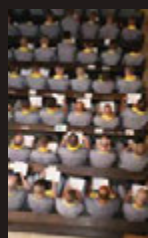


# YEARBOOK

HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE

## 2016



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# YEARBOOK

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HUNGARIAN PRISON SERVICE

# 2016





# Dear Reader,

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Major General Tamás Tóth, Dr  
Director General  
Hungarian Prison Service

In 2016 the Hungarian Prison Service performed its main duties in accordance with the applicable legal and professional standards.

We made significant progress in supporting former prisoners' social integration through some of the newly available legal solutions; prisoner employment and training became more efficient. We continue to offer a wide range of professional and personal development tools to help prisoners become more employable and lead a law-abiding life after release from prison.

In order to fully comply with European standards, we continued to invest in our operations and modernize our buildings. Following the Government's decision, a new construction program for prison buildings has started, which will solve the decade-long problem of overcrowding in Hungarian penitentiaries. The newly constructed prisons will solve overcrowding in a way that complies with all European standards. These priority government investments will create 2500 new workplaces in eight locations around the country, thus also contributing to the government's employment targets. Due to our coordinated and efficient recruitment efforts and an increase in the general acceptance and prestige of prison service work, the number of applications to open positions is high.

We emphasize learning about international best practice and adapting it to our specific situation

in our field of work. Theoretical and practical training is only the first step: we paid special attention to offering a wider range of staff training courses throughout the year.

Some of the tasks we were involved in last year required new approaches and more complex knowledge from the staff, and more coordination from our divisions and enterprises. In addition to traditional prison service work, we participated in managing the pressure migration is putting on Europe, including Hungary, which required innovation and speedy solutions.

We coordinated our efforts with other law enforcement organizations to manage tasks around the temporary border fence. We delivered in time and in full, thus helping maintain law and order in the country.

Our organization is open to cooperation with local governments, religious groups and non-governmental organizations, and our ongoing partnerships with them these help us communicate our mission to a wider public.

We aim to improve and grow: hire more staff, invest and operate in accordance with European standards, adapt to the ever-changing social, economic and security environment. When we mobilize our resources to meet strategic goals, we aim to win the widest possible support for our work in the society we serve by communicating our struggles and

achievements to both professional audiences and the general public.

Allow me to thank our staff for their dedication and high quality service in 2016. Their professionalism, perfectionism and compliance with the law are the essence of what we do.

Dear Reader, this yearbook showcases the main events and activities the Hungarian Prison Service was involved in in 2016. We created this document to show you the responsibility and hard work that prison administration requires. Thank you for taking time to read it.

**Major General Tamás Tóth, Dr**

*Director General*

*Hungarian Prison Service*

# 2016

“Prison service staff did an excellent job in 2016. They met the objectives and requirements set for them, complied with all legal standards, and showed great dedication and professionalism,” said the Ministry of Interior in its assessment of the Prison Administration’s performance in 2016.

In November the person of Director General changed, because Lieutenant General András Csóti reached the upper age limit for active service on October 31, 2016. Major General Tamás Tóth, Dr took over as Director General on November 1, 2016. Among organizational changes, the creation of the Office of the Director General and a new Audit Service to perform new audit responsibilities deserve to be mentioned. The Central Institute for Analytical Examination and Methodology was also created to support professional development. On April 1 Tököl National Prison was separated from the Juvenile Prison in Tököl.

In addition to performing our core tasks, we spent a significant amount of time preparing and managing a few major investment projects for infrastructure and innovation. The ongoing prison renovation and modernization project remained a priority; we also had to finalize the documentation on the investment in building eight new, modern prison buildings by 2018, which comply with all applicable standards.

Our financial situation was balanced throughout the year. The system of central procurement was functional and efficient, in accordance with government requirements. In order to improve efficiency and increase prisoner employment, we aim to give prisoners meaningful tasks through which they can develop work-related competences and contribute to the cost of their incarceration. Our achievements in prisoner employment are exceptional in Europe. Prisoners need marketable skills and competences in order to be able to re-enter the labor force after release, so we offer training programs and skills courses to help them obtain these.

The newly introduced concept of reintegration custody had a positive effect on prison overcrowding. Since its introduction, more than 700 non-dangerous offenders spent time in house arrest under electronic surveillance, which helped ease the pressure on crowded prisons while at the same time facilitating prisoner integration with family, employers and the community. Restitution to society is a key concept in prisoner integration; in a country-wide restitution program 500 prisoners from 29 institutions offered donations and participated in various compensation projects like renovating hospitals, kindergartens, or children’s and retirement homes.



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9 The Prison Service performed its duties excellently, in accordance with legal and professional regulations.

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# Legal Compliance

8

Separate  
management  
and review  
procedures

Our audit procedures ensure efficiency, economy and compliance in daily operations. Prison Service Headquarters conducted 6 comprehensive and 43 specific audits, 161 targeted investigations and 17 follow-up checks at the institutions; it also made 96 mobile checks. Internal audit conducted 75 investigations. The institutions assessed and addressed the findings of the audits. New internal measures now require the separation of management and audit activities performed by Prison Service Headquarters towards the institutions. The mobile checks were designed to also test staff competence, in addition to professional conduct.

The Complaints Office at the HQ received 139 submissions (2015: 94). The number of complaints increased, but the number of valid claims decreased to 17% (2015: 19%). Frequent causes for complaint included family contact, transfers, healthcare, assault, housing conditions, and the unethical behavior of staff. After investigating the complaints we took immediate steps to address the cause of well-founded claims.

External audits were conducted by UNHCR's Central European office, the National Prevention Mechanism of the Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Office, the local offices of the National Tax and Customs Administration, and various regional governmental organizations. Every audit focused on housing and living conditions. Prosecutors' offices continued to conduct supervisory audits at every institution. There were 3195 prosecutor checks (2015: 2819). The increase was mainly due to the introduction of new legislation and its application to practice; audits centered around prisoner rights, treatment, healthcare and overcrowding.



# Litigation

The number of lawsuits brought against the Hungarian Prison Service HQ (2015: 40; 2016: 77) or the prisons (2015: 682; 2016: 911) increased significantly; the majority of them was filed by prisoners for compensation. The cases centered on overcrowding, living conditions and other conditions (e.g. healthcare).

We supplied data to ongoing cases at the European Court of Human Rights on 411 prisoners, most of whom also sued about crowded prisons and insufficient prisoner healthcare.





# Prison Staff

At the end of the year staff headcount was 8417. The introduction of the law enforcement career path created more stability, recruitment for the new prisons continued, and retention improved, which added up to our having 96% of all positions filled.

## AWARDS

12 members of staff received state awards for excellence in service. One person received the Hungarian Middle Cross of Merit with Star for the Military, another the Hungarian Commander's Cross of Merit for the Military, and a third the Hungarian Golden Cross of Merit for the Military. Two persons received the Hungarian Silver Cross of Merit for the Military, and three service staff members and one civil servant received the Hungarian Bronze Cross. The President of Hungary also promoted one person to Major General and two to Brigadier General.

A total of 82 persons received awards from the Minister of Interior; ten were promoted to Advisor, six received the St Adrian Award, three the Prison Service Golden Plaque. One person received the Crime Prevention Award, two received bronze Civil Service Awards, nine received certificates of excellence 43 received prizes, and six persons were promoted to Colonel, and two to retired Colonel.

The Director General awarded 398 persons for excellence in service. One person was promoted to retired Lieutenant Colonel. 18 persons received the Prison Service Silver Plaque, 82 received the Prison Service Bronze Plaque. One civil servant was promoted to Advisor, 160 received special praise and 136 persons were given bonuses.

Stability,  
recruitment,  
improving  
retention





## STAFF TRAINING

By the end of the year 207 students graduated from the 14-week elementary prison service training course, and 240 students finished the intermediate program at the Education, Training and Rehabilitation Center of the Prison Service. All of the vocational trainings the organization offers is now modular. Out of the 11 classes in elementary training six graduated. In the first half of the year we enrolled students in five new classes: one for assistant corrections officers and four for prison guards. Students who graduated from these introductory classes continued their studies at intermediate level in August. 87 students finished the guarding prerequisite and 20 the corrections assistant prerequisite; 103 students graduated from the corrections officer

course. We had three advanced classes during the year (one for financial supervisors and two for officer supervisors), out of which 61 students already graduated. 27 officers took the course in law enforcement management with prison service specialization. 23 students from the Disaster Relief Training Center joined the first module of this course.

At National University of Public Service, Faculty of Law Enforcement, Penitentiary Department 8 students graduated from the full-time course and 9 from the distance learning course. Currently there are 21 students enrolled in the full-time course and 36 in the distance learning course, and three students are studying towards their master's. 181 students took the law enforcement special examination, 42 the law enforcement

management course, and 11 the law enforcement master's course. We hosted one law enforcement management course with our own trainers.

The Ministry of Interior's Training College accredited 84 courses for internal training. The 6948 members of staff involved in these programs collected 124 640 credits during the year. The Minister of Interior ordered all of the service staff to take a central e-learning course titled "Fighting Corruption"; by September 30 all service staff completed it.

In order to ensure a continuous supply of management-track employees, 114 persons were involved in a new, 4-day selection process organized by the Ministry of Interior's Management Training and Scientific Research Department (BM VTTF). 96 persons qualified, which means that they are now registered as management-track employees in the database. Eight people's results are still pending.

National University of Public Service is operating a Pro Bono system, through which 59 probations officers received 1399 credits. We signed up 17 persons for the elementary public service examination, and 5 for the advanced public service examination. 18 probations officers took modules I and II of the administration preparation course organized by the Office of Justice and Prison Service Headquarters Incarcerations Department.

## TRAINING COURSES

In order to help keep staff healthy and fit to work, 240 officers and deputies in daily contact with inmates took stress management and personal skills training courses. Mentors supporting staff on trial are required to have a basic understanding of psychology, pedagogy and teaching methodology. Therefore, 60 members of the service staff took an accredited training course in August for that. This program continues in 2017 with an additional 90 persons.

1152 officers chose 96 accredited training courses and collected 18 432 credits during the year.





## RECRUITMENT

In order to ease prison overcrowding, the Government of Hungary will continue with its capacity expansion program in the following years. Government Decree no. 1125/2016. (III. 10.) set 2019 as the target for eliminating prison overcrowding. As part of this effort, 8 new institutions will be constructed, in accordance with all applicable European standards, and 2500 new staff members will be hired and trained. Government Decree no. 268/2016. (VIII. 31.) declared prison capacity expansion through the construction of new buildings a priority for the national economy, and as a result, the schedule for completing related tasks changed to accommodate a 2018 deadline.

In order to keep an efficient recruitment schedule, in July 2016 we started contacting the mayors' offices and government offices of the towns and cities affected by the capacity expansion project to start talks about the local labor situation, the best approaches to a local recruitment campaign and the provision of human and material resources. By October 1, we set up recruitment offices in the affected areas, and designated contact institutions to manage local tasks.

In order to ensure legal compliance and utilize the organization's internal resources, we created a central recruitment database that went live on July 14, 2016 and contains, among other things, staff transfer applications to the new prisons. Recruitment for external candidates started around the same time, with the participation of local governments in the affected areas.

By December 31 we received 4548 applications. From these the physical fitness of 731 and the mental fitness of 579 candidates could be established, and 491 claimed to be in suitable health condition.

By current estimates, we will have to train 1569 new non-commissioned officers by the spring of 2018 for the new institutions. As deadlines are near, most of these people are expected to begin their studies in 2017 in the 27-week, accredited modular training course. Prison Service Training Center (PSTC) does not have the capacity to teach such a large year, especially since regular classes will still be running with about 400 students, which means that some infrastructure development at PSTC will also be necessary.

Even with such a development, capacity will be insufficient, therefore we decided to set up a new temporary training site with the University of Nyíregyháza, a location that seems ideal considering where future staff come from and where the new prisons will be located. The PSTC and the University of Nyíregyháza signed an agreement on this on December 2, 2016.





# Incarceration and Security

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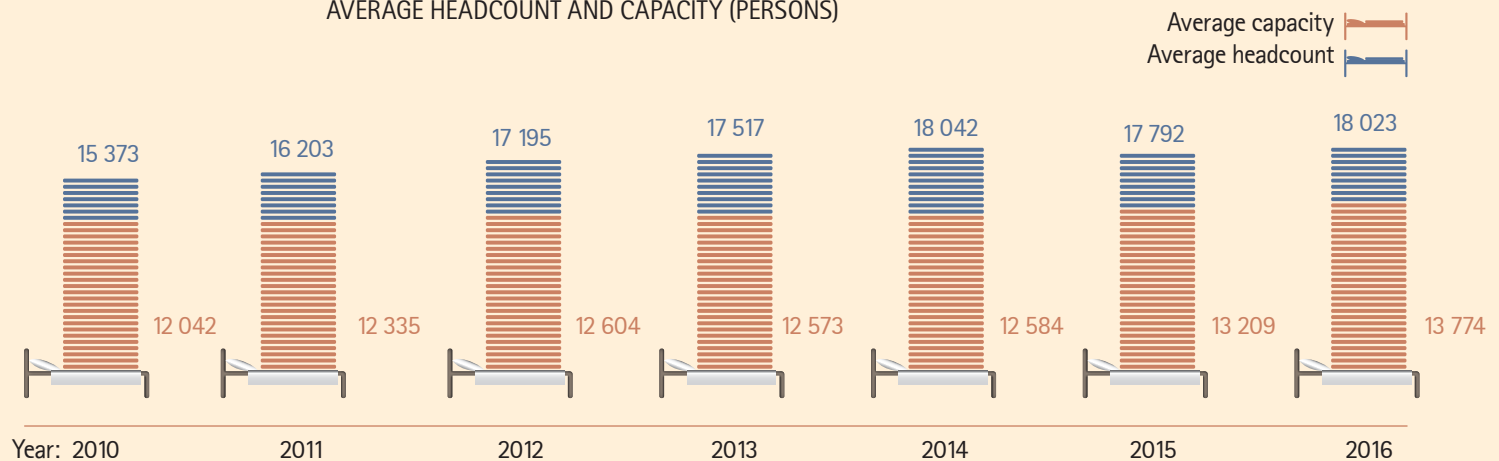
Lawful and  
proficient  
delivery



## PRISON POPULATION AND CAPACITY

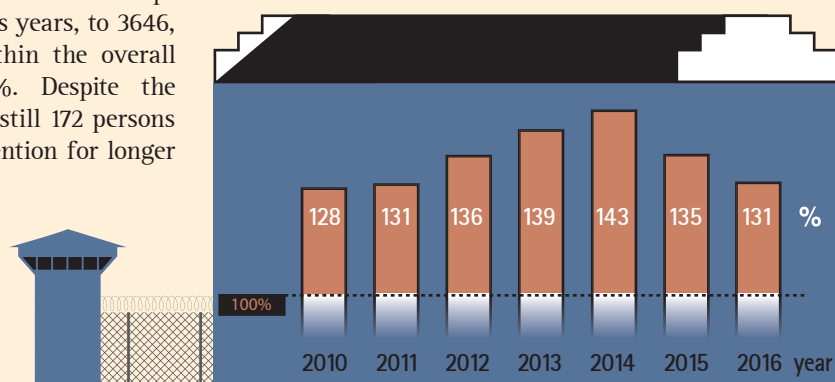
Prisoner headcount remained fairly stable through the year. From 17 449 at the end of 2015, the total number of prisoners changed to 17 658 by December 31, 2016. The overall capacity of the institutions increased by 154, and the number of prisoners showed a seasonal increase of about 1.2% (209 persons), making 127% the final overcrowding ratio.

AVERAGE HEADCOUNT AND CAPACITY (PERSONS)



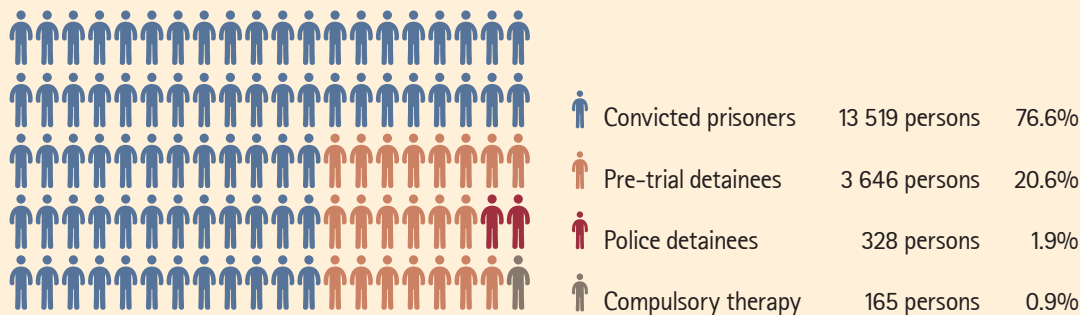


The number of pre-trial detainees kept decreasing, similarly to previous years, to 3646, by 8.3%. Their proportion within the overall prison population was 20.6%. Despite the decrease in numbers, there are still 172 persons who have been in pre-trial detention for longer than 24 months.



Average overcrowding decreased from 135% to 131%

AVERAGE OVERCROWDING



PRISONER DISTRIBUTION (DECEMBER 31, 2016)

The number of convicted prisoners was 13519. This is a 492 increase over the previous year. 8.6% (1130) were under light regime, 56.9% (7688) under medium regime, and 33.3% (4496) under strict regime. The number of prisoners under strict regime increased by 373. Finding the right accommodation for them means and increasing challenge despite daily coordination.

Longer and stricter regime sentences have been on the increase for several years now. This requires special attention at closed regime institutions, where differentiated housing and reintegration work are still required.

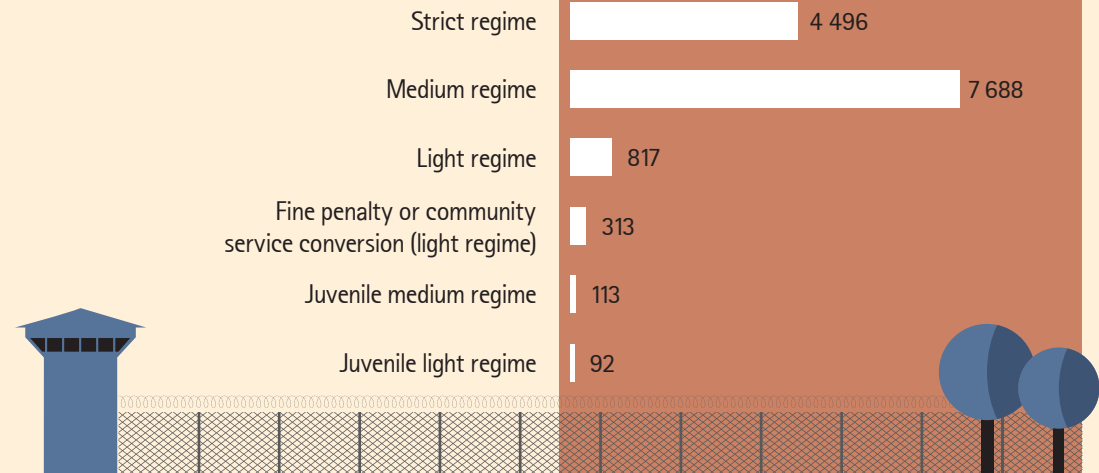
” The supervising prosecutors’ offices and partnered human rights advocates found no problem with housing and catering.







CONVICTED PRISONERS (PERSONS, DECEMBER 31, 2016)



Ongoing cooperation with partner organizations on the management of migration pressure

The number of police detainees was very high. Previously 400 was considered extreme, but it has become average. At the end of the year there were 328 persons in police detention; they are held in the institutions designated by law.

The number of patients receiving compulsory treatment at the Forensic Psychiatric and Mental Institution was 165, which is a 3-person increase from the previous year's 162.

We continued to receive targeted assignments related to migration pressure in the first half of the year.

Third country nationals in immigration detention were held at two designated sites between February and May. Cooperation with police-guarded shelters and the designated departments of the National Police was continuous and seamless.

Supervisors from prosecutors' offices and partnered international organizations and NGOs found no problem with the housing and catering provided to detainees.

The proportion of juvenile prisoners in the prison population continued to decrease, to 307 (1.7%), which includes both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners.



The number of female prisoners was 1297, which is a 47-person increase from the previous year. Sharing the workload continues to be a problem among guards in female prisons and housing units; it required constant central coordination. Here, too, overcrowding remains an issue. The capacity for female prisoners increased at Tiszalök National Prison, Szombathely National Prison, and Veszprém County Remand Prison.

Our department emphasizes incident prevention. Like in previous years, we published guidelines for the prevention of unlawful incarceration and untimely release, which prisons can study and apply to identify and eliminate risk factors before an incident happens.

Despite the infrastructure challenges, prison staff completed their tasks to the highest international standards. From a legal, professional and security point of view, incarceration was regular throughout the year.

Proficient  
staff, lawful  
incarceration

Safe  
incarceration,  
intensive  
reintegration  
activity

## INCIDENTS

We keep monitoring prisoners to prevent self-harm. We reviewed our existing suicide prevention procedures and issued a new, central regulation.

There were 21 suicide attempts, which is a significant decrease from the previous year (2015: 41).

The number of suicides increased, but it still remains lower compared to the overall prison

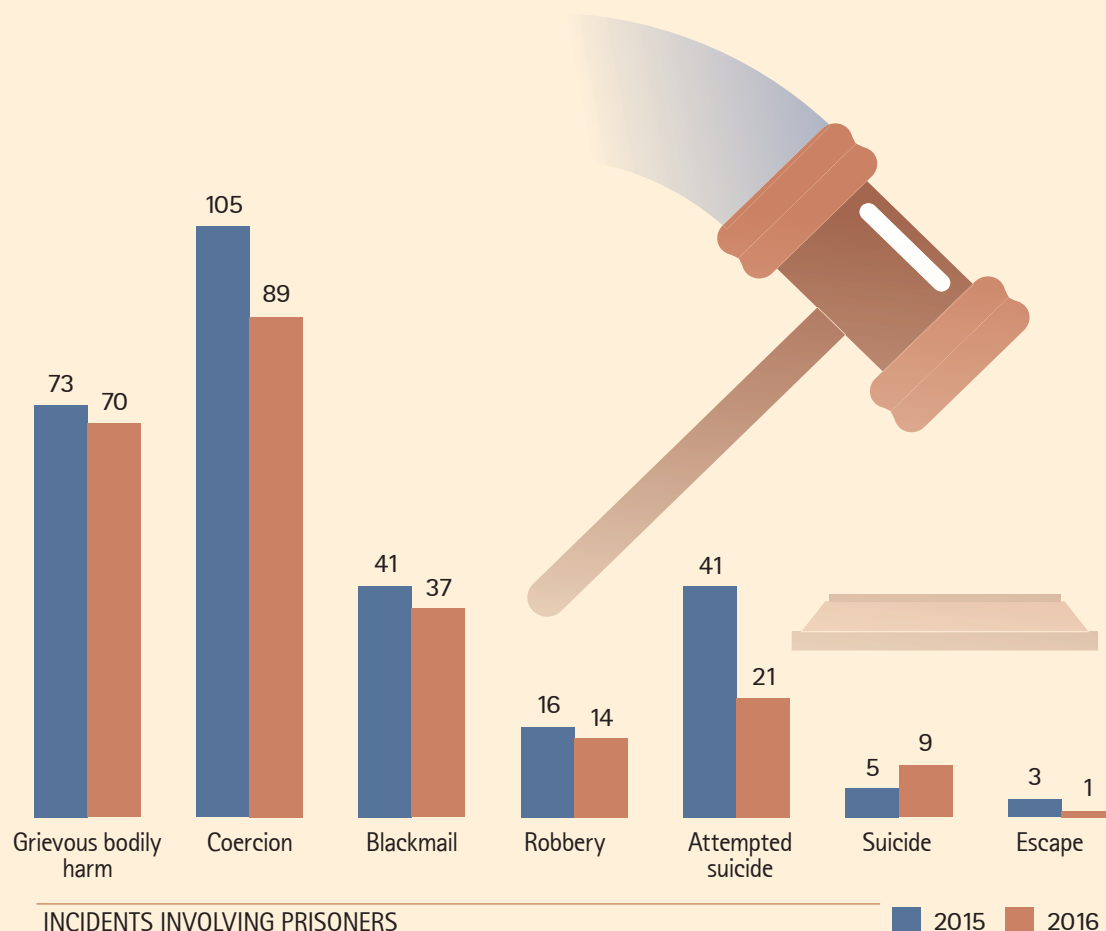
population than the European average.

The organization followed legal and professional requirements in its work throughout the year. There were no serious incidents that would have threatened public order or safety. Violence among prisoners continued to decrease, and so did the number of attempted escapes (2015: 3, 2016: 1). The number of suicides increased, but it still remains below the European average.

Violence among prisoners did not lead to any deaths or serious injuries. The number of incidents causing grievous bodily harm decreased by 4%, that of coercion by 15%, blackmail by 10%, robbery by 12% compared to the previous year. This change is due to more intense prisoner integration work, and the progress we made in achieving the requirement of full prisoner employment.

9 Supporting prisoner self-harm prevention is still a priority; we reviewed our existing suicide prevention procedures and issued a new, central regulation.





In 78% of the cases staff intercepted illegal substances before prisoners had access to them

Staff intercepted 550 mobile phones before prisoners could have accessed them; the proportion of mobile phones obtained illegally and confiscated from prisoners remained almost the same (2015: 60%, 2016: 62%).

We continue to work, in partnership with other organizations, on mapping illegal traffic routes into prisons. We organized events and workshops for staff to raise awareness and share best practice.

The number of cases where drugs and suspicious substances were found increased, from 252 in 2015 to 311 in 2016. In 78% of these cases staff intercepted the illegal substances before prisoners had access to them (2015: 75%).

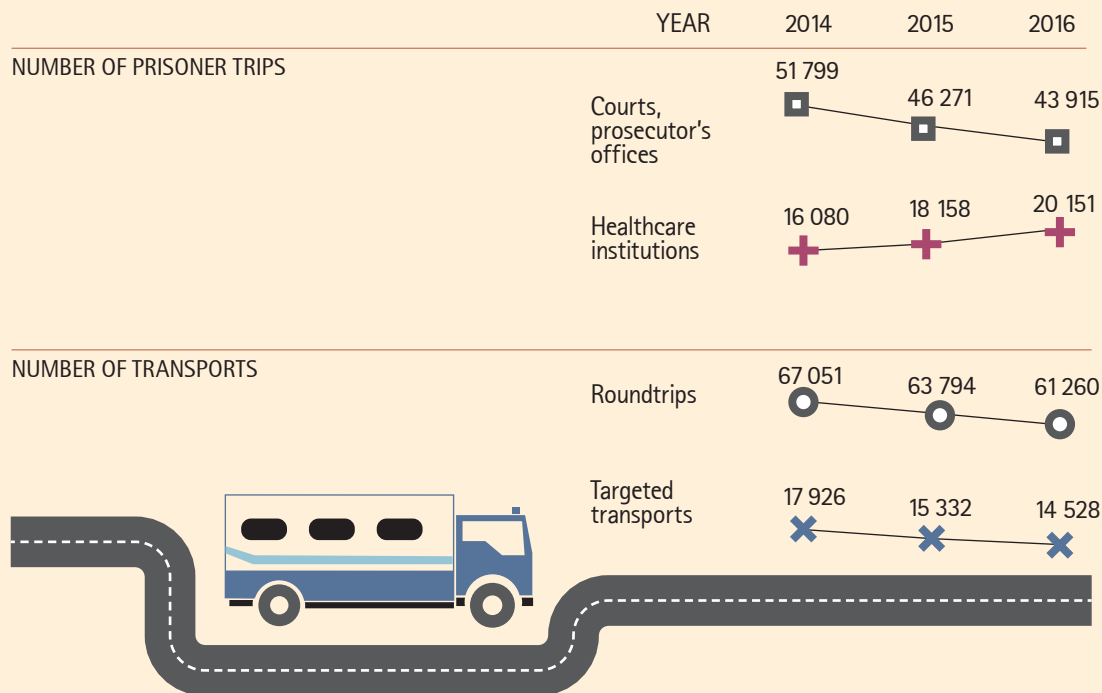
There were no serious incidents that would have threatened public order or safety.



## TRANSPORTS, COURT HEARINGS

Prisoner transport between institutions decreased slightly from the previous year.

There were 4% fewer prisoner transport trips (2015: 79 126, 2016: 75 788), which include both roundtrips and targeted trips. The number of court appearances remained approximately the same, but the number of trips to healthcare institutions increased. There were 64 066 court hearings where prisoners had to appear (2015: 64 429). One prisoner escaped from a court building but was traced down by police the day after.



Prisoners, families and legal representatives submitted a total of 869 requests to interrupt sentences, out of which 199 were approved after consideration and 29 by law (2015: 875/44). 60 prisoners were allowed to visit gravely ill relatives or participate in funerals under supervision (2015: 68). In 3476 cases prisoners were granted unsupervised leaves from institutions – for good behavior, to visit gravely ill relatives, or under light regime rules.

Prisoners filed 33 complaints with the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. These were related to healthcare data, family contact, irregularly formulated sentences, urgent requests and prisoner care. On 4 occasions the institutions in question received written notices. The Commissioner accepted the measures taken by the Director General.







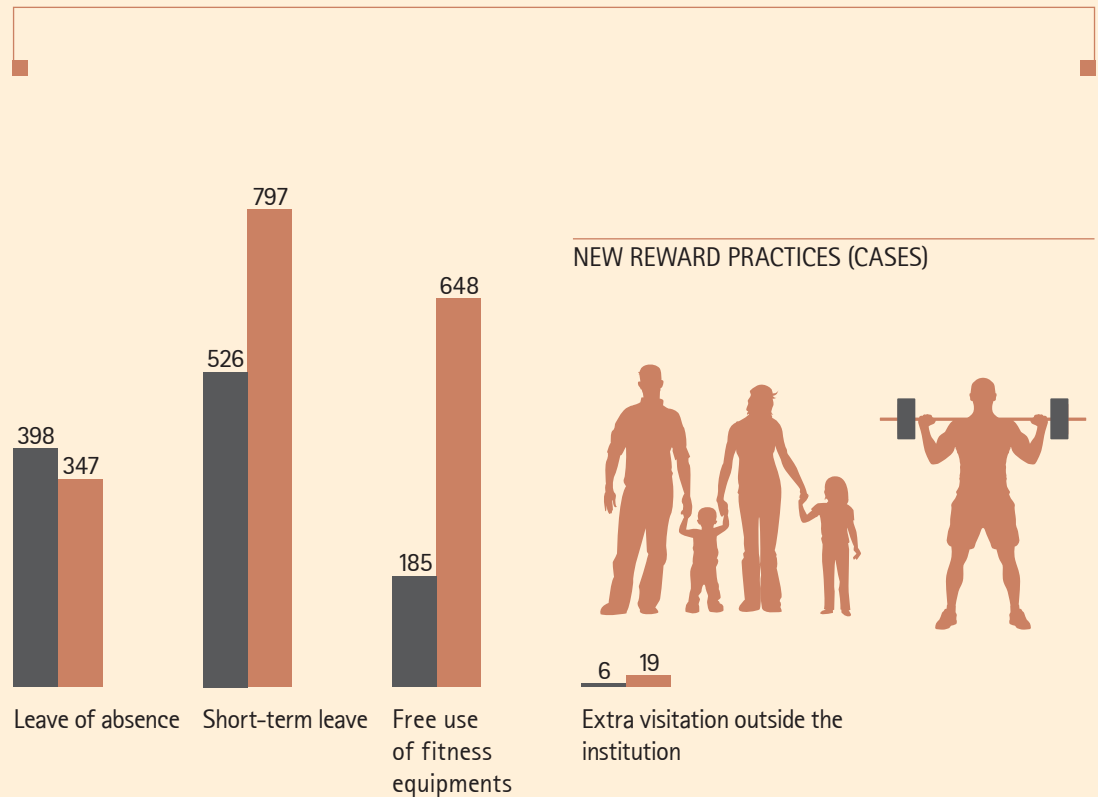
## REWARDS AND DISCIPLINE

Positive reinforcement plays a significant part in forming a positive self-image and improving prisoners' chances at social integration after release. Rewards were handed out on 31 516 occasions, similarly to previous years. Praise remains the most prominent form of reward with 29.1% (2014: 22%, 2015: 30.8%), and is applied with the aim of building relationships.

The number of short-term leaves (including those granted by regime rules and as reward) was 1601 (2013: 1089; 2014: 1936, 2015: 1793); and there were 1736 leaves of absence (under regime rules and as reward combined - 2013: 340, 2014: 1070, 2015: 1243).

Rewards (cases) / Year	2014	2015	2016
Praise	17 547	20 233	20 317
Extra package	1 896	0	0
Extra visitation	3 974	7 697	7 208
Personal spending bonus	3 019	695	315
Object award	67	45	101
Money award	54	25	73
Easing punishment	2	0	0
Deleting punishment from records	943	999	877
Short-term leave	882	526	797
Leave of absence	437	398	347
Longer visitation	1 724	884	811
Free fitness center use	0	185	648
Extra visitation outside of the institution	0	6	19
Certificate	5	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 550</b>	<b>31 693</b>	<b>31 516</b>

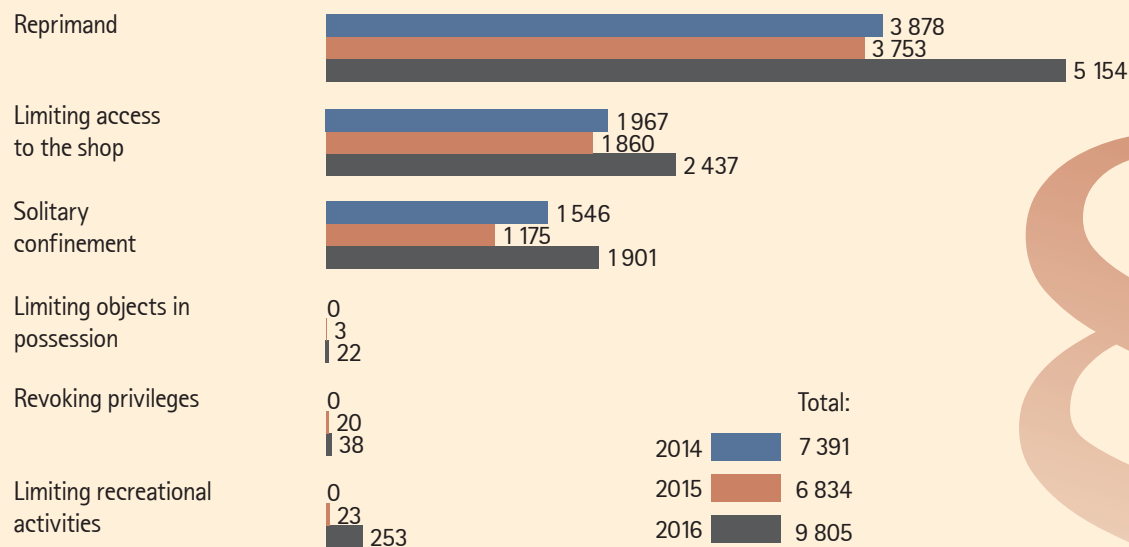




Leaves of absence decreased slightly in number, while short-term leaves increased significantly.

The number of disciplinary punishments issued during the year was 9805 (2013: 8284; 2014: 7391, 2015: 6834), which marks a significant increase. This is mainly due to the fact that the number of incidents involving property damage (primarily prisoner mobile phones), illegal contact and the possession of illegal objects increased significantly. Another factor is an increase in disciplinary incidents at designated workplaces.

The department conducted an investigation into the effectiveness of the various new reward and punishment methods. We found that denying extra services from certain prisoners causes much greater disadvantage than regular punishments, which is a significant factor in keeping prisoners motivated and learning.



#### DISCIPLINARY ACTION (CASES)



## PRISONER HEALTHCARE

Prisoners continue to receive mainly standard healthcare under social security. Treatment and prevention were available at every level of progressive care.

Preventive  
healthcare



Prisoner healthcare (cases)

Treatment / Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outpatient care within prisons	318 332	297 550	274 822	267 365	219 897
Outpatient care outside prisons	11 285	10 926	13 242	14 563	16 042
Inpatient care within prisons	2 523	2 274	3 221	3 314	3 196
Specialized inpatient care within prisons	4 580	4 276	4 603	3 921	3 106
Inpatient care outside prisons	489	355	394	501	457

In accordance with the rules on the supply of medication, prisons tried to enforce payment in all cases; exceptions were granted in a few, justified cases.

There was no significant change in the number of cases where outside healthcare providers had to be involved in prisoner care. Emergency response was provided by the National Ambulance Service.

Prisoner mortality remains similar to national statistics: the two leading causes of natural deaths remain circulatory conditions and malign cancer. 64 prisoners died during the year (2015: 61). 55 persons (48 men and 7 women) died of disease, and nine men committed suicide (2015: 5).





Vocational  
training for  
marketable  
skills

## PRISONER EDUCATION

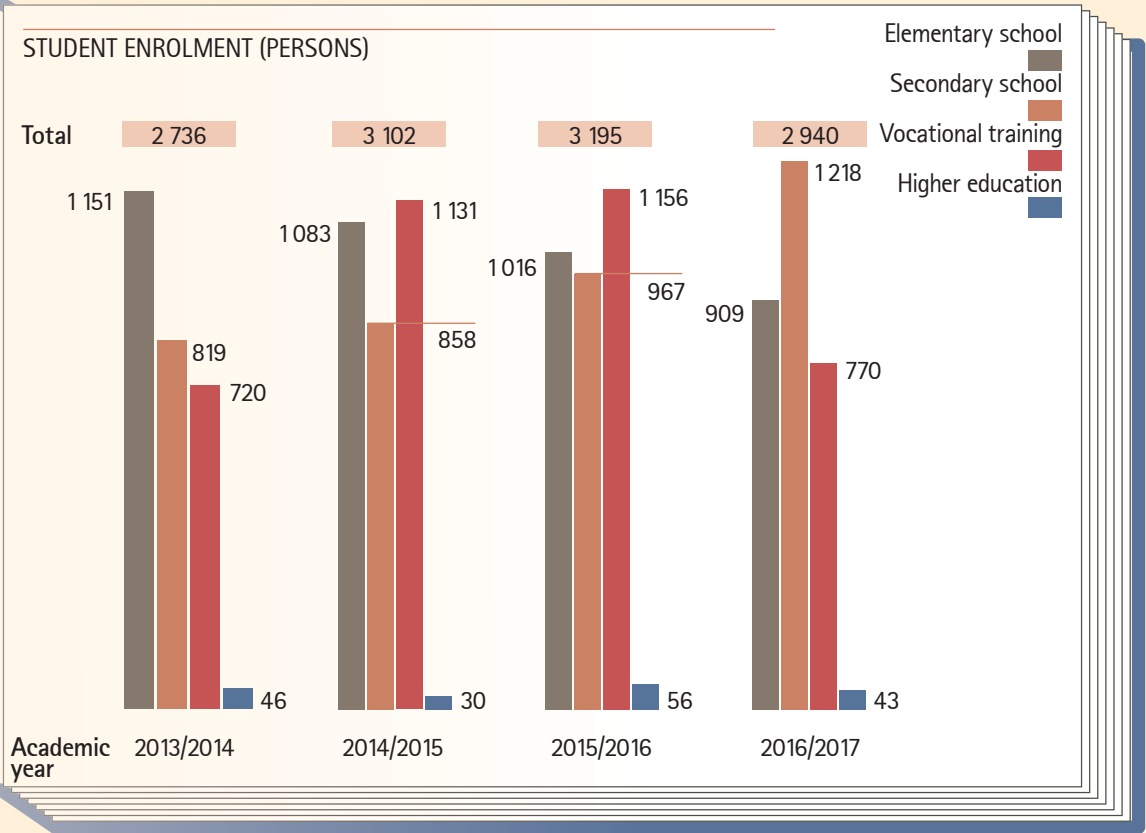
Providing education and organizing vocational training are key in facilitating social integration. Our main aim with these activities, besides transferring knowledge, is helping former prisoners succeed in the labor market.

26 prisons around the country offer elementary and secondary education or vocational training. All of the courses take place within the institutions, and they vary in format - full-time, evening and correspondent courses are available, all within the framework of public education and the national curriculum.

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9 Secondary education and vocational training are key in prisoner integration.

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Compared to 2015, the number of prisoners in elementary school decreased and at the same time it increased in secondary education. This is mainly due to the fact that now every institution emphasizes the significance of education in social integration. 715 prisoners even continued with their studies while working. For those serving longer sentences, this trend follows them through different school systems.

In the beginning of the past five-year period, the number of prisoners participating in vocational training started to increase due to EU-financed projects. Since we contacted various training centers and started working with them, the number of prisoners in vocational training has doubled.





## PROBATION SERVICES WITHIN PRISONS

Probation officers working in prisons and reintegration officers together had 4441 prisoners involved in reintegration care (2015: 2187), which marks a significant increase. Probation officers supported decision-makers with expert opinions (1581 cases), out of which 802 involved reintegration arrest and 560 the interruption of sentences.

Probation service work remains the largest part of the job. 55 probation officers carried 5036 cases, which is a 13% decrease in workload from the previous year (2015: 5759).

Success in the labor market remains key in social integration. Through our cooperation with employment services, 333 prisoners on probation started working in the public labor system, 31 received further training, and 2051 found jobs with the help of probation officers in the labor market.

## REINTEGRATION CUSTODY

364 prisoners were successfully placed in reintegration custody. Prisoners and their legal representatives filed a total of 772 requests, out of which the prison court granted 412. The institutions initiated reintegration custody in 205 cases, 110 of which were granted. There were only 7 cases where reintegration custody had to be converted back to a custodial sentence because of serial or severe prisoner misconduct.

Since February 1 all institutions automatically consider reintegration custody as an option when receiving a prisoner, and duly notify the person in question accordingly. On August 9 the number of prisoners in reintegration custody reached 177.

From January 1, 2017 legislation changes to allow several new groups of prisoners to be considered for reintegration custody.

Freedom to practice any religion is granted in prisons

## RELIGION, PASTORAL CARE

Prisoners are allowed to practice any religion while in prison.

On June 29, prisoners participated in the First National Prisoner Pilgrimage to the Mátraverebély-Szentkút place of worship. This event was the first of its kind in Europe.

Working with the Prison Cursillos Secretariat, five institutions organized cursillos. These occasions follow the tradition of organizing religious events to restore family and community relations.

There were many excellent religious events for prisoners: Bible study competitions, prayer days, and holy masses were open to every inmate.

Three Hungarian prisons operate APAC units: there is one in Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison, one in Tiszalök National Prison, and one - the first for women in Europe - in Pálhalma National Prison. These units organize religious events, prison masses, Bible study groups and morning prayers.



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9 On June 29, prisoners participated in the First National Prisoner Pilgrimage to the Mátraverebély-Szentkút place of worship. This event was the first of its kind in Europe.

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# Prisoner Employment

9 In order to reach full employment among prisoners fit to work we need new workplaces.

The average number of prisoners required to work was 10 166 between January 1 and December 31, 2016, which is a 2.7% increase from the January 1, 2016 figure. 8631 prisoners were employed within the Prison Service network, a 7.5% increase. Prison enterprises employed 4548 inmates, a 4.7% increase.



Priority:  
increasing  
employment





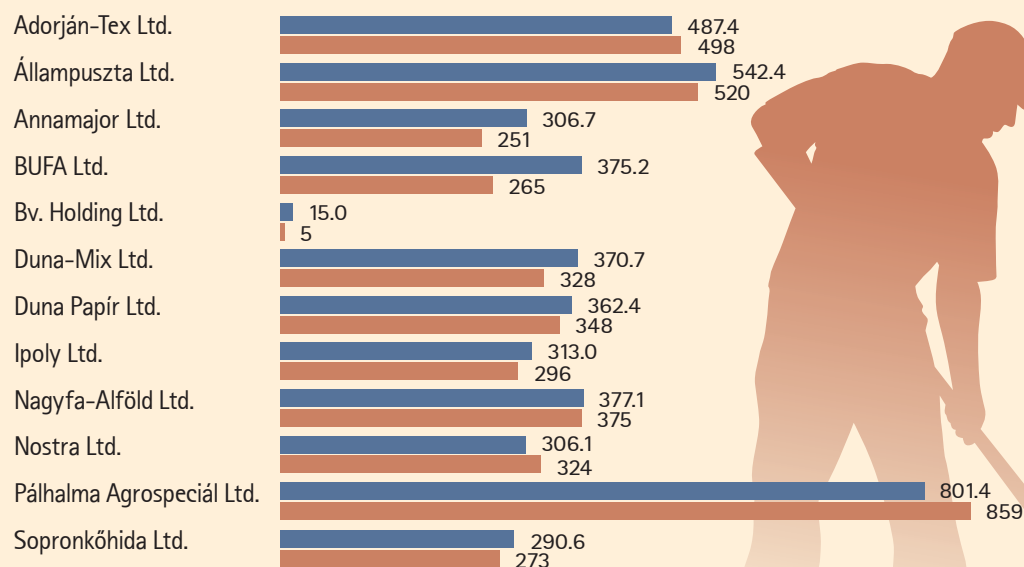
The prisons employed 3228 prisoners; a 331-person, or 11% increase from January 1, 2016. 86% (2767) of these prisoners worked in maintenance, and 14% (461) at contracted workplaces.

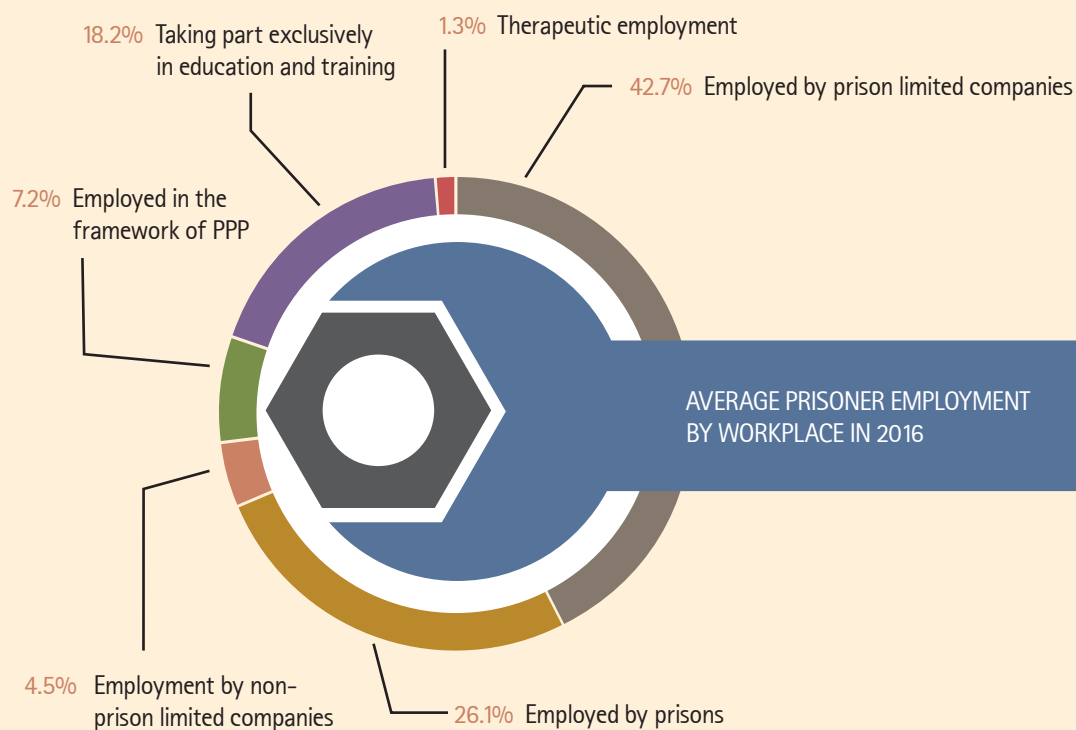
Contractors operating PPP prisons are required to employ prisoners. They employed 749 prisoners during the year, which is a 1.8% increase from January 1, 2016.

Average headcount between January 1 and December 31, 2016



Headcount on January 1, 2016





Other forms of employment for 2059 persons included therapy (avg. 123) and training only (avg. 1936).

Average overall employment, including work, therapy, education and training, was 10 690, or 88.4%, for the year, which is a 2.8% increase.

In summary, in order to reach full employment among prisoners fit to work we need new workplaces. We are planning to sign more contracts with external companies, offer more training options under the EU-financed prisoner integration project, and fill current vacancies in our ranks.

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9 Prison enterprises continued to make investments.

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## FINANCE

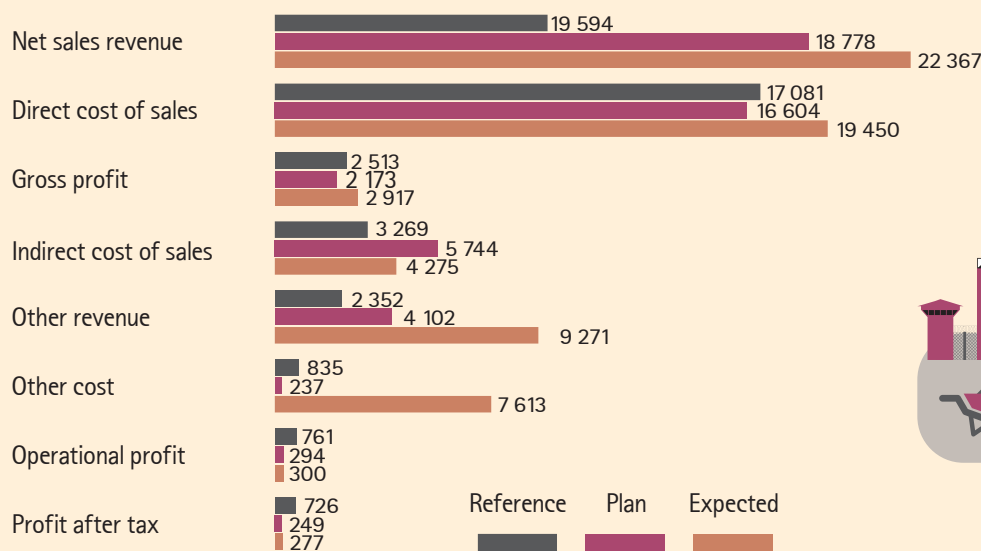
Bv Holding Ltd placed special emphasis on making its public duty, the mandatory employment of prisoners, more efficient while maintaining profitable operation and showing initiative in increasing the value of state property.

In order to meet the expectations expressed by the state and its owners, the company used a lot of its resources to participate in managing migration: the construction and maintenance of the border fence, building a reliable electric network along certain sections of the border, and constructing a road along the border with Serbia.

Looking at core financial data, net sales revenue exceeded the plan by HUF 3589 million, but at the same time direct cost of sales also increased by HUF 2846 million, which amounts to a HUF 744 million increase in gross profits.

Investments to serve central procurement

43



FINANCIAL DATA FROM PRISON ENTERPRISES (MILLION HUF)



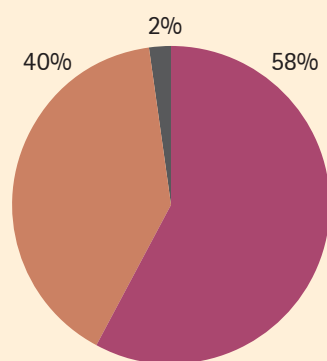


44

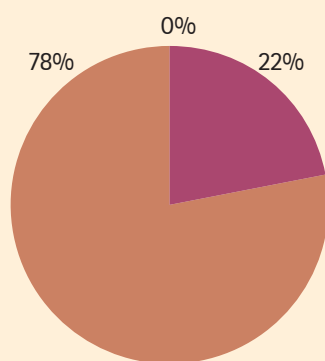
Profit after tax for all manufacturing enterprises combined was according to the business plan.

Based on preliminary data, profit after tax is expected to exceed the plan, but at the time of this report the financial effects of 2016 events still remain to be factored in.

Annamajori Ltd, Duna Papír Ltd and Ipoly Ltd reached record revenues in their respective corporate histories.



Manufacturing



Agriculture

Central procurement  
Market  
Export





Looking at the distribution of revenue, central procurement continued to be more prominent for manufacturing enterprises: almost double that of agricultural enterprises.

Prison enterprises continued to make investments. The active value of investments is expected to reach HUF 19.7 billion, significantly exceeding the original plan of HUF 2 billion. This is due to the assignment received by BV Holding Ltd to construct access routes and an electric network at the border with Serbia.

The following investments started during the year to supply more goods through central procurement:

- pasta factory;
- doors and windows manufacturing plant;
- deep frying plant building;
- high capacity sanitary laundry building.

In summary, the enterprises remained operational throughout the year, and exceeded their profit after tax targets.





# Managing Migration

## 9 Efficient delivery at the border with prisoner and staff participation

Following our 2015 participation in managing the migration crisis, the Ministry of Interior assigned several new tasks to the Prison Service in 2016 concerning the maintenance and reinforcement of the temporary border fence between Serbia and Hungary.

In order to make the border fence more accessible, we built several gates for vehicles and people.

Some sections of the border, where no fence had been erected before, needed reinforcement. Prisoners were employed in the construction of a 3-meter-tall wire fence along a 17-km section of the border around Ásotthalom and Kelebia.

In order to support the police in their border patrol duties and also to improve working conditions, we constructed and installed rain shelters and lookout towers.

Road development became necessary to make the border more accessible, so we built that, too.

We started building a 10.3-km model for a second line of the fence on October 24, 2016, also with the involvement of prison labor. The construction of fences and gates was finished by the end of November.



Successful participation in special assignments





We overtook and reorganized the teams that manage the repairs of vandalized sections of the temporary border fence, and they worked continuously and efficiently.

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9 150 staff members and  
500 prisoners at peak times

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# Investments, Renovations

Renovations

During the year we made significant progress in our ongoing capacity expansion project. Finished capacity expansion projects:

## 9 Capacity expansion continues.

### Finished capacity expansion projects:

- At the Solt unit of Állampusztá National Prison the construction of a new housing unit with 108 beds was finished. The unit's perimeter was reinforced, and the entry building renovated and remodeled;
- with renovations and the redesign of the interior, we created 43 new places within Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison.



49

## Projects for successful reintegration

# Projects

A project titled “TÁMOP 5.6.2. Methodological foundations for strengthening social cohesion through crime prevention and prisoner integration” was closed on May 21.

The on-site audit of a finished project titled “TÁMOP 5.6.3. Multi-stage prisoner integration in communities and in the labor force, including intensive aftercare” took place on June 30; no financial or professional irregularities were found.

A project titled “EFOP 1.3.3-16-2016-00001 Prisoner integration” was launched on October 1, 2016 and will continue until June 30, 2020. Within Prison Service Headquarters the EFOP project office is responsible for the management of the project, with 19 consultants working in ten institutions on local tasks. Prisoner recruitment and briefing are in progress. The consultants report to a supervisor appointed locally, by the governor of the institution.

The EFOP project allows for the integration of the TÁMOP achievements into a longer-term process and helps eliminate possible weaknesses in social integration work.

Budapest Remand Prison received a grant under a project titled “KEHOP 5.2.10. Energy infrastructure development tenders for government institutions” to replace doors and windows on its staff housing unit and improve insulation (roof and facade). The total grant was HUF 54.6 million.

Eight Prison Service institutions received grants to install solar energy systems under a project titled “KEHOP 5.2.11. Building photovoltaic systems for government institutions”. The projects were required to be within the HUF 100-250 million budget range to be eligible. The solar energy systems that will be constructed are expected to generate 1 500 000 kWh a year, which would save 52.5 million HUF in energy cost.

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9 Our projects help us create more successful reintegration programs and save on cost.

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# International Relations

Similarly to previous years, we placed great emphasis on maintaining and building international relations.

The most significant event in international relations during the year was the 15th Middle Europe Corrections Roundtable (MECR) meeting we hosted.

The Hungarian Prison Service joined the European Commission's TAIEX program in 2014. The program aims at building partnerships within public administration and law enforcement by allowing participating countries to learn best practice from each other through study visits. Under the program co-financed by the European Commission, a delegation from Albania (July 18-20) and another from Georgia (July 27-29) visited Hungary.

We received five other delegations under different initiatives. A ministry-level meeting with Georgia, and four meetings with Director Generals or their deputies from Kosovo, China, Poland and Romania aimed at introducing the Hungarian prison system and the legal background in general; the visitors showed special interest in our prisoner employment practices.

Governors, heads of department and specialists working for the Prison Service traveled abroad on 23 occasions, typically for study visits, to exchange best practice, or to participate in international conferences.

The Director General participated in the 21st Council of Europe Conference of Director Generals of Prison and Probation Services in the Netherlands, visited Georgia at the invitation of the Georgian Minister for Corrections, and participated in a best practice exchange visit in Kosovo.

The prisons manage their own international relations under PSHQ guidelines. They have bilateral agreements for study visits with institutions mainly from Bavaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Romania.

We continue to fulfil many data requests from diplomatic representations in Hungary. We received more than 30 such inquiries during the year.

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9 Receiving foreign delegations and traveling abroad are important opportunities to learn about best practice internationally.

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We hosted an international roundtable meeting

## MIDDLE EUROPE CORRECTIONS ROUNDTABLE – MECR

The most significant event in international relations during the year was the 15th Middle Europe Corrections Roundtable meeting we hosted.

Middle Europe Corrections Roundtable was founded by nine countries and the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) in 2009. The meeting, which takes place every year at varying locations, wants to provide a top-level forum for prison services to discuss current issues, challenges and experiences in corrections, and build strong professional relations.

At the meetings the organizations have the chance to network and build new partnerships.

Every member country presents its most important changes, achievements and challenges. Besides the presentations, every year has a topic of global interest that affects every country, for example prison overcrowding, radicalization, or social integration.





The 15th meeting of MECR took place between September 20 and 23, 2016 in Pilisszentkereszt, and was organized by the Prison Service Headquarters. In addition to the founding members, for the first time in the organization's history, a delegation from the Italian Prison Service also participated. Thus the 22 participants represented a total of ten countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland). The main topics of the meeting were prisoner employment, radicalization in correctional institutions, and possible steps towards de-radicalization.

On September 22, Sándor Pintér, Minister of Interior welcomed the participants.

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9 The 15th meeting of MECR took place in September 2016 in Hungary.

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22  
representatives  
from 10  
countries



# St Adrian's Day

The Hungarian Prison Service held its largest celebration dedicated to St Adrian, patron saint of corrections officers, for the 21st time. We had an all-staff meeting with representatives of partner law enforcement organizations and other partner organizations. The Minister and the Director General presented awards, and the provost of the celebration presented a regimental flag to service staff at 120-year-old Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison.

✧ The Hungarian Prison Service celebrated St Adrian's Day with a staff meeting and a series of events around the country.

As part of our ongoing tradition, every institution organized events on St Adrian's Day.



Celebrations  
and family  
days









# Major Events

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## A fully refurbished kitchen started operation at Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison

On March 22 the full renovation of Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison's kitchen was finished, costing HUF 333 million. The new premises have a total floor area of 1250 square meters and employ 50 prisoners. In addition to feeding inmates and staff, they deliver food to the Forensic Psychiatric and Mental Institution (IMEI) in Budapest. The investment helped create a fully modernized, state-of-the-art kitchen, which is able to receive all the internally supplied raw materials that are produced through prison work at other locations within the organization.









## New prisoner transport vehicles

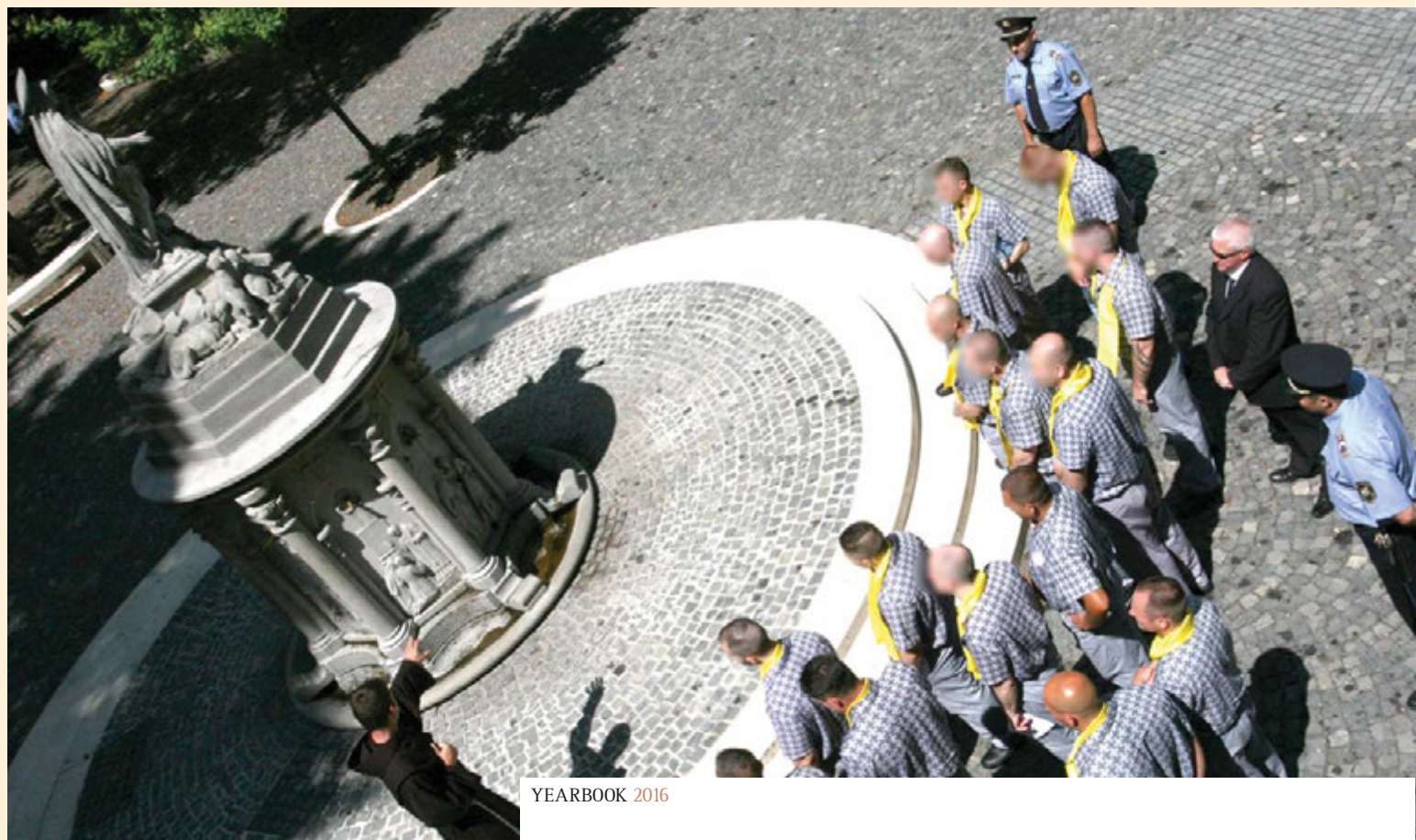
On July 8 we received 32 new prisoner transport vehicles. We placed special emphasis on environmental awareness during the vehicle fleet modernization project, and made sure to procure vehicles with low-emission and modern engines. The new, specially fitted Opel Movano cars can transport up to 4 prisoners and 4 members of staff. Through an investment of HUF 320 million, the average age of this type of transport vehicle within the Prison Service decreased from 10 years to 4 years.





## Prisoner pilgrimage to Mátraverebély-Szentkút

The first National Prisoner Pilgrimage to Mátraverebély-Szentkút took place on June 29, with the participation of 130 inmates from 15 prisons. Prisoners were allowed to participate if their discipline record was clean and they were active in church life within their institutions. The participants visited the Roman Catholic place of worship, and then listened to the prisoner choir from Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison sing in the church of worship.







## The prison theater returns

On August 12, we held the finals of the Second National Prison Theater Meeting at József Attila Theater in Budapest, where the best drama groups from the prisons staged their performances. Including regional finals, a total of 237 prisoners from 21 institutions participated. The five regional finalists from Állampuszta, Pálhalma, Szombathely, Tiszalök and Vác were invited to the national finals.

## A new laundry

Unit III of Budapest Remand Prison finished its new sanitary laundry, which was officially opened on October 25. The investment cost HUF 400 million, and construction involved prisoner labor. The facility will be able to employ 150 prisoners in 3 shifts.

Some of the construction and renovation work on the building was done by prisoners: 20 prisoners worked 15 thousand hours on it. The new facility complies with every applicable standard, and it uses modern, energy-efficient equipment. Energy is currently supplied by a modern steam generator.

Laundry services to prisons are provided by Pálhalma-Agrospeciál Ltd, which uses two sites, Pálhalma Prison and Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison Unit III, to clean laundry. The two facilities together can treat 3 million kg of textile, which makes the prison enterprise one of the largest service providers in the market nationally. The clients of Pálhalma Agrospeciál Ltd are mostly public institutions, but besides hospitals and prisons, the company contracts its services to student hostels, hotels and others in the general market.







## A new building for Állampuszta National Prison

The construction of a new prisoner housing unit was finished at the Solt Unit of Állampuszta National Prison. The investment cost HUF 730 million, and the construction involved prisoner labor. The new building added another 108 beds to the prison's capacity, making it 920 in total.

The new housing unit in Solt complies with the highest European standards of security and lawful incarceration. It is an ideal environment for prisoners to live and for staff to work.

A new wastewater treatment plant was also installed beside the new building.



The facility has a total floor area of 1200 square meters, and contains 36 three-person holding cells, including one for the handicapped. All of the furniture and fittings inside the building had been made with prisoner labor at state-owned prison enterprises, and provided through central procurement. The investment helped create 36 new workplaces.

## New Director General for the Prison Administration

On November 1 Minister of Interior Sándor Pintér appointed Major General Tamás Tóth to Director General of the Hungarian Prison Administration.

Lieutenant General András Csóti, former Director General had to retire from the position because he reached the age limit for active service as defined in legislation on law enforcement service work. Tamás Tóth had been Deputy Director General since June 1, 2014.

Sándor Pintér described András Csóti's career in law enforcement as exceptional, long and successful, and in recognition of his years of service awarded him with the St Adrian Medal for prison work.



# Scientific Research

An organization's success, performance and efficiency depend on how quickly and expertly it can react to new and dynamically changing challenges. Knowledge is the key strategic resource, it is organizational capital. It makes

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’ We continue to build expertise in our field through conferences, events and publications.

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organizations ready for new situations, able to set development targets, and notice opportunities. We spent the past year building this strategic potential by putting scientific research into practice.

## Hungarian Prison Association

The association aims at facilitating the modernization of prison service work by organizing and doing scientific research, disseminating information on prison work and the findings of such research, and providing authentic information. In order to do all of this, the association organized conferences, professional forums and meetings, and published calls for submissions on modernizing correctional work.

## Scientific Council for Corrections Research

The Scientific Council for Corrections Research was established on April 15, 2011. Legislation and organizational resources were made available for its creation after the establishment of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Interior. The council is responsible for gathering scientific information from correctional work, promoting the generation of research, and encouraging the practical implementation of scientific findings. It expresses its opinion on issues related to correctional research, recommends directions for further scientific study, summarizes the results of related scientific research, and proposes ways to utilize these within the prison organization.



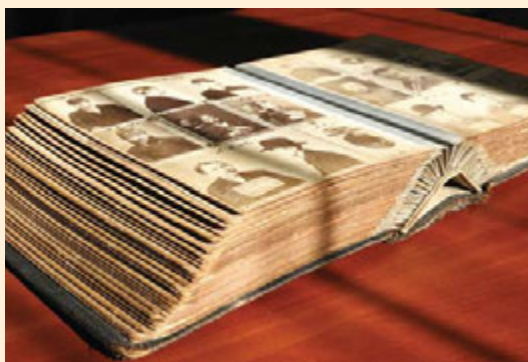




## Scientific Publications

### *Börtönügyi Szemle* (Prison Review)

*Börtönügyi Szemle* is the quarterly professional and scientific journal of the Hungarian Prison Service, in Hungarian. It features theoretical and experimental research findings, descriptions of studies, and news in the field of corrections research from around the world. It focuses mainly on studies of deviance in society, legislation



related to incarceration, the special features and problems of prison populations, and various evaluations and assessments from the fields of criminology, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, management studies, pedagogy, engineering, history, etc.

### *Börtönstatisztikai Szemle* (Prison Statistics Review)

*Börtönstatisztikai Szemle* features periodic statistics on prison populations in the Hungarian Prison Administration and the activities of the organization, in order to provide current background data for research and analysis. The publication is available online, and, in addition to general organizational data, it always contains an extra chapter on a specific prisoner group or distinct filed within correctional work. Prison Statistical Review is also available in English to allow insight into our data to international audiences, for information and research.

Scientific  
developments  
and successes





## SCIENTIFIC EVENT CALENDAR

### January 21

Hungarian Prison Association and Hungarian Criminal Law Association held a conference titled *“First experiences with the Prison Code. What do we expect from the introduction of the risk assessment and management system?”* in Budapest Bar Association’s ceremonial hall on January 21. In his opening speech, Prof. Mihály Tóth, Dr, Chairman of the Hungarian Criminal Law Association explained the cooperation between the two organizations, and emphasized the importance of communicating the role of, and positive messages on the system of corrections to a wider audience. The next speaker, Col. József Pallo, Dr, Head of Department gave an account of the events leading up to the drafting and introduction of the law, the main directions of further development in current legislation, and the achievements reached through the new legal options. Brig. Gen. János Schmehl, Deputy Director General for Security and Incarceration demonstrated the practical implications of the new system of regulations, and introduced the environment in which the first experiences were gained. He also gave an account of the preparation, introduction and practical application of the risk assessment and management system. After the speeches the audience was invited to ask questions, Mihály Tóth, Dr, called for cooperation between all parties involved, and the conference was closed.



## February 9

The Committee on Public Administration and Law at Hungarian Academy of Sciences called for the establishment of a Corrections Subcommittee. The first Chairman of the subcommittee is Prof. György Vókó, dr, Director of the National Institute of Criminology, lecturer, member of the Academy of Sciences. His secretary is Col. József Pallo, dr, Head of Legal and Data Management Department at the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters.





## February 25

Lt. Gen. András Csóti, Director General of the Hungarian Prison Service was invited to a coordination meeting with László Székely, dr, Fundamental Rights Commissioner and Erika Csóré Pajcsicsné, dr, Head of Supervisory and Environmental Protection Department at the Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Office. The meeting took place at the Prison Service Headquarters. The Fundamental Rights Commissioner's duty is to act under a special license in accordance with the national prevention mechanism to prevent torture and inhumane treatment in prisons. The Commissioner monitors correctional institutions to ensure that their practices comply with European legal standards. At the meeting the participants looked at data to follow up on the evolving trends identified through earlier investigations, discussed the known problems and their possible solutions, and talked about opportunities for further cooperation.

## March 24

The Department of Criminology at National University for Public Service organized a roundtable discussion titled "The weight and dangers of juvenile delinquency in Hungary" at the Faculty of Law Enforcement. Professionals from the fields of criminal justice and child protection, as well as students and teaching staff from the department attended. Prison Administration delegated Col. József Pallo, dr, Head of Legal and Data Management Department, Col. Ferenc Pesti, Governor of Tököl



National Prison, and Lt. Col. Katalin Koncz, senior reintegration officer at Baranya County Remand Prison to participate in the discussion. The participants talked about their unique views on juvenile delinquency, and discussed criminal justice versus child protection, whether institutions react appropriately, and whether the steps they take to address problems are efficient.

## March 31

Hungarian Prison Association organized a conference titled *“The role and place of non-governmental organizations in corrections”* in the ceremony hall of ELTE Faculty of Law on March 31. Chairman of the conference was Maj. Gen. János Schmehl; the opening speech was delivered by Barna Mezey, Chairman of the association. Other speakers included Maj. Mihály Somogyvári, acting Head of Strategic Planning and Analysis Department of the Hungarian Prison Service HQ, Ágnes Kóka, Chairman of “Add a kezed” Association, Andrea Márton, Director of RÉV Budapest Addiction

Relief Service, Tamás Suha, Heves County representative of RÉV Addiction Relief Service, Sándor Nagy, dr, Charman of the Hungarian Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, and Helén Kincses Juhászné, Nógrád County Director of the Hungarian Red Cross. In closing the event, Lt. Gen. András Csóti emphasized the importance of cooperation, which is a strategic aim of the Prison Administration for the future. After the conference Hungarian Prison Association held its annual meeting.







## April 22

The first Prison Radio Conference took place on April 22, at the UK Embassy in Budapest. The event introduced the activities of prison radios in Hungary, and showcased the work of NGOs operating in correctional institutions. Participants had an opportunity to meet the British “inventors” of prison radios, governors of the participating Hungarian institutions, representatives of Adj Hangot Association, and former prisoners who participated in the initiative and talked about their experiences. Speakers at

the event included Judit Hajdú, Vice Chairman of the Association, Tamás Pápai, former Editor-in-Chief of Hungary’s first prison radio Rács FM, Caitlin Jones, Deputy Ambassador, Phil Maguire, CEO of the British National Prison Radio Association, Andrew Wilkie, Managing Director. Brig. Gen. Károly Kopcsik, Col. Attila Mihály, and Brig. Gen. Zoltán Cséri participated in a roundtable discussion on their experiences with the program, and attendees had an opportunity to listen in on all three broadcasts. Former prisoners and reintegration detainees also spoke about their experiences with the radio. Are Høidal, Governor of Halden Prison in Norway talked about his institution and corrections in Norway in general. Titanilla Fiáth, Psychologist at Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison presented the findings of her research in prisons in the United States. Hungarian NGOs involved in corrections also participated and introduced their work: Col. István Budai, dr, Governor of Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison and a former prisoner together talked about Tévelygőkért Foundation’s *“Father in prison”* program. Col Attila Juhász, Governor of Heves County Remand Prison presented the results of the restitution program titled *“Börtön a Városért”* (Prison for the City). At the end, sociologist Gábor Héra presented his research on the Vác prison radio.



## April 26

EuroPris organized an international conference in Barcelona titled “*Radicalization and violent extremism*”. The event aimed at assessing the risk associated with radicalization in Europe, as well as facilitating the creation of working relationships between various organizations in the field of criminal justice. Participants included international leaders who come in direct or indirect contact with radicalization and extremism through their work. Hungarian Prison Service delegated Col. András Radvánszki, Head of Coordination Department at Hungarian Prison Service HQ.

## April 27-28

The Council of Europe organized an international conference in Strasbourg titled “*Multilateral meeting on mental health care in prison*”, where Ervin Huller, Head of Psychology Department represented the organization. The topic of the conference was mental health patients in corrections, providing healthcare to inmates with various psychiatric or adaptive disorders, their need for specific treatment while incarcerated, observing their fundamental human rights in relation to the above, and recommended courses of action. A total of 42 countries were represented at the conference, mainly by physicians or psychiatrists.

## April 29

The First National Probations Conference took place, with the aim of exchanging practices and presenting case studies. The Prison Administration delegated representatives working in the field of reintegration; probation officers from around the country participated. Speakers included Col. Viktor Füzesi, dr, Governor of Állampusztá National Prison, Maj. Gen. János Schmehl, Deputy Director General for Security and Incarceration, Lt. Col. Ferenc Juhász, Head of Probations Supervision Department at Hungarian Prison Service HQ, Ferenc Mikó, dr, Eszter Vincze, dr, Prosecutor, Éva Mácsai, probation officer at Állampusztá National Prison, Szilvia Hajdú, dr, Head of Department at Kunszentmiklós Regional Office, Attila Kiss, Head of Employment, and Col. Róbert Bogotyán, dr, Head of Incarcerations Service at Hungarian Prison Service HQ.



## May 12

Hungarian Prison Association held its Human section meeting for the first half of the year at Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison. The meeting centered around staff and prisoner healthcare. Speakers included Col. Ernő Krauzer, Deputy Director of Public Service Human Resource Development Directorate, Krisztina Nemesi, dr, Senior Physician at Szent László Hospital, and Anikó Bögér Kisvarga, dr, Head of Healthcare Department at Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison. After the event the participants toured the institution, the prison chapel, and the Doberdó Unit.



## May 18

Hungarian Prison Association held its Security section meeting at Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison titled "The present and future of technology in prison security". Chairman of the meeting was Col. Tamás Nyima, and after his opening speech Maj. Róbert Bartos, Senior Desk Officer at Hungarian Prison Service HQ, Security Services also spoke.



## May 19

Hungarian Prison Association held its Legal section meeting at the ceremony hall of Tolna County Prosecutor-in-Chief's Office. Speakers at the event included Gergő Fórizs, dr, Head of the Law Office at BV Holding Ltd, András Szűcs, dr, Head of the Prosecutor General's Special Department, Col. László Soczó, Governor of the prison, Zsuzsanna Juhász, dr, Associate Professor, and Erika Csóré Pajcsicsné, dr, representative of the Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Office. In closing of the event József Pallo, dr, Head of Legal and Data Management Department at the Hungarian Prison Service HQ summarized the main points discussed.





## May 26

Hungarian Prison Association held its Historical section meeting at Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison. Col. Tamás Nyima, Governor welcomed the participants, and Ret. Brig. József Estók, dr, opened the forum. Speakers included Tibor Zinner, dr, University Lecturer, Barbara Bank, dr, Historian, member of the National Remembrance Committee and employee of the State Security Services Historical Archives, and Domonkos Szokolay, Researcher at the National Remembrance Committee. At the end of the meeting participants were invited to see objects from József Mindszenty's heritage in the Mindszenty memorial holding cell, and visit the memorial holding cell dedicated to executed Franciscan monk Szaléz Kiss.

## May 26

Tiszaalök National Prison hosted a regional conference on probation service work in correctional institutions. Following an opening speech by Brig. Gen. László Mészáros, Lt. Col. Ferenc Juhász from Prison Service Headquarters spoke, then the prisons shared their experiences, Zoltán Géczi, dr, prosecutor held a presentation, and Col. Ferenc Juhász summarized the main topics.

## June 13-16

The Council of Europe organized the 21st Conference of Directors of Prison and Probation Services in Zaandam, the Netherlands. Lt. Gen. András Csóti, Director General, and Col. András Radvánszki, Head of Coordination Department participated in the event. The topic of the conference was "Community involvement in prison and employment". Directors and deputies of prison and probation services had an opportunity to discuss current issues in their fields of work, share their experiences, methodologies and best practices in meeting Council of Europe recommendations for corrections. The participants identified the practical measures they need in order to prepare further legislation and improve conditions in prisons Europe-wide. The topic highlight of the conference this year was foreign nationals in custody.

## June 16

Prison Service Headquarters organized a conference in Pilisszentkereszt titled “*Social integration and senior prisoners*”. Several partner organizations from outside of Prison Service participated. Lt. Gen. Andár Csóti, Director General held an opening speech, followed by presentations from Éva Tomkó, dr, Head Physician at the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine in Szent Margit Hospital, Maj. Mihály Somogyvári, Head of Strategic Planning and Analysis at PSHQ and Director of Central Investigation and Methodology Institute, Col. Anna Nemes Nagy, dr, Head of Healthcare Department at Prison Service HQ, Judit Adler, dr, research economist at GKI Economic Research Co, and József Skultéti, social policy expert, Director of Budapest Metropolitan Government’s Senior Homes Service. After the presentations the participants viewed a short film featuring interviews with senior prisoners talking about their thoughts and fears. Col. Róbert Bogotyán, dr, Head of Incarcerations Service at Prison Service HQ and Rita Dienes, Head of Operations at Pest County Red Cross gave an account of their activities. In closing, Maj. Gen. János Schmehl, Deputy Director General for Security and Incarceration gave a summary of the presentations

## June 28

Váltó-sáv Foundation organized a conference titled “*Non-governmental organizations in prisons and in aftercare – an international look*” at Unit III of Budapest Remand Prison. Speakers included Maj. Mihály Somogyvári, Head of Strategic Planning and Analysis and Director of Central Investigation and Methodology Institute, Zuzanna Piechowicz from Polis Organization in Poland, Titanilla Fiáth, Head of Unit at Central Investigation and Methodology Institute, Anna Tatar from Never Again Association in Poland, Marek Lagodzinski, Director of Polish Slawek Foundation, Ágnes Kóka, Director of “Add a kezé” Association for equal opportunity in education and labor, representatives of RÉV Association (István Géza Farnas, Andrea Kalóczy and Andrea Márton), and Csilla Katona, Chairperson of Hungarian Crime Prevention and Prison Mission Foundation. After the presentations the participants learned about the social integration board game titled Váltó-Láz, and had an opportunity to play it.

## September 7

The University of Pécs and Prison Service Headquarters signed an agreement to create a new Prison Medic training course. The agreement was signed by Attila Miseta, dr, Dean of the Faculty of General Medicine, University of Pécs, and Lt. Gen. András Csóti, Director General of the Hungarian Prison Service on September 7 at the University of Pécs. The course will first be offered to Prison Service action squads, and later to other departments within the organization. After signing the agreement the parties visited the university's recently opened, state-of-the-art Skills Lab. Under the agreement officers on special teams will be able to obtain medical certificates while working for the Prison Administration.

## September 15

Prison Service Headquarters organized a joint workshop for organizations involved in keeping criminal records and cooperating in criminal justice at Budapest Remand Prison. The main discussion centered around making records systems mutually accessible, fulfilling data requests more efficiently, and the management of groups of records for specific purposes. The opening speech was delivered by Col. Mihály Kovács, Head of Central Transfers and Records Department; other speakers included Lt. Col. Dániel Veszeli, Deputy Head, Col. László Balázs, dr, Head of Border Guard Department at the



National Police, Lt. Col. Csabar Anti, dr, Deputy Head of Criminal Analysis Department at the National Police, Szilvia Nagyné Bánovics, Head of Dactyloscopy Specialist Department at the Hungarian Institute for Forensic Sciences, Col. József Pötl, Head of Surveillance Department III at the Counter-Terrorism Center, and Rita Korom, dr, Head of Criminal Records at the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services. After the event the participants toured the building of Budapest Remand Prison Unit III.



## September 23

The Hungarian Prison Association helped organize the 25th special anniversary meeting of the Hungarian Political Prisoners 1945-1956 Association (PEK) at Stefánia Palace. Opening speeches were delivered by Tamás Vargha, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Defense, and Mária Csendes Valkonyné, Secretary. Other speakers included Tibor Petrusz, Chairman of PEK, Tibor Zinner, dr, Rolf Müller, dr, historical researcher at the State Security Services Historical Archives, Imre Okváth, dr, historian, Head of Department at the State Security Services Historical Archives, Ret. Brig. József Estók, dr, Barbara Bank, dr, historian, Viktor Attila Soós, dr, historian, member of the National Remembrance Committee, Gábor Vincze, historian, and, in closing, Károly Kosztolányi, dr, former political prisoner, who recounted his experiences in prison. After the event the participants saw the exhibition titled Mementó, which had been opened by Maj. Gen. János Schmehl, Vice Chairman of the Hungarian Prison Association.

## September 26

Prison Service Headquarters organized an exhibition and conference in Groupama Arena for the fifth anniversary of central procurement. Participants at the event could learn more about prison enterprises and prisoner employment. The first presentation at the conference was held by

Lt. Gen. András Csóti, Director General of the Prison Service, followed by Col. Annamária Ótott, Head of Central Procurement Department, László Németh, dr, Director of the State Healthcare Supply Center, Gáspár Maróth, dr, Chairman of the Board of Directors at HM EI Co., Attila Kiss, dr, Deputy Director of the Immigration and Asylum Office, Lt. Col. Zsolt Varga, Deputy Director of BV Holding Ltd, and Maj. Gen. József Lajtár, Deputy Director General for Finance and IT. The last presentation took place after a clothing trade show. During the breaks actors presented the products manufactured by prison enterprises.

## October 6

Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison hosted a memorial conference titled *“A prisoner-of-war camp and prisoner-of-war fates in Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison between 1944 and 1945”*, where a memorial plaque dedicated to deceased prisoners of war was also unveiled. Representatives of partner organizations in law enforcement were invited to attend, as well as three data providers who brought their relatives' personal memories to the ceremony. The opening speech was delivered by Tünde Juhász, dr, and Lt. Gen. András Csóti, Director General; the latter also communicated a message from Minister of the Interior Sándor Pintér. Presentations followed, by Pál Halmágyi, dr, military historian, Csaba Farkas, dr, senior archive specialist, Brig. Gen. Sándor Tikász, governor of the prison,



László Kiss-Rigó, dr, County Bishop of Szeged-Csanád, Bea Bozó, and Karol Biernacki, dr, Director of Csongrád County Archives.

and IT, introduced the work of the Hungarian Prison Administration and its role in building the temporary border fence.

## October 11

The 2nd Hungarian Outdoor Defense Conference was held at Aquaworld Resort Hotel. Hungarian and international experts discussed various aspects of outdoor defense, including technology, policy and national security. Maj. Gen. József Lajtár, Deputy Director General for Finance



### November 8-10

The 21st Conference for Security, Information Technology, Crime Prevention, Law Enforcement and Justice, or, by its better recognized name, Kriminálexpo, was titled *“Communication for a safer world, communication for a safer Hungary”*. On November 9, the conference featured a series of discussions organized by Prison Service Headquarters titled “The present and future of risk assessment and management in corrections”. The first speaker was Col. Róbert Bogotyán, dr, Head of Incarcerations Service Department, followed by Maj. Mihály Somogyvári, Acting Head of Strategic Planning and Analysis Department and Director of Central Institute for Analytical Examination and Methodology, Titanilla Fiáth, dr, Head of Unit at Central Institute for Analytical Examination and Methodology, and Lt. Col. Ferenc Juhász, Head of Probation Services Department.

### November 21

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences hosted a conference titled *“Dogma and practice – directions and shifts in 21st century corrections in Hungary”*, organized by the Corrections Law Subcommittee of the Economy and Law Department, Prison Administration Scientific Council, and the Hungarian Prison Service to mark the Celebration of Hungarian Science. Maj. Gen. Tamás Tóth, Director General of the Hungarian Prison Service, and Prof. György Vókó, dr, Chairman of the conference delivered opening speeches. Other speakers included Péter Polt, dr, Chief Prosecutor, prof. Barna Mezey, dr, Rector, Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences and Chairman of the Hungarian Prison Association, Col. József Pallo, dr, Secretary of the Corrections Subcommittee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Head of Department at Prison Service Headquarters, and Maj. Mihály Somogyvári, Secretary of the Prison Administration Scientific Council.





## December 7

Incarcerations Service and Heves County Remand Prison organized a conference titled “The employment and successful social integration of women prisoners”. Col. Attila Juhász, Governor of Heves County Remand Prison opened the conference. Speakers included Col. Róbert Bogotyán, dr, Head of Department, Andrea Zelei from RÉV Addiction Relief, Col. Tamás Szeidl, project manager, and representatives of Heves County Remand Prison, Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison, and Pálhalma National Prison. Róbert Bogotyán, dr, summarized the presentations in his closing speech.

## December 8

Maj. Gen. János Schmehl, Deputy Director General for Security and Incarceration, participated in a coordination meeting with the leaders of churches with active prison missions at prison Service Headquarters. Participants included László Bíró Catholic Bishop, Ordinary, Pál Lackner, dr, Lutheran Bishop, referent of the Hungarian Lutheran Bishop's Council, Erzsébet Magyarné Balogh, Calvinist Priest, Director, András Schönberger, Prison Pastor, Rabbi, István L Molnár, Prison Pastor, Calvinist Prison Missions Coordinator, Col. Róbert Bogotyán, dr, Head of Department, and Maj. Roland Szilassy.







# Restitution Programs, Community Work

Restitution work is an important part of prisoner integration. The aim is to give prisoners an opportunity, even a symbolic one, to give back to members of society who had been hurt by the crimes they committed. Prison Administration launched a series of restitution events around the country to compensate communities and mitigate the effect of past crimes, even if only in a symbolic way. Prisoners could volunteer to work on building and maintenance work at townships and public institutions, gather donations, make presents for those in need, or stage plays and perform to children and the elderly. Volunteer work outside the prisons was always subject to strict security measures. The sight of prisoners working for the betterment of communities also helps reduce the prejudice prisoners face.

## RESTITUTION PROGRAMS

9 In 2016 Prison Administration launched a series of restitution events for prisoners.

### January 29

#### Prisoners donated to orphans

BALASSAGYARMAT STRICT AND  
MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

Prisoners from Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison started a fundraiser in December. By the end of January 126 prisoners donated HUF 130 000 to Dévai Szent Ferenc Foundation.

### May 3

#### Prisoners remodeled fire trucks

MÁRIANOSZTRA STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

At the request of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management, prisoners participated in restitution work by repairing and remodeling old fire engines. A restored fire truck was handed over to the Metropolitan Disaster Relief Directorate in a ceremony on the 25th Fire Fighter Day on May 3.





An opportunity  
to make up for  
society in a  
symbolic way



**May 27**

### **Prison for the City for the 80th time**

HEVES COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Prisoners participated in cleanup work in the town of Eger for the 80th time, this time in Múzsák Ligete park.

**June 11-12**

### **Prisoners work on renovations at Nyíregyháza courthouse**

SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR-BEREG COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Remand prison and the Court of Nyíregyháza has a long history of cooperation. This time, 14 prisoners volunteered to help renovate the interior of the courthouse in restitution.

**July 4**

### **Working off crime**

SOPRONKÖHIDA STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

Prisoners from Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison did restitution work by painting a 400-meter section of Ikva Home's fence. The six prisoners volunteered to do the work and received no payment.

**July 19**

### **Prisoners helped at a children's home**

SZOMBATHELY NATIONAL PRISON

For several weeks in July, six prisoners did 7 hours of work daily around Kelemen Ernuszt Children's Home renovating benches, equipment, and play structures.

**July 22**

## **Helping again**

BORSOD-ABAÚJ-ZEMPLÉN COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Five juvenile prisoners worked in the recreational park in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Hospital's garden as restitution.

**July 28**

## **Prisoners planted flowers around Eger Hospital**

HEVES COUNTY REMAND PRISON

As part of the Prison for the City program, six women prisoners from Heves County Remand Prison planted flowers into the wall planters at Markhot Ferenc Hospital. This kind of restitution work is common in the town.

**August 11**

## **Volunteer work at the Military Prosecution Service**

SOMOGY COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Prisoners from Somogy County Remand Prison painted the detention room at Kaposvár Regional Office, Central Prosecution.



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9 As Christmas approached, prisoners volunteered to perform, make presents and offer restitution work to those in need.

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## August 29

### Restitution – prisoners did cleanup in Vas Villa

SOPRONKÖHIDA STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

Six prisoners worked in the park and courtyard of the school building.

## September 20–22

### Helping the disabled

VESZPRÉM COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Four prisoners from Veszprém County Remand Prison painted offices in restitution work at the Fenyveserdő Care Center of Veszprém County Local Government.

## November 10

### Restitution in Vác – the truth on drugs

VÁC STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

A couple of prisoners at Vác Strict and Medium Regime Prison launched a unique initiative: they created their own drug prevention program targeted at students. Their program is more than just prevention.

Restitution work intensified in the Advent season; prisoners volunteered to perform and donate to those in need in large numbers. They took on voluntary maintenance work in kindergartens, schools, children's and seniors' homes, staged plays and delivered presents. The Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison women's choir has been invited to sing in the town's Christmas celebration in the main square for several years now. Prisoners in Debrecen helped the Evangelical-Lutheran Charity wrap presents, and made presents themselves for children in need. Prisoners in Szombathely National Prison collected donations from fellow prisoners to buy Christmas candy to orphans living in Ernuszt Kelemen children's home in Gencsapáti. In addition to the events highlighted here, every institution organized Christmas celebrations, Advent performances, and local restitution programs. Prisoners performed more than 30 times for Christmas, decorated several towns' Christmas trees, and helped those in need through donations.



## December 1

### Presents from prisoners

SZOMBATHELY NATIONAL PRISON

On the first day of December Kelemen Ernuszt children's home in Gencsapáti received the candy donated by prisoners of Szombathely National Prison.



## December 6

### Santa Day restitution at the Children's Hospital

TÖKÖL NATIONAL PRISON

Ten adult inmates from Tököl National Prison did volunteer work at Heim Pál Children's Hospital.

## December 9-15

### Restitution work with the Evangelical-Lutheran Charity

HAJDÚ-BIHAR COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Hajdú-Bihar County Remand Prison joined forces with the 10-year-old Evangelical-Lutheran Charity for restitution work.

Restitution  
initiatives in the  
Advent season



**December 19**

### **Six volunteers at Rex animal shelter**

BUDAPEST STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

Six prisoners did volunteer work at Rex animal shelter on one of the coldest days in December. They cleaned holding pens, stacked hay, and fed carrots and apples to rescue horses. Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison joined the restitution campaign for all correctional institutions, in which over 500 prisoners participated.

## December 20

### Prisoners renovate hospital rooms at Szent Imre Medical Training Center

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Budapest Remand Prison joined the nation-wide restitution campaign for correctional institutions. Their prisoners participated in the renovation of hospital rooms at the emergency unit of Szent Imre Training Center.

## December 21

### A visit to the seniors' home

VESZPRÉM COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Bakony drama group from Veszprém County Remand Prison staged a play at the local senior's home.

## December 22

### Szeged prisoners for orphans at Ágota Foundation

SZEGED STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison donated gym equipment and handmade presents to the orphans living in the József Foltán children's home of Szent Ágota Foundation.

## December 23

### Prisoners perform for special needs

BÁCS-KISKUN COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Prisoners from Kecskemét staged a play to those living in the Special Needs Day Home (ÉNO) and SOS Children's Village. The children with special needs enjoyed the prisoners' Christmas performance immensely.

## December 29

### Youth visit to Hajlék Social Home

BORSOD-ABAUJ-ZEMPLÉN COUNTY REMAND PRISON

Prisoners from Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Remand Prison staged a Christmas and New Year's performance at Hajlék Social Home.



## SOCIAL RELATIONS

9 Our staff joined several volunteer programs during the year.

Charity work has a tradition in correctional institutions; our staff joined several volunteer programs during the year, including fundraisers, blood donations, and cleanup campaigns.

### May 3 Several institutions joined the "TeSzedd!" initiative

PRISON SERVICE

Hungarian Prison Service has been a participant in the National Waste Management Directorate's cleanup initiative titled TeSzedd! – Volunteer for a cleaner Hungary.

Our staff and prisoners cleaned tons of waste from illegal dumps at various locations around the institutions. Prison Service Headquarters and almost every prison had cleanup events for staff to participate in.

Fundraisers,  
blood  
donations,  
cleanup efforts

### July 5

#### Our action squad held a demonstration for tumor patients and children with disabilities

SÁTORAJLAÚJHELY STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

The action squad from Sátorajláújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison held an interesting demonstration at an international summer camp.

### November 27

#### Balassagyarmat Prison is now a blood donor-friendly workplace

BALASSAGYARMAT STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON

Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison was the first prison to receive the certificate "Blood donor-friendly workplace" from the Hungarian Red Cross.





## September 6

### The Hungarian prison Administration support Clown Doctors

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

The Prison Administration has a long tradition of fundraising for charitable causes. This year, we collected donations to “Piros Orr” (Red Nose Clown Doctors Foundation). Lt. Gen. András Csóti, Director General, offered the donations to the representative of the organization in a ceremony.

## December 19

### A truckload of presents for Santa Factory

PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Prison Service staff believes in charitable giving. In December, a lot of our staff joined the Santa Factory initiative to send Christmas presents to children living in poverty. In three weeks they collected a truckload of donations – clothes, toys, books and long shelf life food for those in need. Col. Kornélia Csató, Head of Human Resources Service, and Col. Zoltán Szabó, Director of Education, Training and Rehabilitation Center of the Prison Service handed over the donations to the organizers.







# Sports

**March 17**

## **National table tennis finals**

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

The Education, Training and Rehabilitation Center of the Prison Service hosted table tennis finals for the first time. Col. Zoltán Szabó, Director opened the event, and Lt Gen András Csóti, Director General evaluated and closed it.

9 Team-building through sporting events and competitions.

**April 15**

## **Victory at the Ministry of the Interior's national chess championship**

PRISON SERVICE

The Ministry of Interior's national chess competition was organized by the Immigration and Asylum Office; the Prison Service's team of 3 won. The three players on the winning team were Lt. Col. Zoltán Glöckl from Prison Service Headquarters, Maj. Tibor Horeczky from Közép-dunántúli National prison and WO Tamás Kovács from Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison. Players from three other institutions, Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison, Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison, and Middle Trans-Danubium National Prison, also participated.

Sports  
achievements to  
be proud of

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**April 20**

## A third win for Pálhalma

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

The 19th national cross-country running championship took place at and around the shooting range of Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison. The event was organized by the Education, Training and Rehabilitation Center of the Prison Service and Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison, and attracted 291 participants from 34 institutions. The Pálhalma National Prison team won the ten-kilometer race again. Col. Zoltán Szabó and Brig. László Biczó, governor of the institution opened the event.



**May 6**

## Zemplén Cup training level test

SÁTORALJAÚJHELY STRICT AND MEDIUM REGIME PRISON



Participation in the Zemplén Cup, organized by Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison, was open to correctional institutions in Northern Hungary. A total of 147 persons participated, from Balassagyarmat Strict and Medium Regime Prison, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Remand Prison, Hajdú-Bihar County Remand Prison, Heves County Remand Prison, Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Remand Prison, Tiszaölök National Prison, Adorján-Tex Ltd. and Ipoly Shoe Factory Ltd.



**May 18**

## **Pálhalma is the new patrol champion**

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

The 19th national prison patrol championship took place at and around the shooting range of Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison. This championship requires the most versatile talent and the most physical strength from the participants. Teams of three from 27 correctional institutions participated. The event was opened by Col. Zoltán Szabó, director of Education, Training and Rehabilitation Center of the Prison Service, and was won by Pálhalma National Prison.

**June 3**

## **Prisoners vs actors**

BUDAPEST REMAND PRISON

Prisoners from Budapest Remand Prison and Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison played small-court football with the Actor's Football Team. The event was organized by Budapest Remand Prison, and was therefore titled Venyige Cup 2016. Two famous Hungarian football players, Lajos Détári and Tamás Arany were special guests at the event. Lt. Gen. András

Csóti, Director General, and Brig. Gen. Zoltán Cséri, governor of the prison opened the event, and called for fair play. The winner was the Budapest Remand Prison's prisoner team.

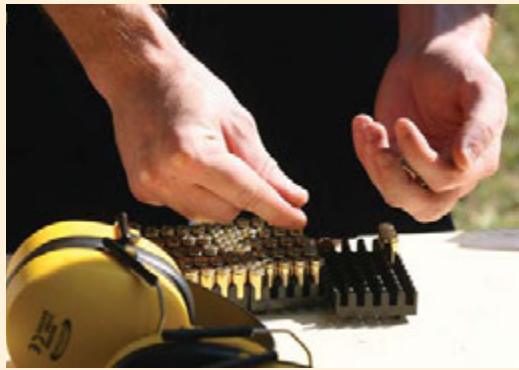
**June 22**

## **National finals in Pálhalma**

PÁLHALMA NATIONAL PRISON

For the first time Pálhalma National Prison hosted the finals of the small-court football championship. The six winners of the regional semi-finals traveled to the new football court built in place of the old fairground in Dunaújváros, where Col. Zoltán Szabó opened the event. The Sátoraljaújhely Strict and Medium Regime Prison's team won the cup.





## September 27

### National shooting competition 2016

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison shooting range hosted this year's shooting competition for the Prison Service. There were 30 teams and new tasks. Heves County Remand Prison won all categories; the Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison team came in second. Awards were presented by Maj. Gen. János Schmehl.



## September 29-30

### 6th national service dog competition

ÁLLAMPUSZTA NATIONAL PRISON



Állampusztá National Prison hosted the 6th competition for service dogs and K9 officers from the Visegrád countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary). A total of 18 teams from correctional institutions, and a few more from partner organizations in law enforcement like the National Tax and Customs Administration and the Police participated. The two-day competition featured physical strength, agility, tracking, guarding and drug detection tasks for dogs and their officers. The event was opened by Col. Róbert Fok, Head of Security Service.



**October 11**

### **Tax and Customs Administration war weapon shooting competition**

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

Tax and Customs Administration organized the Mihály Arnold Memorial Shooting Competition at the Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison shooting range. Prison officers Lt. Col. Gyula Molnár, Maj. Zoltán Varga and Capt. Zsolt Kocsis won the overall team and the pistol team competitions.

**October 17**

### **2016 Judo Championship**

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

The Prison Service held its annual judo competition at the Megyeri Street UTE stadium. 98 participants in 14 teams participated. The winners received certificates and medals from Maj. Gen. János Schmechl, Deputy Director General for Security and Incarceration.





**October 19**

## **National Chess Championship 2016**

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND REHABILITATION  
CENTER OF THE PRISON SERVICE

The finals of the national Prison Service chess championships, was held at the Újhegyi Street training center. Players from six institutions participated. Col. Nádasi Béla Deputy Director opened the event, and Col. Toltán Szabó, Director, handed out the awards.





**November 18**

## **Success at the Ministry of Interior's powerlifting competition**

PRISON SERVICE

Participants from correctional institutions were very successful at the 4th Tornyos Cup, a powerlifting competition for the Ministry of Interior at the National Police Training Center. The event was organized by the Parliamentary Guard, and 22 people from 8 correctional institutions participated. Among adult men, Prison Service contestants were the most successful. Awards were presented by Brig. László Tóth, commander of the Parliamentary Guard, Márton P. Vincze, director of ROKK Law Enforcement Training Center, and Col. Béla Nádasi, Deputy Director of Education, Training and Rehabilitation Center of the Prison Service.

**December 1**

## **Santa Cup shooting competition**

PRISON SERVICE

The Santa Cup shooting competition was organized by the National Tax and Customs Administration. The PSTRC team, Lt. Col. Gyula Molnár, Maj. Zoltán Varga, and Capt. Zoltán Kocsis, won first place.



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**December 8**

## **Pálhalma wins the 2016 sports championship**

PRISON SERVICE

Maj. Gen. József Lajtár, Deputy Director General for Finance and IT, presented awards for outstanding performance in sport in 2016. Pálhalma Strict and Medium Regime Prison won first place, Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison second, Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison third, Budapest Remand Prison fourth, Budapest Strict and Medium Regime Prison fifth, and Állampuszta National Prison sixth.

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**Maj. Gen. Tamás Tóth, Dr**

*Director General*

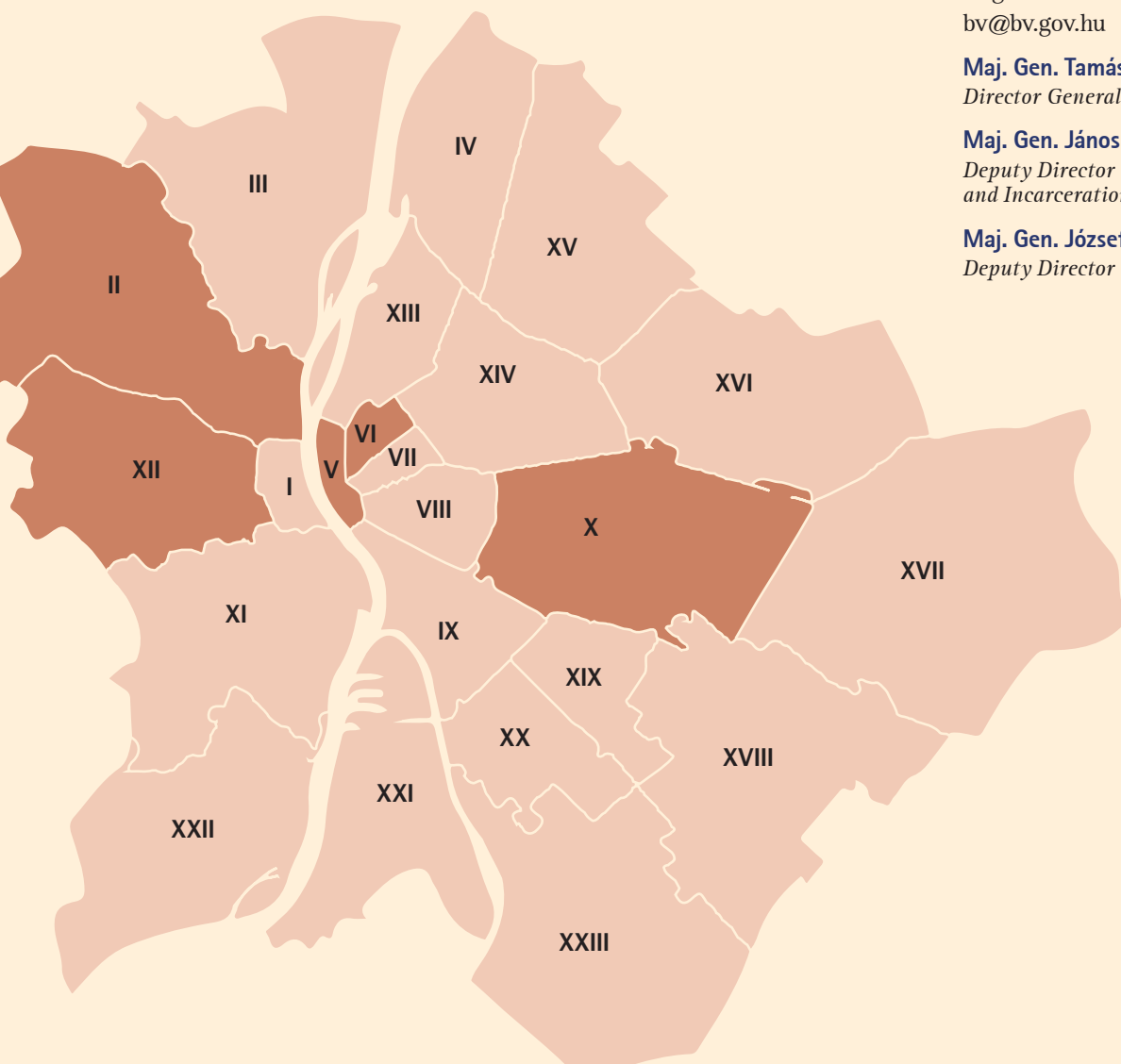
**Maj. Gen. János Schmehl**

*Deputy Director General, Security  
and Incarceration*

**Maj. Gen. József Lajtár**

*Deputy Director General, Finance and IT*

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## BUDAPEST

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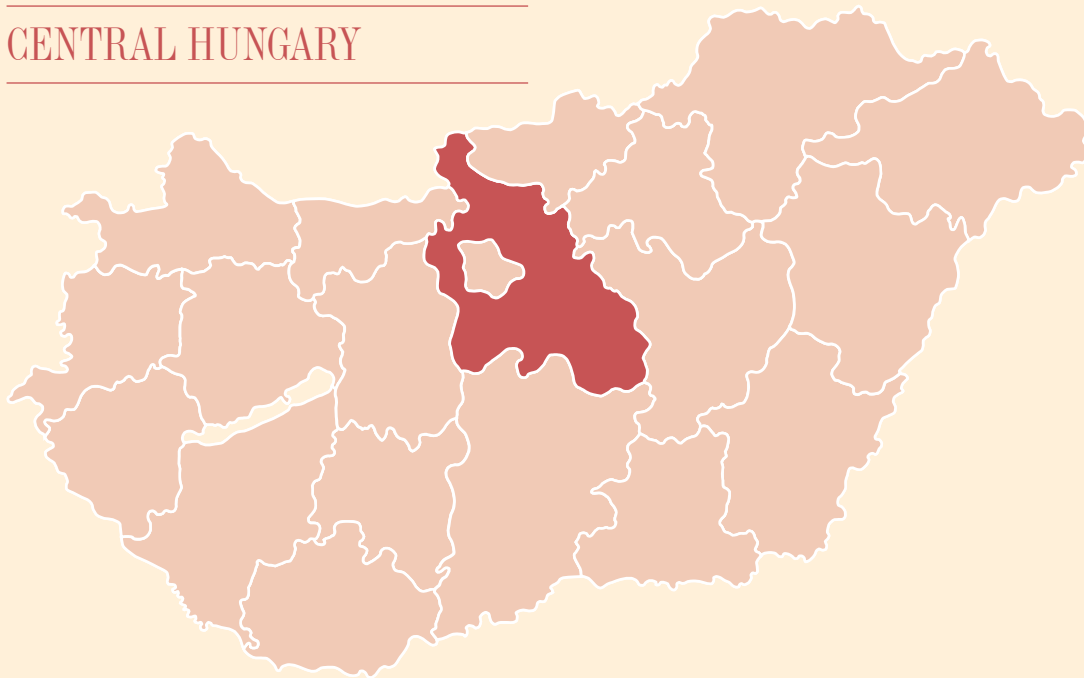
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## CENTRAL HUNGARY



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**Governor: Col. Tamás Rózsahegyi**

## Museum of the Hungarian Prison Service

[bv.gov.hu/bortonmuzeum](http://bv.gov.hu/bortonmuzeum)

[info@bortonmuzeum.hu](mailto:info@bortonmuzeum.hu)

Maintained by the Sátoraljaújhely  
Strict and Medium Regime Prison

## NORTHERN GREAT PLAIN



### Hajdú-Bihar County Remand Prison

4024 Debrecen, Iparkamara u. 1.  
+36 52 526 210  
bv.gov.hu/debrecen  
debrecen.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. Sándor Péter Pancsuskák**

### Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Remand Prison

5000 Szolnok, Dózsa Gy. u. 1/a  
+36 56 512 750  
bv.gov.hu/szolnok  
szolnok.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Acting Governor: Lt. Col. Ákos Horváth**

### Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Remand Prison

4400 Nyíregyháza, Bujtos u. 5.  
+36 42 411 400  
bv.gov.hu/nyiregyhaza  
nyiregyhaza.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. Zsolt Drotár**

### Tiszaölök National Prison

4450 Tiszaölök, Kossuth u. 124.  
+36 42 524 900  
bv.gov.hu/tiszaolak  
tiszaolak.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Brig. Gen. Zoltán Bozsó, Dr**



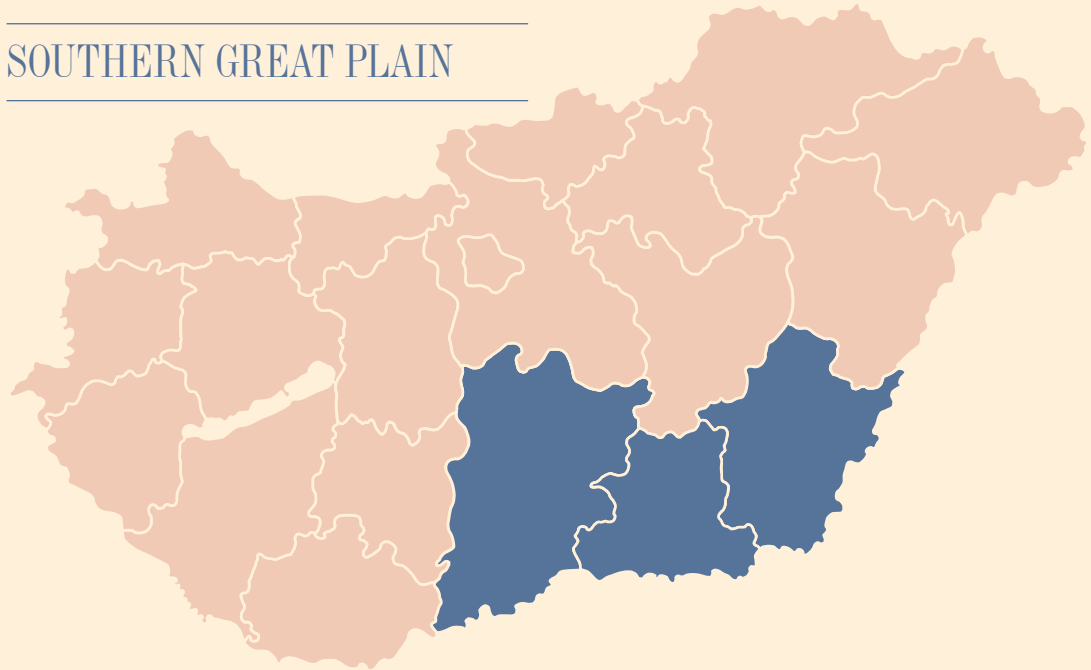




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## SOUTHERN GREAT PLAIN

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### Állampuszta National Prison

6327 Állampuszta, Fő utca 1.  
+36 78 407 860  
[bv.gov.hu/allampuszta](mailto:bv.gov.hu/allampuszta)  
[apuszta.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:apuszta.uk@bv.gov.hu)

**Governor: Col. Viktor Füzesi, Dr**

### Állampuszta Ltd.

6327 Állampuszta, Fő utca 1.  
+36 78 407 860  
[aptakft@t-online.hu](mailto:aptakft@t-online.hu)  
[www.allampusztaikft.hu](http://www.allampusztaikft.hu)

**Managing Director: Ret. Col. Gyula Schneider**

### Békés County Remand Prison

5700 Gyula, Béke sugárút 38.  
+36 66 362 165  
[bv.gov.hu/gyula](mailto:bv.gov.hu/gyula)  
[gyula.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:gyula.uk@bv.gov.hu)

**Governor: Col. Csaba Zoltán Hafenscher**

### Kalocsa Strict and Medium Regime Prison

6300 Kalocsa, Szent István király u. 26.  
+36 78 467 930  
[bv.gov.hu/kalocsa](mailto:bv.gov.hu/kalocsa)  
[kalocsa.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:kalocsa.uk@bv.gov.hu)

**Governor: Col. Eszter Tímea Tanács, Dr**

## Adorján-Tex Ltd.

6300 Kalocsa, Szent István király u. 26.  
+36 78 563 630  
<http://www.adorjantex.hu/kezdolap>  
[konfekci@t-online.hu](mailto:konfekci@t-online.hu)

**Managing Director: Col. Klára Koncz**

## Sátoraljaújhely Branch

3980 Sátoraljaújhely, Kazinczy u. 35.  
+36 47 322 721  
[abrand@t-online.hu](mailto:abrand@t-online.hu)

**Director of Branch Office: Col. Zoltán Kocsi, Deputy Managing Director**

## Szeged Strict and Medium Regime Prison

### Unit I

6724 Szeged, Mars tér 13.  
+36 62 554 970  
[bv.gov.hu/szeged](http://bv.gov.hu/szeged)  
[szeged.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:szeged.uk@bv.gov.hu)

### Unit II

6728 Szeged, Dorozsmai út 25–27.  
+36 62 554 860

### Unit III

6750 Algyő-Nagyfa  
+36 62 620 800  
[nagyfa.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:nagyfa.uk@bv.gov.hu)

**Governor: Brig. Gen. Sándor Tikász**

## Nagyfa-Alföld Ltd.

6724 Szeged, Cserzy Mihály u. 11.  
+36 62 426 679  
[www.nagyfaalfold.hu](http://www.nagyfaalfold.hu)  
[inform.nagyfalkft@vnet.hu](mailto:inform.nagyfalkft@vnet.hu)

**Managing Director: Col. János Borsi**

## Bács-Kiskun County Remand Prison

6001 Kecskemét, Mátyási u. 2.  
+36 76 483 783  
[bv.gov.hu/kecskemet](http://bv.gov.hu/kecskemet)  
[kecskemet.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:kecskemet.uk@bv.gov.hu)

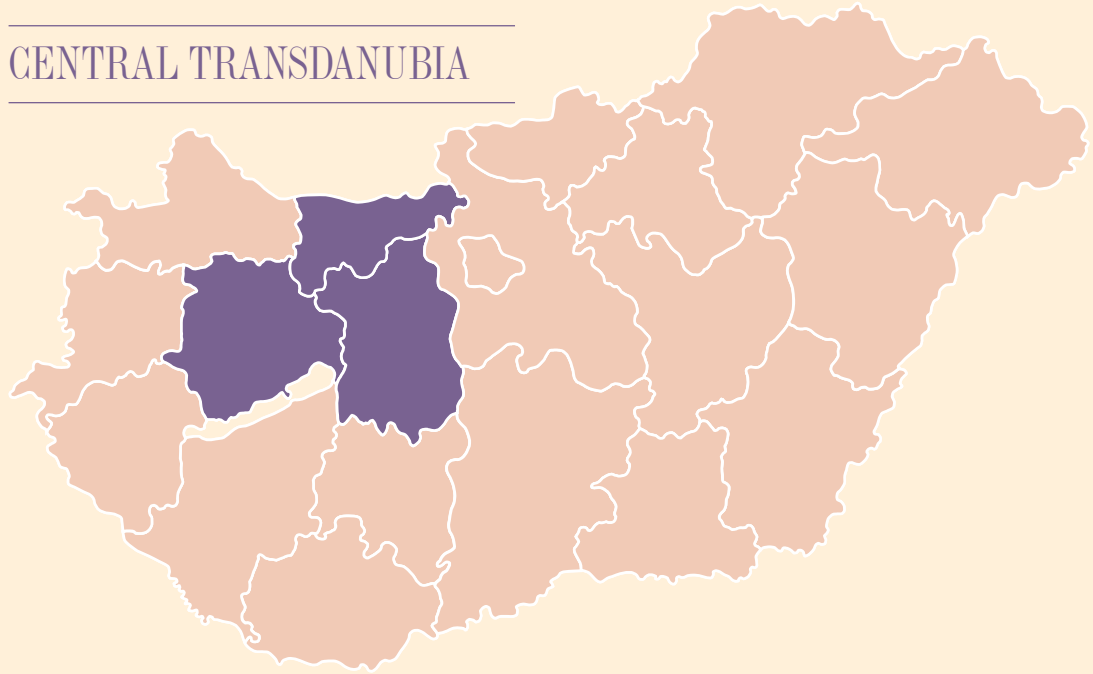
**Site: Juvenile Regional Prison (Kecskemét)**

6001 Kecskemét, Weber Ede u. 12.  
+36 76 485 900

**Governor: Col. Tibor Zakhar, Dr**



## CENTRAL TRANSDANUBIA



### Central Transdanubia National Prison

#### Baracska Unit

2741 Baracska-Annamajor

+36 22 454 023

[bv.gov.hu/kozep-dunantuli](http://bv.gov.hu/kozep-dunantuli)

[baracska.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:baracska.uk@bv.gov.hu)

#### Székesfehérvár Unit

8003 Székesfehérvár, Szekfű Gy. u. 2.

+36 22 515 214

[fehervar.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:fehervar.uk@bv.gov.hu)

#### Martonvásár Unit

2462 Martonvásár

+36 22 580 202

**Acting Governor: Col. Tamás Szeidl**

### Annamajor Ltd.

2471 Baracska, Annamajor 1.

+36 22 454 099

[www.annamajor.hu](http://www.annamajor.hu)

[annamajor@t-online.hu](mailto:annamajor@t-online.hu)

**Managing Director: Col. Lóránt Laczkó**

### Pálhalma National Prison

2407 Dunaiújváros-Pálhalma

+36 25 531 100

[bv.gov.hu/palhalma](http://bv.gov.hu/palhalma)

[palhalma.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:palhalma.uk@bv.gov.hu)

**Governor: Brig. Gen. Péter Balázs**





## Pálhalma Agrospeciál Ltd.

2407 Dunaújváros, Pálhalma 1.

+36 25 286-514, +36 25 531 100

[www.agrospec.hu](http://www.agrospec.hu)

[p@agrospec.hu](mailto:p@agrospec.hu)

**Managing Director: József Szántó**

## Veszprém County Remand Prison

8200 Veszprém, Külső-Kádártai út 12.

+36 88 591 570

[bv.gov.hu/veszprem](http://bv.gov.hu/veszprem)

[veszprem.uk@bv.gov.hu](mailto:veszprem.uk@bv.gov.hu)

**Governor: Col. Éva Németh**



# Győr-Moson-Sopron County Remand Prison

9021 Győr, Jókai u. 18.

+36 96 312 566

[bv.gov.hu/gyor](http://bv.gov.hu/gyor)

gyor.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. Attila Mihály**

## Sopronkőhida Strict and Medium Regime Prison

9407 Sopronkőhida, Pesti Barnabás u. 25.

+36 99 511 530

[bv.gov.hu/sopronkohida](https://bv.gov.hu/sopronkohida)

sopron.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. Tamás Nyima**

# Sopronkőhida Ltd.

9407 Sopronkőhida, Pesti Barnabás u. 25.

+36 99 511 246

www.skhkft.hu

skipari@skiparikft.t-online.hu

**Managing Director: György Farkas**

## Szombathely National Prison

9700 Szombathely, Söptei út

+36 94 516 700

[bv.gov.hu/szombathely](http://bv.gov.hu/szombathely)

szombathely.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Acting Governor: Maj. Gen. Sándor Dömény**

# Zala County Remand Prison

8900 Zalaegerszeg, Várkör u. 4.

+36 92 313 433

[bv.gov.hu/zalaegerszeg](http://bv.gov.hu/zalaegerszeg)

zalaeg.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. Attila Simon**



## SOUTHERN TRANSDANUBIA



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### Baranya County Remand Prison

7621 Pécs, Papnövelde u. 7–11.  
+36 72 520 100  
bv.gov.hu/pecs  
pecs.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. Zsolt Dékány**

### Somogy County Remand Prison

7400 Kaposvár, Kossuth L. u. 19.  
+36 82 529 740  
bv.gov.hu/kaposvar  
kaposvar.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. István Nagy**

### Tolna County Remand Prison

7100 Szekszárd, Béla tér 4.  
+36 74 505 830  
bv.gov.hu/szekszard  
szekszard.uk@bv.gov.hu

**Governor: Col. László György Soczó**







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