

# Hungarian Prison Service

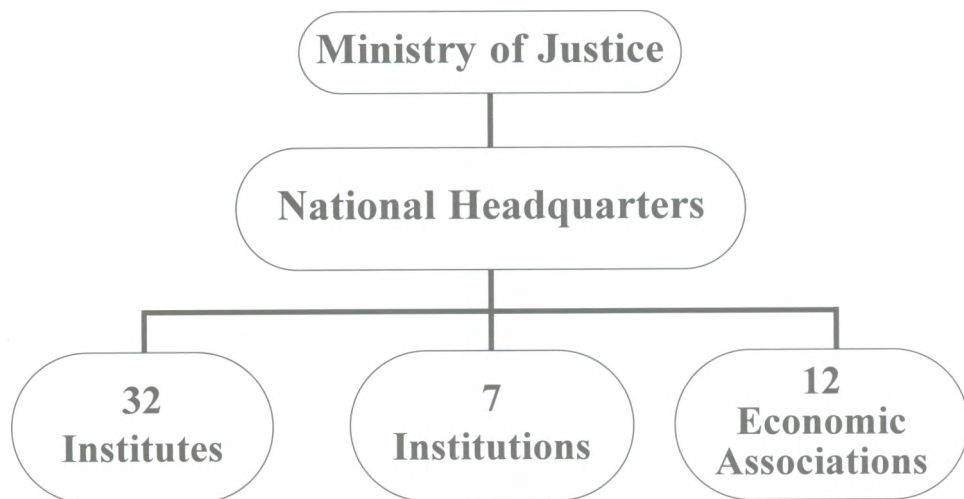


## Yearbook

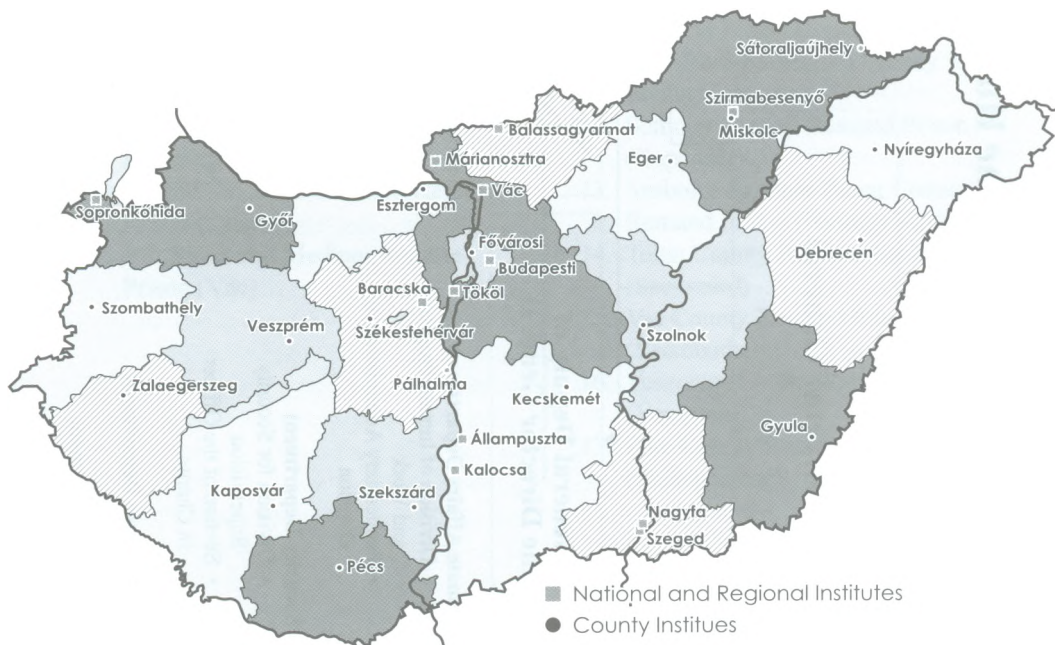
**2004**

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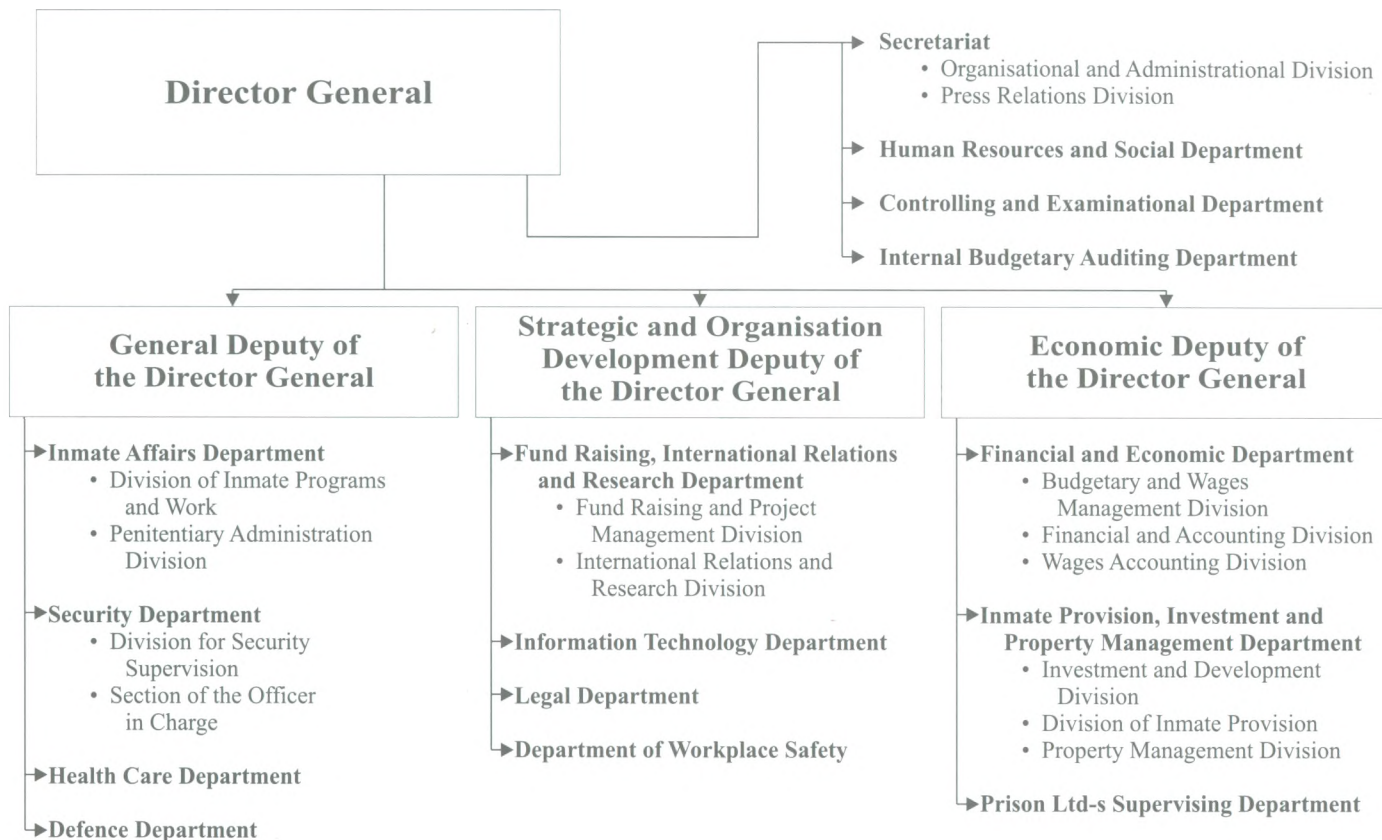
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## The Territorial Distribution of the Hungarian Prison Service



# Organigramme of the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters





## Penal Institutes

<b>National and Regional Institutes</b> 15	<b>County Institutes</b> 17
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Állampuszta National Prison (Állampuszta)</li> <li>2. Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Balassagyarmat)</li> <li>3. Baracska National Prison (Baracska)</li> <li>4. Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Budapest)</li> <li>5. Juvenile Prison (Tököl)</li> <li>6. Regional Juvenile Prison (Kecskemét)</li> <li>7. Regional Juvenile Prison (Miskolc)</li> <li>8. Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Kalocsa)</li> <li>9. Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Márianosztra)</li> <li>10. Nagyfa National Prison (Nagyfa)</li> <li>11. Pálhalma National Prison (Pálhalma)</li> <li>12. Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Sátoraljaújhely)</li> <li>13. Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Sopronkőhida)</li> <li>14. Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Szeged)</li> <li>15. Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison (Vác)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Budapest Remand Prison (Budapest)</li> <li>2. Baranya County Remand Prison (Pécs)</li> <li>3. Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison (Kecskemét)</li> <li>4. Békés County Remand Prison (Gyula)</li> <li>5. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Remand Prison (Miskolc)</li> <li>6. Fejér County Remand Prison (Székesfehérvár)</li> <li>7. Győr-Moson-Sopron County Remand Prison (Győr)</li> <li>8. Hajdú-Bihar County Remand Prison (Debrecen)</li> <li>9. Heves County Remand Prison (Eger)</li> <li>10. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Remand Prison (Szolnok)</li> <li>11. Komárom-Esztergom County Remand Prison (Esztergom)</li> <li>12. Somogy County Remand Prison (Kaposvár)</li> <li>13. Szabolcs-Szatmár Bereg County Remand Prison (Nyíregyháza)</li> <li>14. Tolna County Remand Prison (Szekszárd)</li> <li>15. Vas County Remand Prison (Szombathely)</li> <li>16. Veszprém County Remand Prison (Veszprém)</li> <li>17. Zala County Remand Prison (Zalaegerszeg)</li> </ol>

## Penal Institutions

1. Central Institution for the Provision of the Prison Administration (Budapest)
2. Central Hospital for the Prison Inmates (Tököl)
3. Training Centre of the Prison Administration (Budapest)
4. Further Education and Conference Centre of the Prison Administration (Pilisszentkereszt)
5. Further Education and Rehabilitation Centre of the Prison Administration (Igal)
6. Judicial Institute for Observation and Mental Treatment (Budapest)
7. Police Academy Correction Department (Budapest)

## Prison LTD-s

### Industrial Associations

ÁBRÁND Bed-linen, Linen  
Manufacturing and Dealing Ltd.  
Nagyfa-Alföld Furniture Manufacturing,  
Agricultural and Miscellaneous  
Products (dressmaking, ceramics,  
metal wares, etc.) Producing Ltd.  
Budapest Woodworking, Furniture  
Manufacturing, Producing and  
Trading Ltd. (BUFA Ltd.)  
Duna-Mix Industrial, Trading, Servicing  
Ltd. (Duna-Mix Ltd.)  
Duna Paper Tissue Ltd.  
Ipoly Shoe-Making Factory, Producing  
and Servicing Ltd.  
Kalocsa Garments (uniforms, protective  
clothing, folk arts products, etc.)  
Factory, Producing and Trading Ltd.  
NOSTRA Miscellaneous Products  
(wooden bulk goods, broom, sewing  
balls, making wrapping products,  
etc.) , Producing, Trading and  
Servicing Ltd.  
Sopronkőhida Textile and Garment  
Manufacturing Ltd.

### Agricultural Associations

Állampuszta Agricultural (cultivation of  
plants /cereals/, wine producing, and  
animal husbandry) and Trading Ltd.  
Annamajor Agricultural (cultivation of  
plants, vegetable growing and  
processing /marrow/ and animal  
husbandry, has its own bakery)  
and Trading Ltd.  
Pálhalma Agrospecial Agricultural  
(cultivation of plants, fruit growing  
and animal husbandry) Producing,  
Selling and Servicing Ltd.

## Extract from the Self-Evaluation of the Overall Work of the Hungarian Prison Service Organisation in 2004

*“In full knowledge of the achievements, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all the staff members, for it is due to their devoted work, that the indicators - which represent right the objective and substance of the prison service mission -, have been outstanding this year, even in the light of several decades of our activities.”*

**(Minister of Justice of the Republic of Hungary  
Dr. PETRÉTEI József)**

### Direction And Leadership

The directing and leading activities of the Prison Service during the year 2004 were characterised with continuity, lawfulness and professionalism. The National Headquarters performed their planning duties on a higher level than in the earlier years; the work of the prison service organs was closely monitored.

The sessions were held according to schedule. The system of reporting and accounting was working more precisely and rapidly than the year before, thus the prevention and tackling of unusual events became reality.

In the course of the year the plan on the leaders' replacement concerning the next five years, with the concrete names included, was prepared. The new staff organisational table and the Operational and Organisational Regulations were confirmed.

The preparation of the construction of penal institutes to be executed with the participation of the private capital proved to be of an outstanding success, which is justified also by the fact that a government proposition and resolution was drafted on the implementation of the investment.



In 2004 **the work on the construction of the Szombathely and Tiszaölök Penal Institutes, each with a holding capacity of 700 places**, was started. The implementation of the establishment and the tasks regarding the Pécs Regional Juvenile Institute financed from PHARE competition resources were successful and went on according to schedule.

The leaders of the prison service carried out their duties efficiently, observing the austerity measures and the relevant regulations. The leaders' successful economic activities were all in vain, **but for the special financial support granted from the side of the Ministry of Justice at the end of 2004, the leaders of the prison service had not been able to close the past financial year without having accumulated a large debt-stock.**

The staff members of the Prison Service Organisation in charge of the leading and controlling tasks did their best to meet the requirements resulting from the changes that occurred in the leadership of the Ministry of Justice in 2004.

**The leadership of the Prison Service Organisation took an active part during the year in the elaboration of the new draft-law on the Implementation of Punishments and Measures.** Also, it is of priority importance that in 2004 **the regions of the Prison Service organs were formed**, and adjusted to the regions by appellate courts and prosecution offices.

Similarly to the previous years, the Prison Service Organisation performed their duties in conformity with the provisions of laws and internal regulations in 2004, as well.

The situation and the spirits of the personnel were unfavourably influenced by the narrowing financial opportunities of the publicly financed organisations – such as of the Hungarian Prison Service. Among others this brought about a tendency, in consequence of which the number of retiring middle-aged staff – already in possession of a highly professional knowledge – has remarkably increased.

The majority of the permanent staff carried out their tasks with a high sense of responsibility. The number of disciplinary and criminal proceedings initiated in 2004 fell considerably – the disciplinary proceedings to three quarters, the criminal proceedings to two thirds –, as compared to the previous year's figure.

The security activity in 2004 was characterised by professionalism, further improvement of the achievements, and stability, needed to which was a willingness of the staff working in this area to make sacrifices.

The education and training opportunities of inmates were provided during the year. Their attendance was stagnant; in respect of the average participation indicator there was a slight fall in comparison with that of 2003. For the first time in the history of the prison service a talent competition was staged with the title "Who Is Good at What?" where almost the whole organisation took part.

The 2004 budget of the prison service could not reduce the previously emerging spots of tension either. It is a notable result, that the organisation closed the year under review without any overdue debt stock. The fourth phase of the reconstruction work of the Sopronköhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison's Commandery was finished, and the renovation of the transportation Commandery (the transfer of prisoners starts from this

point to the designated penal institutes) at the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison was also completed.

The competition activity gained a more primary role, and several programs won.

In the territory of law the ongoing harmonisation of the new Code on Penalty Enforcement presented itself as another priority task.

In the wake of modified acts, the monitoring system of the prison service – saw a great transformation, which also determined the type of professional inspections and the fundamental rules of enforcement as well.

## The Situation Of Incarceration

There were no significant changes in the number of prison population in 2004.

**The number of incarcerated offenders December 31, 2004** amounted to 16.543 (2003: 16.507), in fact without any changes in merit, by 36 people more than at the end of the previous year, which means a mere 0,2 percent increase. From the weekly reports on the numbers, it may be established that as from the beginning of the year the number of prisoners was constantly on the change, with a fluctuation of approx. 700 during the year.

**The number of pre-trial detainees as on December 31, 2004** reached 4.101, having been on a constant decrease all through the year, but owing to the reception of a large number of detainees in December, this figure finally exceeded the last year's value (December 31, 2003: 3.776).

The highest overcrowding rates were recorded in the Baranya County Remand Prison (180%), in the Budapest Remand Prison (160%), in Szabolcs-Szatmár County (180%), in Komárom-Eszergom County (200 %), in the Hajdú-Bihar County (170%) Remand Prisons.

**The distribution of convicted prisoners according to grades of execution:**

		Total	Men	Women
Adults:	Strict Regime Prison	3.687	3.555	132
	Medium Regime Prison	7.287	6.804	483
	Detention House	547	479	68
	Conversion of Fine and Community Work	381	359	22
Juveniles:	Medium Regime Prison	163	158	5
	Detention House	115	112	3
<b>Total Number:</b>		<b>12.180</b>	<b>11.467</b>	<b>713</b>
		<b>100 %</b>	<b>94 %</b>	<b>6 %</b>

From the above data it may be concluded that the majority of convicts (60%) are in prison grade, and like in the previous years the ratio between men and women remained unchanged (94 % - 6 %). All members of the prison population serve their sentence for a perpetrated a common crime.



Should we compare the rates of the table - containing the breakdown of prisoners according to their criminal records - with the last year's data, it can be seen that in the category of convicts, the rate of first offenders shows the same value, whereas the ratio of the special recidivist convicts decreased (last year 22 %), and the number of recidivists rose (in 2003: 32 %).

As for the distribution of convicts according to the duration of their deprivation of liberty, their proportion is similar to that of December 31 last year. The average duration of imprisonment (based on the presently served sentences): is four years, three months.

23 % of the prison inmates are domiciled in Budapest, or in Pest County, while 24 % of them are residents in the counties of North-Eastern Hungary.

Qualifications: 65 % of the prisoners are unqualified (10.786 persons).

**Foreign prisoners: 697** persons (4,2 % of all the prison population) from them:

**Number of petitions for interruption of enforcement amounted to 1.760** in 2004 (2003: 1.390) showing a slight rise as compared to the previous year.

**The decision-maker granted interruption in 321 cases.**

From among the convicts released owing to interruption **10 persons failed to report** at the prescribed time in the institute, which represents 3 % of all received permissions.

**The reward of prison leave** was granted to 346 people (566 cases) (2003: 277 people, 504 cases), and only **1 person did not return** to the institute. The visit of a seriously ill relative was permitted in **259 cases** (in 8 cases with escort), from among the convicts admitted to absence **two people did not return.**

**232 people were placed under the ruling of Mitigated Execution Rules (hereinafter: EVSz).** The number of convicts under EVSz ruling reached 142 December 31, 2004. **In case of 12 people** the penal judge stopped the application of EVSz.

The number of leaves amounts to 2.380; from among the persons on leave **3 did not report** to continue to serve their sentence of imprisonment.

**173 propositions were submitted by the institutes** for placements into **transitional groups** in respect of pre-release prisoners. There were 178 persons in transitional groups December 31, 2004.

**Probation under supervision** was granted for 267 people.

The penal institutions made 9.054 propositions for **parole**, from which 8.051 were granted.

The number of implemented transports by the Prison Service upon the orders to appear (at the courthouse, at the Prosecution, at the expert's, at the notary public, at the physician's office) was high this year as well: 16.165 persons were transported in 40.998 cases. **The number of prisoners transferred amounted to 50.419, while** 15.342 persons were target transferred.

**Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Training Programs:**

Contrary to the practice of the previous years the Department on Detention Matters managed over **a much less amount of money** in 2004, than earlier.

**Altogether 1.488 people obtained professional qualification** in the 2003/2004 academic year, or upgraded their finished elementary school classes.



In the 2003/2004 school year we organised the schooling of 1,774 people to different instruction, training programs, and in the present school year we enrolled 1.683 people.

The inspections conducted in the institutes by the prosecution came to the conclusion that the rights of prisoners were upheld, and the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner of Civil Rights confirmed the lawfulness of detention also. No such grave incidents were identified where the rights of prisoners would have been offended in general.

In 2004 the prisoners were given rewards on **41.421 occasions**, which is an appreciable value as compared to the previous year, meaning a growth of about 800 occasions.

The number of disciplinary punishments shows a slight increase as compared to 2003, because in 2004 all in all **8.458 disciplinary punishments** were imposed.

## The Situation Of The Permanent Personnel

The permitted staff number of the Prison Service Organisation, considering that **no central measure for staff increase was taken in 2004**, remained on the 2003 level, that is 1.236 public employees, 6.593 professionals, which makes all in all 7.829. In the year 2005 the Prison Service organisation numbers 6.637 professionals, 1.236 public employees, which makes 7.873 altogether, from this list **151 permanent** (117 professional, 34 public employee), and 7 part-time public employee statuses **were closed**.

The size of the workforce of the Prison Service Organisation was continuously kept at a satisfactory occupancy level by the organs of the Prison Service. This showed an average **98 – 99 % occupancy rate**.

It marked a powerful challenge in the history of Prison Service's staff number and wages/salaries management, that the institutes and institutions were forced to stop the lists due to a 2005 wage rise of 6 percent (4,5 % from the central budget, and 1,5 % from their own resources) in order to be able to fork out the block of wages. This size of staff means in a nationwide aspect to put the **freeze on** the already mentioned 151 permanent plus 7 part time public employee **statuses**.

**The training of penal experts** took place in 2004 basically in three institutions. The Educational Centre of the Prison Service Organisation (hereinafter: BvOK) provided the basic and medium level professional training, with the participation of 1.694 persons.

**The reform of the staff's instructional system** was included among the 2004 priority tasks. The most substantial element of the change is that the present three-week introductory training course would be replaced by an instructional module of 34 weeks of duration, and only upon the successful ending of this instructional module could the trained corps members be set to duty on their own.

12 people took a successful state (final) examination on the daytime faculty of the Police Academy's Correction Department, 16 people on the correspondence faculty in 2004.

A possible new element of officer training might be the introduction of the Correction Educator Training Branch of Studies at the Zrinyi Miklós University of National Defence as from the 2005-2006 academic year. The allowed number of students at the correspondence course is 10.

The further education course of the Prison Service's leaders, which is organised from the centre, was executed in the framework of a co-operation agreement concluded between the Legal Faculty of the Eötvös Lóránd University of Arts and Sciences and the National Headquarters of the Hungarian Prison Service. The leaders acquired mainly the knowledge of the European Union law.

**The number of disciplinary and criminal proceedings initiated during the year fell back considerably as compared to that of previous year, the number of disciplinary proceedings to three-quarters, and that of the criminal proceedings to two-thirds.**

Owing to the grounded suspicion of gross breaches of obligation arising from the service relations, disciplinary proceedings were initiated **against 664 members of the Prison Service organisation, which corresponds to 9 percent of the full number of staff. Within this circle the acts of 154 persons – 2 percent of the permanent personnel – were of such weight that they gave rise to the grounded suspicion that criminal proceedings should be initiated in addition to the disciplinary proceedings.** This is by 30 percent less than the number of investigations ordered last year.

**We continued to follow with priority attention the suppression of acts violating the lawfulness of detention, and within this category the acts of corruption.** In this aspect we developed an enhanced co-operation with the National Security Agency, the Office of Professional Responsibility of the Interior Ministry and with the military prosecution.

**The perpetration of crime was evidenced against 58 corps members** in the course of criminal proceeding ordered, which is by 9 cases less than the number of judgments passed in criminal cases in the earlier years. **Charges were raised in 46 cases.** The criminal proceedings **against the remaining 39 persons were stopped** already in the phase of investigation in lack of evidence or in lack of a criminal offence. At present **12 criminal proceedings are still pending.**

Owing to the criminal proceedings protracting for several years **the military court gave final condemnatory judgments this year against 40 persons for criminal offences perpetrated in the previous years, and deprivation of liberty was inflicted upon five persons.**

Notwithstanding our efforts – in the category of offences related to the service relations - we could not suppress the number of proceedings instituted for the suspicion of crime beyond reasonable doubt in case of abuse of authority and bribery. The judgments imposed upon for **bribery of the authority numbers four**, the ones imposed for **the abuse of authority are five**, which proved **higher than that of the previous year**, and nine proceedings are still underway. From the sentences passed for bribery, two are enforceable, and two are suspended deprivation of liberty. Unfortunately, the number of cases instituted for the grounded suspicion of **maltreatment in official proceedings**, - which is likewise treated as a priority issue owing to its weight – is on the increase, more than half of the perpetrators of these acts remained unknown, thus the proceedings were stopped. In these cases the circle of suspects **fell to two thirds** as compared to last year's value.



Regarding the escape from the Sopronkőhida Strict Regime Prison it was **for the first time in many years** that the military prosecution established the well-founded suspicion of the **fact that the wilful breach of obligation** by a member of the official staff caused the unusual event. The investigation is ongoing; the suspect is in pre-trial detention.

## The Professional Field Of Security

The security activity in 2004 was characterised by professionalism and further improvement of the earlier achievements.

The guard of **the units, territories and material goods** of the penal organs was performed without any unusual events. There were no attacks against the units and the transport vehicles of prisoners. **The activities related to guard, supervision and control of prisoners proved all in all effective.** There were no acts aiming at taking hostages, jailbreak, destruction or the attempts for life. At the same time, the number of attacks against the members of the staff was rising considerably, criminal proceedings had to be initiated against 53 people owing to the grounded suspicion of open defiance of lawful authority (in 2003 there were 30 perpetrators).

**Cases of escapes qualifying as criminal offences and the number of people involved in them show a more favourable picture than in the previous year.**

**The comparative data of acts related to escapes (case/persons):**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Escape (criminal offence)</b>	<b>18/19</b>	<b>7/9</b>	<b>7/9</b>	<b>9/12</b>	<b>7/8</b>
- From a guarded unit	4/5	3/5	3/5	3/6	2/2
- From the workplace	13/13	3/3	4/4	2/2	1/2
- At presentation upon order	1/1	-	-	4/4	4/4
- During transfer	-	1/1	-	-	-
<b>Escape attempts</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>3/3</b>	<b>5/5</b>
<b>Escape (misdemeanour)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>

**The co-operation with the aim to maintain security** was conducted on a regular basis between the Prison Service's organs and the competent county (municipal) police stations, and the participation of the **Border Guard's** regional directorates.

In conclusion it may be established, that the Prison Service Organs' activities related to maintaining security were performed effectively and professionally, and in addition to that the readiness of the staff working in this area was also necessitated to cope with these tasks in a flawless way.

## Health Care Activities

The health service of the Organisation of Prison Service carried out its tasks laid down in legal rules, working plans, measures and orders in a highly professional way in 2004 as well.

The previous year was determined by the performance of duties arising from the legal rules published in previous years, particularly the enforcement of the rules related to the public health and the operation of the IMEI (Judicial Institution for Observation and Mental Treatment), and the lawful application of the provisions of Act LXXXIV of 2003, that is the directives on the working hours adopted in the EU.

The sanitary conditions of the Prison Service were negotiated in November 2004 by the leaders of the Health and Justice Portfolios, and they came to the conclusion that it is necessary to develop in the first row the penal health care institutions, and mainly the IMEI by means of drawing in the available competition resources.

**The permanent staff** was provided with a complex health service last year as well, added to which was the high-level contribution of the Police Health Service and that of the BM (Interior Ministry) Central Hospital and its Institutions.

The preventive medical service was ensured for the prisoners on each level of progressive medical attendance. The turnout of the fundamental medical service is steadily increasing. The extended screening tests executed at the admission process were to the advantage of prevention. Doctors were consulted mainly because of the diseases of the heart and the cardiovascular system, the respiratory and digestive organs, and for psychic problems. The rate of patients and those participating in dietary catering was very high. The medical service of out-patients and inpatients was provided likewise in the health institutions of the Prison Service, with the exception of the urgent and special cases.

From the 88 prisoners under alternative drug treatment, 51 received a certificate verifying the successful completion of the therapy. It was last year that the operation of prevention sections was launched in 12 institutes, for the time being all in all with 147 voluntary applicants. The experience of the inspections raises a need to expand the program owing to the growing demands.

The number of those departed was 52 (50 men, and 2 women). From among them 6 prisoners committed suicide, which figure shows a drop by 30 percent as compared to the previous year. Regarding death cases, the leading fatal diagnoses were the diseases of the circulatory system.

## **Budget Management**

The Prison Service performed its duties designed for 2004 under the financial conditions set out in Act CXVI of 2003 on the 2004 Budget of the Republic of Hungary.

In view of the EU accession, and in line with the economic policy to improve the competitiveness and the Country's ability to attract capital, the 2004 Budget set out a further restriction on the household management, and further enhancement of the efficiency requirements and the austerity approach. In the course of pursuing this policy it endeavoured to enforce a cost effective management of the public money, and to eliminate the lavish and parallel expenditures in all areas, because with the relatively narrowing public revenues only through such sequence of steps, was it possible to secure the resources for the designed tasks.



## SELF-EVALUATION OF THE OVERALL WORK OF THE HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE IN 2004 AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN 2005

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The budget directives envisaged to keep the real wages on the same level in the public sphere, while reducing the government investments by 25 percent, the institutional expenditures by 5 percent, the professional estimates, treated in budget chapter, by 22,5 percent.

The 2004 Budget of Prison Service amounted to 36.200,2 MFt, which was financed from a budget subsidy of 33.599,3 MFt (92,82 percent) and from the own revenues of 2.600,9 MFt (7,18 percent).

### **Estimates dealt by the budget chapter - in the 2004 budget were as follows:**

Central Investment	1.041,9 MFt
Support for the Prison Ltd-s Employing Prisoners	511,7 MFt
Improvement of Prison Conditions from PHARE Aid	119,0 MFt

Without the Estimates, dealt with in the budget chapter, the original 2004 expenditure estimate of the Prison Service rose by 2,17 percent (768,4 MFt) as compared to the 2003 original estimate, added to which was the increase of the budget support by 1,49 percent (493,4 MFt), and the own revenues by 12,06 percent (280 MFt).

**The budget subsidy of the Prison Service rose by 1.852,3 MFt in the course of 2004, which meant a 1,06 percent growth.**

### **The History of the Prison Service's 2004 Budget:**

All in all, the fate of the estimate as compared to the previous years took a less favourable turn. Owing to the estimate deficit the payment of approximately 100 MFt for personal allowances (overtime, extra labour, jubilee awards, payment of the costs) was regrouped to the debit of next year, which will give rise to grave difficulties in the 2005 household management.

The Government Decree No. 2345/2003 froze 315,9 MFt on material expenditures, which caused serious difficulties in the management of institutes and institutions. As the 2004 budget did not allocate resources for financing the additional expenses coming from the price rise of Public Utilities and the changes of the ÁFA (General Turnover Tax), the situation grew even worse. Also, there was a change in the system of transition to the new uniform, because no deduction could be executed for this purpose from the emoluments designed for clothing supply of the professional staff. Thus the necessary estimate for the 2004 phase of procuring the new uniform had to be secured from other resources of the Prison Service. During the year in the interest of stabilising the management, the personal allowances and in several cases also the institutional investments were reduced in favour of the material expenditures. However, these measures proved insufficient. The problems of liquidity at the institutes and institutions grew worse and worse, and by November they could not manage the situation from their own resources. Upon our request, the Minister of Justice acted to settle the problems, and in the month of December, he granted 483,4 MFt from the surplus receipts of the Ministry for the material expenditures, in the interest of the liquidation of the overdue debt stock. Thanks to this the Prison Service closed the 2004 fiscal year without any overdue debt stock.

To sum up it may be stated that the material estimate did not cover the expenditures of the prison service not even at a minimum level, notwithstanding the austerity measures, the reduction of the number of prisoners, or having the internal reserves regrouped. Without the assistance of the supervisory authority the prison service would start the year of 2005 with a debt spiral that would be unmanageable from our own resources.

From among the accumulation expenditures - the estimate for reconstruction - as compared to the original estimate, grew by 74,5 MFt, which sum was earmarked in the Government Resolution 2143/2004 Korm, and by the remainder of the institutes and institutions left over from 2003. Despite the 250 MFt provided in the Governmental Resolution 2143/2004 the estimate for institutional investment is down 0,82 percent (125,5 MFt) owing to the regrouping of funds.

**The most important investments, reconstructions carried out in 2004:**

The planned governmental investments – treated in the budgetary chapter - are laid down in the Government Resolutions No. 2072/1998. (III. 31.) Korm On the Long-term Development of the Institute-System of the Prison Service, and No. 2147/2002. (V.10.) On the Development Program of the Prison Service, respectively.

The construction work of the regional prison to be built in Pécs from PHARE aid, to accommodate 50 juvenile delinquents, has been started.

The estimate designed for governmental investments and dealt with by the Chapter, allowed only for one new investment, the launching of the fifth phase of the commandery renovation in the Sopronköhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison. GRAVITERM Kft. won the contract with its tender amounting to 344 MFt. The actual construction will begin in January 2005, with the hand-over of the working area.

**In respect of the priority investment and renovation tasks, in the year 2004 we acted in four important spheres of tasks.**

The Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison was designated for the accommodation of prisoners sentenced for **actual life imprisonment**. The existing building stock offers extremely limited capacities for the professional and safe accommodation, thus a decision was made that the lifers' commandery area would be designed on the territory near the Dorozsmai Street Unit.

In the Budapest Remand Prison thanks to the **enlargement of the transportation commandery** the number of cells to be utilised for round-transfers was doubled.

The Government Resolution 2126/2004 (V.28.) Korm. **On the Establishment of new Penal Institutes** and On Drawing Funds into the Investments, envisions the establishment of two new institutes with a holding capacity of 700 places, each, to be executed with the PPP method. Under the decision the first one would be built on a plot of land offered free of charge by the Tiszalök Local Self-Government, while the other with the reconstruction of the former Savaria Training Center of Szombathely, which was acquired from the Ministry of Defence. The construction work of the two PPP prisons will be co-ordinated by the committee of the Ministry of Justice set up for this purpose.



The regulation entering into force as from January 1, 2005, - according to which the **pre-trial detainees** must be held in prison exclusively after the lapse of a 30 day or a 60 day time-period at most -, will bring about as a consequence a growing number of prisoners, and a rising need of holding capacity and means. In order to reduce the lack of places, we surveyed the police detention centres. We established that in case of taking over the police departments, their reconstruction, renovation, furnishing and operation would result in such an amount of extra expenses that we could not finance at present. The takeover of the two floors of the Budapest, II. Gyorskocsi Street Building from among the police detention centres has already taken place, which raised the accommodation capacity for prisoners by an approximate 80-100 places.

The transformation of the visiting rooms of the Budapest Remand Prison, and the partial termination of the visiting rooms equipped with security devices has already taken place. The transformation of the security system owing to the defective structure, and the renovation of the timberworks of the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison's Main Building situated on Mars Square are underway. We instituted a warranty action against the POLARIS Rt. with a view to repair the defects in the Budapest Remand Prison's III-rd Unit.

The demands indicated by the institutes, institutions and the National Headquarters exceeded by far the targeted accumulation estimates allocated for the Hungarian Prison Service in the Act on Budget. The demand of the institutes amounting to about 10,055 billion forints for the accumulation estimates, come on one hand from the non-performance of the maintenance works, and investments, owing to having been under financed for several years, on the other hand from the enhanced utilisation owing to overcrowding. Because of the lack of funds the supply and replacement of security devices, special security groups, the means of transportation and catering of prisoners could be executed only in a trifling measure. The state of IT equipments became more obsolete; the further improvement of the active softwares came to a sudden halt. The purchase of the most essential medical appliances and instruments for the ongoing operation satisfied a mere fraction of all the requirements arising.

The Penal Institutes solved their material and technical supply in the year 2004 in the framework of the available budget, and technical equipments and devices without committing any major mistakes. In the field of catering the permanent staff and the prisoners all the institutes introduced the HACCP system, but their local conditions, technical facilities, and personal conditions did not allow for the full implementation of the system for the time being. We feel sad that we could not raise the catering norms in 2004 either, not even in a measure to reach the level of inflation. The accommodation circumstances did not change in 2004, the overcrowding of the institutes did not drop. The institutes dispose of the sufficient number of cell-equipments, but their quality replacement could not take place because of the narrowing financial conditions. The clothing supply of prisoners in 2004 was a task of the institutes to carry out in their own authority, however the estimate earmarked for this purpose, was spent by the institutes for financing the operation costs in full. The need to replace the buses used for transporting the staff, and the vehicles of small and large capacity used as

conveyance for prisoners is justified with the aim of amortisation and should be executed as soon as possible. The replacement of small and large lorries used for the procurement of materials for the institutes should be urged, and conducted with the assistance of outside suppliers and service providers.

Thanks to the National Headquarters' real estate and housing management a revenue amounting to 37.854 thousand Forints was realised from sale in 2004, the utilisation of which amount was allowed for the purpose of institutional investment in a measure of 100 percent on basis of the position of the Ministry of Finance given at the beginning of the year.

## Operation Of Prison Ltd-s

In consequence of a decreasing state budget in respect of its nominal and real values, and a negative change of the cost-bearing capacity of the sphere of activities, the **employment at the associations is down 2,4 percent**. At the Prison Service's economic associations the average staff size of the prison inmates employed was **4,742**.

The Prison Service's economic associations close this economic year with an **altogether positive financial result, with a profit expected to reach 190,7 MFt**. This result is exceeding **the planned level, it is about 3,7 times higher than that**. The recorded result does not entirely reflect the efficiency of management activities; it was affected by several events, individual decisions.

In all likelihood four associations, the **Kalocsa Clothes Factory Ltd, the Sopronkőhida Ltd, the Nostra Ltd, and the Nagyfa-Alföld Ltd are expected to calculate with losses**.

The financial results were formed by the increase of the current outlay costs amounting to 2,5 percent in addition to the growth of revenues of 7,7 percent.

**The budget subsidies were realised at an altogether 31,3 percent higher level than planned**. The explanation for this first of all is that the handover of the founder's financial means deriving from the deducted advance distribution was accounted among the Other Revenues items.

**From the aspect of investments** it may be concluded that **investments for development purposes were executed** just in a few places. The most outstanding were as follows: **the paper-manufacturing production line, put into operation** by the Tököl Duna Paper Tissues Ltd, the renovation of the **Annamajor Ltd Vegetable Processing Plant** and the **butchery** operated by the Pálhalmi Agrospecial Ltd.

Both the founding Minister of Justice and his representative followed the situation of the associations with enhanced attention, in 2004, also. In the interest of the maintenance of the continuous functioning capacity, the efficient management, and for the assistance of the workers' social conditions several measures were taken.

**To sum up, it may be stated that the penal economic associations complied with the dual requirement set against them last year as well**. Their activities were not burdened with any unusual events causing negative reaction. They performed the state duty meaning



the employment of prisoners on a realistic standard according to their financial means, and in the course of this activity they even produced a “profit”.

## Strategic And Organisation Developing Activities

Within the Prison Service Organisation's **international scope of activities**, the implementation of professional programs deriving from the exchange of ideas based on the agreement concluded with the Slovakian and the Polish Prison Service played a significant role this year as well.

The most important arrangement in the year 2004 was an international conference with the title **‘Classification of Prisoners, Programs for Prisoners’**, staged in the framework of

the **13<sup>th</sup> Criminalespo**, held between November 3-5, which was attended in addition to the 80 Hungarian guests by 27 representatives of 14 countries.

Further to our duties related to the organisation of research activities, we received about 270 petitions for research in 2004, which fits into the rising tendency of the previous years.

The library stock of the Hungarian Prison Service's Research Library was enriched this year with an accession of 195 books, and about 250 professional documents, and the library visitors' number was on a steady increase.

The PHARE program No. 2002/000-315.02.02. made a fairly good progress in 2004. The construction of a prison building suitable for the accommodation of 50 juvenile delinquents was started on the territory of the Baranya County Remand Prison.

The Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József laid the foundation stone of the building with due solemnities, December 8. The completion of the investment is expected to happen in May, 2006. The subprogram of the main Program, on the establishment of twinning relations was finished in April with all due solemnities, in the course of which a regime of classification and rehabilitation programs were elaborated for incarcerated juvenile delinquents.

In November the Dutch Matra Program, which was launched in 2001 with the title ‘Professionalisation of the Hungarian Prison Service’, was closed. According to plans the three training modules created in the course of the program will be included into the general training system of the penal staff, which will be assisted by 350 student and 60 teacher's books, which were prepared in three topics (drugs, dealing with juveniles, programs for inmates).

**The fund raising and project management activities** of the Prison Service were very active during the year. The competition rapporteurs network was set up, all the institutes/institutions grouped sources for the competition duties. In the period looked upon as the “apprenticeship year”, two programs won in the competition of the EQUAL Community Initiative (BvOK, Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison), and there were three winners in the competition announced by the National Committee on Crime Prevention (Békés County Remand Prison, Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison Veszprém County Remand Prison), moreover many of our tenders are still pending. We set

to the preparatory work that will encourage the participation of the Prison Service in the second phase of the National Development Plan in the future.

**The legal department's** contribution was both professional and effective regarding the expert opinions given about the legal rules received on the occasion of harmonising legal rules by the organs of state administration.

The duties concerning the continuous harmonisation of the **new Code on Penalty Enforcement**, the modifications of the Act XLIII of 1996 On the Service Relations of the Members of the Professional Staff in the Armed Organs, and the earlier concept of the unified Act on Civil Servants came up as highlighted tasks.

The field of information technology ensured the continuous and flawless operation of the IT systems created to support the lawful functioning of the basic activities of the Prison Service. They operated up to expectations, and met the penal organisation's requirements in respect of the flow of information.

In the framework of priority investments, a new, integrated, up-to-date IT and telecommunication partial system was opened last year in the **Budapest Remand Prison**.

In the area of maintaining relations between the organs of the government, the data supply was launched between National Headquarters of the Hungarian Prison Service and the **Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor**. The system provides a two-way, direct, and rapid data supply for both parties. **The facilities for the direct data supply for the National Council of the Judiciary (OIT) were installed, and** the pre-conditions were accomplished.

We examined the system of conditions falling to the responsibility of the Prison Service deriving from the implementation of the task 'Distance Hearing and Taking Records in a Different Way'. We prepared the Procurement Proceedings, and elaborated a professional system of aspects.

## Press Activities

In 2004 we received 977 petitions from the media. In the course of the administration the information of the public and the prisoners' freedom of expression were upheld. We prepared several press events of high priority (the inauguration of the renovated transportation commandery in the Budapest Remand Prison, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the PHARE prison, visits of the leaders from the Ministry). It was the first time that we organised a central event, such as the talent competition, with the title 'Who Is Good at What?' where almost all the penal institutes participated. We found it important to record the events related to the everyday life of staff in the *Hírlevél* (Newsletter). The acceptance of the *Börtönügyi Szemle* (Prison Review) improved in the scientific circles. The transformation of the *Börtön Újság* (Prison News) regarding its contents and structure is already underway.

We initiated the technical and structural transformation of the homepage of the Hungarian Prison Service.

The duties related to the forwarding and co-ordinating of the continuous data supply in respect of the "Glasspocket" Act calls for a close co-operation with the institutes.

# SELF-EVALUATION OF THE OVERALL WORK OF THE HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE IN 2004 AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN 2005

Table 1

## Staff Number (December 31, 2004)

		Officer	Under-Officer	Public Employee	In All
Institutes	Regular	1 254	4 745	1 018	7 017*
	Actual	1 106	4 578	1 178	6 862
	Difference	-148	-167	+160	-155
Ltd-s	Regular	120	609	0	729
	Actual	111	594	0	705
	Difference	-9	-15	0	-24
In All	Regular	1 374	5 354	1 018	7 746
	Actual	1 217	5 172	1 178	7 567
	Difference	-157	-182	+160	-179
Overcrowd- ing rate	97,69%				

\* There are 140 part-time public employees working at the institutes in addition to the above figure, utilising the statuses of 83 persons, with 8 working hours.

## Admissions and Leaves in 2004

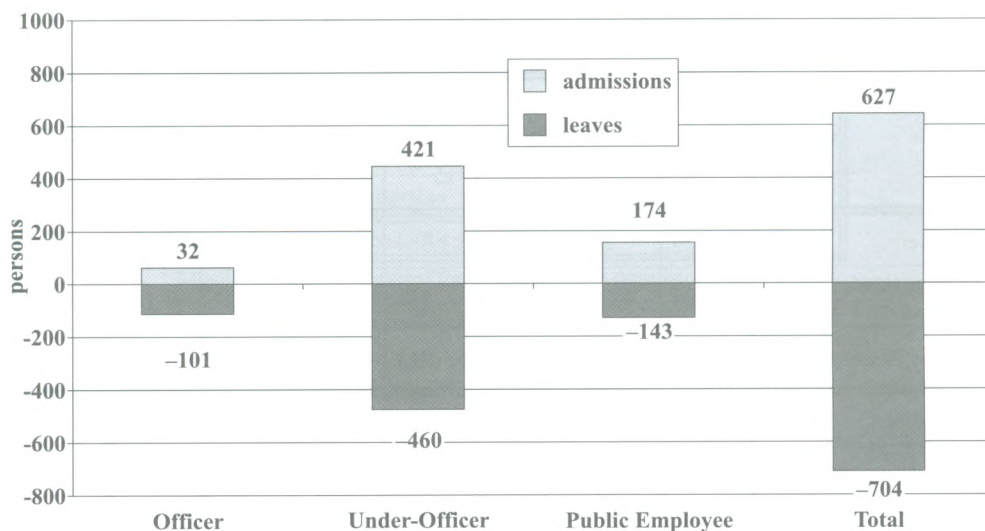




Table 2

**Newly Recruited Staffs (January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2004)**

		Man	Woman	In all	%	
Institutes, Institutions						
Institutes, Institutions	Officer	19	11	30	5,3	89,5%
	Under-Officer	335	22	357	63,6	
	Public Employee	58	116	174	31,0	
	<b>In All</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100,0</b>	
Economic Associations	Officer	2	0	2	3,0	10,5%
	Under-Officer	57	7	64	97,0	
	Public Employee	0	0	0	0,0	
	<b>In All</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100,0</b>	
<b>In All</b>	Officer	21	11	32	5,1	100%
	Under-Officer	392	29	421	67,1	
	Public Employee	58	116	174	27,8	
	<b>In All</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>100,0</b>	

Table 3

**Distribution of Penal Staffs according to Age  
(December 31, 2004)**

	Under 25 years	Between 26–30	Between 31–40	Between 41–50	Between 51–55	Over 55 years	In All	Distrib. (%)
Officer	29	250	472	384	61	29	1 225	16,1
Ensign, Under Officer	694	1 636	2 299	537	16	1	5 183	68,3
Public Employee	81	118	226	313	240	181	1 159	15,3
<b>In All</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>2 997</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>7 567</b>	
Distribution (%)	10,6	26,4	39,5	16,3	4,2	2,8	100,0	



SELF-EVALUATION OF THE OVERALL WORK OF THE HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE IN 2004  
AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN 2005

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*Table 4*

**Disciplinary Situation (January 1, 2004 — December 31, 2004)**

<b>Disciplinary Offences</b>	<b>Imposed Punishment</b>
Overdue Release*	0
Premature Release*	0
Unlawful Detention	1
Infringement upon the Rules of Treatment	7
Acts Violating the Accommodation, Provision of Prisoners	0
Maintaining Prohibited Relations with the Prisoners	1
Utilising the Prisoner for Private Purposes	1
Unlawful Application of Coercive Means	0
Late Coming	79
Absence without leave exceeding 48 hours	2
Breach of Obligation deriving from Service Relations	329
Breach and/or Failure of the Duty of Reporting	32
Breach of the Control Obligation	6
Negligent Handling of Weapons	6
Failure to Pay Respect	0
Breach of the Dress Code	1
Other Disciplinary Offences	56
<b>Disciplinary Offences – Altogether</b>	<b>521</b>
<b>Petty Offences – Altogether</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Disciplinary Offences – In All</b>	<b>567</b>

\* Mostly for reasons beyond the Penitentiary Administration's Control;  
in many cases arising from administrative mistakes

Table 5

**Number of Prisoners (Person)**

	<b>Dec. 31, 1998</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 1999</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2000</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2001</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2002</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2003</b>	<b>Dec. 31, 2004</b>
Pre-trial Detainees	3 909	4 114	4 105	4 263	4 329	3 776	4 101
Convicts	10 171	10 800	11 201	12 755	13 260	12 464	12 180
Under Forced Medical Treatment	173	181	173	194	192	184	192
Transferred to Incarceration	113	15	60	63	57	83	70
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>14 366</b>	<b>15 110</b>	<b>15 539</b>	<b>17 275</b>	<b>17 838</b>	<b>16 507</b>	<b>16 543</b>
Difference as Compared to the Previous Year (%)	7,2	5,2	2,9	10,1	3,3	-7,5	-0,2

**Overcrowding Data**

Overall Holding Capacity of Penal Institutes	11 400 fő
Number of Prisoners (Dec. 31, 2004)	16 543 fő
Overcrowding Rate (Dec. 31, 2004)	144%
Average Number of Prison Population (2004)	16 482 fő
Average Overcrowding Rate (2004)	142%

SELF-EVALUATION OF THE OVERALL WORK OF THE HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE IN 2004  
AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN 2005

Table 6

**Overall Number of Pre-Trial Detainees (December 31, 2004)**

	Till the Judgment of First Instance				Convicts under the Ruling of Non-Final Judgments					
	Adults		Juveniles		Adults		Juveniles			
	Man	Wmn	Man	Wmn	Man	Wmn	Man	Wmn	In All	%
Common Crime	3054	203	140	4	631	43	25	1	4101	100
Against the State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In All	3054	203	140	4	631	43	25	1	4101	100

**Breakdown Of Pre-Trial Detainees according to the Duration of Custody  
(December 31, 2004)**

Duration	Till the Judgment of First Instance		Convicts under the Ruling of Non-Final Judgments		In All	%
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles		
3 Months	1100	45	80	3	1228	30
3–6 Months	796	40	69	1	906	22
6–9 Months	477	20	89	7	593	14
9–12 months	349	24	103	2	478	12
1–1,5 years	311	11	121	7	450	11
1,5–2 years	129	3	99	6	237	6
Over 2 years	195	1	113	0	209	5
<b>In All</b>	<b>3257</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4101</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7

**Previous Record of Convicts (December 31, 2004)**

		Age	Person	%
<b>First Offenders</b>	14–17		41	0,34
	18–24		1409	11,54
	25–29		1208	9,90
	30–39		1615	13,25
	40–49		898	7,37
	50–59		392	3,20
	Older than 60		97	0,80
	<b>Altogether</b>		<b>5660</b>	<b>46,40</b>
<b>Recidivists, Special Recidivists</b>	14–17		0	0,00
	18–24		524	4,40
	25–29		929	7,60
	30–39		1357	11,10
	40–49		631	5,20
	50–59		224	1,80
	Older than 60		55	0,50
	<b>Altogether</b>		<b>3730</b>	<b>30,60</b>
<b>Habitual Recidivists</b>	14–17		0	0,00
	18–24		104	0,85
	25–29		410	3,40
	30–39		1351	11,10
	40–49		695	5,70
	50–59		204	1,70
	Older than 60		26	0,20
	<b>Altogether</b>		<b>2790</b>	<b>23,00</b>
<b>In All</b>			<b>12180</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Table 8

**Breakdown of Convicts according to the Duration of their Sentences  
(December 31, 2003)**

	Persons	%
1 month	17	0,14
1–6 months	698	5,73
6–12 months	1821	14,95
1–2 years	2326	19,10
2–3 years	1743	14,31
3–5 years	2191	17,99
5–10 years	2417	19,84
Over 10 years	746	6,12
For Life	221	1,81
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>12180</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 9

**Number of Foreign Prisoners**

	Dec. 31, 1999	Dec. 31, 2000	Dec. 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2004
The Whole Prison Population (Persons)	15 110	15 539	17 275	17 838	16 507	16 543
Foreign Prisoners (persons)	729	807	874	825	746	697
Rate of Foreign Prisoners (%)	4,8	5,2	5,6	4,6	4,5	4,2

**Distribution of Foreign Prisoners  
(December 31, 2004)**

	Person	%
Strict Regime Prison	124	17,0
Medium Regime Prison	121	17,0
Detention House	11	1,7
Under Forced Medical Treatment	2	0,3
Pre-Trial Detainees	439	64,0
In All	697	100,0



Table 10

**Permitted Leaves of Absence from the Penal Institutes**

	Submitted	Rejected	Permitted
<b>Interruption of Enforcement</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>321</b>
From these			
– In ministerial jurisdiction	61	50	11
– In the DG's jurisdiction	292	248	44
– In the Institute Gov.'s jurisdiction	1407	1141	266
Leave of Prisoners under the Ruling of the EVSZ*			2380 cases
Other Short-term Leaves			1983 cases
Permitted Leaves			566 cases
Visiting Seriously Ill Relatives, Participation in the Relative's Burial			259 cases
<b>Altogether</b>			<b>5188 cases</b>

**Placement under the Ruling of Mitigated Execution Rules (\*EVSZ)**

	Submitted	Rejected	Permitted
Medium Regime Prison	154	6	148
Juvenile Prison	84	0	84
Detention House	0	0	0
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>232</b>

**Placement to a Graver Grade of Punishment**

	Submitted	Rejected	Permitted
Strict Regime Prison	0	-	-
Medium Regime Prison	27	0	29
Juvenile Prison	0	-	-
Detention House	10	8	1
Juvenile Detention House	0	-	-
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>

**Placement to a Lighter Grade of Punishment**

	Submitted	Rejected	Permitted
Strict Regime Prison	110	2	104
Medium Regime Prison	280	0	291
Juvenile Prison	4	0	4
Detention House	0	-	-
Juvenile Detention House	0	-	-
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>399</b>

*The Tables also include the still ongoing cases!*

Table 11

**Graver Incidents Perpetrated by Prisoners  
(January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2004) (case/person)**

Penal Institutes	Escapes	Preparation of Escape	Escape Attempts	Offence of Escape	Causing Public Danger, Arson	Finding Drugs	Absence without Leave	Suicide
Állampuszta	1/2			4/4	1/1			
Nagyfa			1/1	1/1		1/1		
Baracska				2/2	1/1			1/1
Pálhalma				3/3				
BFB	1/1	1/1	2/2		1/1			
Juvenile Tököl		1/3						
Márianosztra		1/1						
Sátoraljaújhely								
Sopronkőhida	1/1				1/1			1/1
Szeged			1/1	1/1	2/2	3/3		1/1
Kalocsa								
Vác		3/3		2/2	2/2			1/1
Budapest Remand Prison	2/2	1/1			1/1	1/1		1/1
Debrecen			1/1					
Esztergom								
Győr								
Gyula	1/1							
Miskolc					1/1			1/1
Juvenile Szirmabesenyő								
Pécs				1/1				
Szolnok						1/1		
Kaposvár								
Szekszárd								
Székesfehérvár	1/1							
Veszprém								
Zalaegerszeg						2/2		
KEI								
Kecskemét		1/2						
Balassagyarmat				3/3	1/1	1/1		
Eger				2/2	1/3			
Szombathely								
Nyíregyháza								
Bv. KK				1/1				
IMEI								
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>7/8</b>	<b>8/11</b>	<b>5/5</b>	<b>20/20</b>	<b>12/14</b>	<b>9/9</b>		<b>6/6</b>

Table 12

**Grouping the Causes of Death of the Deceased Prisoners**

	2002	2003	2004
Basic Disease: Tumour	18	15	10
Heart and Cardiovascular Diseases	20	20	30
Diseases of the Digestive Organs	2	1	1
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	0	4	5
Suicide	1	9	6
Other: Accident of Burnings	0	1	0

Table 13

**Turnout of Patient Prisoners (number of cases)**

	2002	2003	2004
Ambulatory Treatment in the Institute	163 145	199 589	208 658
Amb. Treatment in a non-penal Health Care Institution	10 272	21 569	16 355
Health Provision of Bed-Patients in the Institute	4 361	1 013	4 811
Health Provision of Bed-Patients in Penal Health Care Institutes	7 361	3 536	7 740
Health Provision of Bed-Patients in non-penal Health-Care Institutes	377	210	496

Table 14

**Prisoners' Petitions, Requests (2002 –2004)**

	2002	2003	2004
Admission Requests	78	110	138
Requests for Transfer	196	144	152
Complaints	190	207	170
Excuses for Absence	5	0	2
Court Petitions	58	81	98
Petitions for Mercy	12	9	9
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>569</b>

Table 15

**Final Qualification of the Regular Staff at  
the Aptitude Test (2002 –2004)**

	2002	2003	2004
Fit for the Present Duty	25	12	27
Unfit for the Present Duty	13	9	41
Unfit for the Professional Service	116	101	140
Invalid	11	5	10
Not Invalid	143	117	198

Table 16

**The Staff's Health Aptitude Test on the II Degree (2002 –2004)**

	2002	2003	2004
Unfit	20	19	41
Fit	210	168	157
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>198</b>

Table 17

**Convalescence Holidays of the Staff (2002 –2004)**

	2002	2003	2004
Hévíz	180	180	180
Gyula	79	96	90
Igal	363	368	374



# SELF-EVALUATION OF THE OVERALL WORK OF THE HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE IN 2004 AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN 2005

Table 18

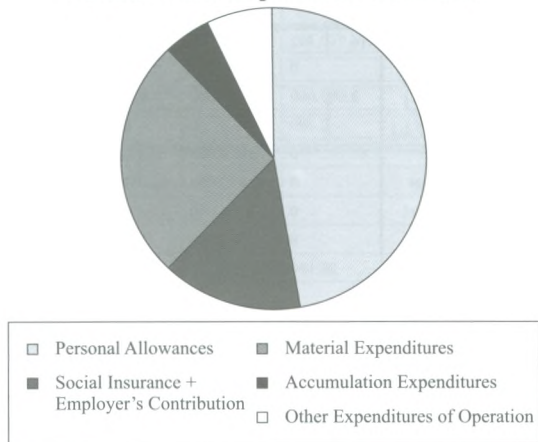
**Tabular Statement of the History of the Prison Administration's Priority Estimates in 2004  
(in Thousand Forints)**

Titles	2004 Original Estimate			December 31, 2004 Estimate		
	Institutes In All	Prison Admin. In All	Prison Service Title In	Institutes In All	Prison Administ ration In	Prison Service Title In
Personal Allowances	16.710.592	1.659.508	18.370.100	18.220.844	851.827	19.072.671
Contributions borne by Employers	0	5.625.500	5.625.500	0	5.852.760	5.852.760
Material Expenditures	8.080.600	844.000	8.924.600	9.643.919	500.873	10.144.792
Grants in Money for the Staff	2.700	0	2.700	2.858	0	2.858
Other Expenditure Supporting Operation	0	2.010.000	2.010.000	13.515	2.657.611	2.671.126
Transferring Financial Means Within the Budget	0	2.010.000	2.010.000	13.515	2.010.079	2.023.594
Transferring Financial Means Outside the Budget	0	0	0	0	647.532	647.532
Renovations	0	367.700	367.700	185.037	287.633	472.670
Institutional Investment Expenditures	28.100	668.500	696.600	212.837	358.220	571.057
Other Expenditures for Institutional Accumulation	0	0	0	913	425	1.338
Central Investment	0	0	0	0	599.664	599.664
Housing Support	0	95.000	95.000	0	75.000	75.000
Loan	0	108.000	108.000	0	122.717	122.717
<b>Expenditures according to Law, Sum Total</b>	<b>24.821.992</b>	<b>11.378.208</b>	<b>36.200.200</b>	<b>28.279.923</b>	<b>11.306.730</b>	<b>39.586.653</b>
Revenues From Institutional Operation	1.369.900	70.000	1.439.900	1.699.701	70.000	1.769.701
Taking over Financial Means for Operation from the TB (Soc. Insurance)	794.000	182.000	976.000	794.000	182.000	976.000
Taking over Fin. Means for Other Operation Purposes	0	0	0	600.057	8.751	608.808
Taking Over Fin. Means for Other Accumulation Purposes	5.000	95.000	100.000	8.403	555.312	563.715
Making Use of Loans and Their Recovery	0	85.000	85.000	0	136.616	136.616
<b>Receipts according to Law, Sum Total</b>	<b>2.168.900</b>	<b>432.000</b>	<b>2.600.900</b>	<b>3.102.161</b>	<b>952.679</b>	<b>4.054.840</b>
Utilizing the Remainder left over from the Previous Year	0	0	0	167.119	97.862	264.981
<b>Balance of Expenditures and Receipts according To Law</b>	<b>22.653.092</b>	<b>10.946.208</b>	<b>33.599.300</b>	<b>25.177.762</b>	<b>10.354.051</b>	<b>35.531.813</b>
<b>Budget Subsidy Sum Total</b>	<b>22.653.092</b>	<b>10.946.208</b>	<b>33.599.300</b>	<b>25.010.643</b>	<b>10.256.189</b>	<b>35.266.832</b>

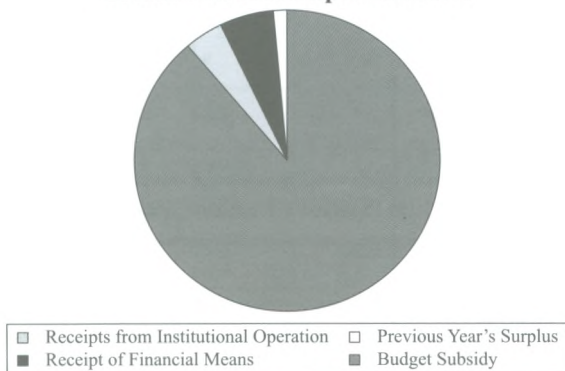
Table 19

## Breakdown of the Prison Service's Expenditure and Receipts Estimates in the 2004 Budget

### Breakdown of Expenditure Estimates



### Breakdown of Receipts Estimates



## **List of Priority Tasks Set for the Hungarian Prison Service in the Year 2005**

1. To ensure the safe operation of penal institutes, institutions and economic associations by the prevention of unusual incidents endangering or violating the internal safety of penal organs, or their immediate neighbourhood, and by tackling the unusual incidents that intervened in a professional and lawful way.
2. To participate in the elaboration of the final wording of the new draft law on the implementation of punishments and measures. After the adoption of the Act, to see to the preparation of the staff for the implementation of the Act.
3. Further to the evaluation of safety-risks included in the draft of the new Code on Penalty Enforcement, to elaborate the new system of the identification, grouping, and classification of prisoners, the modes of differentiation within the grades of punishments, the system to ensure the rights and entitlements, preferences, with a special regard to the methods of maintaining contacts in the closed and in the half-open regimes.
4. To prepare for the monitoring visit of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), to assist the inspection and monitoring activity, to take the primary steps after getting familiarised with the experiences of the visit, and to issue the necessary measures after having studied the written report of the Committee.
5. To admit to prison the pre-trial detainees held in police detention centres after 30 days or after the (15 – 15 days) extension of custody, that may occur twice.
6. To increase the occupation (employment, education, cultural-sports, leisure-time activities) opportunities of prisoners, on one hand by utilising the budget resources, on the other hand by raising funds from projects.
7. To set up a department responsible for the instruction and implementation of the penal special security (searching, intervening) tasks, to create a measure-tactics system.



8. To conduct an economical, continuously controlled budget management, corrected within the available time frames, with an aim that the Prison Service Organisation should close the 2005 financial year with a low debt-stock, within the prescribed 30 days.
9. To make a timetable for the construction of the penal institutes to be built with making use of the PPP-method, to implement the tasks within the given time frame.
10. To make a timetable for the construction of the Pécs Regional Juvenile Prison to be built with making use of the PHARE aid, to implement the tasks within the given time frame.
11. To elaborate a proposition and a draft government resolution concerning the loan to be taken out from the Hungarian Development Bank (Magyar Fejlesztési Bank) by the Prison Ltd-s on basis of a prior consent of the Ministry of Justice, in a magnitude of 10 billion forints, with a state guarantee assumed, which loan shall be appropriated solely for financing the means and systems of production. After the publication of the government resolution to conclude a contract between the MFB and the Prison Ltd-s, and to prepare a schedule for the implementation of the project.
12. In the interest of utilising the possible competition related and other external – primarily those included in the Europe Plan – resources, to prepare the documentation of the programs, in co-operation with the state, self-government and other organs, in proportion of the funds allocated for the costs of that part of the program budget, which should be financed from the own resources.
13. To have the following documents translated into Hungarian language: the latest Recommendations of the Council of Europe in the subject of Penalty Enforcement – not yet known in Hungarian translation, the individual Resolutions of the European Commission on Human Rights, the experiences of the inspection of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) of the Council of Europe, and to have the translation of these documents published by the Professional Library of the Prison Administration.
14. In the interest of a more efficient exploitation of the resources available, to examine which of the institutional functions should be united, and how to integrate these into the system of the Prison Service Regions. In possession of the experiences of the inspection to execute the organisation modernisation.

# Calendar of Events in 2004

## JANUARY 20

The Prison Service Organisation held its national conference - with the participation of Dr. BÁRÁNDY Péter -, Minister of Justice, in order to evaluate its overall activities in 2003, and to determine the priority tasks for 2004. Following the meeting the leaders of the Ministry of Justice and the Prison Service Organisation answered the questions of the attending journalists on a press conference.

## JANUARY 29

In the Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison the renovated courtroom was inaugurated in a festive ceremony.

Dr. SZILÁGYI Dénes, the President of the County's General Assembly donated a county flag to the Prison, with all due solemnities in the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Remand Prison.

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## FEBRUARY 6

The Lawyer's Day was staged in Kecskemét, in the House of Science and Technique with the title 'On the Threshold of the EU Accession', where the representatives of the South-Hungarian Region of the Prison Service took part.

## FEBRUARY 9-10

Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós, the Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice paid a visit to the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Coun-

ty Remand Prison on February 9, and to the Heves County Remand Prison on February 10.

## FEBRUARY 18

In the Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison Member of Parliament Dr. DONÁTH László, Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights, Minorities and Religious Affairs, and GYŐRI István, Dean of the Sárospatak Reformed Theological Academy held a discussion about the issues of the exercise of religion regarding the prison population.

## FEBRUARY 24

With the lead of Madam Kirsti Rissanen, the Political State Secretary of the Finnish Ministry of Justice a delegation from the sphere of justice stayed in Hungary between February 24-26. The guests paid an official visit to the Budapest Remand Prison Unit III on this day.

## FEBRUARY 27

The graduating students of the Police Academy Correctional Department, who delayed their academic studies by one semester, received the officer's commission in the framework of a celebration at the National Headquarters.

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## MARCH 1

Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommu-

nication Dr. CSEPELI György visited the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison.

#### **MARCH 5**

The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, headed by the Minister of Justice Jan Piet Hein DONNER went to see Unit I of the Budapest Remand Prison during their official visit in Hungary.

#### **MARCH 8**

The Body of Deputies of the Local Government of Tököl Town arranged an extramural meeting in the Tököl Juvenile Prison under the leadership of Mayor Mr. HOFFMAN Pál.

#### **MARCH 11**

The Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós paid a visit to the Zala County Remand Prison.

#### **MARCH 11-12**

In the framework of the PHARE Twinning Project between the Dutch Ministry of Justice and the Hungarian Prison Service, a two-day conference took place in Pilisszentkereszt, - in the topic of 'Improving Relations between the Juvenile Prisons and the Civil Organisations'.

#### **MARCH 12**

On the occasion of the 156<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1848/1849 Revolution and Freedom Fight, and the Hungarian Press Day, a central celebration was held at the Prison Service Headquarters.

#### **MARCH 22**

At the town central celebration arranged on the occasion of the anniversary of the prisoners' riot and jailbreak taking place in the Sátoraljaújhely Penitentiary on March 22, 1944, Colonel CSÉRI Zoltán, Economic Deputy of the Director General, and Brigadier General Dr. ESTÓK József, the Director of the Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison laid a wreath in the Memorial Park, to pay tribute to the memory of the Martyrs.

#### **MARCH 24**

The extra-parliamentary session of the Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights, Minorities and Religious Matters was held in the Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison under the leadership of Deputy Chairman, Dr. DONÁTH László.

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#### **APRIL 4**

The Mongolian Prison Service delegation with the lead of Colonel Jamts CHOISJANTSAN, the National Commander paid a visit to the National Prison Service Headquarters, and to several prisons. Also, the Ambassador of Mongolia in Budapest, Taukei SULTAN participated in the programs of the delegation.

#### **APRIL 22**

Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós visited the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison, and informed the Press representatives about the actual tasks of the Prison Service.



## **MAY 6**

The Prison Service Organisation's (hereinafter: P.S.O.) Educational Centre arranged the P.S.O.'s Cross-Country Running Championship with the participation 380 competitors.

## **MAY 7**

Minister of Justice Dr.BÁRÁNDY Péter and Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István Director General gave a press-briefing with the title 'The Situation of the Prison Service after the EU-accession' in the Budapest Remand Prison's III. Unit.

## **MAY 13**

The Hungarian Philosophers' Society, the Philosophical Department of the Arts Faculty at the Szeged University of Arts and Sciences and the Szeged Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences held its 2004 conference in the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison.

## **MAY 19**

French and Italian guests – Mr. Bernard JACOB, Deputy President of the Grenoble Court of First Instance and Bruno CHAVE, the Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor of the Town of Venice -, and the co-workers of the Baranya County Chief Public Prosecutor's Office paid a visit to the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison.

## **MAY 23**

A Dutch delegation led by Mr. Ton GOLSTEIN, the Director of the Zwolle

Remand Prison visited the Heves County Remand Prison.

## **MAY 24**

A statue depicting the Poet, BALASSI Bálint, was exhibited at an Exhibition titled "Hungarian Craftsmanship" in the Museum of Applied Arts. The work of art was made by the Ceramics Art Circle in the Sátorlajújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison for the dual competition titled "Craftsmen Traditions of Balassi's Age" and 'The Hungarian Craftsmanship – 2004', respectively.

At the initiative of the Budapest Embassy of Ireland, which holds the presidency of the EU, the consuls of the EU-States paid a visit to the Budapest Remand Prison Unit I. In the framework of the program Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István D.G. gave a briefing about the Hungarian Prison Service, and the situation of the EU-citizens held in pre-trial custody in Hungary.

## **MAY 25**

A Dutch delegation – on a stay in Hungary as the guests of the Heves County Remand Prison - visited the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Remand Prison and the Regional Juvenile Prison in Szirmabesenyő.

## **MAY 27**

Colonel ÚJSZÁSZI Zoltán, the Director of the Veszprém County Remand Prison gave an account of the experience acquired from the operation of the new institute, and about their activities serving crime prevention at the Session of the Deputies of the Municipality of Veszprém, the town of county rank.

In the framework of a chain of arrangements titled 'Star-Podium' an exhibition: 'Transylvania' of the photographer Mr. GYENES Kálmán was festively opened in the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison

#### **MAY 28**

The General Assembly of the Hajdú-Bihar County Local Government adopted the report of Colonel TIKÁSZ Sándor Prison Commander, titled: 'The Situation of the Prison Service in Hajdú-Bihar County'. Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István D.G. attended the meeting.

The Human-Psycho 2002 Non-profit Society and the Pannon Integration Elementary School – with the participation of penal experts – organised a conference in Dunaújváros, with the title 'Last Chance is Reintegration, Adult Education in the EU'.

#### **MAY 30**

The Prison Service Headquarters organised a Zoo-tour in the Budapest Zoological and Botanical Garden for the children and relatives of prisoners – in the framework of the Children's Day programs. Prior to this Political State Secretary Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós and Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István Director General gave a press briefing in the Grotto-Chamber.

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#### **JUNE 3**

Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós visited the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Remand Prison.

On the occasion of Teacher's-Day, the Prison Service National Headquarters organised a central celebration where Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István D.G. awarded certificates of honour.

In the Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison – with the participation of 32 men's teams and 4 women's teams – the National Patrolling Competition of the Prison Service Organisation was arranged. At the men's competition the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison's team won, at the women's the Budapest Remand Prison's team came out as winner.

#### **JUNE 4**

The Hungarian Lawyers' Association Correctional Law Section and the National Prison Affairs Society's Legal Section held a professional scientific conference with the title 'On the Codification of the new Act on the Implementation of Punishments and Sanctions' in the House of the MTA (National Academy of Sciences).

#### **JUNE 5**

The Swiss Prison Service's delegation paid an official visit to the Veszprém County Remand Prison.

#### **JUNE 6**

The Állampuszta National Remand Prison commemorated in a decorous way about the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its existence. The festive programme, the commemorations were followed by a holy mass in the institute. Then the Memorial Tablet was inaugurated, which was placed on the wall of the Chapel.

## JUNE 7

With the lead of Colonel Dr. Ivan MILAN, Head of Department, a Slovakian penal delegation of financial experts came to Hungary between June 7 and June 9. The delegation paid a visit to the Budapest Remand Prison's III Unit on June 8.

The Dutch Vught-based Penal Institute's delegation paid a professional visit to the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison between June 7 and June 9. The delegation went to see the Veszprém County Remand Prison during its stay in Hungary.

## JUNE 16

The Nyitra Penal Institute's delegation – on June 16 and 17 – paid an official visit to the Heves County Remand Prison.

On the occasion of the anniversary day of the execution of Prime Minister NAGY Imre and his Fellow Martyrs a wreath-laying ceremony was arranged at the memorial place of the Small Detention House of the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison. The patron of the arrangement was Dr. MEDGYESSY Péter, the Prime Minister.

## JUNE 17

The renovated vegetable processing plant of the Annamajor Agricultural and Commercial Ltd was opened in Baracska with due solemnities. The opening ceremony was given a light of the countenance of the attending of Political State Secretary of the Minister of Justice Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós and Director General of the Ministry of Justice Dr. TARI Ferenc.

The finals of the 2004 national Five-Man-Football Championship were staged at the ORFK (National Police Headquarters)

sports stadium in the organisation of the Education Centre of the H.P.S.O., and the winner was the Pálhalma Agrospecial Ltd's team.

## JUNE 20

On the occasion of the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Állampuszta Remand Prison's predecessor, the *Kis-Harta Royal Intermediary Institute* a commemorative Holy Mass was celebrated in the local Catholic Church. The God Service was broadcasted live in the Kossuth Radio program.

## JUNE 24

On the occasion of the Semmelweis Day a central celebration was organised at the Prison Service Headquarters'.

The working session of the Hungarian Prison Chaplains Organisation was convened in the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, in which Minister of Justice Dr. BÁRÁNDY Péter was also present.

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## JULY 12

The works of art of prisoners, held in custody in the P.S.O.'s Central and Eastern Hungarian Regional institutes and institutions, were exhibited in the Theatre Chamber of the Budapest Remand Prison III Unit. The opening ceremony was graced by the presence of Director General of the M.o.J. Dr. TARI Ferenc and Ministerial Chief Advisor Dr. BÓCZ Endre.

The delegation of the Graz-Karlau and Wien based Mittersteig Remand Prison visited the Veszprém County Remand Prison on July 12 and July 13.



## **JULY 27**

The festive inauguration ceremony of the Renovated commandery I of the Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison took place, in which the Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós and Director General of the Ministry of Justice Dr. TARI Ferenc were present.

## **JULY 28**

A wreath-laying commemoration was held at the memorial tablet placed in the Aula of the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison in honour and respect of Major KOVÁCS HEGEDŰS Gábor and Sub Lieutenant SZALAI Árpád who died a hero's death in a fire occurring in the Alföld Furniture Factory on July 28, 1988, and later at the grave of the mentioned.

## **JULY 30**

The Dutch prison missionary orchestra, 'The Rock', gave a concert for the prisoners between July 30 and August 5 in the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison, in the Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison, and also in the Somogy County Remand Prison, in the Veszprém, Vas and Győr-Moson-Sopron County Remand Prisons, respectively.

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## **AUGUST 3**

The Dutch 'Ricciotti' symphonic orchestra gave a concert in the Juvenile Prison and in the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison for the prison population on August 3, and August 5.

## **AUGUST 6**

'The Pálhalma Surviving Competition' was organised in the Pálhalma National Remand Prison, between August 6 and August 8, with the participation of 19 teams. The P.S.O. represented itself with 8 teams.

## **AUGUST 12**

The national finals of the talent competition "Ki, Mit Tud?" (Who is good at what?), - which was announced in the joint organisation of the Hungarian Prison Service Organisation and the Budapest Television -, was staged in the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, with the participation of 17 institutes and 91 prisoners. The arrangement was graced by the appearance of Minister of Justice Dr. BÁRÁNDY Péter and Director General of the Ministry of Justice Dr. TARI Ferenc.

## **AUGUST 23**

The delegation of the Dutch Prison Service visited the Juvenile Prison.

## **AUGUST 27**

In the framework of a festive commemoration organised by the Advisory Board of the DEMÉNY PÁL FOUNDATION wreaths were placed at the memorial tablet situated in the front garden of the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison.

The IX-th Summer Law Academy was held in Kecskemét in the joint organisation of the legal, judicial and administrative organisations of Bács-Kiskun County and the County' TIT branch (Society for Popularisation of Scientific Knowledge), where many correctional law experts took part.

## SEPTEMBER 3

The Ambassador of the Ukrainian Republic in Hungary paid a visit to the Nagyfa National Remand Prison, and studied the commandery of the institute where illegal aliens are held in custody.

In a string of festive events arranged on the occasion of St. Adrian's Day, by the prison institutes, institutions and prison Ltd-s, the leaders of the National Prison Service Headquarters awarded certificates of honour. In the local and regional arrangements the staff members and their relatives, as well as the guests invited by the fellow armed organs, the public prosecution, the local government, and also the church and the charity organisations participated.

## SEPTEMBER 7

In the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison the renovated transport unit of the commandery was installed with all due solemnities. Director General of the M.o.J. Dr. TARI Ferenc and Ministerial Chief Advisor Dr. BÓCZ Endre participated in the event.

On the occasion of the Prison Service's 2004 St. Adrian's Day, in addition to the local and regional celebrations, a central ceremony was organised in the Thália Theatre in Budapest.

## SEPTEMBER 13

The delegation from the Opole Region of the Polish Prison Service paid an official visit – between September 13 and 17 – to the Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison, the Sopronkőhida and the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, further to the Budapest Remand Prison Unit III.

## SEPTEMBER 16

The 2004 shooting championship of the P.S.O. was held on the shooting ground of the Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison, with the participation of 38 teams – altogether 152 persons –, entered by the penal institutes and the prison Ltd-s.

## SEPTEMBER 18

Between September 18-24, an international conference was arranged, with the title 'The Impact of the EU-enlargement on the Administration of Justice and the Judiciary Co-operation', held in Pozsony, and in the Omsenie Further Education Centre of the Slovakian Prison Service, where penal delegations coming from Lower Saxony, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia participated. On the conference Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István D.G. gave an address titled 'The Impact of the EU-accession on the Hungarian Prison **Service**'.

## SEPTEMBER 20

In the framework of a co-operation between the Aichach Penal Institute for Women, and the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison, the delegation of the Bavarian Institute stayed in Hungary between September 20-24. The guests visited the Állampuszta National Remand Prison and also the units of the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison.

## SEPTEMBER 21

In the framework of the French Hungarian judicial and legal co-operation a seminar took place in the Ministry of Justice – on 21 and 22 of September – in the topics of health



and security regarding drug-related problems arising in the course of implementing punishments. The French guests visited the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison on the first day, and on the second day they saw the Budapest Remand Prison.

#### SEPTEMBER 27

Between September 27-30 a delegation of the Slovenian Prison service paid an official visit to the Veszprém County Remand Prison, the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, the Budapest Remand Prison Unit III, as well as to the Baracska National Remand Prison.

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#### OCTOBER 1

In the framework of an extra-ordinary national conference, former Minister of Justice Dr. BÁRÁNDY Péter bid farewell to the Prison Service Organisation staff. The arrangement was attended and addressed by Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József, who mentioned among his priority objectives his intention to continue with the further development of the prison service, which was started by his predecessor. On behalf of the Prison Service staff Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István D.G. conferred Golden, Silver and Bronze degrees of the Commemorative Plaque for the Service rendered for the cause of Penalty Enforcement to Dr. BÁRÁNDY Péter.

#### OCTOBER 4

Archbishop Dr. SEREGÉLY István, the President of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate paid a visit to the Heves County Remand Prison.

#### OCTOBER 6

The Constitutional and Judicial Committee of the Parliament held an extra-parliamentary session in Győr, where among others they discussed the situation of the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Remand Prison. On the arrangement Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István D.G. and Colonel CSITKE Sándor, the Director of the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Remand Prison represented the Hungarian Prison Service Organisation.

#### OCTOBER 7

Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József and Political State Secretary Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós paid a visit to the Baranya County Remand Prison.

#### OCTOBER 8

In the joint organisation of the Bács-Kiskun County Court, the Bács-Kiskun County Chief Public Prosecutor's Office, the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison and the Bács-Kiskun County Local Government's Archives an exhibition was opened and a conference was held with the title 'The 100th Birthday of the Kecskemét Court Palace'. The President of the Supreme Court and the National Judiciary Council Dr. LOMNICI Zoltán opened the commemorative exhibition. On the occasion of the centenary of the penal institute Brigadier General CSÓTI András, the General Deputy of the Director General made a speech.

#### OCTOBER 19

The construction scenes were announced for the two new penal institutes each with a



700 place-capacity, envisaged in the Government Resolution No 2126/2004. (V.28.). One of the two institutes to be built in Public Private Partnership (PPP) will operate in Eastern Hungary, in Tiszalök, the other – following the reconstruction of the Savaria Practice and Training Centre – in Western Transdanubia, in Szombathely. The official decision of the Ministry of Justice was announced in the Szabolcs settlement – in the framework of a press conference held simultaneously – by Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József, and at the Vas County Seat by the Political State Secretary Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós.

#### **OCTOBER 22**

On the occasion of our national holidays, the 48<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, and the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Hungary, local celebrations were organised in the penal institutes, and the central commemoration of the P.S.O. was held at the Prison Service National Headquarters.

#### **OCTOBER 25**

The Ukrainian Minister of Justice Mr. Olekszandr LAVRINOVICS, who was on an official stay in Hungary, visited the Veszprém County Remand Prison in the company of Mr. Jurij MUSKA UKRAINA, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador of Ukraine. Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István Director General saluted the delegation, and gave a briefing on the situation, and the topical tasks of the Hungarian Prison Service. Colonel ÚJSZÁSZI Zoltán, the Director of the Institute gave a presentation about the activities of the Institute.

#### **OCTOBER 26**

The evaluating session of the MATRA program took place in Pilisszentkereszt, in the Further Education Centre of the Prison Service, in the framework of the conference of the Prison Service Directorate. Both Mr. Jan van den Brand, the Regional Director of the Dutch Prison Service, who spoke at the meeting, and Dr. HUSZÁR László, the Strategic and Organisation Development Deputy of the Director General called the program about the implementation of the co-operation between the Dutch and Hungarian Services a success.

#### **OCTOBER 27**

A wreath-laying ceremony was held by the Community of the Hungarian Political Convicts at the Memorial Tablet placed on the walls of the Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison where the city's local government and its social organisations participated to commemorate the 48<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the release of political convicts.

In the third Unit of the Budapest Remand Prison a trade contract was signed with all due solemnities between the Pálhalma Agrospecial Ltd, which is under the supervision of the Minister of Justice and by the Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH acting on behalf of the Federal Republic of Austria, which aims at the implementation of a climate-protecting investment to be established in Pálhalma. The Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós attended the ceremony of signing.

#### **OCTOBER 29**

The Archbishop of Kalocsa, BÁBEL Tamás and the Bishop of the Szeged-Csanád

See, GYULAI Endre consecrated the Catholic Church named 'Saint Thief on the Right' (of our Lord Jesus Christ on the Tree), built on the Torch Charity Service Prison Pastoration Society's Social Rehabilitation Home's site in Alsószenttamási.

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#### **NOVEMBER 3**

The 2004 Crimalexpo was opened in the Budapest Conference Centre. In the framework of the series of arrangements the Prison Service Headquarters organised an international conference on November 4-5, with the title 'Classification, Programs for Prisoners', with the participation of altogether 110 penal and judicial experts from 15 countries.

#### **NOVEMBER 4**

On the occasion of the 48<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the defeat of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, wreaths were laid at the Memorial Tablet of the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison's Small Detention House by the President of the Republic of Hungary Dr. MÁDL Ferenc and the Vice President of the National Assembly Dr. DÁVID Ibolya and the reverential group of the Freedom Fighters' Public Foundation.

The 2004 Judo championship of the P.S.O. was arranged in the sports establishment of the Újpest Athletics Club located on Megyeri Street with the participation of 187 competitors from 25 institutes.

#### **NOVEMBER 11**

The Slovakian Prison Service delegation – between November 11 and November 12 – paid a visit to the Budapest Remand Prison. On the occasion of the visit a co-operation agree-

ment was signed between the Pozsony Remand Prison and the Budapest Remand Prison.

#### **NOVEMBER 16**

Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József paid a visit to the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, the Judicial Institution for Observation and Mental Treatment and the Budapest Wood-Producing, Trade and Servicing Ltd. The Director General of the Ministry of Justice KATONÁNÉ Dr. BORKA Katalin accompanied the Minister on the visit.

In the framework of a chain of arrangements of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences titled 'The Festival of Science' – on the commission of the Ministry of Justice – the Prison Service Headquarters organised a scientific conference for the discussion of the draft-law on the implementation of punishments and sanctions in third Unit of the Budapest Remand Prison. The main patron of the event was Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József. The chairman of the conference was Dr. BÓCZ Endre, the Chief Counsel of the Ministry of Justice.

#### **NOVEMBER 18**

Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós, the Political Secretary of the Ministry of Justice visited the Komárom-Esztergom County Remand Prison.

#### **NOVEMBER 23**

The delegation of the Dutch Vught Penal Institute paid a visit to the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison. During the visit the Dutch guests endowed computer technology devices to facilitate the operation of the institute, and entertaining electronic equipments



for the prisoners. In the presence of the Dutch prison service delegation, the English language course going on in the framework of the MATRA program festively ended.

#### **NOVEMBER 25**

In the collaboration of the Council of Europe and the Italian Ministry of Justice - between November 25-27 -, a Conference of the Director Generals of the European Prison Services and Probation services was arranged in Rome, which was attended by Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István Director General of the Hungarian Prison Service and the Strategic and Organisation Development Deputy of the D.G., Brigadier General Dr. HUSZÁR László. The topics of the meeting included a brief survey of the propositions for the modification of the European Prison Rules, the methods of dealing with prisoners, convicted for long-term imprisonments, the practice of parole, and the operation of the probation services.

#### **NOVEMBER 26**

The Hungarian Prison Affairs Society held its 2004 general assembly and scientific session in the ELTE Banquet Hall located on the Egyetem Square. In the course of the festive event the competition essays were presented and evaluated, which were submitted for the competition announced by the Society on the occasion of Science Day. Each of the ten talks was delivered in the topic of correctional education.

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#### **DECEMBER 3**

On the referendum ordered by the Parliament, and set on December 5 2004 by the

President of the Republic, 1057 prisoners made use of their voting rights in the penal institutes. The voting went satisfactorily in all the appointed scenes.

#### **DECEMBER 8**

The Ministry responsible for Youth, Family Affairs, Social Matters and Equal Chances, the Hungarian Television Rt., and the Hungarian National Recreation Foundation donated a prize, named "For the Man on Revival" to the Prison Service Headquarters. Madam Minister Dr. GÖNCZ Kinga presented the prize to Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István, the Director General of the Prison Service in the House of Parliament.

#### **DECEMBER 9**

The foundation stone of the Regional Prison for Juveniles was laid with all due solemnities, on the territory of the Baranya County Remand Prison - to be built in PHARE investment. The ceremony was graced with the presence of Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József, Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós, the Political Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Director General of the Ministry of Justice KATONÁNÉ Dr. BORKA Katalin, Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István Director General, Dr. HUSZÁR László, the Strategic and Organisation Development Deputy of the Director General, Dr. TOLLER László, Mayor of Pécs, the town of county rank, the President of the General Assembly of the Baranya County Local Government Dr. KÉKES Ferenc, as well as the representatives of the local fellow organisations and institutions contributing in the investment, and the leaders of the public administration organs.



**DECEMBER 21**

Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József visited to the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison, and the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison. The Minister together with his company saw Unit II of the Bács-Kiskun Remand Prison, and gave gifts to the prisoners placed in the mother and child commandery. In Kalocsa after the Director's briefing and the Christmas program given by the prisoners, the Minister joined the session, given by university Professor and penal lawyer Dr. MORVAI Krisztina as a moderator for the victims of violence within the family. The Minister was accompanied by Deputy Chief of Cabinet Dr. ILLÉSY Zoltán, the head of Press Department ORAVETZ Éva, the Head of Department on Supervising Penalty Enforcement VARGA Géza and Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI

István Director General of the **Hungarian Prison Service.**

**DECEMBER 25**

The Archbishop of Esztergom-Budapest, Cardinal Dr. ERDŐ Péter, celebrated a festive Christmas holy mass for 70 prisoners in the Chapel of the 'B' Unit of the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison. Dr. KONDOROSI Ferenc, the State Secretary for Public Administration of the Ministry of Justice, Director General of the Ministry of Justice, Mrs. KATONA, Dr. BORKA Katalin, and the Director General of the Prison Service, Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István, as well as Brigadier General CSÓTI András, the General Deputy of the Director General and the Directorate of the Institute attended the event.



**The Hungarian Prison Chaplains Organisation staged a working-session on June 24 in the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, which was attended and addressed by Minister of Justice Dr. BÁRÁNDY Péter**



**The Dutch Ricciotti Symphonic Orchestra gave a concert for the prisoners on August 3, in the Juvenile Prison, and the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison**





The Prison Service Organisation arranged its central ceremony on the occasion of St. Adrian's Day on September 7 in the Budapest Thália Theatre

The renovated transportation commandery of the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison was inaugurated on September 7



The delegation of the Slovenian Prison Service paid a professional visit to five Hungarian Penal Institutes between September 27 and September 30





A new unit, manufacturing special hospital beds, was festively opened on October 19, on the Premises of the Nagyfa Alföld Kft.



The Archbishop of Kalocsa BÁBEL Tamás, and the Bishop of the Szeged-Csanád See GYULAI Endre consecrated "The Saint Thief on the Right" Church on October 29, built on the territory of the Torch Charity Service (Mécses Szeretetszolgálat) Prison Pastoration Society's Social Rehabilitation House located in Alsószenttamási.



On October 27 the Pálhalma Agrospeciál Kft. and the Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH signed a contract, which was concluded with an aim to exploit biogas. Dr. HANKÓ FARAGÓ Miklós, the Political State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and the Austrian Ambassador in Budapest were present at the ceremony of signing the contract.





It is a tradition by now that the Prison Service took part in the Criminalexpo opened on November 3, in the Budapest Congressional Centre

The Ministry responsible for Youth, Family Affairs, Social Matters and Equal Chances, the Hungarian Television Rt., and the Hungarian National Recreation Foundation donated a prize, named "For the Man on Revival" to the Prison Service Headquarters. Madam Minister Dr. GÖNCZ Kinga presented the prize to Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István, the Director General of the Prison Service on December 8







Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József laid the foundation stone of the Regional Prison for Juveniles, with all due solemnities, on the territory of the Baranya County Remand Prison – to be built from PHARE resources - on December 9

On December 21, Minister of Justice Dr. PETRÉTEI József visited the II. Unit of the Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison and the Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison



On December 25, the Archbishop of Esztergom-Budapest, Cardinal Dr. ERDŐ Péter, celebrated a festive holy mass to approximately 100 prisoners and the Prison Service Staff, in the 'B' Unit of the Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison. Dr. KONDOROSI Ferenc, the State Secretary for Public Administration of the Ministry of Justice, Director General of the Ministry of Justice, Mrs. KATONA, Dr. BORKA Katalin, and the Director General of the Prison Service, Major General Dr. BÖKÖNYI István, also attended the event





**National session evaluating the 2004 overall activities of the Prison Service, and determining the priority tasks for 2005**

