What is your testing policy and why? (who, when, where and why?)

**Lithuania**

- *Tested: 5476 from a total of 21101 (26.35%)*

In Lithuania, prisoners are tested for COVID-19 based on specific criteria.

**Northern Ireland**

- *New inmates spend 14 days in quarantine where they have tests done. Prisons in Northern Ireland are currently testing every two weeks.*

Northern Ireland follows the same criteria as Lithuania for testing inmates, with a focus on ensuring that new inmates undergo quarantine and testing periods.

**France**

- *First days to detect: Suspected cases meeting indication criteria; - tested after recommendation of their GPs; - self-tests are also performed by external bodies.*

France implements a two-tier testing strategy, with inmates being tested in quarantine and on a regular basis.

**Spain**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Spain adheres to a proactive testing approach, ensuring that new inmates are tested before they are transferred to different facilities.

**Greece**

- *Inmates are tested before transfer from the access departments. Furthermore, in case of suspicion of an inmate (screening test), testing is always carried out in coordination with the responsible health authority.*

Greece follows a similar protocol to Spain, with a focus on testing new inmates before they are transferred.

**Austria**

- *Inmates are tested before transfer from the access departments. Furthermore, in case of suspicion of an inmate (screening test), testing is always carried out in coordination with the responsible health authority.*

Austria maintains a strict protocol for testing inmates, ensuring that testing is conducted in coordination with health authorities.

**Latvia**

- *Inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments. Furthermore, in case of suspicion of an inmate (screening test), testing is always carried out in coordination with the responsible health authority.*

Latvia follows similar procedures to Austria, with a focus on testing new inmates and those suspected of having COVID-19.

**Czechia**

- *Testing can be performed within certain Prison Service’s health centres in prisons (health personnel are Prison Service’s staff).* - *Suspected cases meeting indication criteria; - tested after recommendation of their GPs (testing mostly done by external bodies - not the Prison Service).* - *Testing is conducted after consultation with the public-health-and-hygiene authorities; usually in established testing centres.*

Czechia has a comprehensive testing strategy, covering both inmates and staff, with testing conducted after consultation with health authorities.

**Sweden**

- *Suspected cases meeting indication criteria; - tested after recommendation of their GPs; - self-tests are also performed by external bodies.*

Sweden also employs a multi-tier testing strategy, including self-tests and testing by external bodies.

**Slovenia**

- *Inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Slovenia follows similar protocols to Latvia and Austria, with a focus on testing new inmates.

**Luxembourg**

- *New inmates spend 14 days in quarantine where they have tests done.*

Luxembourg has a protocol similar to Latvia and Austria, with new inmates undergoing quarantine and testing.

**Israel**

- *Inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Israel follows a similar protocol to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on testing new inmates.

**Croatia**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Croatia follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Italy**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Italy follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Estonia**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Estonia follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Netherlands**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

The Netherlands follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Azerbaijan**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Azerbaijan follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Belgium**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Belgium follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Congo (Kinshasa)**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Congo (Kinshasa) follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Gambia**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Gambia follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Ireland**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Ireland follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Lithuania**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Lithuania follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.

**Serbia**

- *New inmates are being tested before transfer from the access departments.*

Serbia follows a testing protocol similar to Slovenia and Luxembourg, with a focus on new inmates.
### What is your long-term (up to 24 hrs) family visit policy?

**Lithuania**
- The Lithuanian Prison Department has reopened short term contactless visits, but the restrictions re. long-term family visits (up to 24 hrs with physical contact) are still in place to prevent C-19. The authorities are considering to no longer grant long-term family visits after C-19 emergency, but exchange them with home leaves instead.

**Estonia**
- In Estonian prisons all visits have resumed to where they were pre-COVID, while following all hygiene and disinfection requirements. Also, everyone entering a prison is checked with a no-touch thermometer and in case of cold-like symptoms is denied entry. Please find detailed information on the long-term (up to 24 hrs) family visit policy from our homepage [https://www.vangla.ee/en/communication-prisoners/long-term-visit](https://www.vangla.ee/en/communication-prisoners/long-term-visit).

**Sweden**
- NIPS does not facilitate conjugal visits. Regardless of Covid-19, there are no conjugal visits in Luxembourg. (cf. question from Lithuania)

**Austria**
- Austrian Prison Service operates only regional court prisons and penitentiaries. Detention centers - in particular for illegal immigrants and refugees - are operated under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.

**Northern Ireland**
- As of today, the remaining restrictions concern visits, contact sports and rules in workshops. Visitors under the age of 10 are for example not admissible for visits. In workshops detainees have to respect the distancing rules.

**Israel**
- Conjugal visits and visits with physical contact are not allowed. Family visits are allowed without physical contact. The events inside the facilities are restricted.

**Netherlands**
- Long-term family visits are not allowed.

**Belgium**
- Lawyers, parole officers and visitors can access the prison with some limitations and they have to respect the social distancing rules.

**Norway**
- New inmates spend 14 days in quarantine where they have tests done. C-19 has no influence on the arrival of new detainees. New arrivals are however being isolated from the other detainees. New committals are however being isolated from the other detainees. New inmates are tested for COVID-19. If a negative test is received, the prisoner remains in the isolation area for the full period.

**Poland**
- Regardless of the measures related to the COVID-19, the current valid legislation of the Slovak Republic regulating the prison sentence execution does not allow 24-hour visits of inmates (as, long-term family visits) in the premises of the prison facility (i.e. with joint accommodation of inmates and civilians). It should be stated that CPT has not objected to such national legislation during its regular visits. At the same time, in addition to a significant security risk, their possible implementation is also hindered by material-technical conditions related to the long-term filed accommodation capacities of convicts. Other problems can be related to ensuring e.g. hygienic or possibly other organizational-technical, moral and ethical issues.

**Slovakia**
- Regardless of Covid-19, there are no long-term family visits. This is due to the limiting facilities at Schrassig Prison (the so far only closed facility in Luxembourg). There are individual visiting rooms that can be made available for non-surveillance visits for 30 minutes. If this works well over time (no incidents), there is a possibility to extend the visit to 1 hour.

**Sweden**
- Lawyers, parole officers and visitors can access the prison with some limitations and they have to respect the social distancing rules.

**Luxembourg**
- Conjugal visits and visits with physical contact are not allowed. Family visits are allowed without physical contact. The events inside the facilities are restricted.

### Are there any special restriction for detainees in Detention Centres during the pandemic?

**Austria**
- Austrian Prison Service operates only regional court prisons and penitentiaries. Detention centers - in particular for illegal immigrants and refugees - are operated under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.

**Norway**
- New inmates spend 14 days in quarantine where they have tests done. C-19 has no influence on the arrival of new detainees. New arrivals are however being isolated from the other detainees. New inmates are tested for COVID-19. If a negative test is received, the prisoner remains in the isolation area for the full period.

**Lithuania**
- New inmates spend 14 days in quarantine where they have tests done.

### Is the detention center open for new detainees to arrive? Upon arrival do you preform tests?

**Northern Ireland**
- We have moved to a landing based regime in all of our prisons and this has been in place since late March 2020. This restricts prisoner movement within the prison to the landing, but allows activity, association with social distancing applied, to go ahead and outside exercise for small groups with social distancing. Prisoners who start to show symptoms that may be COVID-19 are moved to the isolation area for a period of 10 days and tested for COVID-19. If a negative test is received, the prisoner remains in the isolation area for the full period.

**Belgium**
- * Every new prisoner coming from the outside is being held in quarantine for 14 days and tested.
- * The doctor of the prison decide if the prisoner who has symptoms has to be tested.
- * Prisoners who have been exposed to an infected prisoner or staff member have to stay in quarantine and can be tested.

**Northern Ireland**
- We continue to take new committals into our prisons. All prisoners who are newly committed to prison during the pandemic must complete 14 days isolation in a specific isolation area within each prison. They are tested for COVID-19 within 48 hours of arrival, but must complete the full isolation period.

**Luxembourg**
- C-19 has no influence on the arrival of new detainees. New arrivals are however being isolated from the other detainees. They undergo a first test upon their arrival and a second test after 5 days. Overall, they spend 7 days in quarantine before being transferred to regular sections.

**Lithuania**
- New inmates spend 14 days in quarantine where they have tests done.

### Is the detention center open for volunteers? Lawyers? Parole officers? Citizens?

**Northern Ireland**
- No. We took the decision to restrict people entering the prison to our staff and Prison Healthcare Staff in March 2020. We also removed physical visits to prisoners at that time and in early April introduced virtual visits using Zoom technology. Prisoners can contact family and legal representatives through telephone or Zoom. We started to reintroduce limited face to face visits from the 27 July 2020, but uptake has been low.

**Lithuania**
- All the above-mentioned persons are allowed to prisoners, only they have to wear face masks and respect social distance.

**Luxembourg**
- Lawyers, parole officers and visitors can access the prison with some limitations and they have to respect the social distancing rules.

### Are there Conjugal visits in these days?

**Northern Ireland**
- NIPS does not facilitate conjugal visits.

**Lithuania**
- No.

### How does the staff work?

**Northern Ireland**
- We have put robust cleaning regimes in place, with temporary hand washing stations in each establishment. Good hand and respiratory hygiene is promoted, hand sanitizer is widely available and social distancing is applied where we can. Personal Protective Equipment is available for use when appropriate, for example, in the isolation areas. We continue to facilitate our staff to self-isolate if they become symptomatic, or if a member of their household becomes symptomatic, or if they are identified as a close contact of someone who is COVID-19 positive. Staff are offered testing and we also facilitate testing for their family/household. Even with a negative result, staff are required to complete the requisite isolation period. This has been very important in keeping COVID-19 out of our prisons.

**Luxembourg**
- Our staff works on their regular schedule.