



**COVID-19
Feedback Collection
22 June 2020**



Supported by the Justice
Programme of the European Union

	Infected		Isolated / quarantine		Dead		
	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	
Slovenia	2	1	28	14			
Poland	6	7	59	52			
Slovakia	0*	0	6	2			*1 positive tested prisoner has recovered
Belgium	14	61*	50**				*25 of the 61 are recovered and back at work; **on average 50 per day in quarantine
Czech Republic	1*	2**	3	8			*in pre-trial detention prison hospital; ** 11 recovered
Israel	0	7*	7	56			*6 all recovered
Spain	72*	17**	101	112	2	4	*84 total, 16 already recovered; ** 278 total, 257 already recovered
Catalonia	1*	60**					*60 already recovered; **32 already recovered, total of 92
Sweden	125*	**	20-30	0			*107 recovered fully
Italy	132*	192**			1	2	* 2 of them are hospitalized; **184 of them penitentiary police / 8 administrative staff; 11 hospitalised
Austria*	0*	0	0	0			*481 inmates tested negative until now
Norway	0*	1**		69			*9 prisoners have recovered; ** 10 staff members have recovered
Netherlands	20*				1		*14 in prisons, of which 11 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	0	0	0	0			
Romania	0	9					
Estonia	0	4	some	some			
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*	47**	15***				*10 awaiting testing (results) **337 cleared from isolation

Have you introduced technology as a replacement for rub down searches. If yes, what technology? How effective it is estimated to be? Could this become a replacement for close searching in the longer term?

Estonia	Estonian Prison Service has not replaced rub down searches.
Netherlands	No technology is introduced to replace rub-down searches
Latvia	Latvian Prison Administration have not introduced new technological solutions regarding searches.
Slovakia	No new technological solutions regarding searches have been introduced.
Austria	In reference to searches, no new technological or technical solutions have been introduced by the Austrian Prison Administration.
Ireland	The Irish Prison Service have not introduced any technology to replace rub down searched
Finland	Finland has not introduced new technology as a replacement for common rub down searches. General guidelines concerning COVID-19 and person-to-person searches has restricted the volume of rub down searches in practise, for example by banning the visits to prison by general public for the time being.
Lithuania	No new technology as a replacement for rub down searches was introduced due to COVID-19.

Have you begun to lift COVID-19 restrictions? What impact has this had on the illicit economy / conveyance?

Estonia	All prisons in Estonia have resumed normal operations, while following hygiene and disinfection requirements, also social distancing when possible.
Netherlands	The Netherlands has begun to lift COVID-19 restrictions, no general statement can be made about the impact on the illicit economy/ conveyance
Latvia	According with LPA Director General Order No.123 (signed on 9th June 2020) there are carried out measures to soften the restrictions for COVID-19 spread, e.g. sub-section 1.3. states that short-term visits will be reopened from 25th June 2020; sub-section 1.4. states that long-term visits will be reopened from 1st July 2020. This have had no impact on illicit economy / conveyance.
Slovakia	Yes, the restrictions are gradually lifted.
Austria	The gradual lifting of the restrictions, which started on June 15th, has had no impact so far on the illicit economy/conveyance.
Ireland	The Irish Prison Service has begun the risk assessment stage to look at unwinding measures introduced during COVID-19
Finland	Finland has begun to dismantle the COVID-19 restrictions in the prison system. The idea is to first open the actions inside the prison (for example the use of sauna, participation in work-activity and free-time activity, the use of library) mainly concerning prisoners and after that slowly move on to the connections outside the prison (for example leaves and prison visits). The impacts on illicit economy / conveyance in a larger scale are hard to define from the prison system / environment.
Lithuania	The restrictions are gradually lifted: since 17 June short-term contactless visits are re-opened, social rehabilitation programs in small groups, cultural and sports events, especially in the open air, are being organized. The restrictions had no impact on the illicit economy/ conveyance.

Have you seen an increase in staff corruption cases since lockdown?

Estonia	Lockdown has not increased staff corruption.
Netherlands	No general statement can be made about staff corruption
Latvia	There have not been any staff corruption cases.
Slovakia	No increase has been observed.
Austria	Since lockdown, no staff corruption cases were reported to the General Directorate
Ireland	No
Finland	There has been no increase or significant change in the staff corruption cases inside the prison system, during the lockdown. This is affected most certainly by the fact that Finland is considered generally to be one of them least corrupted countries in the world.
Lithuania	No staff corruption cases have been noticed.

What is the estimated average spend (per person) on the management of individuals, in custody or under licence, that present a risk or vulnerability relating to extremism and radicalisation?

Latvia	The cost per person for such individuals is equal to other persons in imprisonment (the costs do not change).
Slovakia	We don't file separately the cost of inmates who present a risk of vulnerability or radicalisation.
Austria	No data is available on the additional costs for inmates that present a risk or vulnerability relating to extremism and radicalisation to meet their special needs (in terms of care, treatment and security in prison).
Ireland	No spend in this regard
Finland	There are 7 persons out of 2000 people working in the prison-system, who are working especially towards identifying, allocating and preventing extremism and radicalisation. There are in total of 60 individuals nationwide in custody or under licence from the population of 2901 prisoners and 3171 under licence (statistics 1.6.2020) that are classified as a person of risk or vulnerability relating to extremism and radicalisation. The total costs or estimated average spend are extremely hard to calculate, but the issue is not a big problem in prisons and in society in Finland and consequently there is only one person convicted of terrorist-offences throughout the Finnish history.
Lithuania	n/a

Have you taken any measures to temporarily increase prison capacity due to COVID e.g. temporary accommodation? What security threats have these measures created and how have they been dealt with?

Estonia	There has been no need to increase prison capacity, as Estonian prison density per 100 places is 77,5 (SPACE I, 2019,).
Netherlands	No measures are taken to temporarily increase prison capacity
Latvia	The measures to reduce COVID-19 spread in imprisonment places have not causes any security threats.
Slovakia	Adjustment of accommodation capacities (reduction of the accommodation area per inmate) is implemented for the time inevitably needed in case it necessary due to the number of inmates, regardless COVID-19.
Austria	There was no need to increase prison capacity in the Austrian PS because of COVID-19 due to successful administrative measures to reduce the number of inmates (e.g. the postponement of the start of prison sentences). The measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic have not resulted in any specific security threats.
Ireland	No measures introduced to increase prison capacity – however the Irish Prison Service has reduced the prison population by approx. 12% to assist in effective infection control measures.
Finland	Finland did not resort into temporarily increasing the prison capacity but instead halted and slowed down the flow of new prisoners to the prison system. The sentences given by the courts were not straight implemented into practice (as in normal times) and the convicted citizen now wait for their time to report to serve their sentence. This particular COVID-19 restriction is now in the verge of decommissioning. Because of the different choice of methods, as explained above, there has not been any situations of overcrowdedness inside the prisons. The COVID-19 restrictions have affected the normal prison life and made it a bit tense and volatile, but larger security issues and actions (like rioting) within the prison population has not appeared.
Lithuania	No measures to temporarily increase prison capacity due to COVID were taken. From 16 March till 16 June the implementation of the sentence of arrest (short-term imprisonment calculated in days) was suspended thus saving places for isolation of newly accepted inmates. No security threats appeared due to the measures implemented.