

	Infected Prisoner	Infected Staff	Dead Prisoner	Dead Staff	
Lithuania	0	0			* Since the pandemic, 38 detainees tested positive for Covid19, of which 3 are still active Covid19 detainees (1 sick and 2 post-Covid), 28 have since been cured, 6 detainees have been released and 1 has been placed under electronic surveillance. A total of 84 staff members have tested positive for Covid19 since the pandemic: 8 of them are currently absent because of Covid19 and 76 staff members have been cured from Covid19 and are back at work.
Belgium	1	2			
Finland	0	0			* During the epidemic, there were 6 cases reported (members of administrative staff) in March-April 2020, all recovered.
Northern Ireland	0	0			* As of 4th September 2020 the Northern Ireland Prison Service had ten staff and no prisoners test positive for COVID 19.
Georgia	0	0			
Cyprus	0	0			
Hungary	0	0			
Slovakia	1	1			There is 1 infected staff member (without any symptoms in home quarantine) and 1 infected prisoner (isolated in prison hospital).
Latvia	0	0			
Slovenia	0	0			
Poland	1	6*			* Number of infected persons in Polish prison system (11th September 2020): 1 inmate; 6 prison officers; 2 civil employees
Norway	0	1			* 13 staff members have been infected, of which 12 are recovered and 9 inmates/convicted persons have been infected, of which all 9 have recovered.
Czech Republic	0	4			* There were two positive cases but they have recovered already and there are 20 recovered staff members
Estonia	0	4			* As of 4th September 2020 Estonian Prison Service had 10 staff (6 of them already recovered) and no prisoners test positive for COVID 19.
Sweden	7	0			* In the Swedish Prison and Probation Service we had in total of 140 cases of infected inmates, 133 prisoners have fully recovered. No infected staff. * Cumulative number 19 total confirmed C-19 infections within the prison administration; 6 total confirmed C-19 infections within forensic care; 3 total confirmed C19 infections within correctional institutions for juvenile offenders. <b>Current number</b> 1 confirmed C-19 infection within the prison administration. Among officers: 67 active positives and 174 under observation. Among inmates: 75 active positives and 593 under observation.
Netherlands	*	*			* INMATES • 6 inmates infected as of 12 August 2020 • 243 recovered inmates • 30 COVID-positive inmates released and/or transferred to their home under the measure of "house arrest" • 4 inmates dead (of whom 2 died after being released from prison to "house arrest") PENITENTIARY ADMINISTRATION STAFF • 1 (one) staff member infected as of 12 August 2020 • 317 staff members recovered • 2 staff members dead
Spain	75	67			
Israel	12	0			
Italy	6	1	4	2	
Luxembourg	3	0			The number of Covid-19 infected inmates in Bulgarian prisons and detention centers: There are 1 inmate and 1 detainee infected by Covid-19. Staff members have been tested positive on Covid-19 - 2. 16 staff members are recovered. * 89 officers in quarantine & 270 inmates under quarantine
Bulgaria	2	2			
Spain - Catalonia	18	25			
Austria	0	0			
Slovenia	0	0			
Denmark	0	0			* In Denmark, 3 inmates have tested positive. All three have recovered.
Romani	0	*			* In the Romanian prison system, since the beginning of the epidemic, there have been 148 cases reported among prison staff and 0 cases reported among prison population, until the 31st August.

How many tests are you doing (% of the inmates and officers population)?

Northern Ireland	All new committals to prison are offered testing as part of the quarantine arrangements – we are quarantining all new committals for 14 days. Prisoners who become symptomatic are also isolated and tested for COVID-19. To date 990 prisoners have been tested. Staff testing began on 09 April 2020 and we offer testing for staff and their family members. 315 people have been tested through the NIPS process to date.
Luxembourg	There is no specific amount of tests that is being carried out. The number of tests depends on the number of new arrivals. Staff members are not being tested within their work context.
Poland	For the whole period of pandemic were done 1147 tests for inmates and 1249 tests for the staff members, They were done according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. a) show symptoms of a respiratory illness; b) have been in contact with a positively tested person, e. g. during employment outside the prison or after a positive test of a staff member; c) are being prepared for an extradition; d) enter the prison from areas with higher epidemiological risk. Since the breakout of the pandemic there have been done slightly over 200 tests among inmates (that equals to some 1 % ratio; the total number of inmates is 20 000).
Czech Republic	Staff-member testing is provided by public health authorities, either based on symptoms shown or after a proved contact with a (possibly) positive person. Data about number of tests among staff members are not available.
Slovakia	In July 2020, 131 inmates were tested and 31 prison staff members, i.e. 1,23% of inmates and 0,6% of prison staff members.
Norway	We do not keep statistics of this. All tests are done by the prisons health unit that is organized by the local municipality. Officers are not tested by the prison health unit and therefore we do not now that
Estonia	In Estonia prisoners and prison staff are always tested in case of fever, cough or other cold-like symptoms. By the end of June Covid-19 tests had been performed to 600 staff, of which 6 were positive, but all these 6 staff members have recovered by now. By the end of spring 784 tests had been performed to prisoners, and up to now no prisoner has tested positive. The Covid-19 prevalence study is being undertaken in 28 prisons in England. These prisons were selected by the research team based upon the type of prison and the community prevalence rates at the time. The testing involves 2 rounds of testing of both resident and staff volunteers. All staff regardless of grade, place of work within the prison and if direct employed or indirectly employed (ie NHS staff working in prisons) were offered the test. The test is an antigen nose and throat swab and it purely voluntary. Rates of testing vary between each prison and during round 1 of testing there was 12357 tests undertaken of residents and staff (8008 residents and 4345 staff) equating to 42% of the total population for residents and staff. Our testing strategy is currently under review and are looking to have the testing capacity to test 100% of new receptions on arrival in to custody once the strategy has been fully implemented.
Englands & Wales	In accordance to developed regulations when in prisons and detention centers in Bulgaria an inmate shows symptoms (fever, cough or other cold-like symptoms), compatible with COVID-19, the medical staff in the prison/detention center is organizing a testing at referent laboratory. Until the result come out, the inmate/detainee has to be isolated. Since the breakout of the pandemic 2 inmates, 1 detainee and 18 staff members have been tested positive for Covid-19. The total number of PCR tests have been performed is 201. 129 of them have been performed to staff members and 72 PCR tests have been performed to the prisoners and detainees.
Bulgaria	At the moment, 8 September, the total number of Covid-19 infected inmates in Bulgarian prisons and detention centers are: 1 inmate (hospitalized) and 1 staff member (home treatment).
Lithuania	During the lockdown 91,1% of employees who had direct contact with inmates were tested, and 6,2% of pre-trial detainees/ inmates were tested. With the lifting of restrictions, the scope of tests has increased and 26,6% of pre-trial detainees/ inmates were tested up to date.
Netherlands	No record is being kept regarding the amount of tests done;

#### Are you doing proactive search of positives?

Northern Ireland	NIPS implemented Contact Tracing procedures on the 11 May 2020. Our procedures have been developed and agreed with our Public Health Agency and NIPS is responsible for contact tracing staff and prisoners within the NIPS estate. Our public Health Agency contact traces for staff external to the prison estate.
Luxembourg	New arrivals as well as detainees who are about to start working at a workshop are being tested proactively.
Poland	No
Czech Republic	No
Slovakia	Positives are proactively searched only in case of inmates admitted to prisons from abroad. Otherwise, persons are tested only based upon a positive anamnesis of a contact with a COVID-19 positive person or in case of COVID-19 symptoms.
Norway	Togheter with the health unit in each prison we monitor the prison population closely. Tests are performed only in cases if prisoners are suspected of having a COVID-19 infection – there were 39 such cases, for all of them the test results were negative.
Latvia	The material is sent to the National Reference Laboratory. The answer is provided within 24-36 hours to both the prison and the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control of the Ministry of Health.
Estonia	In all prisons once a week 10 staff members (i.e. approximately 2,6 % of all staff) is proactively tested.
Englands & Wales	Any positive results obtained via the testing study; led to the activation of test and trace process where individuals would also be offered testing via the community testing process and via the healthcare and study testing (if resident). The study testing to date has been on volunteers who have shown no symptoms.
Bulgaria	No, only in case when an inmate shows noticeable symptoms.
Lithuania	Predictive testing is done for potential risk assessment.

#### Are inmates having leaves?

Luxembourg	Leaves are taking place.
Poland	No
Czech Republic	Yes, but they are limited to 3 hours only.

	Specificities (differences from the “standard regime”) in this area are implemented depending on the dissemination degree of COVID-19 in the respective region. This degree is determined by the pandemic semaphore (a monitoring and signal system of the COVID-19 spread set by the Pandemic Plan of the Slovak Republic).
	If the pandemic semaphore of the respective region is green (endemic state), orange (slight epidemic state) and red (serious epidemic state), leaves outside prison are not forbidden. However, they are granted individually considering e.g. the place of their realisation (open or closed space), activity character and expected number of persons, the necessity to travel by public transport, if the prisoner is from an open unit or a closed prison and the like. In case a leave is granted, the prisoner has to follow all generally valid anti-epidemic instructions (use of masks in interiors, keeping the interhuman distance 2 meters and hand hygiene with disinfection). Upon return, prisoners’ body temperature is measured.
Slovakia	If the pandemic semaphore of the respective region is black (critical epidemic state), leaves are suspended.
Norway	Yes at this time we have no restrictions outside the ordinary There are no sick leaves for prisoners.
Latvia	As from 10 July, inmates serving a sentence in the open prison, Cesis Correctional Institution for Juveniles, in the highest sentence serving regime of a partially-closed prison, are allowed to shortly leave the prison territory (also in the framework of granted incentives).
Estonia	Yes
	Prisoner release on temporary licence (ROTL) was curtailed at the beginning of the pandemic in most circumstances and remains largely on pause. Initially RoTL was only permitted where prisoners were employed in ‘key work’ positions in the community. Guidance then permitted the broadening of workplace RoTL to include other work placements (subject to stringent risk assessment and central approval). In stage 3 of HMPPS’s National Recovery Framework, RoTL has been further expanded to allow RoTL for work purposes and also for domestic purposes such as maintaining family ties and other resettlement focused activities in the community. This is governed by two Exceptional Delivery Models (EDMs) which outline the protocols which must be followed in the recommencement of RoTL.
Englands & Wales	
Bulgaria	Bulgaria introduced temporary COVID-19 restrictions in the prison system, concerning the prison leaves in March 2020. These restrictions were dismantled in all the prisons from the middle of May.
Lithuania	Yes
	Leaves are gradually allowed again. During the leave the guidelines stated by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment must be followed. If there is doubt about this, the inmate is treated as a new arrival. When detainees are residing in a very low security regime they are not allowed to come in contact with other detainees. A very low security regime means that the inmate is only in the correctional facility during the night and must go to his job during the day;
Netherlands	

#### Are they having communications with personal contact (not using glasses)?

Northern Ireland	Prison visits were suspended IN March 2020 and virtual visits put in place. Face to face visits were reintroduced on 27 July 2020, but no physical touching is allowed. Closed prison: no physical contact during visits. Detainees and visitors remain separated by glass.
Luxembourg	Semi-open prison: no physical contact during visits (lawyers, social workers, etc). During their visits outside the prison, detainees are subjected to the regular recommendations of the Ministry of Health.
Poland	Visits only without the personal contact
Czech Republic	No, personal visits in prisons are facilitated with a Plexiglas only and number of visiting persons is limited to 2. During the whole pandemic, visits are realized under organisational-technical restrictions and diversions from the legal conditions of their realisation. In case of green, orange and red colour of the pandemic semaphore, visits take place without any direct contact. In case of black, visits are suspended.
Slovakia	Yes, if they are not infected by Corona, contact between staff and inmate is as ordinary. We do try to keep 1 meter distance that is advised for all other people in the society.
Norway	Following the cancellation of the state of emergency, prisoners can have face-to-face meetings with family members/ friends from 1 July 2020.
Latvia	Yes
Estonia	Under stage 3 of the National Recovery Framework, establishments are able to apply to re-commence social visits for prisoners families. Establishments must submit a Local Operating Procedure to HMPPS Gold Command to outline how they will provide visits in a COVID-19 safe way. Establishments are not required to install glass for the provision of visits, but must ensure that the visits are operated in line with COVID-19 controls. Establishments are required to operate visits in line with 2 metre social distancing however where this is not possible due to prison fabric they are able to use other mitigations such as plastic screens to maintain distance between prisoners and visitors. There are restrictions in place about who can visit, the number of visitors allowed, the duration of visits and visits halls have been re-organised in most establishments to ensure that social distancing can be maintained. All social visits are contact free meaning that prisoners are not permitted to have any physical contact with their visitors. Prisoners who are symptomatic and/or COVID-19 positive are not allowed to receive social visits.
Englands & Wales	The prison visits are operating normally observing all anti-epidemic measures.
Bulgaria	No
Lithuania	Visits are allowed again with certain restriction (e.g. separated by plexiglass). Regarding family visits with children under the age of 13 fysical contact is allowed between the child and detainee;
Netherlands	

#### Are they having treatment activities?

Northern Ireland	Healthcare has continued to be delivered throughout the pandemic, although it has been delivered in a different way. Telemedicine has been increased.
Luxembourg	Usual Healthcare has always been assured. All other activities (therapies etc.) have resumed. Detainees and their interlocutors have to wear masks and respect the barrier gestures.
Poland	Yes, the school started on 1st September, workshops even earlier.
Czech Republic	Treatment-programme activities are carried out with respect to hygienic rules, social distancing and limits on number of participants in group activities. In case of green, orange and red colour of the pandemic semaphore, those activities are considered that are realised in cooperation with external subjects. In case of black, activities realised in cooperation with external subjects are suspended and activities realised by the internal staff take place in an isolation way in the accommodation units (cells, rooms or units).
Slovakia	Yes, but we do not have full groups to keep it easier to keep 1 meter distance.
Norway	From 10 June the implementation of non-formal and interest educational programmes is renewed.
Latvia	From 1 August the mental care and free time activities for prisoners with involvement of third parties are restarted.
Estonia	Yes

Englands & Wales	Core health care services have continued under the pandemic period, in line with COVID-19 measures. Under stage 3, establishments have been able to re-introduce key elements of healthcare in line with COVID-19 controls. Establishments were required to make localised plans which took in account relevant COVID-19 controls and requirements which were then submitted to the centre for approval.
Bulgaria	All treatment activities are on their regular schedule, observing all prevention measures, maintenance of good sanitary hygienic condition and frequent ventilation of the air, regular disinfection of the
Lithuania	Individual treatment activities are the same as pre-COVID. Group activities are limited to a certain number of participants observing the epidemiologic safety measures.
Netherlands	Activities like school and work are resumed as much as possible, but all is done in small groups of the same detainees.

#### Are they working without restrictions?

Luxembourg	Detainees must wear face masks while working. Other than that, all working activities take place as usual.
Poland	At the moment the inmates are working on the area of prisons and in the prison production halls. It is planned to restore employment outside the prison.
Czech Republic	We try to keep employment of inmates unrestricted, however there are restrictions applied by the (private) employers due to changes in their production given by impacts of the pandemic. As a result the number of currently employed inmates is about 1,300 less than it was before the pandemic (9,000 vs 7,700 now).
Slovakia	All workshops are regularly checked focusing on strict following the measures. Contacts of prisoners with persons from outside are minimised, prisoners must wear masks and follow hygienic measures. The result of the pandemic so far is a decrease of the employment rate by 7,74%.
Norway	Yes, they do, more or less. All workshops have disinfection fluids and make sure all personell and inmates have the advised social distance.
Latvia	At the moment, prisoners work according to the standard schedule and observing the epidemiologic safety measures.
Estonia	During the emergency state in Latvia, inmates in the prison facility management worked according to the standard regime.
Latvia	In the prison factories set up by the companies, inmates worked in the usual way, while the employees of the companies confirmed that they had not been in contact with persons having Covid-19 infection.
Estonia	Yes
Englands & Wales	A small number of essential workshops remained operational throughout the period of lockdown. In stage 2, prisons are now able to reopen work and industrial workshops across the estate. This is based on local risk assessment and planning for delivery in line with COVID-19 controls. It is likely that the number of prisoners able to work in each workshop at a time will be greatly reduced due to social distancing, and there will be COVID-19 procedures such as enhanced cleaning routines in operation.
Bulgaria	Yes the restrictions were dismantled in all the prisons from the middle of May.
Lithuania	Inmates who work outside the prison are accommodated separately from the general prison population.
Netherlands	Activities like school and work are resumed as much as possible, but all is done in small groups of the same detainees.