

**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 2017**

**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**

**JULY 2018**

## *I. Reporting Requirement*

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 2017.

## *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 2017 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 Enforcement Operations ("OEO") oversees the daily operations of the transfer program. The United States currently has prisoner transfer relationships with 81 countries.<sup>1</sup> 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 can 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 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Attachment 1 lists the countries with which the United States has a prisoner transfer relationship pursuant to bilateral treaties, transfer agreements, and multilateral conventions. 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, they are time-consuming to negotiate and approve and sometimes result in differing requirements and procedures, rendering them more difficult to administer.

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.<sup>2</sup>

The transfer decision is discretionary. 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 further 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,<sup>3</sup> reviewing the initial request for transfer to ensure that basic eligibility requirements<sup>4</sup> have been satisfied; and preparing application packages for eligible prisoners interested in transfer. When OEO and the foreign country approve a foreign national prisoner for transfer, BOP is also 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 the prisoner, who will be housed in a BOP facility, for the duration of the prisoner's remaining incarceration.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 during subsequent program reviews.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

The State Department is also vital to the transfer program. It not only assists with sensitive diplomatic issues and concerns arising with foreign governments but 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 are responsible for escorting prisoners back to the United States.

As 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, when appropriate, 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 May 17, 2018, there were 183,780 prisoners in federal custody.<sup>5</sup> Of these prisoners, approximately 20.1 percent were foreign nationals, of whom approximately 64 percent were Mexican nationals. Mexican national inmates comprised 12.8 percent of the total federal prison population. The overall federal prisoner population decreased 2.1 percent while the foreign national prisoner population decreased 8.4 percent from the prior reporting period. At the end of 2016, 1,316,205 individuals were incarcerated in state prisons, many of whom were foreign nationals.<sup>6</sup> Although many of the foreign national prisoners in federal and state custody are from countries such as Mexico, with which the United 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.

Despite the large number of foreign nationals incarcerated in the United States, the Department receives a modest number of applications each year. Most of the submitted 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Federal Bureau of Prisons, Population Statistics, *available at* [http://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population\\_statistics.jsp](http://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp) (last updated May 17, 2018). Another report indicated that 43,600 “non-U.S. citizen” prisoners were incarcerated in state custody in December 31 2016. Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Prisoners in 2016,” B. Ann Carson, NCJ 251149, at 13, 28 (January 2018). This figure 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 California, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Oregon. *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Prisoners in 2016,” B. Ann Carson, NCJ 251149, Table 1 at 3 (January 2018).

To be eligible for transfer, there must be a treaty relationship with the prisoner's home country and any applicable treaty-based eligibility requirements must be satisfied. Some countries do not have a transfer relationship with the United States, resulting in those nationals being ineligible for transfer. The number of these prisoners, although not insignificant, is significantly less than the large number of Mexican national prisoners in federal custody. The sizeable Mexican national population has a disproportionate impact on transfer statistics. This impact is particularly pronounced because U.S./Mexico treaty restrictions make Mexican nationals who are serving sentences for immigration offenses or who have become domiciliaries of the United States ineligible for transfer. 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. These exclusions dramatically reduce the pool of eligible transfer applicants.

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 2017, IPTU received 1130 transfer applications from foreign national prisoners in federal custody. This figure represents a 45 percent increase from FY 2016. The Department attributes the 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. Based on the FY 2017 data, it appears that, as the number of pending guideline reduction cases wanes, this downward application trend is ending and applications are increased. Preliminary data for FY 2018 indicates that the number of applications received continues to increase.

In FY 2017, the United States approved 35 percent of the transfer applications that it considered, which is a five percent lower approval rate than in FY 2016. The approval rate varied by countries, with some countries having significantly higher approval rates.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> As in prior years, in FY 2017, 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

**Table I: Comparison of Prisoner Transfer Statistics for FY 2014 - FY 2017**

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Total Prisoner Transfer Applications Received (federal, state and American prisoners)	1,411	741	812	1175
Applications From Foreign Nationals in Federal Custody	1342	675	778	1130
Foreign National Applications Approved by and Received from the States	9	16	5	7
American Transfer Applications Received	60	50	29	38
Total Applications Processed by the United States	1,448	870	761	909
Applications Approved by the United States	548	313	311	318
Applications Denied by the United States	900	557	450	591
Withdrawal of Previously Granted U.S. Approval or Withdrawal by Prisoner	55	106	119	122
Total Prisoners Transferred to and From the United States (Foreign Nationals and Americans)	260	140	152	144

In FY 2017, the United States transferred 144 prisoners. Of this group, 124 were foreign nationals and 20 were Americans. The number of foreign nationals transferred represented a slight increase from FY 2016. Nevertheless, this figure is well below that of earlier years and is traceable primarily to fewer cases being approved by the two largest U.S. treaty partners, Mexico and Canada. The number of American transfers decreased by ten as compared to FY 2016. Consistent with prior years, the majority of the transfers from the United States in FY 2017 involved foreign national prisoners incarcerated in federal prisons.<sup>8</sup> Although prisoners incarcerated in state prisons are eligible for transfer, the states only approved seven foreign national prisoners for transfer in FY 2017, which was two more than in FY 2016.<sup>9</sup>

year because, due to the procedural steps involved in transfer, prisoners frequently transfer in a fiscal year subsequent to the one in which their application was received or approved by the United States.

<sup>8</sup> Attachment 2 contains FY 2017 transfer statistics for American nationals transferring to the United States, and Attachment 3 contains FY 2017 transfer statistics for foreign nationals transferring from the United States.

<sup>9</sup> 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 then be

## C. Challenges for the Transfer Program

### 1. Overview

There are thousands of foreign national prisoners in federal custody yet, each year, a relatively small number apply and are transferred to their home countries. Three major reasons explain this outcome. First, many prisoners are not eligible for transfer. Because the majority of foreign nationals in federal custody are Mexican nationals and the Mexican bilateral transfer treaty excludes immigration offenders and domiciliaries from transfer, a huge number of potential candidates 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. Next, of the eligible prisoners remaining, there are relatively few foreign national prisoners who are interested in transfer – only 1,130 in FY-2017. Although the Department has enhanced its training, outreach, and informational efforts, basic interest in the program has not increased. Indeed, 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 time remaining on the prisoner's sentence, thereby making transfer impractical. When this situation arises, the United States is forced to withdraw its earlier granted approval. In FY 2017, the United States withdrew its approval in 73 such cases.

There are limited actions the Department can take to increase the number of prisoners eligible to transfer because eligibility is established by treaty and statute. To ensure that prisoners are aware of the program, the Department continues its outreach efforts. It is doubtful, however, that 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 initiative bearing the greatest potential to increase transfer numbers is to convince our transfer treaty partners to increase the number of cases they approve and to complete their consideration process more efficiently. The Department will continue to discuss these issues with our treaty partners and urge them to take remedial actions, but positive movement in these areas ultimately rests with the foreign government.

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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 serious felonies against persons, 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 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, especially when the decision-maker is an elected official. Finally, budgetary concerns and resource allocations have deterred some states from participating more actively in the transfer program.

## 2. Mexico

Mexico is the largest transfer partner of the United States. In FY 2017, only 638 Mexican nationals applied for transfer. The Department approved 38 percent of the applications it reviewed, but denied many of the remaining requests because the applicants had become domiciliaries of the United States, a class of applicant precluded from transfer by the bilateral treaty. In FY 2016, the Department undertook a pilot program that relaxed certain criteria for domiciliary status and resulted in a higher approval rate for Mexican applicants. Despite this program, in FY 2017, only 70 Mexican nationals were transferred from the United States, which is significantly less than the almost 300 Mexican nationals who transferred in FY 2000.

Two longstanding factors persist in our transfer relationship with Mexico and adversely impact the number of transfers: the low number of its nationals Mexico accepts for transfer and the slow speed with which Mexico processes transfer applications. Mexico continues to attribute 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.<sup>10</sup>

The second impediment to realizing more Mexican transfers is its very long processing time, attributable in part to the bifurcated processing system Mexico employs.<sup>11</sup> It is typical for Mexico to take over a year and frequently longer to process and decide these 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.

The Department has a strong working relationship with Mexico and continues to discuss these issues with Mexican officials. It remains hopeful that improvements will be forthcoming in the future.

## 3. Other Significant Transfer Relationships

Historically Canada has been the second largest transfer treaty partner of the United States. Although there was a 10-year period in which Canada significantly reduced the number

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<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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.



of Canadian prisoners it approved for transfer, this trend changed in FY 2017 although its decisional process can sometimes be lengthy. In FY 2017, 58 Canadian nationals applied for transfer, representing an 8 percent decrease from FY 2016. The United States processed 59 transfer applications of Canadian nationals and approved 39 percent of those applications. In FY 2017, 38 Canadian nationals transferred from the United States, a slight increase from FY 2016 and far less than the 84 Canadian nationals who transferred in FY 2005. Despite the low transfer numbers in FY 2017, the Department maintains an excellent working relationship with Canada and remains optimistic that Canadian transfer statistics will improve in the future.

In FY 2017, Ecuador became a major transfer treaty partner of the United States with over 123 Ecuadoran nationals applying for transfer. The first group of these applicants was transferred in early FY 2018. Because the number of Ecuadoran applicants approved by both countries is significant, discussions are underway to arrange two special transfers with Ecuador each year. 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.

In addition to Mexico, Canada, and Ecuador, in FY 2017 the United States received a significant number of prisoner transfer applications from the Bahamas, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Romania, and the United Kingdom. While our transfer relationship with Ecuador grows stronger, other countries, such as Honduras, continue to be problematic. Honduras has been a transfer treaty partner since 2009. From that time to the end of FY 2017, the United States processed 388 applications and approved 125 Hondurans for transfer. To date, Honduras has not made a decision on even one of the applications approved by the United States. The Department continues its efforts to engage with and encourage Honduras and its other treaty partners to become more active participants in the transfer program.

### *III. Conclusion*

Throughout the 40-year existence of the International Prisoner Transfer Program, the Department has worked diligently to attain the goals envisioned by Congress when it enacted the statute creating the program. To date, considerable success has been achieved in reaching 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. Throughout this selection process, care has been exercised to ensure that important law enforcement and criminal justice concerns are considered and balanced.

When the transfer program began, the United States had only two transfer partners, Mexico and Canada, but today it has transfer relationships with 81 countries. Since 1977, thousands of foreign nationals and Americans have been returned to their home countries to serve their foreign-imposed sentence. These transfers not only enhanced the rehabilitative opportunities for the transferring prisoners but have also served important law enforcement and diplomatic interests. 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.

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

\*/ Some of these countries are also parties to multilateral prisoner transfer conventions to which the United States is a signatory. For example, Mexico, France, Canada, Bolivia, Panama, and Turkey are signatories to the COE Convention. Mexico and Bolivia prefer proceeding under the bilateral treaty; Panama prefers proceeding under the COE Convention; and the United States prefers proceeding with Turkey under the COE Convention. Canada, Mexico, and Panama are also signatories to the OAS Convention. Mexico prefers proceeding under the bilateral treaty. Costa Rica is signatory to the COE Convention and the OAS Convention. Although Costa Rica does not have a treaty preference, the United States processes its prisoner transfer requests pursuant to the COE Convention unless Costa Rica or the prisoner requests otherwise.

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

\*\*\*/ 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).

**Prisoner Transfer Requests Handled During FY 2017  
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	1	1	0	0	0
Australia	2	3	0	0	0
Bahamas	5	4	0	0	0
Canada	0	1	0	1	0
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	0
Ecuador	1	1	0	1	1
Honduras	1	0	0	0	0
Japan	5	8	0	0	4
Kazakhstan	1	1	0	0	0
Korea	2	1	0	0	1
Malta	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	12	12	0	0	12
Panama	2	0	0	0	1
Portugal	0	0	0	1	0
Slovakia	1	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0	0	1
Turkey	1	1	0	0	0
Venezuela	2	2	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>

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

**Prisoner Transfer Requests Handled During FY 2017  
Foreign Nationals\***

<u>Country</u>	<u>Applications Received</u>	<u>Applications Approved</u>	<u>Applications Denied</u>	<u>Applications Withdrawn by Prisoner</u>	<u>U.S. Approvals Withdrawn</u>	<u>Transfers to USA</u>
Albania	4	2	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	1	0	0	0
Armenia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	1	1	0	0	0	0
Australia	4	0	3	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahamas	18	4	15	1	2	10
Belize	5	1	2	0	0	0
Bolivia	3	1	3	0	0	1
Bosnia- Herzegovina	2	1	2	0	0	1
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	3	0	2	0	0	0
Canada	58	23	36	12	3	38
Chile	1	1	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	8	3	8	0	0	2
Curacao	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ecuador	123	72	51	4	1	5
El Salvador	20	4	21	3	1	0
Estonia	1	0	0	1	1	0
France	3	1	1	0	0	0
Germany	8	0	5	1	0	0
Greece	3	0	1	0	0	0
Guatemala	35	6	23	3	1	0
Honduras	50	9	40	1	10	0
India	8	2	6	1	0	0
Israel	7	2	3	2	0	0
Italy	7	0	5	0	1	1
Korea	2	2	1	1	0	1
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	0

<u>Country</u>	<u>Applications Received</u>	<u>Applications Approved</u>	<u>Applications Denied</u>	<u>Applications Withdrawn by Prisoner</u>	<u>U.S. Approvals Withdrawn</u>	<u>Transfers to USA</u>
Mexico	638	185	298	17	47	70
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nicaragua	7	5	3	0	0	0
Norway	1	1	0	0	0	0
Panama	5	3	2	0	1	0
Peru	1	0	1	0	0	0
Poland	2	0	3	0	0	0
Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	0
Romania	9	4	7	0	2	5
Russia	3	0	2	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	1	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	3	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	2	1	2	0	0	1
Switzerland	1	0	2	0	0	0
Thailand	2	0	2	0	0	0
Tonga	1	0	1	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3	0	4	0	0	0
Turkey	2	0	2	0	1	0
Ukraine	1	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	24	3	19	0	0	3
Venezuela	15	0	9	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>144</b>

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