

Criminal Sanctions Region of Eastern and Northern Finland

Prison rules for Sukeva Prison

Entry into force on 15 July 2021

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1 § General

These prison rules contain more specific regulations than the Imprisonment Act and the Remand Imprisonment Act and the provisions and regulations issued under the Acts on the movement within the prison area and locking of the premises, wards, arrangements related to visits, telephone use and free time activities, possession of property, and other corresponding individual issues related to the maintenance of prison order and arrangement of activities in the prison.

Prisoners must comply with the prison rules. A prisoner may be imposed a disciplinary punishment for violating the prison rules provided that the prison rules expressly state that the violation of the rule may be punishable by a disciplinary punishment.

A prisoner may also be imposed a disciplinary punishment if the prisoner fails to obey a request or order issued by an official of the Criminal Sanctions Agency within the official's authority to maintain prison order and security.

2 § Moving within the prison area

Prisoners may move and spend time in their appointed activity and workplace, in their own accommodation ward, and in areas appointed for outdoor exercise, meals, and free-time activities at times stated in the daily schedule of the ward.

Moving elsewhere in the prison or its area without a permission is forbidden. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed for violating this rule.

3 § Clothing in the prison area

Prisoners must be properly dressed within the prison area.

4 § Locking of the premises and checking the number of prisoners

The cell doors are locked during the times determined in the daily schedule.

Prisoners are obligated to close and lock the cell doors when they leave their cells.

5 § Work and free-time activities

The work activities include metal industry, construction, real estate maintenance, cleaning, clothing maintenance and tent repair.

The prison arranges different programmes. Prisoners can study and attend training.

In their free time, prisoners may engage in physical exercise or attend discussion groups or religious events.

Prisoners can use the library services of the prison. More precise times for using the library are in the daily schedule of the ward.

6 § Visiting the prison canteen

Prisoners can buy products from the selection of the prison canteen. Prisoners must pay with their Prepaid Cards via a payment terminal.

The precise times for visiting the prison canteen are in the daily schedule of the ward.

Prisoners serving a disciplinary punishment, segregated due to the investigation of a disciplinary infraction or subject to precautionary measures use an order form to make their purchases.

7 § Visits

7.1 § Supervised visits

Supervised visits are arranged on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays at a time agreed beforehand between 9.30 and 11.15 or between 12.30 and 14.15. The duration of a visit is 45 minutes. For a special reason, visits can also be arranged at other times.

Prisoners must reserve the visiting time beforehand and inform their visitors of it themselves. The visiting time must be reserved by using a form that must be returned to the superior of the ward by 16 on Thursday. The form must include the full name of the visitor and the requested date and time of the visit. Prisoners may reserve only one visit per day. The maximum number of visitors is three at a time. The number of children belonging to the same household is not restricted.

The visitors must report to the prison 15 minutes before the reserved visiting time.

The visitor and the prisoner are not allowed to have means to take notes or transmit written messages without the permission of the staff.

The prisoner and the visitor may not touch each other during the visit.

If a prisoner violates the terms of a meeting laid down in the prison rules, a disciplinary punishment may be imposed on the prisoner.

7.2 § Visits by a child

A prisoner may be granted permission to receive a visit from a child under 15 years of age in premises suitable for this, if the visit is necessary to maintain contact between the prisoner and the child and the visit is not against the best interests of the child. The visit is supervised.

The visits by a child are arranged both on weekdays and weekends. The visit usually lasts 45 minutes, but in a special situation, it can last up to two hours.

7.3 § Unsupervised visits

Unsupervised visits are usually arranged on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays between 9.45 and 14.00. Unsupervised visits must be applied for at least two weeks before the requested visiting time by using a form, which the prisoners can get from the staff of the ward. The form must be returned to the superior of the ward.

7.4 § Communication via video connection

Prisoners may be given permission to communicate via video connection (Skype meeting).

Prisoners can apply for communication via video connection by filling in a separate form, which must be returned to the instructor responsible for Skype meetings. Meetings via video connection can last 30 minutes and they are arranged on weekdays between 8.00 and 16.30. The prison staff monitor the meetings and there may be recording security cameras in the room.

Prisoners are not allowed to have means to take notes or transmit written messages without the permission of the staff. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner for violating this rule.

7.5 § Receiving goods during visits

Prisoners may receive a reasonable amount of goods from their visitors during visits. Goods meant for prisoners must be given to the staff supervising the visit for inspection.

When assessing the quality and quantity of the property to be received, the provisions on the possession of property referred to in section 11 of these prison rules, the limitations of the storage facilities in the prison, and the fire load caused by the goods are taken into consideration.

8 § Use of telephone

The telephones at the wards are available daily during the times specified in section 12 § Prison wards of these prison rules. The number of calls is limited by the number of available telephone devices and the time available according to the daily schedule.

All prisoners receive telephone codes that are for personal use only. The codes may not be given to the use of another person.

A prerequisite for the use of the telephone is that the prisoner tells the staff the numbers and the full names of the people receiving calls. There can be no more than 20 numbers, which are then stored in the telephone system.

A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner if the prisoner gives incorrect information about the telephone numbers or the receivers of the calls, gives the personal codes to the use of another person, or uses the personal codes of another person

9 § Sending post

If a prisoner tries to carry or gives another prisoner for the purpose of carrying a letter or other postal item or a message pass the inspection of the prison post, the prisoner may be imposed to disciplinary punishment.

10 § Smoking and cleanliness

Smoking is forbidden in all other areas except for the cell or areas specifically assigned for smoking or during outdoor exercise. The cell door must be kept closed while smoking in order to prevent the cigarette smoke from carrying to the corridors. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner for acting against this rule.

The order of the furniture in the cell cannot be changed without the permission of an official of the Criminal Sanctions Agency. All goods must be stored in the cabinets and other storage places.

Pictures, posters, and other objects may only be attached to the notice board hung on the wall in the accommodation room. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner for attaching objects elsewhere in the accommodation room.

Electrical devices must be switched off when leaving the cell.

11 § Possession of property

11.1 § Objects and substances the possession of which may be denied

According to chapter 9, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 1 of the Imprisonment Act (chapter 5, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 1 of the Remand Imprisonment Act), the possession of an object or substance may be denied if it poses a threat to the safety of a person. Besides firearms, edged weapons, blunt instruments, explosives and gas sprays, such objects and substances include also, among others, poisons and aerosol products with propellant gas. In addition, substances posing a threat include chemical compounds that can be used to make explosives, such as hair dyes containing hydrogen peroxide.

According to chapter 9, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 2 of the Imprisonment Act (chapter 5, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 2 of the Remand Imprisonment Act), the possession of an object or substance may be denied if it is especially suited for damaging property. These include, among others, tools suitable for damaging property.

According to chapter 9, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 3 of the Imprisonment Act (chapter 5, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 3 of the Remand Imprisonment Act), the possession of an object or substance may be denied if the possession of it is, when taking into account the conditions and the level of supervision in the prison or a prison ward, detrimental to general prison order. These include, among others, the following:

- 1) Devices that are suitable for recording information. These include, among others, computers, cameras, video cameras, MP3 players, and some game consoles. Separate memory devices and devices containing hard drives are prohibited.

- 2) Devices that enable communication via electronic communication. These include, among others, computers, mobile phones, and some game consoles. Objects used for establishing electronic connection and objects the use of which is closely connected to the devices used for electronic communication are also prohibited.
- 3) Devices that are suitable for intercepting and monitoring the radio traffic of authorities or otherwise observing the activities of authorities. These include, among others, radiotelephones and radio traffic detectors. Binoculars and other optical devices suitable for observation are also forbidden.
- 4) Objects that can cause a cleanliness, health, or fire hazard. These include, among others, tattoo equipment, animals, plants, and candles.
- 5) Objects that are otherwise detrimental to the public order of the prison. These include, among others, objects used for fighting and escaping, replica weapons, and objects bearing the symbols of criminal organisations and groups.

According to chapter 9, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 4 of the Imprisonment Act (chapter 5, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 4 of the Remand Imprisonment Act), the possession of an object or substance may be denied if it cannot be inspected without unreasonable difficulty or without damaging it. These include, among others, hygiene and cosmetics products, foodstuffs, and tobacco products that are brought from outside the prison. If prisoners take these products with them outside the prison, the products will not be given back into their possession when they return to the prison. The structure of the objects that are given into the possession of prisoners must be such that they are not suitable for concealing prohibited objects or substances.

According to chapter 9, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 5 of the Imprisonment Act (chapter 5, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 5 of the Remand Imprisonment Act), the possession of an object or substance may be denied if it is used as a means of commission of an offence or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that it will be used as such. This may refer to, for instance, a situation where a prisoner uses a typewriter, which is in the prisoner's possession, to falsify documents or commit frauds.

According to chapter 9, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 6 of the Imprisonment Act (chapter 5, section 1, subsection 1, paragraph 6 of the Remand Imprisonment Act), the

possession of an object or substance may be denied if the prison has acquired a corresponding object for the use of the prisoner. These include, among others, objects already belonging to the furnishing of the accommodation room and other objects acquired by the prison for the use of prisoners if the prisoner has a real opportunity to use the object.

A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner if the aforementioned objects or substances are found in the prisoner's possession.

11.2 § Other factors influencing the possession of objects or substances

Prisoners are only allowed to have a reasonable amount of private property in their possession. The amount of utility articles given into their possession must be such that they can be stored in the storage spaces of the cell in places reserved for them.

The prerequisites for the possession of an electrical device are that the device is type approved (CE marking), it is intact, and has an identification number.

The seals attached to the device during an inspection may not be removed or damaged. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner for removing or damaging the seals.

Modifying authorised objects so that they are more suitable for being used for acts of violence is prohibited. This refers to, for example, making an article suitable as a blunt weapon or sharpening a toothbrush. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner if such objects are found in the prisoner's possession.

A disciplinary punishment may be imposed on a prisoner if the prisoner tries to bring unauthorised goods to a prison and avoid an inspection.

A maximum of 50 copies of all recordings (including CD, DVD, Blu-ray and game console games), 10 copies of books, and 20 copies of magazines are given into possession at a time.

The rules on the possession of property do not apply to objects and substances that have been given in the possession of a prisoner before the prison rules entered into force. If a prisoner is transferred to another prison, the prison rules in force there at the time of the transfer are applied.

12 § Prison wards

The prison consists of the following wards: cell ward, new ward, contract ward and isolation ward.

In the cell ward, the north wing of the first floor is for short-term prisoners and the south wing for prisoners who are difficult to place. The second floor is for prisoners with restricted activities and both wings have separate daily schedules. The third floor is meant for prisoners who study. The fourth floor is for prisoners with restricted activities.

In the new ward, the second floor is for prisoners who work. The third floor of the new ward is for prisoners who have just arrived in prison and prisoners with restricted activities.

Prisoners at the wards may use the telephone when the ward is open in accordance with the daily schedule of the ward. At other times, the telephone can be used when agreed separately with the staff of the ward.

13 § Substance use and medication

A disciplinary punishment may be imposed for manipulating or attempting to manipulate a substance use test.

Prisoners are not allowed to use or possess medication without the authorisation of a physician of the Health Care Services for Prisoners. Medication has to be kept in pill dispensers and bags meant for them or other original packaging and unused medication must be returned. Prisoners are not allowed to give medication prescribed to them to other prisoners. A disciplinary punishment may be imposed for violating these rules.

14 § Entry into force

These prison rules enter into force on 15 July 2021 and repeal the prison rules that entered into force on 20 December 2019.

Kuopio 15 July 2021

Criminal Sanctions Region of Eastern and Northern Finland

Antti Hartikainen
Region Director (temp)

Pentti Niemelä
Lawyer