

	Infected Prisoner	Staff	Isolated / quarantine Prisoner	Staff	Dead Prisoner	Staff	
Slovenia	2	1	28	14			
Poland	2*	6	59	52			*pre-trial detainees that came to prison with COVID-19 infection
Slovakia	0	0	4	8			
Belgium	14	61*	50**				*25 of the 61 are recovered and back at work; **on average 50 per day in quarantine
Czech Republic	1*	11**	3	8			*in pre-trial detention prison hospital; ** 10 of them recovered
Israel	1	1*	24	45			*6 staff members recovered
Spain	40*	66**	285	267	2	4	*80 total, 15 already recovered; ** 266 total, 196 already recovered
Catalonia	1*	60**					*60 already recovered; **32 already recovered, total of 92
Sweden	52*	**	20-30	0			*out of them 17 recovered from COVID-19 ** on sick leave for positive Covid-19, symptoms, and other illnesses (7% prison&probation)
Italy	132*	192**			1	2	* 2 of them are hospitalized; **184 of them penitentiary police / 8 administrative staff; 11 hospitalised
Austria*	0	7**	43	250			*tested negative staff 91 and inmates 42 **6 recovered
Norway	9*	10		69			*6 from prison, 3 from probation – 1 of the three is recovered
Netherlands	20*				1		*14 in prisons, of which 10 are recovered, 1 deceased and 1 released from prison; 6 in forensic care of which 5 are recovered
Hungary	0	1*	0	1*			*1 infected staff member that is in quarantine
Finland	0	0*	6	1			*5 already recovered
Lithuania	0	0	0	0			
Georgia	0	0	0	0			
Latvia	0	0	0	0			
Luxembourg	1	0	2*	0			*prisoners quarantined upon their arrival are not calculated. Every new detainee stays in isolation for 7 days before being transferred to regular sections.
Malta*	0	0	0	0			
Bulgaria	1*	0	0	0			*pre-trial detainee that went directly from court to civil hospital
Romania	0	9					
Estonia	0	2*	some	some			*1 of the two is recovered and back t work
Denmark	0*	0					*1 prisoner is recovered
Moldova	1	7	9	28	0	0	
Croatia	0	2*	138**	27	0	0	*one staff member was quarantined immediately after returning from travelling abroad and has been on sick-leave since then (never entered a prison), **all newly admitted prisoners are isolated for reasons of precaution
France	35	51	127	312	1	1	
Portugal	0	7					
Ireland	0*	45**	27***				*6 awaiting testing **another 30 awaiting testing ***288 cleared from isolation

**What regime changes have you had to make and have any of these affected prisoner wellbeing and prison safety? (e.g. changes in self-harm; violence, drug use; mental health problems; relationships between staff and prisoners)?**

Sweden	<p><b>Regime changes (a selection):</b> No visits (applies to friends and relatives, not lawyers etc.), no leaves from prison, isolation of infected or suspected infected. Persons sentenced to prison that are not incarcerated are denied of entering any prison or remand prison to start serving time if they show symptoms of Covid-19. Basic training for staff is postponed and the staff is instead deployed to prisons and remand prisons. Precautionary measures have also been imposed within the Probation Service. Physical meetings between the Probation Officers and the clients are, to the extent possible, avoided and replaced by other means of communication, such as Skype or Facetime. The Probation Officers will no longer visit inmates at remand, prisons or treatment facilities. Compensatory measures: free of charge domestic phone calls for inmates and remand prisoners (to approved numbers). International calls were initially free of charge but are now half the normal price. In order to ensure children's need for contact with their parents, tests are initiated to enable and provide video calls.</p> <p><b>Impact on prisoners:</b> Only a few incidents that can be directly related to the regime changes, but overall great understanding among inmates and good relations between staff and inmates. Rates of self-harm are a bit lower for the period (1st March to 12th May) 2020 compared to 2019. Rates of treats and violence towards staff, as well as rates of threats and violence among inmates, are a bit higher for the period (1st March to 12th May) 2020 compared to 2019. Rates of absconding from open regime prisons are a bit higher for the period (1st March to 12th May) 2020 compared to 2019.</p>
Spain	<p>It is difficult to evaluate the situation in this moment, because we are still dealing with it. Nevertheless, one of the main measures undertaken -the increased use of electronic monitoring - has helped a lot in reducing the number of prisoners in closed regime and groups of inmates living together. Also, the use of mobile phones and video calls has been a significant change in our security regime. Maybe this changes have come to stay, but it is too early to know.</p>
Lithuania	<p>No family visits, no prison visits, no large-scale events, no prison leaves, restriction of unguarded inmates' movement outside prison, restriction or temporary cancelling of incoming parcels, no group sports activities in gyms, restriction or temporary cancelling of inmates visits to libraries or barber's, restriction of resocialization programs. The regime changes improved the safety in prison, the above-mentioned measures didn't affect inmates' wellbeing or mental health,</p>

Latvia on the other hand the regime changes are in place for 3 months only which is too short a period to see the outcomes. The Administration has developed the Guidelines on hygiene and anti-epidemic regime requirements in prisons in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infection. An Action Plan has been introduced in all administration imprisonment places for the prevention of COVID-19 infection spread in prisons which determines the measures to be observed in case any prisoner has complaints about the acute upper respiratory disease. Prisoners, including the persons with disabilities, can receive high quality health care at any time of the day. During the working hours of the medical treatment institutions of Administration prisons, the outpatient health care is provided by the doctors of Administration prison Medical department and the inpatient health care – by the Olaine Prison (the Latvian Prison Hospital). In prisons, a prisoner informs the Medical department doctors about the complaints on the acute upper respiratory infection. The doctor shall immediately assess the health condition of the prisoner and, if necessary, isolate the prisoner in a cell-isolator. Further measures are taken by the doctor, either by prescribing further monitoring and treatment, taking the test for COVID-19 infection, or, in more severe cases, by calling an emergency team to hospitalize the sick prisoner. From the day the state of emergency is declared in the country, the Administration monitors acute upper respiratory diseases, as well as all detainees, who are placed in prisons, are isolated and their health is monitored for 14 days. A special attention is paid to elderly prisoners and those suffering from chronic diseases, especially, lung, cardiovascular and diabetic patients. Outside the working hours of the Administration medical institutions, a prisoner shall inform the supervisor of complaints related to acute upper respiratory infection, as well as of any acute illness. The supervisor shall inform the on-call assistant of the Head of the prison, who in turn shall call an ambulance. The Administration Medical units and Olaine Prison (Latvian Prison Hospital) have developed action plans for the institution's hygiene and anti-epidemic regime, which include a section on action in case of an outbreak of COVID-19 infection in the prison, which also provides training for medical staff. The leading infectologists of the Latvian Center for Infectious Diseases work in the prisons, who consult the medical practitioners of the prisons. As a result, all doctors are trained to recognize the signs of COVID-19 infection. Information materials have been distributed in all prisons of the Administration, both among prisoners and in cells and common areas, on behavior during a pandemic of COVID-19 infection in order to protect themselves from COVID-19 infection. The text is in an understandable format, but not in all places of imprisonment in Braille or sign language. According to the Guidelines, in the prisons of the Administration, supervisors ensure that prisoners maintain a distance of two meters, disinfectants are available in all common areas, face masks are used by officials, staff and medical staff in contact with prisoners, in accordance with the recommendations of the Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia. The number of prisoners is decreasing every year. There is no overcrowding in prisons, prisoners are placed in multiple-people cells. As already mentioned, an Action Plan has been developed in each of the prisons in case of a COVID-19 outbreak, and Olaine Prison (the Latvian Prison Hospital) is also ready to receive COVID-19 infected patients (prisoners). The 4th floor of the hospital has been completely vacated, 30 beds have been prepared for the reception of patients, of which 25 patients can be placed in wards, 5 - in intensive care wards. All 30 patients can be provided with medical oxygen for respiration, 3 patients can be provided with artificial lung ventilation. The hospital is provided with oxygen, necessary medical supplies and protective equipment. Visits to the imprisonment place for third parties are restricted, except for the provision of the basic functions of the Administration. Prisoners' meetings with relatives or other persons in person are restricted. In contrast, additional telephone and video calls are provided. Meetings with a lawyer are provided through a glass wall using a telephone handset. Similarly, meetings are held with the employees of the State Probation Service, when it is necessary to prepare an Evaluation Report for the court in case the convict claims for the conditional early release. Currently, there is no escorting of prisoners at the request of the processors, including for court hearings, as far as possible, court hearings are organized in videoconference mode. The transfer of prisoners between imprisonment places has been suspended, except for the transfer of prisoners to the Latvian Prison Hospital in Olaine Prison and the commencement of the sentence execution of convicts. Resocialisation measures for prisoners are implemented as far as possible, only individually.

Norway The inmates are less in contact with other inmates than before, visits are cancelled and so on. We have so far no indications that the measures taken to prevent Covid 19 in our prisons have led to more drug use (less drugs in prisons right now) or that the climate between staff and inmates have worsened. Some inmates have stated that less human contact have worsened their mental health, which is natural under these circumstances.

Estonia For the regime changes in Estonian prisons, please see: [https://icpa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Estonia\\_Estonian\\_Prison\\_Service.pdf](https://icpa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Estonia_Estonian_Prison_Service.pdf) In Estonia 28% of prisoners live in single-occupancy cells, all other prisoners live in double-occupancy cells (there are no cells for more than two people in Estonian prisons). Prisons did not notice security concerns or incidents related to Covid-19 or measures taken to curb the spread of the virus. The movement of prisoners was limited and we monitored the situation daily, so that in case of need, we could react and prevent the situation from escalating. There has been no noticeable increase in the above listed prison safety or prisoner wellbeing issues. Estonian prisoners continued their general-, vocational and additional educational programmes distantly – as all other students in Estonia. Prisoners were provided extra TV channels, newspapers and journals. Also, different games (chess, domino, logic games, board games), sudokus, crosswords, mandalas, drawing materials, stationery and simple guidance materials for yoga and physical exercises.

Romania In order to deal with COVID-19, the Romanian penitentiary system has taken some temporary measures like temporary suspending some rights (for example: visits, permissions for leaving the penitentiary, limiting transfers between penitentiaries, limiting activities, stopping work activities outside of the detention places) or supplementing some rights (for example: increasing the number and length of phone calls, supplementing on-line communications and so on). Taking this measures did not affect the wellbeing of inmates or the penitentiaries safety because we have a constant connections between staff and inmates, based on empathy and mutual understanding.

#### Overall, which approach/es do you think have been the most and least successful in managing Covid-19 in prisons and/or for supporting a) staff and b) prisoners and why?

Sweden No visits and no leaves from prison are likely the decisions that have contributed to limiting the spread of Covid-19 in the prisons and remand prisons to the largest extent. a) Continuous information to staff regarding Covid-19, measures taken and why. b) Compensatory measures to ensure contact with families as well as good relations between staff and inmates, focus on dynamic security.

Lithuania The first restrictions were introduced on 28 February 2020. The Lithuanian Prison Department considers all the measures implemented to be positive, safe and in due time to prevent COVID-19 in prisons (no cases of infection inside prisons).

Latvia All previously established restrictions were introduced to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons without causing inhuman or degrading treatment to prisoners. The main aim of the activities was to protect the health and safety of prisoners as much as possible, without forgetting the prison staff.

Norway Distributing iPads to prisoners so they can have contact with family have been a success. A key issue for staff wellbeing is to have sufficient protective gear and management support. So far it is hard to tell what has been least successful.

Estonia a) staff: most successful – 5 day shifts for prison wards (12h shifts working and not leaving prison territory for rest periods); Randomised C-19 testing to detect asymmetric spread of the virus; Timely restrictions of movement inside the prisons and physical communications with the outside society; Clear, strict and adequate hygiene requirements, together with necessary equipment (PPE and disinfection products) least successful – Temporary poor-quality ICT connections (e.g. virtual conferencing systems were overloaded), but the problems were fixed within a week. b) prisoners: Timely restrictions of movement inside the prisons and physical communications with the outside society; Estonian prisoners continued their general-, vocational and additional educational programmes distantly – less interruption to everyday life and studies. Prisoners were provided extra TV channels, newspapers and journals. Also, different games (chess, domino, logic games, board games), sudokus, crosswords, mandalas, drawing materials, stationery and simple guidance materials for yoga and physical exercises. Prison medical department performs C-19 tests and sends the samples to the National Laboratory for analysis. Such cooperation proved to be very effective and enabled to execute a well-planned testing strategy in prisons.

Romania Even though it is really hard to say which one of the measures was the most effective, we appreciate that efficient communication between staff and inmates, keeping risks under control, the availability of information, and explaining why some measures when they are taken.

### What are your plans for how you ease restrictions and move your prison into a programme of recovery?

Sweden	The Swedish Prison and Probation Service is still in the very early planning phase for the situation after Covid-19. However, the cessation of special measures related to the Covid-19 virus will happen gradually, and in line with national health policies.
Lithuania	The Lithuanian Prison Department is planning to gradually ease the restrictions but the final decision on the schedule has not been taken yet. Top priorities shall be the renewal of contactless family visits, resocialization programs and sports activities.
Latvia	Depending on the situation, the restrictions are being reviewed and reduced, for example, the ban on the implementation of resocialisation programmes has now been cancelled, provided that mutual distance with up to 25 participants can be respected. The processing of identity documents has been renewed.
Norway	We start by making room for more prisoners, we start to ease up on family visits. In our half-way houses the prisoners have started to go back to work on the outside. Necessary escorted leaves is possible again.
Catalonia	<p>The Spanish government is implementing a phased approach to ease the lockdown which includes 5 stages. Every stage allows to lift a set of the restrictions imposed since 14 march when the state of alarm was declared for the first time. The transition throughout the stages is taking place unevenly across the country because it depends on how well a given health care administrative region (health services areas in which every autonomous community is divided into) scores on different aspects (degree of preparedness of its health establishments for a new outbreak, infection rates in that very region amongst other).</p> <p>The lifting of measures in Catalan prisons and juvenile justice centres will also be done by stages in accordance with the stage reached by the health care region where each prison is located.</p> <p>Nevertheless, depending on how the number of positive cases among inmates and staff evolves, health authorities might decide that a given prison cannot move on to the stage of its health care region. Currently, massive PCR testing is being conducted among prison staff. By now (20/05/20), some prisons are on stage 0 and others on stage 1.</p> <p>In what follows some of the measures applicable to prisons on the 3 first stages are described.</p> <p>Prisons in a health care region still on stage 0 the following will be resumed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prison leaves to which inmates that have been granted art.100.2 and 3rd grade are entitled</li><li>• Extraordinary prison leaves (hospital visits to relatives in a serious condition, births, funerals)</li><li>• Gyms, using towels and gloves, disinfection after every session</li><li>• Hairdressing salons, only by appointment, one inmate at the time, wearing facemasks</li></ul> <p>On stage 1 the following will be resumed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family visits on a glass partition room complying with health safety standards: visitors' temperature will be measured upon arrival at the prison premises, 2 meters distance, visitors must wear facemasks and gloves, disinfection of the visiting room will be done after every visit</li><li>• Intake of parcels for inmates</li><li>• Transfers of inmates among prisons within Catalonia without placing them in quarantine</li><li>• In-person support service to families of inmates</li></ul> <p>On stage 2 the following will be resumed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family visits and conjugal visits on regular rooms (without glass partition)</li><li>• Activities carried out by volunteers, religious representatives and community agencies inside the prisons</li><li>• Activities in indoor sports courts and pitches</li></ul> <p>On stage 3 the following will be resumed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All kinds of regular and scheduled prison leaves</li><li>• Regular activity in prison swimming pools and libraries</li><li>• New arrivals of inmates without quarantine.</li></ul>
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service plans the opening process of prisons to be gradual: in the first phases restrictions concerning movements inside prisons and individual activities will be eased, and in subsequent phases movements between prisons and the outside world. Timeline of the exit strategy will take into consideration the development of epidemic in society overall.
Romania	As in easing restrictions, we are trying to gradually restart the suspended activities taking in consideration the national regulations. We have already started some activities that were suspended and we have adapted to the new regulations in the epidemiological evolution. We are now allowing visits and conjugal visits, but only by respecting some additional measures for prevention and protection (in spaces designed for visit there are dispensers with disinfectant, after each visit the spaces are disinfected, epidemiological triage and Covid-19 questionnaire). Permissions for leaving the penitentiaries and transfers between penitentiaries are to be gradually started while respecting the prevention and protection measures.

### How have things in your prisons changed as wider public lockdown restrictions are lifted? What's worked to manage or respond to that change?

Sweden	Not applicable. The SPPS have stricter measures than the general society in Sweden, comparable to nursing homes etc.
Lithuania	The prisons received more requests for family visits that are still not allowed.
Latvia	The public opinion on the cancellation of restrictions on movement and gathering is quite positive. Prisoners and their relatives are also waiting for the cancellation of face-to-face meetings.
Norway	Nothing has changed so far. The challenging issue is how to and when to ease up on restrictions. The prisoners and their families see the development in the news and want the prisons to ease down quickly. We still need to take cautions while we are easing our restrictions
Estonia	Restrictions in prisons are lifted gradually and so far, this has allowed a smooth transition to the normal order in prisons.
Romania	As in the change from the emergency state to the alert state we would like to mention that this represents the premises for returning to the initial state in which we were before of Covid-19.

### Are there any changes you have made as a result of COVID-19 that you intend to implement permanently? Why

Sweden	It is too early to answer how the prison system will change as a consequence of the pandemic.
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Lithuania	The amendments to the Penal Sanctions Enforcement Code of the Republic of Lithuania were initiated as a result of COVID-19. Provided the amendments are approved the Director General of the Prison Department will be delegated the powers to restrict the inmates' rights in case of the national emergency.
Latvia	To use more technologies for the remote organization of meetings, sessions etc. as much as possible. Thus, optimizing the work.
Norway	Not yet decided upon
Estonia	It is too early to answer how the prison system will change as a consequence of the pandemic. What we already have implemented, is that we will always have 3-month supply of personal protection equipment for every prison. Also, we are ready to implement the same procedures and regulations used in the Covid-19 situation, in similar future cases.
Romania	We have not identified measures that can be permanently applied. All the measures that we have taken were only took to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 in the penitentiary environment.

#### Restoring family visits - when and under which conditions

Estonia	Estonian Prison Service does not plan to restore family visits in the next couple of weeks.
Luxembourg	From the 11th of Mai 2020 onwards, the Luxembourgish Prison Administration proceeds to a gradual opening of the visits. Visits are being limited to 30 mins/visit, 2 persons above the age of 16/visit, max. 25 visits/week. Visits take place in secured individual rooms where visitors and detainees are separated by glass. All visitors must disinfect their hands and wear masks. Furthermore, the options provided to have conversations over Skype are being maintained and still available. So detainees (condemned and defendants under the community regime) still have the possibility to make use of the videochat facilities in order to get in touch with their families.
Northern Ireland	The Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) have introduced a range of measures in response to the risks presented by COVID-19, this included the suspension of 'in person' visits to prisoners. These measures were introduced having considered the situation in detail and Government advice. To help people in our care to stay in contact with their family and friends during the suspension of visits, NIPS launched virtual online visits from 13 April. NIPS reviewed the measures in place on 24 April and decided that the suspension of visits would remain in place subject to the a further review on or by 22 May. NIPS review of its measures (including the ongoing suspension of visits) will take cognisance of the prevailing operational and community context and Government advice.
Israel	No plans to open the visits
Sweden	No steps have been taken to go back to normal regimes and all restrictions that have been put in place are still valid, for example no visits (legal visits and clergy exceptions) and no leaves. However, in addition to free calls nationally (international calls are half the normal price) there are now tests ongoing with providing inmates contact with their children by using tablets. All decisions/ actions taken to limit the spread of Covid-19 are under constant evaluation, regarding visits there is no set date for when this will happen. The cessation of special measures related to the Covid-19 virus will happen gradually, and in line with national health policies.
Latvia	In Latvia it is not planned to restore family visits for prisoners before 9 June (for now, the emergency situation in Latvia has been announced by this date).
Lithuania	Lithuanian Prison Department plans to restore family visits from 1 June, provided the lockdown is lifted. The conditions shall be set up in line with the national health policy.
Denmark	On the 18th May a limited reopening of visits will be introduced. Prisoners with underaged children will be granted one visit of up to two children and one accompanying adult pr. 14 days. Prisoners in the age between 15-17 years will be granted one visit of up to two close relations pr. 14 days. The visits will be held in line with health guidelines and requirements regarding physical surroundings and cleaning. The Danish Prison and Probation Service is continuously assessing when to further open up visits in prisons.
France	In France, the deconfinement started gradually from May 11. Visits are limited to one visitor (adult) per inmate. The provision of laundry is not be possible so far (these precautionary measures will be reassessed on June 2, second step of the national deconfinement). Contacts between inmates and their visitor must strictly respect the barrier measures: washing hands before the visit, respect a sufficient distance, not allowance of any physical contact (kissing, hugging, etc.). Wearing of a personal mask is compulsory for all visitors from the entrance of the establishment, in order to maintain a maximum level of protection against the virus in detention. Wearing of a mask by detainee is also compulsory (provided by the administration). Each visit cabin is cleaned between two visits (which has an impact on the reduction of numbers of available: sometimes: 50% operational, 50% cleaned, and then a switch to allow time for cleaning). Extension to 2 visitors (i.e. including one child) will be assess for the 2nd step of de-confinement (June 2nd). Possibility given to governors to adapt the location of visits: easier sometimes to organise them in a common but large room (at least for the start). Visitors have to complete a document (same draft for all prisons) acknowledging that they don't have covid symptoms, and that they understand and respect the rules (including sanitary ones) during all the visit: the keep the document with them as we do not have the right to keep "medical" personal information. They have to show their face for ID at the entrance and when leaving the prison. Time is limited to max 1 hour per visit. Plexi separation can be added to separate the visitor and the detainee; but main rule is to have the social distance and the masks. If those plastic/plexi separation are used, they are different from security hygiaphone : they are not fully separating. Marks are put on the floor (adhesive ruban). Outside waiting family rooms (usually ruled by an association) are not opened so far. More staffs are positioned in the visit area to supervise the whole process. So far, the deconfinement is limited to family visits and, for juveniles, compulsory school. Daily outside promenade and outside sport activities (if no contact) are still ongoing. The progressive following measures (activities) are under assessment for a progressive start post 2nd June.
Slovenia	We intend to re-establish visits in Slovenian prison system on Monday, 18th of May. Each prison facility needed to prepare its own protocol for re-establishment of visits. They have to implement standards as provided by the National Institute for Public Health. If there is an option they should provide visits on fresh air, visit through a glass barrier, visit around the table are also allowed (standards NIPH) ... Implementation of these options depend on capacities of each facility.
Italy	A decree issued on 10 May 2020 establishes that since next 19 May until 30 June 2020, prisoners are still allowed and encouraged to have video calls with their family members or telephone calls with them, even beyond the limits set by the Penitentiary Law and Regulations in ordinary situations. The prison Governor, in consultation with the Regional Director of the Penitentiary Administration of his territory and with the highest healthcare authority of the Region, shall establish the maximum number of visits in person which can be received by inmates. Each inmate is entitled to receive at least one visit per month with at least one visitor. The close cooperation at local level with the healthcare agencies is crucial, because the healthcare authorities indicate the criteria to follow in order to ensure the social distancing in the premises dedicated to the family visits. This will allow to set the number of visits per day which can be carried out in every visiting room in every prison in Italy.
Finland	All sports and exercise rooms and saunas in prisons will be opened as of 1.6.2020. If the prison unit has its own sauna, its use can be started immediately. The maximum number of persons in sports halls in the same time is 10 persons. The cleaning and ventilation of premises must be ensured after every instance of use. The use of prison libraries will normalize from 1.6, but the libraries will be visited by prison unit and maximum of 10 prisoners at a time. Remote lending will continue. Preparations are being made for the start of prison visits. At first, the visits would only concern the next of kin and the children of the prisoner. The opening of meetings requires special arrangements in prisons, as the occupational safety of staff is very important. The protection during the visits is ensured and respiratory masks are provided to the visitors. Skype meetings continue in prisons as usual. The expansion of work activities will begin as of 1.6.2020. The consequences of the easing of restrictions will be assessed and, if, for example, cases of Covid-19 occur in prisons, RISE will be prepared to decide on new restrictions. At the moment, there's no confirmed Covid-19 cases in Finnish prisons. The Preparedness group of RISE is working on a proposal for gradual removal of restrictions with prison directors. At the same time, the infectious status of the virus in society and the effects of alleviation in prisons will be monitored.
Cyprus	The way forward for visits, is to gradually allow up to 2-3 visits per inmate monthly, for those relatives/friends who meet the entrance criteria set out by the Department. Special vinyl/plastic desk shields will be placed in all visiting rooms in order for the inmates and visitors not to come into physical contact. Moreover, as previously mentioned, the visitors will enter the Department, only if the entrance criteria are met and the relevant formal declaration is signed by the relative/friend. Moreover, the current physical distancing guidelines provided by the World Health Organisation, will be met, as regards the number of visitors/inmates present in each visiting room.

Austria	Since 27 April we have a new regulation. This means that the restricted visitation of inmates will be possible again from 11.5. Several visitors may not be allowed to visit a prisoner at the same time, except for a visitor under 14 years of age and his adult companion.
Spain	The plan is to recover the ordinary penitentiary activity (visits, inmates outgoings, transfers, therapeutic activities), depending on the location of the prison and following the general sanitary instructions. Nevertheless, there are some specific rules. For example, visits are restarting, but limited to two people and avoiding physical contact.
Belgium	Yes, we intend to restore the family visits for inmates, gradually. We start at 25.05.2020. 1 visitor/inmate—once a week. In the first phase, visits will take place in visit rooms with separation device and protection equipment. We will have less tables because we have to guarantee the 1.5 m distance.
Romania	The Romanian Prison System intends to restore the family visits for inmates, gradually, in the near future, depending on the epidemiological Covid-19 evolution at national level. In the first phase, visits will take place in rooms with separation device and protection equipment.
Czech Republic	Since today, the emergency state in the Czech Republic is no longer in force. Family visits to prisons are going to commence (in a limited manner) this weekend (on Saturday 23 May). Currently, visiting forms (including instructions and restrictions for the visits) are being distributed and collected. The visits are not going to be realized within the “normal” “pre-Covid-19” framework. There are going to be some restrictions in force: One prisoner can only receive one visitor; Visitors have to sign a statement that they do not have to be in home quarantine, they have not suffered from Covid-19 infection (or, if they have had, the last 2 test have been negative) etc.; In visiting rooms, tables are going to be equipped with plastic partitions; Visitors and prisoners (and staff in general) must wear personal protective equipment (face masks); No refreshments during visits; Thorough disinfection of the visiting rooms after each visit round.
Catalonia	The Spanish government is implementing a phased approach to ease the lockdown which includes 5 stages. Every stage allows to lift a set of the restrictions imposed since 14 March when the state of alarm was declared for the first time. The transition throughout the stages is taking place unevenly across the country because it depends on how well a given health care administrative region scores. On stage 1 the following will be resumed: Family visits on a glass partition room complying with health safety standards: visitors' temperature will be measured upon arrival at the prison premises, 2 meters distance, visitors must wear facemasks and gloves, disinfection of the visiting room will be done after every visit. On stage 2 the following will be resumed: Family visits and conjugal visits on regular rooms (without glass partition).
Norway	As of 20 May, inmates will, to some extent, be allowed to receive visits. From 13 March 2020, the Norwegian Correctional Service suspended all visits to Norwegian prisons. All visits to inmates were suspended until further notice. This decision was taken after the Norwegian government introduced national measures to prevent the spread of the Corona virus on 12 March 2020. As of 20 May, visitors will have access to the prisons and visitors' premises. Under the current circumstances, access has only been given representatives of the prosecutor's office, police and lawyers, as well as mentors involved in the work against radicalization and violent extremism. The current Corona-situation indicates that it is still not possible to offer an ordinary regime for visits in Norwegian prisons, as prescribed by law (The Law on Execution of Sentence § 31). The correctional service aims to provide for normal visits in accordance with Norwegian legislation, regulations and guidelines, unless: the visit represents a special risk of spreading the virus or health risk; absence of staff members because of illness makes it difficult to organize the visit. Easing of the restrictions will lead to challenges for the staff organizing visits. The challenges will vary from facility to facility (prisons). Opening up for visits presupposes that each prison has enough staff members who can ensure visits take place in line with the stipulated requirements.