

## Recommendation

53. Parole legislation should provide for an efficient exchange of parole supervision between parole authorities in cases of parolees who, with or without permission, move into another jurisdiction. Such exchange should ensure:

- a) continuation of parole supervision.
- b) authority to enforce parole conditions or provide assistance to a parolee.
- c) execution of arrest warrants upon suspension, revocation or forfeiture of parole issued by a parole authority.

2) *International exchange.* Mobility of offenders is not limited to interprovincial travelling; they can cross international boundaries almost as easily. There are probably several hundred Canadian citizens in foreign prisons and an equally large number of foreign citizens in Canadian institutions. Canadian parole legislation and international agreements should provide for an exchange of supervision between countries. When an inmate is released from an institution for deportation or voluntary departure to another country his sentence is in effect reduced to the time he has spent in detention. These two types of parole release do not include supervision at the final destination. The only condition of the inmate's release is that he must not return to Canada. If he does, his parole is revoked. Most offenders released in this way do not return and, consequently, receive what amounts to preferential treatment by not having any restrictions on their freedom for the remainder of their sentence. In the system we are proposing, all sentenced offenders would be subject either to discretionary parole or minimum parole. In order that such parole not be completely discredited, become meaningless, or constitute preferential treatment, some form of supervision should be arranged in the country where the parolees are going.

The issue of Canadian citizens in foreign prisons should also be settled. There are no statistics available on the numbers involved. We believe that arrangements should make it possible for them to obtain parole from the foreign jurisdiction where they are detained on the same basis as citizens residing in that country. There is a temptation to pay little attention to foreigners in our institutions and to forget or ignore Canadians who have committed a crime while in another country. Such a view disregards the injustice created; they either do not obtain parole or receive unjustifiable advantages because of their status.

The international exchange of supervision of parolees is a complex matter and cannot be treated in the same way as the proposed solution for exchanges between provincial and federal governments. How can parole conditions imposed in one country be enforced in another? Do all countries define offences in the same way? What about so-called political offences? How would suspension, revocation and forfeiture procedures be standardized? How would supervision standards be set? Every aspect of the definition of offences, court procedures, correctional measures and parole decision-making would probably have to be examined before reaching agreements. Despite the difficulties, an effort should be made to provide for this category of offenders.