

## EUROPEAN APPROACHES TO MANAGING HIGH-RISK PRISONERS - ANNEX B

COUNTRY	How do you define a <b>high-risk prisoner</b> in your jurisdiction?	What is the size of the <b>high-risk prisoner population</b> in your jurisdiction?	What <b>different regimes</b> are you providing to manage this population?	What are the <b>general challenges in managing</b> high-risk prisoners?
Italy	<p>In the Italian Penitentiary system the high-risk prisoners belong to two different categories.</p> <p>On one hand, the <b>High Security category</b>, established in the need to prevent that mixing prisoners belonging to mafia-type criminal organisations or to terrorist organisations with the rest of the prison population («ordinary» prisoners).</p> <p>On the other hand, the so called “Protected” (Protetti) are all detainees that could be object of aggression by other prisoners because of their crime (sexual violence, paedophilia etc.) or belong to particular categories hated by criminals (army, police forces etc.) or vulnerable individuals (transsexual, young adults).</p> <p>Article 32 of the Decree n. 230/2000 provides for: “Prisoners and internees whose behaviour demands special precautionary measures, also to safeguard other prisoners from possible aggression or abuse, shall be <b>assigned to special institutions or wings where such precautionary measures shall be adopted more easily.</b>”</p>		<p>Article 4-bis of the Penitentiary Act (L. 354/75) provides for a list of crimes which prevent the perpetrators or alleged perpetrators to ask for any penitentiary benefits (alternative measures, licences, conditional release, etc.). Those crime include, inter alia: Ø Mafia-type criminal association Ø Trafficking of human beings Ø International drug trafficking Ø Paedo-pornography Ø Domestic and international terrorism. Prisoners charged with and sentenced for the above-mentioned crimes are included in the high security category.</p>	<p>Main challenge is to prevent crime in prison together with cooperation partners and especially avoid any contact with external organisations.</p> <p>To this aim in Italy there is a National Crime Prevention Team, at a national level, and a <b>local security group</b>, at a regional level, in every closed prison 2-6 prison officers &amp; dog handlers.</p> <p>This operational unit is also in charge of development of intelligence structure, OC-Exit, strategic and operational analysis (information for decision making), joint situation overview, cooperation with the National Bureau of Investigation and the National Police Board.</p> <p>Local security groups have focus on <b>operational analysis, identification of individuals related to OC, individual security measures, search measures, cooperation with local authorities, providing analysed information for decision makers in prison etc.</b></p>

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<p><b>Italy</b> (continued)</p>			<p>The different regimes provided to manage these prisoners are Regime 41-bis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regime of special surveillance (art. 14b Penit. Act).</li> </ul> <p>These special regime provides list of restrictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the check on mail correspondence</li> <li>• the monitoring of visits in person and telephone calls,</li> <li>• the monitoring of the purchases at prison shop, of reception of parcels as well as of any other service relevant to the above-mentioned prisoners;</li> <li>• surveillance and observation of the prisoners who cooperate with justice (turning State's witnesses)</li> <li>• transfers and guarding of prisoners. For reasons of security and secrecy, these services can be carried out with operational modalities derogating from the administrative provisions currently in force;</li> <li>• surveillance and observation of the prisoners charged with or sentenced for crimes of domestic or international terrorism, specifically, although not submitted to the special detention regime provided for by Art. 41-b, paragraph 2, of the Penitentiary Act.</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Catalonia</b></p>	<p>1) Catalonia is facing a challenge in violence inside prison and incidents that make the agency vulnerable and puts prison staff at risk. So, Catalonia developed, Specialised RECVI teams.</p> <p>Extreme risk of intra-institutional violent behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 5 criteria to include a prisoner in this group. The main one is endangering the integrity or life of other people. Either for direct physical attacks on people, for causing attacks through others, for actions on spaces and materials that put the integrity of people at risk</li> <li>• The main objective is the detection, assessment, intervention and prevention of risks with the design of a work model oriented towards the implementation of an individualised and interdisciplinary intervention plan. Actions with this population must be transversal, allowing for continuous monitoring during the time that the criteria of high complexity-danger are present.</li> <li>• These teams are present in all prison establishments, and we also have a commission in the general direction, in charge of making all decisions in relation to the activities and penitentiary regime of these prisoners.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Around 6,7%:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 1% RECVI (extreme risk)</li> <li>• 5,7% other risk profiles</li> </ul>	<p>Catalonia does not apply any specific regime depending on this high risk. It does apply security measures in specific cases and for a limited time, and not due to their profile but related to their specific behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intervention programmes and techniques to reduce violent behaviour in extreme risk profiles.</li> <li>• Managing isolation regimes (balance between not staying so many time and reaching significant changes in the prisoner).</li> <li>• Having the resources to develop the organisation and units explained before.</li> <li>• Elaborate precise procedures to monitor those prisoners.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Catalonia</b> (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catalonia does quite well the detection and assessment, but finds a lack of intervention tools with people with an extreme violent behaviour. The strategies are supervising (high control) and monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>2) Catalonia has an internal security programme (internal regulation) in which it detects, assess and monitors different prisoners risk profiles: risk of evasion, risk of intra-institutional violence (not as high as RECVI prisoners), drug trafficking risk, organised crime, special signification (police, relevant social media prisoners...), and sexual violence against staff. The agency currently develops a Security Interior Units - Risk Assessment and Management in all prison establishments. They are designed as the prison brain in intelligence area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Search for information and detection of risk indicators.</li> <li>• Monitoring and investigation of risk indicators and their evaluation.</li> <li>• Coordination with the headquarters, for the transmission of information and application of security measures.</li> <li>• Elevation of specific risk profile proposals.</li> </ul>			

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<p><b>Catalonia</b> (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programming and monitoring of systematic security measures (relocation of prisoners, incompatibilities, searches, requests, CCTV monitoring...)</li> <li>• Programming and supervision of special security measures (specific observations, investigation files, communications intervention, radiological search control, canine units, etc.)</li> <li>• Information extension files for informative releases.</li> <li>• Evaluation of incompatibilities and negative affinities.</li> <li>• Prison sociogram of groups and their leadership.</li> <li>• Analysis of serious regimental incidents.</li> <li>• Diffusion and transfer of information               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Security analysis</li> <li>▪ Monitoring and prisoners follow up</li> <li>▪ Risk indicators</li> <li>▪ Drills</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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<p><b>Sweden</b></p>	<p>Earlier the SPPS were heavily reliant on the risk assessment made by the Police authorities or other agencies and used these assessments as the starting point or foundation for further evaluation. However, the risk assessment from Police is not necessarily able to immediately translate to the prison environment. Therefore, it is important to examine what constitutes a high-risk prisoner from a prison perspective. The SPPS, in short, considers the high-risk prisoner as a threat actor with the intent and capability to break the incapacitation given by the imprisonment.</p> <p>Different regimes offer different levels of security and/or incapacitation, and this definition is based on the restrictions, or ability to incapacitate, of the SPPS high security prisons. A prisoner violent behaviour is not necessarily a problem, the prison staff can handle violent individuals and both the staff as well as the facilities are well equipped for it. What does pose a threat is the prisoner ability to exercise instrumental violence or to instigate violent offences, or other types of serious offences, in the society at large while being in prison.</p>	<p>There is a number of different ways of assessing the size of the high-risk population. At its core, defined as stated above, the number is about 150 threat actors. That number includes a small number of threat actors outside of the prison environment but considered closely tied to prisoners currently serving, almost exclusively these are tied to organised crime.</p> <p>The relatively small number of high-risk prisoners are the core group around which a number of enablers and specialists exist naturally as a result placement in the prison environment. There is a concern that the high-risk prisoners can transfer, or envelop other prisoners with, their intent and capability and in sorts create 'proxy'-high-risk prisoners.</p> <p>This is especially true for high-threat actors outside of the prison environment, though still valid for high-risk prisoners inside the prisons. In the same way enablers and specialists can 'lend' their ability to other prisoners to raise their overall risk.</p>	<p>In Sweden, high-risk prisoners are handled in different ways depending on the type of risks involved. Generally, high-risk prisoners are those who are deemed to pose a danger to themselves or others, are considered to have a high ability to commit further crimes or are at a high risk of escaping or being freed during their sentence.</p> <p>Often, key individuals within organised crime pose the greatest risk. High-risk prisoners may be placed in secure units or detention centres. They may also be monitored with electronic surveillance upon conditional release.</p> <p>Other measures may include monitoring communication, limiting visits, and enforcing strict rules regarding contacts with the outside world. When a person is deprived of their freedom, a risk assessment is conducted, and measures are taken to minimise these risks.</p>	<p>The challenges that the Swedish Prison and Probation Service faces in managing high-risk prisoners include, among other things, a lack of space which limits the ability to differentiate between prisoners. Our ability to provide suitable placements decreases, and we are facing major challenges as we rapidly expand, leading to a significant recruitment of new staff. The risk of infiltration in the Swedish Prison and Probation Service is high, which can have significant consequences in the legal process and also for the safety of our staff.</p>

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<p><b>Sweden</b> (continued)</p>	<p>Another factor is trying to avoid sentencing while in remand or trying to shirk from completing a sentence via jail break or escape. These three main factors - continuation of criminal activities – escaping or jail break – unlawful influence of the legal process – are all reliant on the threat actor’s ability to communicate with the outside world, ability to facilitate infiltration of staff, corruption and exercising unlawful influence of staff or other personnel in the prison facilities.</p> <p>A connection to organised crime can be an aggravating factor but is not viewed as a necessary component. In the same way economic or logistical assets can help a threat actor facilitate their intent, but it is not an exclusive requirement.</p> <p>With the intent and capability to exercise the above-mentioned factors the high-risk actor can indeed pose a threat towards the main tasks of the prison system.</p>	<p>The number of these kinds of proxy-risk prisoners is much higher but are not consistent (as they rely on others) and are therefore easier to contain. It does require a population-as-a-whole perspective to be able to identify. This is most probably aggravated in overcrowded prisons where the possibility to split up problematic prisoner groups are lower or non-existent.</p>		

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<p><b>Austria</b></p>	<p>In correctional facilities, the identification of high-risk prisoners is carried out through an iterative review process. This process takes into account past offenses (not expunged), current offenses, behaviour during incarceration, and the potential of the individual. The review process focuses on the following dangers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to other people,</li> <li>• to themselves,</li> <li>• to property, and</li> <li>• a significant threat to security and order, and the potential of the incarcerated person.</li> </ul> <p>During the review process, available, incoming, and obtained information is considered. Information that is needed but not available to the correctional administration is procured through police authorities (Directorate for State Protection and Intelligence Service and the Federal Criminal Police Office). The final assessment of all information is the responsibility of the correctional authorities.</p> <p>In the Federal Ministry of Justice, a Prison Intelligence Officer (PIO) is appointed to support correctional facilities by regularly monitoring the decisions of the correctional facilities on a random basis and in particularly sensitive cases.</p>	<p>Approximately 3.5% of all incarcerated individuals fall within the designated danger category.</p>	<p>In Austria, a concept of "normalisation" is pursued, where specific attention is given to dangers and risks individually. A significant difference lies in the involvement of the PIO in classification decisions concerning the focus-group or other decisions that are security-relevant. Normalisation in this context means that classification (assignment to a correctional facility) is generally conducted similarly to other incarcerated individuals, and specific categories of offenses are not exclusively held in certain correctional facilities.</p> <p>Within the assessment, specific focus is placed on the danger, and necessary countermeasures are determined on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Examples of security measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• separation of specific prisoners or prisoner groups,</li> <li>• placement in specific correctional facilities or units for heightened security needs,</li> <li>• armament and equipment during escorts,</li> <li>• exclusion from specific jobs within a correctional facility.</li> </ul>	<p>Challenges we are currently facing in this context within the Austrian penal system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited relocation options due to the occupancy situation in correctional facilities.</li> <li>• recruiting of staff.</li> <li>• a modern and supportive application for data management (we are working on it).</li> <li>• for organised crime, similar legal frameworks as those under the Anti-Terrorism-Act would be desirable.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Czech-Republic</b></p>	<p>The category of high-risk prisoner is defined in the Act on Execution of Imprisonment Sentences.</p> <p>A high-risk prisoner means a prisoner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who was sentenced to an exceptional sentence,</li> <li>• against whom criminal prosecution is being conducted for a particularly serious crime committed during detention or serving a sentence,</li> <li>• who in the last five years tried to escape or fled from custody or from serving a sentence,</li> <li>• which can reasonably be assumed to threaten the safety of other persons.</li> </ul>	<p>In the Czech Republic, there 296 prisoners were classified as high-risk prisoner population. These prisoners are currently located in 26 prisons (As of June 20, 2024).</p>	<p>A high-risk prisoner is usually placed in a section with reinforced structural and technical security, where there are e.g., electrical security systems, windows with steel bars, internal front window bars, internal cell guard, camera system, door and guard signalling, cell signalling, emergency alarms, built-in toilet, and sink, monitoring within the operation centre 24 hours, etc.</p> <p>The professional treatment of very dangerous prisoners does not differ so much in terms of content, but rather in relation to ensuring the safety of the work of professional employees. Rooms for common activities are equipped with, for example, a separation of space for employees and prisoners, a camera system and other security features.</p>	<p>Working with this population generates higher demands for compliance with the safety of employees as well as for construction and technical requirements in prisons or their parts in which prisoners are housed. Of course, this is related to the increased demands on the number of staff and their experience in handling this category of prisoners. Professional handling of them is more demanding, especially due to the minimal motivation for correction. In other respects, however, it can be stated that these prisoners do not have different claims or requirements than other prisoners.</p>

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<p><b>The Netherlands</b></p>	<p>In the Netherlands there is a '(high) risk offender classification'.</p> <p>It has become clear that over the past period there is a change in the prison population in the Netherlands and there is a group of prisoners who require additional management and supervision measures. From this group, we see an increase in continued criminal activity in and from prison. This group of prisoners has a lot of power and means to continue their criminal activity but also bring a higher risk for escape. They often belong to a criminal network with unlimited resources to continue criminal activities.</p> <p>Based on intelligence: risks present on escape, continued offending in detention, liquidation, radicalisation, undermining of prison director/staff, unauthorised contact with victims or justice staff formal placement (objection &amp; appeal)</p> <p>In the Netherlands there are specific regimes that focus on controlling these safety risks.</p>	<p>The Netherlands has an average of 10,000 prisoners.</p> <p>There is a relatively small group of prisoners who are subject to additional measures or placed in separate regimes</p> <p>The Netherlands anticipate that these numbers will increase in the future due to the nature of crime and the effects of the investment to improve the information/ intelligence position.</p>	<p>In The Netherlands there are four security levels. Within every security level there are different type of regimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited security:</b> limited security facility</li> <li>• <b>Normally secured:</b> regular (separate male/female &amp; remand/prison) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ (Extra care units, frequent offender units, psychiatric units)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Extensively secured:</b> facilities with extra security measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Penitentiary psychiatric centre</li> <li>▪ Control regime for physical aggression prone prisoners</li> <li>▪ Terrorist units</li> <li>▪ Units intensive supervision</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Extremely secured:</b> High security unit/ extra secure department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The safety of prison staff is a concern. The threat to staff members and the focus of prisoners to intimidate/threaten prison staff is increasing.</li> <li>• Weapons could be brought in by drones and/or high-risk prisoners attempt to escape via drones.</li> <li>• Development of reintegration and daytime activities for high-risk prisoners. This also goes for the guidance for high-risk prisoners who want to renounce the criminal network of which they are part during detention.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Spain</b></p>	<p>A special file was created in Spain for the management of prisoners considered to be highly dangerous (<b>FIES</b> according to the initials of its name in Spanish). This is a file which includes prisoners of high dangerousness. It was created due to the need to have a wide range of information on certain groups of highly dangerous prisoners, in view of the seriousness of their criminal record, their penitentiary career or the need for special protection. They are identified according to the documentation from the court, by information provided by law enforcement agencies and by investigation done by prison intelligence units.</p> <p>Spain distinguishes 5 groups according to their characteristics and each group is assigned specific security measures in addition to the usual measures.</p> <p><b>FIES I (Direct Control):</b> Prisoners who are likely to be involved in very serious regimental incidents.</p> <p><b>FIES II (Organised Crime):</b> two sub-categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level (Based on the police report, and regarding the place occupied in the organisation of the criminal group, the quantity of drugs apprehended amount of drugs seized...)</li> </ul>	<p>The following data corresponds to the General State Administration. The data of the Autonomous Communities that have transferred competences are not considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Total penitentiary population:</b> 49.026</li> <li>• <b>Total FIES:</b> 1268 (2,5% of the total population)</li> <li>• <b>Total FIES II (Organised crime):</b> 295 (23% of the total FIES, 0,6% of the total population)</li> </ul>	<p><b>CLASSIFICATION:</b> Organised crime prisoners do not have a special regime and are included in modules based on their profile evaluated in the admission department.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the <b>General Penitentiary Law</b> states:</p> <p><b>1) Art. 102.5 RP.</b> <i>"In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the General Penitentiary Organic Law, prisoners identified as extremely dangerous or manifestly and seriously unsuitable to the general rules of orderly coexistence shall be classified in the first degree (Isolation), considering factors such as: (c) Membership of criminal organisations or armed gangs, as long as they do not show, in both cases, unequivocal signs of having escaped from the internal discipline of such organisations or gangs." (Among others). This classification is reviewed every three months.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to establish special relationships with prison professionals in order to gain their trust and obtain special treatment (through payment, gifts, becoming part of the organisation, through kindness, availability, etc.),</li> <li>• Despite security measures, they can be managed to reach positions of maximum trust which reinforces their status and allows them to obtain prison benefits.</li> <li>• Possibility of criminal contagion or proselytisation.</li> <li>• They can improve their training in criminal techniques and methods.</li> <li>• They can attempt escape with internal and external support.</li> <li>• They can extend their business inside the prison (drugs, telephones, computer equipment, etc.).</li> <li>• They can be the target of aggression and revenge by members of other groups.</li> <li>• They continue to form part of the organisation, continuing the criminal project, receiving economic and legal support, and can even influence judicial proceedings by threatening witnesses, experts, prosecutors and judges.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Spain</b> (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Middle level</li> </ul> <p><b>FIES III (any kind of terrorists)</b>  <b>FIES IV (Ex Members Law Agencies)</b>  <b>FIES V. (Special Characteristics):</b>            According to the impact in the media of the crime (Politicians, Sex aggressors...)</p>		<p><b>2)</b> On the other side, <b>classification in 3rd Degree (Open prison)</b> is subject to a “security period” provided for in <b>art.36. Penal Code</b>: In sentences of more than 5 years, the judge or court may order that the classification of the convicted person in the third degree (<b>Open prison</b>) shall not take place until half of the sentence imposed has been served. In prison sentences of more than 5 years, this “security period” is always required in the case of terrorist offences or offences committed within criminal organisations or groups.</p> <p>This classification in open regime requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show unequivocal signs of having abandoned the ends and the means.</li> <li>• Cooperate with the authorities:</li> <li>• By express declaration of repudiation of terrorist activities, abandonment of violence and request for forgiveness to the victims of their crime.</li> <li>• Technical report of their dissociation from the group and the environment and their collaboration with the authorities.</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Spain</b> (continued)</p>			<p><b>PENITENTIARY BENEFITS</b> According to <b>art. 90.8 of the Penal Code</b>, amended by LO 1/2015, A) Cannot obtain the suspension of the sentence for parole at half of the sentence, nor at 2/3 of the sentence. B) Neither can they obtain an advance of the suspension of the sentence for parole of 90 days for each year of effective completion of the sentence.</p> <p><b>Control and security measures with terrorist and organised crime prisoners.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separation: According to the risk they present and immediate communication of admission and incidents to the Headquarters.</li> <li>• Security Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhancement of the regulatory internal security measures: searches and counting</li> <li>▪ Administrative interception of communications, if applicable.</li> <li>▪ Limitations on the persons who may communicate.</li> <li>▪ Restrictions on publications, books, newspapers and the possibility of not being authorised to use computer material.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Spain</b> (continued)</p>			<p>Permanent observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communications</li> <li>▪ Relations with professionals and with other prisoners, role in the group and leadership capacity, with people linked to other organised groups, control of their money movements.</li> <li>▪ Exits from the department. Restricting movement within prison settings as much as possible</li> <li>▪ Night rounds at intervals of no more than one hour.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of Destinations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limitation of activities, jobs and assignments that they can carry out, that involve leaving the department or the possibility of maintaining unauthorised relations with officials or other prisoners.</li> <li>▪ Periodic changes of cell. The allocation of cells should be carried out in such a way that, in addition to being suitable in terms of their structure and complementary measures, they are located in areas that are easy for the staff member to control.</li> <li>▪ No adjoining cells shall be assigned to prisoners of the same group or others considered to be in conflict.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Specific health care measures.</li> <li>• Specific measures for removals and temporary releases.</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Belgium</b></p>	<p><b>CelCrimOrg</b> Prisoners representing a real and serious risk to security due to their links with organised crime and charged with or convicted of an offence concerning drugs</p> <p><b>CelEx</b> High-risk Prisoners in the field of terrorism/radicalism an extremism. They are divided into 7 categories following several different criteria for each category.</p> <p><b>CelRisk</b> Aggressive prisoners, flight-risk prisoners and instigators of collective actions</p>		<p>In addition to the standard security measures, the director general may order permanent observation by camera and the exclusion of visiting rights and/or visits in privacy.</p> <p><b>CelEx:</b> Special internal Instructions for all these prisoners, in all the prisons including control and surveillance of behaviour, external contacts, speeches, incidents, external and internal supports, networks etc. (application in all the local prisons).</p> <p>Special Units for some of these prisoners who represent the highest risk of contamination and dissemination of radical ideas among the other detainees (concentration - Deradex section with specific regime).</p> <p>Special security regime for some of these prisoners that are to be isolated from other prisoners (dispersion).</p> <p><b>CelRisk:</b> At this point Belgium is defining the regimes which will be implemented for the aggressive prisoners.</p>	<p>To provide staff training on this issue (how to deal with such profiles, stress resistance, etc.). Belgium needs to work preventively on a policy against corruption and a policy on threatened staff members. Belgium must set up a structure at both national and local level to follow up these profiles. The analyses and follow-up of these profiles should be done at various levels (legal, security and psycho-social). The transfer policy is examined and determined within the structures set up.</p> <p><b>CelEx:</b> Maintaining staff vigilance in this field (surveillance, detection, reporting ...). Maintain efforts for better/deeper education of staff (European financing). Improvement of collaboration with external services (security, social, reintegration, ...)</p> <p><b>CelRisk:</b> Infrastructure needs to be adapted. Staff needs specific education to handle these prisoners. Cooperation structures need to be defined. In case of emergency, Belgium does have an intervention team to intervene in these moments. They need specific equipment and training. The agency need to define certain follow-up moments.</p>

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<b>Finland</b>	<p>The definition of a high-risk prisoner is not clear-cut in FPPS. There are a few different ways to approach this theme. Simplified, a high-risk prisoner can be defined according to following main categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person can be convicted to a combination sentence (a combination sentence is included in the Criminal Code of Finland, and it consists of a prison term and a supervision term, which lasts 12 months). A combination sentence can be imposed on a person who has committed a new serious offence and is deemed particularly dangerous to the life, health, or freedom of another.</li> <li>• Based on the prisoner's individual risk assessment -&gt; a high-risk prisoner (increased risk to other prisoners, staff or society / there is no specific criteria).</li> <li>• Based on prisoner's behaviour during sentence (increased risk to other prisoners, staff or society / there is no specific criteria).</li> </ul>	<p>Generally, the prison population rate is increasing fast. Prison population in Finland in total at the moment is approx. 3500.</p> <p>The number of high-risk prisoners (200-300) varies depending on the chosen perspective and the applied definition. For instance, this may refer either to individuals classified as dangerous based on their sentence or to those considered high-risk in terms of the likelihood of continued criminal activity.</p>	<p>Basically, the high-risk prisoners are placed into the wards of intensified supervision or high security wards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prison overcrowding.</li> <li>• Lack of staff.</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate prisons &amp; wards.</li> <li>• Mental health problems are increasing.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Scotland</b></p>	<p>In Scotland the definition of ‘high risk’ can mean many things depending on the context. A high-risk prisoner can be defined in the following ways:</p> <p><b>High Supervision Level</b> – A prisoner for whom all activities and movements require to be authorised, supervised and monitored by an officer. This is typically someone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is within 12 months of commencing a sentence of 4 years or over for serious violence (including murder and sexual offences) or drug related offences.</li> <li>• has a previous history of serious violent offending within the past 3 years.</li> <li>• has the means and willingness to escape now or a history of such behaviour in the past 2 years.</li> </ul> <p><b>High risk of causing serious harm</b> as identified through formal risk assessment conducted by social work or psychology.</p>	<p>This would depend on the ‘high risk’ category.</p>	<p>There is no specific regime, however, there are a range of security measures and processes in place to manage prisoners who pose a high risk depending on the context. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rule 95 – used to manage an individual out of circulation from the general population if they pose a risk to others or if there is a risk to them.</li> <li>• Special Security Measures – The Governor may impose special security measures on any prisoner assigned a high supervision level in the interests of health, welfare or safety or to prevent an escape from legal custody</li> <li>• Risk Management Precautions – specific risk management protocols can be instigated to manage a particular area of risk from an individual. An example of this would be where a prisoner presents a risk to females and a ‘no lone female marker’ is put in place to protect staff.</li> <li>• High Risk Escort Protocol – this would be put in place for a prisoner who may not present any particular risk within custody, but there is an increased risk either to him or from him if accessing the community. This would include engagement with our Police partners and an armed escort being put in place (for hospital/court attendance etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of segregation space to locate those who require to be kept separate from general population.</p> <p>Increase in those with mental health issues and lack of resources within prison to deal with these issues.</p> <p>Significant lengthy waiting lists for programmed interventions, meaning individuals are not given the opportunity to address areas of risk and needs.</p> <p>Increased levels of threats and violence against staff.</p> <p>Increased risk of staff manipulation, coercion and corruption (high risk SOCG).</p> <p>Continuation of criminal activity within prison (SOCG).</p> <p>Overcrowding limits opportunities to keep separate individuals from different groups and to appropriately manage those requiring segregation.</p>

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<p><b>Scotland</b> (continued)</p>	<p>There are also other <b>special risk factors</b> that would result in a live marker on the prisoners record to highlight where an individual may pose a particular high risk. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extremely violent nature;</li> <li>• Likely to escape</li> <li>• Violence against staff</li> <li>• Violence against other prisoners</li> <li>• Suicidal tendencies</li> <li>• Wilful fireraiser</li> <li>• Linked to Serious and Organised Crime Group (SOCG)</li> </ul> <p>SPS also have an identified risk management process for managing those convicted of terrorist or terrorist related offences.</p>	<p>This would depend on the 'high risk' category.</p>	<p>Those convicted of terrorist or terrorist related offences are managed via a multi-agency case conference approach and are subject to monthly reviews. This involves regular sharing of intelligence between Prison and Police and regular reviews of risk management plans. These individuals may also be subject to special security measures and/or enhanced searching measures.</p>	<p>Lack of segregation space to locate those who require to be kept separate from general population.</p> <p>Increase in those with mental health issues and lack of resources within prison to deal with these issues.</p> <p>Significant lengthy waiting lists for programmed interventions, meaning individuals are not given the opportunity to address areas of risk and needs.</p> <p>Increased levels of threats and violence against staff.</p> <p>Increased risk of staff manipulation, coercion and corruption (high risk SOCG).</p> <p>Continuation of criminal activity within prison (SOCG).</p> <p>Overcrowding limits opportunities to keep separate individuals from different groups and to appropriately manage those requiring segregation.</p>

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