**Health service:**

The incarceration institution's doctor will determine the necessary medicines and the time period of the medication necessary.

The prisoner is only allowed to keep medicine with him or her if the incarceration institution's doctor made a special determination and gave a written permission.

Only medicines, invigorative and curative products which have valid Marketing Authorization in Hungary can be ordered for the prisoner.

Medicine which entered the incarceration institution without authorization by the incarceration institution's doctor has to be sent back to the given contact person by the prisoner's request and at his or her cost.

If the prisoner does not choose to send it back, then the medicine has to be destroyed. The fact of its destruction has to be recorded in the registry.

Medicines which can only be purchased with a prescription cannot be sent into the institution in a package, they can only be given by the doctor of the institution based on the illness of the prisoner.

Urgent dental care for the prisoner is ensured by the incarceration institution; this service includes removal of plaque, removal of teeth and fillings, free of charge.

***How to practice your rights and responsibilities:***

You are required to cooperate with the incarceration institution in order to fulfill your incarceration goals during your completion of your responsibilities and while exercising your rights. You will exercise your rights while cooperating with the incarceration institution's rules and safety, whether exercised directly, through your legal representative or through your guardian if you are a minor.

You may authorize to speak on your behalf a guardian, other entitled prisoner, legal representative or an adult relative, or if you are a foreign nationality, then your mother country's consular officer.

During your incarceration you can practice certain rights with the given restrictions.

**During your incarceration the following rights are suspended:**

* the right of free movement,
* the right to freely choose your place of domicile,
* the right to peaceful assembly,
* the right to strike,
* the right to freely choose your doctor,
* the right to be elected as a state representative, a local or minority municipality representative or mayor’s office or as a representative to the European Parliament,
* with certain exceptions, the rights of parental responsibility.

During your period of incarceration, those rights are also suspended that would effect a prohibition from public office, a prohibition on employment if determined in the court’s judgment or a prohibition on operating a vehicle.

***Rewards and disciplinary proceedings***

**Rewards:**

You may receive rewards for exemplary behavior, results achieved in your work, efforts made in your studies, activities carried out in the public interest, for saving life or significant material value, or for removing a significant danger.

You may receive the following rewards:

* praise,
* free usage of the conditioning room,
* having visitors without delay, extension of visiting time,
* an increase in the amount you may spend on your personal needs,
* cash reward,
* object reward,
* deletion of discipline received from registry,
* visit outside incarceration institution, without delay,
* suspension of reward
* removal of reward.

A member of the employees may make a recommendation for the reward a prisoner shall receive.

The warden of the incarceration institution, and **only** the warden, is authorized regarding all types of rewards for prisoners, deletion of registered discipline, removal of rewards and suspension of rewards.

**Disciplinary proceedings against you:**

You may be disciplined in the following ways:

* reprimands,
* restriction of your personal possessions, which may extend between one to six months,
* restriction in participation in organized programs, events, cultural, free-time or sporting programs organized by the incarceration institution, or a prohibition on participation,
* removal of supplemental services,
* decrease in the amount you may spend on your personal needs,
* solitary confinement.

Discipline limits:

* a decrease in the amount you may spend on your personal needs may extend for up to six months with the maximum decrease may be 50%.
* In the case of a prohibition from programs and events at the incarceration institution, or a restriction on participation in cultural, free-time or sport programs, for specific occurrences and may extend for up to three months.
* removal of supplemental services may extend from one to three months.

Solitary confinement may be for up to twenty five days in jail, twenty days in prison and ten days in a detention center, during the time of which it may be permitted that the prisoner work or go to class. Solitary confinement, if the prisoner works, may be for up to twenty days in jail, fifteen days in prison and five days in a detention center.

Solitary confinement may not be used against women who are pregnant or have small children.

Restrictions during solitary confinement:

* you may not have a leave or visit,
* you cannot make a phone call or mail letters except to contact your guardian,
* you cannot send or receive packages,
* you may not receive visitors, except your minister, your future employer in preparation for your release, the incarceration parole officer, and a representative of a charitable organization,
* you may not purchase for your personal needs,
* you cannot use the cultural and sports opportunities of the incarceration institution, you may not read the news,
* during solitary confinement you are allowed to contact your defense attorney, and with the permission of the warden of the incarceration institution and with an observer, you can visit your critically-ill close relative or attend the funeral of your close relative,
* the visits, packages and purchases for your personal needs that had been denied during your solitary confinement can be authorized after your solitary confinement is over,
* if the doctor or psychologist does not advise starting or continuing the solitary confinement because of a medical condition of the prisoner, then the solitary confinement must be interrupted.

You can file a court revision petition to the incarceration judge against the solitary confinement decision of the incarceration institution and, if there was a disciplinary proceeding, your defense attorney can also take part. The court revision petition has to be filed immediately after the announcement of the decision; the petition has a delaying effect on the solitary confinement.

If there is suspicion of a crime connected to your disciplinary proceeding, then a report must be filed by the authority with jurisdiction as a part of the disciplinary proceeding.

The provisions for the disciplinary proceeding are determined by a separate law.

***Authority to file for legal remedies, complaints and petitions:***

Your complaints should be submitted immediately after the event of the offense. For professional and quick resolution of your case ask for the help of your reintegration officer.

To depose the institution’s warden, deputy warden, head of department or the prosecutor, you have to file a petition, there is no need of filing a petition to interrogate the reintegration officer.

Submission in written form:

- you can place your petition, written directly to the institution warden, in the separately marked post box located in the incarceration institution, the post box will be emptied personally by the institution’s warden,

- petitions and requests for contact written to the authorities and official organizations have to be given in a closed envelope which meets the addressing and stamping requirements of the post office.

You can ask for the petition form from the reintegration officer or from the person who is on duty in the area. Every prisoner who is able to write has to fill out their own petition by hand. Other prisoners can fill out the petition for illiterate prisoners, in this case, the writer of the petition has to put his signature on the petition, along with the name of the petitioner.

The petition has to be placed in the post box of the petitioner's group, or given in person to the reintegration officer, who will make sure to forward it.

If the law doesn't require otherwise, the decision about the prisoner’s case - whether applied for from an authority or from a petition - has to be decided by the institution's leader of the assigned unit, who is there to carry out punishment or another action. If the case is connected to incarceration - without naming the subject of the petition or statement - you can ask for a personal deposition from the institution's unit leaders or the warden, you can also turn directly to them in written form.

You can turn to your warden with a complaint against the decision or action, or in the case where the decision or action has failed to be carried out.

In cases determined by law, your case will be decided in the first instance by the national commander, complaints will be decided by the Minister responsible for incarceration.

The complaint can be filed within fifteen days after the announcement of the decision or the failure of the decision. The complaint has to be in written form or recorded in a minutes. If the authorized prisoner was blocked in filing the complaint, then the complaint can be filed with a verification of the obstacle, within fifteen days after the obstacle stops. The verification about the obstacle must say the reason of the delay and the circumstances that make the delay' unintentional. Three months after the announcement of the action or decision, or the delay of these, a verification application can no longer be filed.

The compliment has to be judged within thirty days, except if the nature of the case makes it necessary to be dealt with immediately, this deadline can be extended by thirty days in reasonable cases. You and the complainant have to be informed in written form about the judgment of the complaint or the extension of the deadline. No more legal remedy can be filed against the decision about the complaint.

Complaints against the action or decision of the responsible incarceration authority cannot be filed and must be rejected without substantive investigation if:

* the deadline for the filing of the complaint is expired, you gave up your complaint right or you removed your complaint right earlier,
* the subject of the complaint is not in the authority of the responsible incarceration organization or it is not connected to incarceration law,
* your complaint was already earlier adjudicated,
* the complaint does not come from the authorized person, or the representative did not verify his authorization, despite the requirement,
* all parts of the petition were adjudicated and upheld.

The decision of the warden, national commander and the Minister responsible for incarceration can be enforced, if the law does not make an exception.

Petitions that have been filed repeatedly within a six month period and do not refer to new facts or circumstances can be denied without a substantive investigation. This provision does not apply to cases where the petition or complaint is re-filed because of intent to inspect a medical health condition, issues involving child rearing or in the case of prisoner placement.

In cases defined by law, you can appeal against the decision to the incarceration judge (hereinafter “Incarceration Judge”), or turn to the court with a lawsuit.

**Concerning any matters connected to your incarceration, you may turn to:**

* the prosecutor for the legal supervision of the incarceration institution, you can ask the prosecutor for a hearing;
* for a breach of your fundamental rights that occurred during your incarceration, to the commissioner for fundamental rights;
* in the case of a legal breach connected to your exercise of your rights to the management of your personal data or of your right to review data that is in the public interest, to the National Data Protection and Freedom of Information Authority;
* with a request or complaint you can turn to the international organizations, who specialize in various legal area.

During the course of your incarceration, for any damage done to you, the incarceration institution has responsibility in accordance with the Civil Code. For damage you incurred while working, if the prisoner was working for an outside organization, the Labor Code shall control with the provision that the outside organization, with which the incarceration institution had an agreement, shall be responsible to pay any damages to the prisoner. For damages caused to a prisoner who was taking part in a societal integration program, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code, the organization carrying out the program, with which the incarceration institution had an agreement, shall be responsible to pay any damages to the prisoner.

Your claim for damages, unless you have been released, can be filed at the incarceration institution where the damages occurred; for the prisoner who was working for an outside organization, your claim should be filed at the incarceration institution that had an agreement with the outside organization. For damages caused to a prisoner who was taking part in a societal integration program, your claim should be filed at the incarceration institution that had an agreement with the integration program.

The claim for damages must be decided by a Declaration, against which the prisoner, within thirty days of notice, may turn to the court having jurisdiction according to the company seat of the incarceration institution, or for damages caused while working, the claim can be filed at the Administrative and Labor Court.

If you have already been released, your damages claim shall be based on the Civil Code, and, within a time before your rights are deemed waived, filed with the court having jurisdiction over the incarceration institution according to company seat, or for damages caused while working, the claim can be filed at the Administrative and Labor Court.

It shall the responsibility of the institution to ensure you do not waive your rights to legal remedies.

You have the following rights, regardless of the incarceration institution,: right to file a lawsuit, right to file an accusation, right to file a legal declaration and the right to make a statement in the public interest.