

**REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PRISONER TRANSFER
TREATIES TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES
WAS A PARTY IN FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 330(d) OF THE
ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND
IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT
OF 1996**

**SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEES ON THE
JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

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I. History

Section 330(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-208 (“the Act”) directs the Attorney General to submit reports to the Judiciary Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives stating whether the prisoner transfer treaties to which the United States is a party have been effective in bringing about the return of incarcerated aliens to the countries of which they are nationals. This report has been prepared by the Department of Justice (“the Department”) in response to the requirements of Section 330(d) and contains the pertinent information for Fiscal Year 2018.

II. Update to Previous Reports

This report contains tables and prisoner transfer statistics regarding the operation of the International Prisoner Transfer Program for Fiscal Year 2018 and updates previous reports.

A. Overview of the Transfer Program

The Attorney General delegated the authority to administer the International Prisoner Transfer Program to the Criminal Division of the Department. Within the Criminal Division, the International Prisoner Transfer Unit (“IPTU”) of the Office of International Affairs (OIA)¹ oversees the daily operations of the transfer program. The United States has prisoner transfer relationships with 84 governments with Suriname, Holy See and Ghana becoming its newest partners.² These prisoner transfer relationships permit the United States, upon satisfying treaty and statutory requirements, to transfer convicted foreign nationals to their home countries, which assume responsibility for administering or enforcing the transferred sentences pursuant to their laws and procedures. Foreign national prisoners in state custody in the United States also are eligible to apply for transfer, but the sentencing state must first consent to the transfer before the federal government may consider the request. In addition to transferring foreign nationals from the United States, the United States also accepts the transfer of Americans who have been

¹ On September 3, 2018, the authority to administer the Transfer Program was moved within the Criminal Division from the Office of Enforcement Operations to the Office of International Affairs (OIA). 29 CFR §0.64-2. Moving the IPTU to OIA, where responsibility lies for extradition and international mutual legal assistance matters, will enhance the IPTU’s communications and relationships with its Transfer Program partners.

² Attachment 1 lists the governments with which the United States has a prisoner transfer relationship. In addition to having bilateral prisoner transfer treaties or agreements with twelve governments, including Mexico and Canada, the United States is party to two multilateral prisoner transfer conventions – The Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (the “COE Convention” or the “Strasbourg Convention”) and the Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad (the “OAS Convention”). New countries periodically accede to these multilateral prisoner transfer conventions. Some countries are a party to multiple transfer agreements. When more than one transfer agreement exists, the country will specify which agreement will govern the transfer relationship. For example, Mexico has informed the United States that it wants to use the bilateral agreement as the basis for all transfers with the United States.

The State Department encourages countries wanting to establish a transfer relationship with the United States to accede to either the COE Convention or the OAS Convention. It discourages the negotiation of new bilateral prisoner treaties because, in addition to being costly, bilateral treaties are time-consuming to negotiate and approve and sometimes result in differing requirements and procedures, rendering them more difficult to administer.

convicted of criminal offenses by a foreign country with which the United States has a prisoner transfer relationship. When such transfers occur, the Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") assumes custody of the prisoner and the United States assumes responsibility for continuing to enforce the foreign sentence of the transferred prisoner.³

As specified by statute and treaties, prisoner transfer is a voluntary process requiring the consent of the prisoner, the sentencing country, and the receiving country. Without the consent of any one of these parties, the transfer cannot occur. In addition to the consent requirement, other basic transfer prerequisites include: the existence of a transfer relationship between the United States and the prisoner's home country; a final sentence; the absence of pending appeals or collateral attacks upon the underlying conviction or sentence; dual criminality of the transferred offense in the sentencing and receiving countries; and a certain minimum period of time remaining on the sentence at the time of application. Some transfer treaties impose additional eligibility requirements. Most notably, the Mexican bilateral transfer treaty provides that a prisoner is ineligible for transfer if the prisoner has become a domiciliary of the United States or is serving a sentence for an immigration offense.⁴

The transfer decision is discretionary; there is no right to transfer. After confirming that treaty and statutory requirements have been satisfied, each country must carefully evaluate the facts of the case to assess if the prisoner is suitable for transfer. The decision of the Department is informed by internal guidelines that are focused on factors pertinent to whether the transfer would advance the rehabilitative goals of the underlying treaty, further or negatively impact important law enforcement needs and interests, or be justified by compelling humanitarian interests.

To fulfill its responsibility to administer the transfer program, the Department depends on the cooperation and assistance of many federal and state agencies. BOP is particularly critical to the operation of the transfer program. BOP, as the custodian of foreign national prisoners in federal custody, is responsible for informing these prisoners of the availability of the program in a timely manner,⁵ reviewing the initial request for transfer to ensure that basic eligibility requirements⁶ have been satisfied; and preparing application packages for eligible prisoners interested in transfer. When OIA and the foreign country approve a foreign national prisoner for

³ The U.S. Parole Commission is responsible for determining how the United States will administer the sentences of transferred Americans.

⁴ Treaty Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on the Execution of Penal Sentences, Article II(3,4), November 25, 1976, 28 Stat. 7399, 7402, 7403, TIAS 8717, 8718.

⁵ Every federal prisoner receives notice of the availability of the prisoner transfer program during the initial orientation session shortly after arriving at his designated incarceration facility. The prisoner's case manager also informs the prisoner of his eligibility to transfer at their first meeting and at subsequent program reviews.

⁶ These basic eligibility requirements include, for example, whether a prisoner is a national of a country with which the United States has a prisoner transfer relationship and, with respect to Mexican nationals, whether the prisoner has been convicted of an immigration offense for which the prisoner is still serving a sentence. BOP does not make the determination of whether a prisoner is suitable for transfer; OIA makes that decision.

transfer, BOP is responsible for assisting in moving the prisoner to the site of the required consent verification hearing, transporting the prisoner to the departure site, and making the logistical arrangements with foreign officials to retrieve the prisoner. With respect to American prisoners returning to the United States to serve their sentences, BOP is responsible for preparing for the arrival of the prisoners, travelling to the foreign country to retrieve the prisoners, coordinating with the U.S. Parole Commission concerning its determinations of release dates, and supervising and caring for the prisoner, who will be housed in a BOP facility for the duration of the prisoner's remaining incarceration.

The State Department is also vital to the transfer program. It not only assists with addressing sensitive diplomatic issues and concerns arising with foreign governments about transfer matters but it also plays a critical role in facilitating the application process for Americans convicted abroad who wish to return to the United States to serve their sentence. Embassy officials assemble application materials and assist with logistical arrangements for U.S. judicial, legal, and law enforcement officials who travel to the foreign country to participate in statutorily-required consent verification hearings and to escort transferring Americans back to the United States.

As an essential part of the transfer process, the Department works and consults with federal prosecutors, law enforcement agencies and state officials. In addition, the Department cooperates and works closely with the legal, diplomatic, and law enforcement components of its foreign transfer treaty partners. The Department also monitors and participates in the COE committee responsible for overseeing the administration of the COE Convention. The biannual meetings of this committee provide a forum to discuss issues and problems arising under the COE Convention.

B. Transfer Program Statistics

As of April 11, 2019, there were 180,184 prisoners in federal custody.⁷ Of these prisoners, approximately 19.5 percent were foreign nationals, of whom almost 62 percent were Mexican nationals. Mexican national inmates comprised approximately 12 percent of the total federal prison population. When compared to the prior reporting period, the overall federal prisoner population decreased 1.9 percent while the foreign national prisoner population decreased 14.8 percent. At the end of 2017, 1,306,305 individuals were incarcerated in state prisons, many of whom were foreign nationals.⁸ Although many of the foreign national prisoners in federal and state custody are from countries such as Mexico, with which the United

⁷ Federal Bureau of Prisons, Population Statistics, *available at* http://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp (last updated April 11, 2019).

⁸ An April 2019 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report indicated that, as of December 31, 2017, at least 69,272 "non-U.S. citizen" prisoners were incarcerated in state custody. Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prisoners in 2017," J. Bronson & E. Ann Carson, NCJ 252156 at 3, 18-19, 32-33 (April 2019). This figure, however, understates the true number because: the state definition of "non-citizen" varies; the status is frequently self-reported by the prisoner; the status may be based on place of birth rather than current citizenship status and the figure does not include data from New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota and Rhode Island. *Id.* at 18-19. Because BJS changed the way it measured citizenship, data for 2017 cannot be compared to prior years.

States has a prisoner transfer relationship, some are from countries such as Colombia and the Dominican Republic, with which the United States does not have a transfer relationship and, thus, are ineligible for transfer.

Although many foreign nationals are incarcerated in the United States, only a small number apply for transfer each year. Most transfer applications are from foreign nationals in federal custody, although there are also a small number of foreign nationals in state custody and Americans incarcerated abroad who apply for transfer. The low number of applications from foreign national prisoners in federal custody is due primarily to prisoners either not being eligible for transfer or not being interested in transfer.

To be eligible to apply for transfer, there must be a treaty relationship with the prisoner's home country and any applicable treaty-based eligibility requirements must be satisfied. When a country does not have a transfer relationship with the United States its nationals are ineligible for transfer. The sizeable Mexican national population has a disproportionate impact on transfer statistics. In FY 2018, Mexican nationals comprised 62 percent of the foreign national prisoner population and 61 percent of the prisoner transfer applicants. The bilateral U.S./Mexico transfer treaty makes Mexican nationals who are serving sentences for immigration offenses or who have established domiciles in the United States (i.e., have become "domiciliaries") ineligible for transfer. Because approximately one-half of incarcerated Mexican nationals have been sentenced for immigration offenses and, of the remaining prisoners who apply, many have become domiciliaries of the United States, the total number of prisoners eligible and suitable for transfer is reduced dramatically.

Of the eligible foreign national prisoners who remain, most elect not to apply for transfer. A number of factors explain this low application rate. Research indicated that many of these prisoners do not want to leave the United States because they have resided here for a significant time and have developed strong ties here, including the presence of family and friends. Some prisoners decide not to apply because they believe that the prison conditions in their home countries are harsh and dangerous or they believe that their countries' administration of their sentences will result in a longer period of incarceration. Others simply wish to avoid restrictions that may flow from having a criminal record in their home countries.

As set forth in Table I, in FY 2018, IPTU received 1385 transfer applications from foreign national prisoners in federal custody. This figure represents a 22.5 percent increase from FY 2017.⁹ Preliminary data for FY 2019 indicates that the number of applications received continues to increase.

⁹ The Department attributes the significantly lower application numbers in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to the impact of the two-level retroactive sentencing guideline reduction for which thousands of drug offenders were eligible. The majority of transfer applicants have been convicted of a drug offense. Although offenders seeking this guideline reduction remained eligible to apply for transfer, it is believed that many deferred doing so because they anticipated receiving a significant reduction in their sentence that would result in their earlier release or that would shorten their sentence to a level that no longer rendered transfer advantageous. Other prisoners may have been concerned that if they transferred and subsequently had their sentence reduced, difficulties might be encountered in having their home country adjust the transferred sentence.

In FY 2018, the United States approved 39 percent of the transfer applications that it considered, which is a four percent higher approval rate than in FY 2017. The approval rate varied by countries, with some countries having significantly higher approval rates. As in prior years, in FY 2018, the number of actual transfers of foreign nationals was significantly less than the number of applications approved. This difference can be explained by various factors, including: denial of the applications by the foreign government, failure of the foreign country to make a decision on applications approved by the United States; or withdrawal of the transfer application by the prisoner. In addition, there is never a direct correlation between the number of applications approved and the number of actual transfers that occur each fiscal year because prisoners frequently transfer in a fiscal year subsequent to the one in which their application was received or approved by the United States.

Table I: Comparison of Prisoner Transfer Statistics for FY 2015 - FY 2018

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Total Prisoner Transfer Applications Received (federal, state and American prisoners)	741	812	1175	1418
Applications From Foreign Nationals in Federal Custody (includes reapplications and reconsiderations)	675	778	1130	1385
Foreign National Applications Approved by and Received from the States	16	5	7	2
American Transfer Applications Received	50	29	38	31
Total Applications Processed by the United States	870	761	909	1353
Applications Approved by the United States	313	311	318	510
Applications Denied by the United States	557	450	591	797
Withdrawal of Previously Granted U.S. Approval or Withdrawal by Prisoner	106	119	122	93
Total Prisoners Transferred to and From the United States (Foreign Nationals and Americans)	140	152	144	257

In FY 2018, the United States transferred 257 prisoners. Of this group, 237 were foreign nationals and 20 were Americans. The number of foreign nationals transferred represented a dramatic increase of 91 percent from FY 2017. Nevertheless, this figure is below that of earlier years in the transfer program and is traceable primarily to fewer cases being approved by the two

largest U.S. treaty partners, Mexico and Canada. With respect to Canada, in FY 2018, fewer Canadian nationals applied for transfer. The decline in the number of Mexican nationals transferring to Mexico is discussed in greater detail later in this report. The number of American transfers remained unchanged from FY 2017. Consistent with prior years, the majority of the transfers from the United States in FY 2018 involved foreign national prisoners incarcerated in federal prisons.¹⁰ Although prisoners incarcerated in state prisons are eligible for transfer, the states only approved two foreign national prisoners for transfer in FY 2018, which was five less than in FY 2017.¹¹

C. The Transfer Program Moving Forward

1. Overview

Despite the significant number of foreign national prisoners in federal custody, a relatively small number apply and even fewer ultimately transfer to their home countries. This outcome is attributable to three factors. First, many prisoners are ineligible for transfer. The majority of foreign nationals in federal custody are Mexican nationals. The Mexican bilateral transfer treaty specifically excludes immigration offenders and domiciliaries from transfer. Because a huge number of potential Mexican national candidates fall into one or both of these categories, a significant number of potential applicants are ineligible for transfer. Other prisoners are ineligible for transfer because they are from countries that do not have a transfer treaty relationship with the United States. Of the eligible prisoners remaining, there are relatively few foreign national prisoners in federal custody who are interested and apply for transfer – only 1,385 in FY-2018. Although this figure represents a 22 percent increase from FY-2017, it still is a small percentage of the total foreign national prisoner population. Despite Departmental efforts, basic interest in the program has not increased dramatically. As noted in prior reports, a Department-conducted survey in late FY 2015 demonstrated that the prisoners were aware of the program but had articulable reasons for not wanting to apply.

The third major obstacle to obtaining higher transfer numbers is the low approval rates coupled with the slow processing time of some countries. Unlike the United States, which approves the transfer of virtually all of its nationals, many foreign countries, such as Mexico and Honduras, do not do so. This problem is further complicated by the slow processing times of a number of our transfer treaty partners. This delay frequently results in there being insufficient

¹⁰ Attachment 2 contains FY 2018 transfer statistics for American nationals transferring to the United States, and Attachment 3 contains FY 2018 transfer statistics for foreign nationals transferring from the United States.

¹¹ When a foreign national has been sentenced by a state, the transfer of the prisoner cannot occur unless the sentencing state first consents to the transfer. Only after the state consents can the transfer application be presented to the federal government for consideration. The states approve few transfer applicants. There are a number of reasons for the low state approval rate. Unlike the federal prison population, where many prisoners have been convicted of drug offenses, the states have more prisoners who have been convicted of violent crimes, such as murder and rape, which have identifiable victims and carry very long sentences. Many states decline to participate in the program because they are concerned about how the foreign government will administer the sentences and fear that transferred prisoners will be released sooner than if they had remained in state custody. Political considerations and fear of negative public reaction may also impact the transfer decision. Finally, budgetary concerns and resource allocations have deterred some states from participating more actively in the transfer program.

time remaining on the prisoner's sentence, thereby making transfer impractical. When this situation arises, the United States is forced to withdraw its earlier approval.

There are limited actions the Department can take to increase the number of prisoners who apply for transfer. Eligibility is established by treaty and statute. The Department works to ensure that eligibility determinations are made correctly. BOP regularly trains its case managers on the requirements of the transfer program and how to make the initial eligibility determinations. The Department continues its efforts to inform prisoners of the availability of the program. It is uncertain whether these efforts will significantly impact the number of prisoners who are interested in transfer because prisoners' articulated reasons for not being interested in transfer arise from concerns over which the Department lacks control or influence. The best way to increase transfer numbers is to convince U.S. treaty partners to increase the number of cases they approve and to improve the timeliness of their decision-making process. The Department will continue to discuss these issues with foreign officials and urge them to take remedial actions, but ultimately, positive movement in these areas rests with the foreign government.

2. Mexico

Mexico is the largest transfer partner of the United States. In FY 2018, thousands of Mexican nationals were ineligible for transfer because they had committed immigration offenses. Only 850 Mexican nationals of those remaining applied for transfer. The Department approved 38 percent of these applications, but denied many of the remaining requests because the applicants had become domiciliaries of the United States, a class of applicant also precluded from transfer by the bilateral treaty.

In FY 2018, the United States transferred 147 Mexican nationals, which represented a 48 percent increase from FY 2017 but still was lower than the almost 300 Mexican nationals transferred in 2000. Nevertheless, the Department is optimistic that these numbers will increase in FY-2019, based on increased approval rates in FY 2019, and aided by the Mexican Government's efforts to improve the speed with which Mexico processes and considers applications.

Historically, two longstanding factors have impacted the number of Mexican transfers: the low number of nationals Mexico accepts for transfer and the slow speed with which Mexico processes transfer applications. Mexico has attributed its low approval rate to its overcrowded prisons and its resulting inability to accommodate additional prisoners. The low approval rate is also attributable, however, to a list of restrictive criteria that Mexico uses to evaluate Mexican national transfer candidates. These criteria, which are not part of the bilateral treaty, include that the prisoner: have less than five years remaining on his sentence, not be a member of a gang or drug cartel; be a low-security inmate; not have a prior criminal record; and not be from a middle or upper socio-economic group. Application of these criteria reduces the number of candidates Mexico approves for transfer.¹² The recent increase in approvals is a positive indicator that

¹² The United States does not consider the overcrowded conditions in its prisons nor restrictive criteria like those identified by Mexico when considering whether to approve the transfer of an American.

Mexico may be relaxing its application of these standards and may continue to increase the number of applications it approves.

The second impediment to realizing more Mexican transfers is Mexico's very long processing time, attributable in part to the bifurcated processing system Mexico employs.¹³ It is typical for Mexico to take over a year and frequently longer to process and decide transfer applications. Some cases have been pending for several years. Frequently, by the time Mexico has made its decision to approve a transfer, an insufficient amount of time remains on the applicant's sentence, rendering the transfer impractical and requiring the United States to withdraw its previously given approval. As noted, there have been some recent improvements in the processing time in FY 2018 and the Department is hopeful it will continue in the future.

3. Other Significant Transfer Relationships

Historically, Canada has been the second largest transfer treaty partner of the United States. In recent years, however, the number of Canadian nationals applying for transfer and the number transferred has waned. In FY 2018, 54 Canadian nationals applied for transfer and only 14 transferred. This transfer rate was dramatically lower than the 38 who transferred in FY 2017 and in prior years. The lower number is attributable to the reduced applicant pool and to the lengthy Canadian processing procedure. Despite the low Canadian transfer numbers in FY 2018, the Department maintains an excellent working relationship with Canadian officials and remains hopeful that Canadian transfer statistics will improve in the future.

Beginning in FY 2017 and continuing into FY 2018, Ecuador has been the second largest transfer treaty partner of the United States. In FY 2018, 252 Ecuadorans applied for transfer and 53 were transferred. The Department approved 63 percent of the Ecuadoran applications it considered. Most of these applications were from prisoners who had committed drug offenses. Because of the dramatic increase in application numbers and the interest of Ecuador in transferring these prisoners back to Ecuador, both countries have agreed to conduct semi-annual transfers. Similar to the quarterly transfers with Mexico and Canada, the consent hearings and the physical transfer would occur at one location, reducing the costs and administrative burdens for each country. The United States is optimistic that Ecuador will be able to allocate the financial resources necessary to accomplish these two transfers each year.

In addition to Mexico, Canada, and Ecuador, in FY 2018, the United States received a significant number of prisoner transfer applications from the Bahamas, Guatemala, Honduras, and Romania. While the transfer relationship with Ecuador grows stronger, other countries, such as Honduras, continue to be problematic. Honduras has been a transfer treaty partner since 2009 but has yet to decide a transfer application approved by the United States. The Department continues its efforts to engage with and encourage Honduras and other countries to become more active participants in the transfer program.

¹³ Mexico has a lengthy application and approval process for its nationals. As a result, applications approved by the United States may be pending for a considerable period of time before they are decided. At any point in time, it is typical for there to be over 200-250 cases approved by the United States that are awaiting a decision from Mexico.

III. Conclusion

The International Prisoner Transfer Program began in 1977 with one treaty and one transfer partner. Today, the United States has 84 transfer treaty partners and has transferred thousands of foreign nationals and Americans back to their home countries to serve criminal sentences. Throughout the 42-year history of the transfer program, the Department has faithfully focused on the goals Congress set. It has achieved considerable success in attaining the overarching goal of identifying and transferring those prisoners who have the greatest potential to derive rehabilitative benefit from serving their sentences in their home countries, close to family, friends, and a familiar culture. In making its transfer determinations, the Department has taken care to balance these critical rehabilitative interests with the important law enforcement and criminal justice concerns present in each case.

The Department remains committed to the goals for the program and will continue to work with our treaty partners to realize that vision and to increase foreign country participation in the program. Recent increases in transfer with Mexico and Ecuador are promising indicators that the Department's efforts are achieving tangible results that will extend into the future.

International Prisoner Transfer Treaty Partners of the United States

I. Bilateral Treaties and Transfer Agreements*

Bolivia	Hong Kong	Federated States	Panama	Thailand
Canada	Marshall Islands	of Micronesia	Peru	Turkey
France	Mexico	Republic of Palau		

II. Participants in the Council of Europe Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (COE Convention)

Albania	Chile	Holy See	Macedonia	Russia
Andorra	Costa Rica	Honduras	Malta	San Marino
Armenia	Croatia	Hungary	Mauritius	Serbia
Australia	Cyprus	Iceland	Moldova	Slovak Republic
Austria	Czech Republic	India	Mexico	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	Denmark	Ireland	Mongolia	Spain
Bahamas	Ecuador	Israel	Montenegro	Sweden
Belgium	Estonia	Italy	Netherlands**	Switzerland
Bolivia	Finland	Japan	Norway	Tonga
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Korea	Panama	Trinidad/Tobago
Bulgaria	Georgia	Latvia	Poland	Turkey
Canada	Germany	Liechtenstein	Portugal	Ukraine
	Ghana	Lithuania	Romania	United Kingdom***
	Greece	Luxembourg		Venezuela

III. Participants in the Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad (OAS Convention)

Argentina	Chile	El Salvador	Mexico	Saudi Arabia
Belize	Czech Republic	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Slovak Republic
Brazil	Costa Rica	India	Panama	Suriname
Canada	Ecuador	Kazakhstan	Paraguay	Uruguay
				Venezuela

*/ Thirteen countries are parties to more than one transfer treaty to which the United States is a signatory. Some of these countries have expressed a preference as to which treaty to use for the transfer. For example, Mexico and Bolivia prefer proceeding under their bilateral treaties while Canada, France, Panama, and Turkey, unless a contrary request is made, prefer that the transfer be conducted under the COE Convention.

**/ Includes Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba) and Kingdom of the Netherlands constituent countries Aruba, Sint Maarten, and Curacao.

***/ Includes British territories of Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Henderson Island, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus, and St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (formerly St. Helena Dependencies).

**International Prisoner Transfer Program FY 2018 Statistics
American Nationals***

<u>Country</u>	<u>Applications Received</u>	<u>Applications Approved</u>	<u>Applications Denied</u>	<u>Applications Withdrawn by Prisoner</u>	<u>Transfers to USA</u>
Armenia	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	3	3	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	1	0	0	1
Canada	1	0	1	0	0
El Salvador	1	0	1	0	0
Honduras	0	1	0	0	0
Hong Kong	1	1	0	0	0
Japan	3	4	1	2	6
Korea	3	5	0	1	2
Malta	1	1	0	0	0
Mexico	13	11	0	3	6
Panama	1	1	1	0	2
Peru	0	0	0	0	1
Russia	1	1	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	1
Thailand	2	1	0	0	0
Venezuela	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	32	4	6	20

* Figures may reflect transfer requests received during more than one fiscal year.