require the parolee to submit during the full parole period to the supervision of a parole officer;
- (c) specify, subject to section 35, the conditions on which the parolee is released on full parole;
- (d) specify such other requirements as the Board considers necessary for securing the supervision of the parolee; and
- (e) specify such additional requirements as to residence and other matters as the Board deems necessary for the reform and rehabilitation of the parolee.

Conditions of  
release on full  
parole

35. (1) A full parole order made in respect of an offender shall require the offender to comply with the following conditions of release:

- (a) the offender shall, on release, immediately report in person to the parole officer specified in the order;
- (b) the offender shall report to his parole officer as instructed by the parole officer;
- (c) the offender shall reside at such place, and be subject to such residential restrictions as specified in the order;
- (d) the offender shall remain at all times in such area as is specified in the order;
- (e) the offender shall obey the law and keep the peace at all times;
- (f) the offender shall, as far as possible, refrain from associating with any person whom he ought reasonably to know to be involved in crime;
- (g) the offender shall, as soon as possible after his arrest for any subsequent offence or after being questioned by the police, inform his parole officer of that occurrence;
- (h) the offender shall, at all times, have on his person a copy of the order and produce it on request for identification, to a police officer or parole officer;
- (i) the offender shall not own, possess or have the control of any firearm or other weapon;



- (j) the offender shall report to a police station if and as instructed by his parole officer;
- (k) the offender shall not possess or have the control of any tools or other implements except if and as authorized by his parole officer.
- (l) the offender shall remain free of dangerous drugs and alcohol and shall subject himself to random drug and alcohol testing as directed by his parole officer; and
- (m) the offender shall co-operate with his parole officer and other persons to secure employment and enrolment in after-care programmes.

(2) A full parole order made in respect of an offender may require the offender –

- (a) to subject himself to electronic monitoring in accordance with the Administration of Justice (Electronic Monitoring) Act, 2012; and
- (b) to refrain from associating with –
  - (i) children;
  - (ii) a victim of the offence for which he is sentenced; or
  - (iii) any other person or class of persons;
- (c) to comply with conditions relating to the finances or earnings of the offender;
- (d) to participate in a rehabilitative or other type of programme;
- (e) to take such prescription medication as is prescribed by a medical practitioner;
- (f) not to enter or remain in specified places or areas at specified times, or at all times; or
- (g) to comply with such other conditions of release as the Board considers necessary.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2)(e), no offender shall be subject to a condition that requires him to take prescription medication unless the offender –



- (a) has been fully advised, by a medical practitioner, about the nature and likely or intended effect of the medication and any known risks; and
- (b) consents to taking the prescription medication.

(4) An offender does not breach a condition of release for the purposes of this Act if he withdraws consent to taking prescription medication, however, the failure to take the medication may be a ground for revocation or suspension of parole under this Act.

#### **PART IV GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Procedure of  
Board

36. (1) There shall be a record of the minutes of each meeting of the Board and of the proceedings of each hearing conducted by the Board and such records shall be kept in a registry to record the decisions of the Board.

(2) Proceedings of the Board shall be conducted *in camera* unless otherwise directed by the Board.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), where a person wishes to attend a hearing of the Board, he shall first apply to the Board in writing, to attend such hearing, and subject himself to a security or background check before being granted leave to do so.

(4) A person who applies to attend a hearing of the Board shall not be granted leave to do so, where in the opinion of the Board –

- (a) the attendance of the person at the hearing is likely to disrupt the Board or its ability to consider the matter before it;
- (b) any decision will be adversely affected by the presence of the person;
- (c) the presence of the person is likely to adversely affect those who have provided information to the Board, including victims, members of a victim's family or members of the offender's family;
- (d) the person's presence is likely to adversely affect an appropriate balance between the public's interest in knowing the outcome of the matter and the public's interest in the effective reintegration of the offender into society; and
- (e) the security and good order of the premises in which the hearing will be conducted is likely to be adversely affected by the person's presence.

(5) Where a person is denied leave to attend a hearing of the Board under subsection (4), the Board shall give to the applicant written reasons for its decision.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), the record of the minutes of a meeting of the Board or of the proceedings of a hearing or any case history, report, results of a psychometric evaluation, written representation or other document prepared for consideration by the Board at a hearing shall be an exempt document for the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act.

(7) Subject to subsection (14), the Board shall, upon request, provide an offender, his attorney-at-law or any other person authorized by the offender in writing, with a copy of any document referred to in subsection (6) which relates to the hearing of the offender.

(8) At all hearings of the Board, victims or the family of victims shall be entitled to appear at hearings and, to make oral or written submissions on the parole of an offender and this may be done in the presence of the offender, or in his absence.

(9) Victims or the family of victims shall be entitled to make written submissions by way of affidavit where they choose not to attend a hearing for parole and subject to subsection (14), the Board shall provide the offender, with a copy of the affidavit.

(10) At all proceedings of the Board, the Board shall consider the concerns of victims or the family of victims but the concerns of a victim or the victim's family shall not be the sole determinant or overriding factor in determining whether or not to grant parole to an offender.

(11) At all proceedings of the Board, an offender who is being considered for parole shall be entitled to respond by way of oral submission or by affidavit to the submissions of any person appearing before the Board or to any affidavit submitted under subsection (9).

(12) An offender who is being considered for parole –

- (a) shall be entitled to have legal representation; or
- (b) may be assisted by a person of the offender's choice if the person obtains leave from the Board under subsection (3).

(13) The Board shall provide the assistance of an interpreter where an offender does not have an adequate understanding of the English language.

(14) The Board may refuse to disclose information under subsection (7) or (9) where it has reason to believe that the disclosure of the information would not be in the public interest or would jeopardize the safety or security of a person.

(15) The Board may delete any information referred to in subsection (14) from any copy of a document which it provides under subsection (7) or (9).

(16) The Board shall in writing notify-

- (a) the Commissioner ;
- (b) the Commissioner of Police;
- (c) the victims of the offence committed by the offender or such relatives of the victims as the Board thinks fit;
- (d) an offender; and
- (e) such other persons as the Board thinks fit,

within seven days of its decision with respect to the grant or refusal of parole to an offender.

Duty of police  
officer to  
inform of arrest  
or questioning  
Suspension of  
parole order

37. A police officer shall as soon as possible after arresting or questioning a parolee, inform the Board and the Ministry of that occurrence.

38. The Board may suspend a parole order in respect of any parolee where the Board has reason to believe there has been, or is likely to be, a breach by the parolee of any of the conditions of parole.

Revocation of  
parole

39. (1) The Board shall revoke a parole order where –

- (a) the parolee poses an undue risk to the safety of the community or any person or class of persons;
- (b) the parolee has breached his conditions of release;
- (c) the parolee has been charged with an offence punishable by law whether or not it has resulted in a conviction;
- (d) in the opinion of the Board, it appears that the immediate recall of a parolee is necessary in the public interest; or



- (e) the parolee no longer wishes to be subject to his conditions of release including residential restrictions.

(2) Where a parolee is convicted of an offence during the parole period, the Court before which he is tried shall send to the Board a certificate stating the details of the offence and sentence.

(3) Where the Board intends to revoke a parole order, the Board shall give at least seven days written notice of such intention to the –

- (a) Commissioner;
- (b) Commissioner of Police;
- (c) parole officer; and
- (d) the Ministry.

Effect of  
revocation or  
suspension of  
parole

40. (1) Where the parole order has been suspended or revoked, the parole order in respect of such parolee shall cease to have effect and the Chairman of the Board shall forthwith issue a warrant, addressed to any police officer for the arrest and the return of the parolee to prison.

(2) Where a parolee is returned to the prison in accordance with subsection (1), the period spent by the parolee while on parole, shall be counted as a part of his sentence.

Reapplication

41. (1) An offender whose application for parole has been refused, may reapply for parole after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the refusal.

(2) A parolee in respect of whom parole has been suspended or revoked may reapply for parole after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such suspension or revocation.

Computation of  
sentence

42. The parole period shall be counted as part of the sentence in respect of which parole was granted and shall be taken into account for the purpose of determining the date of expiration of such sentence.

Appeal from  
decisions of the  
Board

43. An appeal from a decision of the Board shall lie to the High Court on the ground that the Board, in making its decision –

- (a) failed to observe a principle of fundamental justice;
- (b) made an error of law;



- (c) breached or failed to apply any of its own internal policies;
- (d) based its decision on erroneous or incomplete information; or
- (e) acted without jurisdiction or beyond its jurisdiction, or failed to exercise its jurisdiction.

## PART V ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Administrative  
Committee

44. (1) There shall be a Committee of the Board to be known as “the Administrative Committee”.

(2) The Administrative Committee shall comprise –

- (a) the Chairman or a Deputy Chairman designated by the Chairman, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee; and
- (b) two members of the Board designated by the Chairman.

(3) The Administrative Committee shall be responsible for all administrative matters relating to the operations of the Board.

Secretary to  
Board

45. (1) There shall be a Secretary to the Board who shall be the head of the Administrative Secretariat.

(2) The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Board.

(3) The appointment of the Secretary shall be on such terms and conditions of service as the President may determine.

Administrative  
Secretariat

46. (1) There shall be an Administrative Secretariat to the Board, which shall comprise the Secretary and such other suitably qualified individuals as may be necessary for the proper functioning of the Administrative Secretariat.

(2) The staff of the Administrative Secretariat shall be engaged on contract by the Board on the recommendation of the Administrative Committee and in accordance with guidelines for contract employment established by the Chief Personnel Officer.

Functions of  
Secretary and  
Administrative  
Secretariat

47. The Secretary and the Administrative Secretariat of the Board shall be responsible for –

- (a) taking, and keeping in a registry, a proper record of proceedings and decisions of the Board;
- (b) keeping a list of offenders who are eligible for parole based on their parole eligibility dates;
- (c) notifying the Chairman of the parole eligibility date of an offender no later than eight months before that date;
- (d) delivering to the Chairman all documents relating to an offender which have been forwarded or submitted to the Board;
- (e) providing general secretarial services to the Board; and
- (f) such other duties as the Chairman may assign from time to time.

## **PART VI FINANCIAL PROVISIONS**

Funds

48. (1) The funds of the Board shall consist of such sums as may be appropriated by the Parliament for the purposes of the Board.

Accounts and  
audit

49. (1) The Board shall keep proper accounts and other records in relation to its functions.

(2) The accounts of the Board shall be public accounts for the purposes of section 116 of the Constitution.

Annual reports  
and estimates

50. (1) The Board shall submit to the Minister within three months from the end of each financial year, a report of its operations for that year.

(2) A report under subsection (1) shall include –

- (a) the number of offenders released on parole during the financial year;
- (b) the number of offenders whose parole was revoked during the financial year and the reasons for each such revocation; and
- (c) such other matters as the Board thinks fit.

(3) A copy of the report referred to in subsection (1) shall be laid in Parliament within three months from the date of its receipt by the Minister.

(4) On or before 31<sup>st</sup> March the Board shall submit its estimates of expenditure in respect of the next financial year to the Minister.

## **PART VIII MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Offences**

51. A person who –

- (a) interferes with, or attempts to interfere with, or hinders or incites or aids any person to do anything which will in any way interfere with, or hinder the Board in the exercise of its functions, or any parole officer in the exercise of his duties under this Act;
- (b) makes any false representation to the Board or knowingly or willfully gives false evidence to the Board in respect of any matter being dealt with by the Board;
- (c) fails to attend before the Board in accordance with a summons issued by the Board under section 19;
- (d) refuses without lawful excuse to answer any questions put to him by the Board under section 19;
- (e) fails, without reasonable excuse to produce or furnish the Board with a document required by the Board under section 19;
- (f) misbehaves before the Board;
- (g) refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation for the purposes of section 19(d); and
- (h) without the permission of the Board publishes or discloses information in relation to a report on the proceedings of the Board or any other document or matter before or being dealt with by the Board,

commits an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of ten thousand dollars and to imprisonment for one year.

### **Restriction on eligibility for remission**

52. A prisoner who is eligible for parole under this Act shall not be eligible for remission under the Prison Rules or any other written law.

53. The Minister may make regulations for the administration of this Act, including regulations prescribing –

- (a) the duties of parole officers;
- (b) the form of reports to be made under this Act; and
- (c) the form of certificates to be issued to a parolee upon the termination of the parole period.

## SCHEDULE

[Section 21]

### PART A

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Application for Full Parole ☐

Application for Partial Parole ☐

1. NAME: .....  
*Last Name*
*First Name*
*Middle Name(s)*

Age: .....  
Date of Birth
Religion
Reg. No.

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

Married ☐ Single ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐

Address prior to imprisonment

.....  
 .....  
 .....

.....  
Next of kin
Relationship



.....  
Address if different to the one stated above:

.....  
Telephone: .....

Dependants:

.....Relationship.....Age.....

.....Relationship.....Age.....

.....Relationship.....Age.....

.....Relationship.....Age.....

.....Relationship.....Age.....

.....  
Institution

Offence(s).....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
Sentence(s) being served

Sentencing Court

2. STATE BRIEFLY YOUR REASON(S) FOR MAKING THIS APPLICATION

.....

.....

3. YOUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE IF GRANTED PAROLE

(a) State where and with whom you will live

.....

.....

(b) How will you care for yourself and your dependents (if any)

.....

.....

.....  
.....

4. EDUCATION HISTORY:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5. EMPLOYMENT RECORD:

(a) What is your trade or occupation

.....  
.....

(b) State briefly your work experience prior to imprisonment

.....  
.....

(c) State briefly your work experience while serving sentence

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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(d) State details of any current training or occupation programmes  
enrolled in while imprisoned

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.....

(e) State details of steps taken to correct your behaviour which led to your  
offending and imprisonment, including any goals you have set for  
yourself while imprisoned and any successes achieved

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(f) State whether you have held any positions of responsibility while  
imprisoned, (e.g., Organizing, leadership roles, mentoring, work  
outside the perimeter, etc.)

.....



.....  
.....  
(c) Were you granted a community-based order on a previous occasion?  
(e.g. Community service, probation or parole).

(i) If yes, please provide details including any breaches of the order  
and reasons why the order was breached

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.....  
.....

(ii) If granted parole, how do you intend to use this opportunity  
differently?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## 7. MEDICAL

(a) Are you receiving treatment for any medical, psychiatric or  
psychological illness? If yes, please provide details.

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.....  
.....  
.....

(b) Do you have any past pattern of gambling, alcohol and/or drug use?  
If yes, please provide details.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(c) Have you developed a relapse prevention plan to address your  
particular addiction? If yes, please provide details.

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.....  
.....  
.....

## 8. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS



- (a) Please provide details of any financial obligations you may have towards family maintenance and/or child support-

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.....  
.....  
.....

- (b) Please provide details of any Court ordered payments.

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.....  
.....  
.....

9. FUTURE PLANS

- (a) Briefly state what are your immediate and long-term goals-

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.....  
.....  
.....

- (b) What are your future education plans if any?

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.....  
.....  
.....

- (c) Do you intend to continue with treatment programs as needed?

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.....  
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.....

- (d) Do you have an interest in participating in any programme or form of employment if granted parole? If yes, please specify details.

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.....

.....  
Date

.....  
Signature of Inmate

**PART B**

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT AND OFFENDER'S CASE HISTORY FOR THE  
PAROLE BOARD MEETING

NAME OF INSTITUTION

.....

NAME OF INMATE .....  
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Reg. No. ....

DATE OF LAST REPORT (if any) ..... C.R.O.

No.....

OFFENCES(S) ..... HOW CHARGED: Singly ☐ Jointly ☐

Nature and circumstances of offences.  
(Indicate accomplices if any)

1. PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND PENALTIES BOTH ABROAD AND IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Penalty:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. NAMES(S) OF ACCOMPLICE: .....

(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

.....  
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

.....  
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

3. Marital Status (Including common-law relationship and number of children)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4. Relationship with and attitude towards family (Including any significant change in domestic circumstances, if any, during imprisonment)

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.....  
.....  
.....

5. Ties (if any) with persons and organizations outside the family circle

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

6. If imprisoned state the following-

(a) Name of Institution: .....

(b) Length of sentence: .....

(c) Sentencing Court: .....

(d) Is the offender still in prison .....

(e) Did the offender apply for parole .....

(f) Was the offender released on parole .....

(g) Are there any pending matters before the Courts (provide details of matters)

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.....

(h) Was there any breach of Prison Rules (specify the nature of breach and the date of occurrence):

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.....  
.....

(i) Were there any special commendations given for good behavior

.....  
.....  
.....

(j) Any other relevant information: .....

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.....

7. Please provide a brief statement of the facts and circumstances upon which the conviction and sentence was based.

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.....

8. How long has the Applicant been imprisoned

.....



.....  
.....

9. Date of sentence .....

10. PLACES WHERE CURRENT TERM HAS BEEN SERVED:

| Institution | Time Spent<br>From To | Reason for Transfer |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| .....       | .....                 | .....               |
| .....       | .....                 | .....               |
| .....       | .....                 | .....               |
| .....       | .....                 | .....               |
| .....       | .....                 | .....               |

*Work Attitude, and other Observations*

11. GIVE BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF TYPE(S) OF WORK SINCE IMPRISONMENT :

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

12. SKILL TRAINING PROVIDED: GIVE AN EVALUATION OF INMATE'S SKILL AT THIS TYPE OF WORK:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

13. GIVE AN EVALUATION OF THE DILIGENCE AND THE ATTITUDE SHOWN BY THE INMATE AT WORK

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.....  
.....  
.....

14. INMATE'S SUITABILITY FOR EMPLOYMENT ON THE LABOUR MARKET

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.....

15. EDUCATION

(a) Classes attended during the period of imprisonment

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.....  
.....  
.....

(b) Does the applicant use his class time to advantage

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.....  
.....  
.....

16. LEISURE

(a) Main leisure pursuits

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.....  
.....

(b) What advantage the applicant gained from his leisure time activities

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17. Behaviour: (Include the applicant's attitude towards supervision by members of staff )

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.....

18. Inmate's attitude toward offence(s)

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.....

19. Inmate's attitude toward society: [include activities (if any) with which he has been involved outside the institution]  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
20. Briefly describe inmate's personality and character  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
21. To what extent does the inmate understand his faults or weaknesses and what efforts has he made to overcome them  
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.....  
.....  
.....
22. Visits received (Relationship to visitors)  
.....  
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.....
23. What benefit has inmate derived from his Imprisonment  
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.....  
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.....
24. Possible effects (positive or negative) of further stay in prison  
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.....
25. Indicate the prospects for rehabilitation based on the conduct of the inmate while in prison  
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26. Health: (attach Medical or Psychiatric where appropriate)

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27. Current or potential welfare problems

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28. Any other relevant information

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.....

Passed in the House of Representatives this      day of      , 2018.

*Clerk of the House*

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the House of Representatives and at the final vote thereon in the House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the House, that is to say by the votes of members of the House.

*Clerk of the House*

I confirm the above.

*Speaker*

Passed in the Senate this      day of      , 2018.

*Clerk of the Senate*



IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the Senate and at the final vote thereon in the Senate has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Senate, that is to say by the votes of Senators.

*Clerk of the Senate*

I confirm the above.

*President of the Senate*

