



COVID-19 Feedback Collection 31 March 2020



Supported by the Justice
Programme of the European Union

	Infected		Isolated / quarantine		Dead	
	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff
Slovenia	1		1	28	14	
Poland	1		0	0	0	
Slovakia	1		0	Several	several	
Belgium	4		4	0	0	
Czech Republic	0		2	0	3	
Israel	0		5	0	0	
Spain	6		81	150	870	1 1
Catalonia	9		19	34		
Sweden	1		0	0	0	
Hungary	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Finland	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Lithuania	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Georgia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Latvia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Luxembourg	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Malta	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Bulgaria	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Romania	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		
Estonia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE		

Early release & intake of new prisoners

Israel	240 prisoners remainder serving time less than 1 month
Latvia	imposition of short term custodial sentences has stopped
Norway	applying early release measures to decrease prison crowding, 126 inmates were released, 10-20-30 days earlier, if security allows
Estonia	no early release
Lithuania	no early release; temporary no intake of pre-trial detainees
Finland	no early release; temporary postponement of prison sentence execution for max 6 months sentences and conversion of sentences for unpaid fines until 20 June
Slovenia	provided security allows: early release for sentences left of max 6 month before release; temporary suspension of imprisonment for one month
Austria	provided security allows: temporary suspension of imprisonment for sentences up to three years

NEW QUESTIONS

Criteria for early release / suspension of sentence

- If your country proceeds in early release of detainees (prison service), the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency would like to know which criteria are used. Does the early release of detainees in your country concern:
 - partial remission/pardon;
 - provisional release/suspension (the sentence has to be served at a later date)?
 If so,
 - what criteria are used to determine if a detainee qualifies for early release?
 - what are the grounds for exclusion, for example type of offence, regime, type of imposed sentence, gender? Could you mention these explicitly?
 - is early release depending on the length of the imposed sentence?
 - which part of the sentence is eligible for remission/pardon or provisional release/suspension (in absolute and/or in percentage terms)?
 - does early release of detainees include electronic monitoring?

Catalonia	Early release of inmates has not been applied as such. Inmates on 3rd grade is reviewed and in many cases they will remain in their homes (instead of spending every night in open prison). More cases on 3rd grade are under revision by the prison board. Inmates under art. 100.2 of Prison Regulations, meaning that they are in a closed prison and going out some hours a day to work or to taking care of a dependent relative, will now be reviewed by each prison board. Revisions of the prison board need to be validated by the Prison Supervisory Judge who so far has approved all the reviews of 3rd grade. Such revisions are made on various grounds: positive evolution of the inmate, availability of proper home to stay during the confinement and no treatment to undergo in prison.
Lithuania	Not considering early release of inmates
Israel	Released 240 inmates to stay at home; Inmates with max 30 days to finish their sentence; not sentenced for violence and / or sex offenses; have a place to stay during this period of time with the coronavirus.
Latvia	Stopped the imposition of short-term custodial sentences - we do not admit new prisoners for sentence execution. We have not considered other options for now.

Juveniles visits

2. *Are juveniles in detention still allowed to receive visits of their parents? If so, what safety measures are taken (e.g. behind glass)?*

Catalonia	Family visits have been suspended as from 16 march for prisons and juveniles; number of phone calls has been doubled (from 10 to 20); conference call systems and video calls via WhatsApp on smartphones are piloted
Lithuania	All visits are prohibited, also for juveniles
Israel	No visits at all
Latvia	Stopped the imposition of short-term custodial sentences - we do not admit new prisoners for sentence execution. We have not considered other options for now.

Forensic psychiatric patients & Juveniles outflow acceleration

3. *Are forensic psychiatric patients - as a consequence of the fear for contamination with COVID-19 – locked up in their rooms for a longer period of time than legally allowed? If so, what measures are being taken to maintain safety and health?*

4. *Does your country take measures to accelerate the proces of outflow of forensic psychiatric patients or juveniles in detention? If so, what measures does your country take?*

Lithuania	Forensic psychiatric patients are within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, not the prison system. No specific measures are taken for accelerating the outflow of these groups
Israel	Forensic psychiatric inmates are having their routine. They are in an isolated ward. This is a joint ward managed by the prison guards and a team of health care givers. No specific measures are taken to accelerate the process of outflow of forensic psychiatric patients or juveniles
Latvia	For forensic psychiatric patients, the sentence execution is implemented according with the general procedure. For this period, all prisoners have more outdoor activities, but in small groups. No specific measures are taken to accelerate the process of outflow of forensic psychiatric patients or juveniles in detention.

Other measures

Catalonia	A helpline has been put in place through which prison social workers are providing support to families and friends of inmates.
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