<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infected Prisoner</th>
<th>Infected Staff</th>
<th>Dead Prisoner</th>
<th>Dead Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>407</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Austria had on 17.11.2020, 13:08h 19 inmates and 67 staff members who are COVID-19 positive.

Belgium: Since the pandemic, 290 detainees have tested positive for Covid19, of which 118 are still active positive Covid19 detainees. No information about the staff at this moment.

In addition: 132 inmates have been tested with PCR tests. 8 of them have been tested positive on Covid-19. 3 of them have been already recovered. 2 of the rest 5 positive inmates are hospitalized patients in prison's hospitals; the other 2 are detainees and their measures have been changed from deprivation of liberty to the measure mandatory to sign in front of police officer. the last one is a prisoner, which sentence has been suspended by the prosecutor after a proposal from the chief of the prison.

In terms of staff members, 268 staff members have been tested with PCR tests. 92 of them have been tested positive on Covid-19. 41 have been already recovered.

No COVID infections in Cyprus prisons (inmates or staff).

11 infected inmates (10 convicts and 1 pre-trial detainee)114 staff members (71 uniformed staff members, 43 civilian employees). No information about the staff at this moment.

128 infected prisoners recovered; 5 infected staff recovered.

As of 18 November 2020

15 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration.
0 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care
3 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders
3 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres.

Total: 21 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.

As of 17th November the cumulative totals for the Northern Ireland Prison Service from the start of the outbreak are 53 staff and 7 inmates. Of 17th November the cumulative totals for the Northern Ireland Prison Service from the start of the outbreak are 53 staff and 7 inmates.

The latest statistics from the Norwegian Correctional Service are from 29 October. The numbers of inmates/convicted persons infected with Covid 19 are 17. Among staff members, 35 are infected with Covid 19. 16 staff members and 7 inmates/convicted persons have not recovered from Covid 19.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>* 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>The numbers for Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia are following (13 October): 7 staff members positive on COVID-19. 0 inmates positive on COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Officers: 228 active cases. Inmates: 251 active cases and 360 under observation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain - Catalonia</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>In Catalonia recently we have had two outbreaks in two of the prisons, hence to date, the figures since march 2020 are as follows: Inmates: 305 active positive cases and 202 already recovered (total 307). Staff: 77 active positive cases and 209 already recovered (total 288).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Since March we have had 160 infected inmates. All of whom are healthy now as of today 2nd November we have 0 infected inmates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you introduced the wearing of masks by prison staff?

**United Kingdom**: Yes, staff are mandated to wear them in certain areas and can choose to wear them or not in all other areas.

**Czech Republic**: Staff members are obliged to wear face masks in all indoor premises of the prison (apart their own office if they are there alone) and in all outdoor prison premises unless they keep distance of 2 metres from other persons.

**Estonia**: Prison staff may wear a mask when coming into contact with a person who is not prison staff, and during escorting a prisoner outside the prison.

**Spain - Catalonia**: Staff must wear face masks during all their working hours in the prison. Regular citizens in the community, must wear masks everywhere except when they are at home and when practicing sport.

**Finland**: Yes. The staff has been advised to wear masks in different kind of situations that can be a risky (for example drug and alcohol testing). In case of a larger expose of COVID-19 the prison management can require everyone to wear masks at all times.

**Italy**: Face masks have always to be worn by both inmates and staff and visitors who are present in the prison, for any reason. Only inmates are exempt when they are in their own cell.

**Ireland**: Wearing face masks by the prison staff is currently also obligatory.

**Latvia**: Prison officials must wear face masks when in contact with prisoners who are in quarantine for 14 days and at any imprisonment place where, in contact with a third party, a distance of two meters cannot be ensured.

**Northern Ireland**: Staff have been issued with masks which are only to be worn in areas where social distancing is not possible.

**Lithuania**: All incoming staff and third persons are obliged to wear a mouth-nose-cover (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE). Mouth-nose-covers (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE) are recommended for indoor meetings of staff. Staff in direct contact with inmates (with less than 1 m distance) are obliged to wear a mouth-nose-protection (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE). Staff managing visitors are obliged to wear a mouth-nose-cover (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE).

**Norway**: Masks are used by prison staff if they are near inmates that have been infected by Covid-19, or if there is a suspicion that inmates might be infected. Prison staff with symptoms of Covid-19 are required to stay home.

The IPS would like to know if any jurisdiction has trialled the use of official mobile phones by prisoners in prisons to enhance communications with families and/or prisoner services?
Catalonia

To date in Catalonia, 221 smartphones and 21 tablets were distributed among the prisons and 30 smartphones and 7 tablets among juvenile justice educative centres for enabling video calls via whatsapp with families. All tablets and smartphones are provided with a tripod and a pointer in order to meet the health safety requirements to prevent the spread.

To avoid a possible misuse of the smartphones by inmates these are exclusively managed by the prison staff who would set up the video call for every inmate so that the inmate does not have to touch the device.

Initial Questions

● What prisoners are eligible for this phone service and how are prisoners selected for this service? All of the inmates who wish to communicate with their families are eligible.

● What security arrangements are in place? Every inmate has a list of phone numbers to which s/he can make regular phone calls. The phone numbers that are included in this list have previously undergone a security check by the prison. The phone number with which the whatsapp video call has to be made, must be one of the phone numbers of this list used for regular phone calls.

● What type of devices are used and how are they secured to prevent any abuse of the device i.e. Calls to unauthorised persons? Regular smartphones that are being only managed by prison staff who set the video call in motion for the inmate. During the video call, the inmate is not allowed to touch the smartphone to prevent any possible way to spread of the virus.

● Was the use of mobile phone devices been a success? Or have any challenges or difficulties arisen? In general, it can be said that it has been a success as it has allowed inmates to communicate with their families usually in times of lockdown. It has also allowed inmates whose families were living far away or abroad, to meet their relatives for the first time in a long time, and this has proven to have a very positive impact in the inmates in many respects. We are going to start a study with the aim of reviewing the current inmate telephone system mainly, with the idea of changing to an IP telephony system.

● Did the use of a mobile device require any legislative changes i.e. Prison Rules, Criminal Justice Act? No

Technical questions.

● Were calls and text messages logged by the prison authority, or just the mobile carrier? Video calls are also registered in our OMS.

● Was there a limit on the number of calls and duration? If yes, how was this achieved? Since the start of the pandemic, the time of regular phone calls has been doubled from 10 phone calls of 8 minutes each to 20 phone calls 8 minutes each per person.

● Video calls frequency and length have been managed like a regular family visit and the record has been kept in a similar way.

● Were international calls allowed, or just national calls? International calls are allowed via the regular phones. When inmates have no income, their phone calls, both national and international, are at the expense of the prison budget. When using mobile phones, video calls are made via whatsapp which allows for international calls as well.

● Was the mobile phone just a basic voice & text phone or were smart phones (iOS/Android) allowed? What functions are enabled/disabled on the phone devices (mobile data, apps etc.)? The distribution of smartphones and tablets among prisons and educative centres has been made in a very short time to meet the urgency caused by the pandemic preventing the families from visiting their relatives in prison. For now, only prison staff is allowed to manage the smartphones and set the video calls in motion for the inmates every time. Therefore, for now, no application nor function has been disabled or enabled. However, considering to introduce video calls in the long run for those whose families live too far away to visit, we are working on turning it into a system that better meets security standards.

Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic communication through mobile phones for inmates and their families has been introduced and currently there are not even any plans for this type of communication. We use prison phone call system and video visits.

Norway

Mobile phones are not in use in Norwegian prisons. Increased use of tablets (i-pad) has been introduced because of Covid-19.

Slovakia

In Slovakia, mobile phones are not in use in the prisons.

Finland

Mobile phones are not allowed in Finnish closed prisons. In open prisons (where we have about 1/3 prisoners) the inmates had already before the epidemic non-smartphones that are provided by the prison.

Italy

During the current pandemic emergency, the use of mobile phones by the inmates for calling/video-calling their relatives was allowed, while in “normal” times, the telephone calls are only made by inmates through landline devices. Three thousand and two hundred (3,200) devices were procured by the Penitentiary Administration to meet the need of prisoners to be connected with their families in this hard period. However, we wish to clarify that the mobile devices are not handed over to the inmates. The mobile phones are at the inmates’ disposal only for the limited time of the telephone call. The use of those devices is made under the control of the Pententiary Police officers. The prisoners are prohibited to have a mobile phone with them. Indeed, a very recent law passed a few weeks ago provides for the possession and the introduction of a mobile phone inside prisons as a crime (beforehand it was just an administrative violation).

Netherlands

No phones are allowed inside of the prisons.

Poland

In Poland, Prison Service does not provide mobile phones to inmates. Due to the pandemic, prisoners have the opportunity to call their families more often.

Israel

Mobile phone at the Israeli Prisons are not allowed.

Belgium

Mobile devices for telephony for prisoners are not allowed in Belgian prisons. The inmates can use normal fix telephones in the cell or video visit (WEBA) in secured conditions in the common areas.

Latvia

According to Section 41 Part 6 of the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia, inmates serving their sentence in open prisons are also allowed, with the permission of the Head of the custodial institution, to keep personal computer equipment with Internet access. This is necessary for the provision of education or employment of the inmate, and a personal mobile phone. Personal computer equipment and a mobile phone held by inmates are subject to inspection. An inmate can receive a mobile phone only by parcel or courier delivery. If there is a permission for the acceptance or replacement of the mobile phone, then, in the presence of an inmate, with assistance of Surveillance Section, the parcel is opened, the mobile phone is verified, registered and immediately issued. Mobile phones issued to inmates are registered in the Mobile Phone, Sim Card and Computer Register.

If the phone does not have a permit or the inmate is at work, the mobile phone is kept in the Surveillance Section until issued. SIM cards can be purchased at the prison shop.

Due to the pandemic, there are no significant changes, so far inmates rarely change phones and SIM cards practically not at all. Inmates keep their mobile phones with them and they are subject to inspection.

Inmates in partly-closed prisons with the lowest or highest degree of serving the sentence have free access to payphones located in all units.

Current and planned COVID-19 lockdown measures and regulations in prison services?
Bulgaria
General Directorate Execution of Sentences (GDES) provides measures and instructions in the prisons, probation services and detention centers according to orders from Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Justice. Below you will find the imposed current measures in Bulgarian prison facilities by GDES.

General Directorate Execution of Sentences has taken protocols which are based on orders from Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the Health in order to deal with the Covid-19. The protocols consist of measures and detailed described procedures which are sent to the prison facilities. The current measures, imposed in Bulgarian prisons and detention centers are as follows:

General prevention measures in prisons and detention centers – maintenance of good sanitary hygienic condition and frequent ventilation of the air in all premises and regular disinfection of the surfaces. In case of complicated infection, the prison chief could prepare a proposal to the prosecutor about suspension of the execution of the sentence because of medical reason.

Methods of enforcement - Suspension of penalties (UV and PV) Execution of all decisions to award UV and PV shall be suspended. Prisoners in semi-freedom or restricted detention can still go on leave, but so that detainees remain in the same stable group as far as possible. This measure should ensure that, in the case of a positive detainee, the risks of further infection are limited to this group as far as possible. Transfers between prisons - Prisoners transferred to another prison are placed in preventive quarantine on arrival and tested. Preventive quarantine is lifted as soon as the result of the test is known and negative. As the capacity of the COVID sections in Bruges and Lante is limited, priority is given to symptomatic detainees. The central medical service is responsible for the placement policy.

Persons who have to speak to inmates for urgent and humanitarian circumstances justify it or if it seriously compromises probation.

New arrivals are subject of medical examination and monitoring. All new arrivals are obliged to fill in a questionnaire about being in a contact with someone, tested positive on Covid-19, if known. When an inmate shows symptoms, compatible with COVID-19, the medical staff in the prison is organizing a testing at referent laboratory. Until the results come out, the inmate has to be isolated. All inmates who have been in a contact with the potential infected inmate are isolated. In case that the inmate is tested negative on Covid-19, the isolation is terminated and the inmate is placed under medical supervision for 14 days. An inmate who is tested positive on Covid-19 is isolated and the medical treatment is according to his health conditions and symptoms.

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Czech Republic
The country is currently in a kind of lockdown, however with number of exceptions. Schools, restaurants, bars, cafes, sport and cultural facilities are closed. Most of the shops are closed – apart of shops selling food, chemist’s and pharmacies. Hotels can provide accommodation for business travels only. People are recommended to leave homes only to go to work and shopping for food, leaving homes between 9pm and 5 am is forbidden unless you travel to work or to a hospital or back. The government urged state administration as well as private companies to apply home office for all staff members where it is possible.

Measures related to prison service:
Suspension of family visits since 23 October:
Compensations related:
Maximum use of video visits
Extended time per a phone call – up to 30 min
Increased amount for purchase in prison shop
Extended time outside
External activities of treatment programme
Obligatory face masks anyone the prisoners are outside cell or bedroom
Obligatory face masks for staff members any time they are outside their office
Indoor sport activities in groups of max 10 prisoners
Body temperature checks and hand disinfection on the entrances
Video conferences with courts, attorneys, prosecuting authorities and probation if possible
Limitation of extrains of external workers (probation, NGÖs, Churches, …)
Limitation of transfers of prisoners
Home office for all positions where possible (HQ+administration of prisons)
Online learning for new recruits

Estonia
In Estonian prisons restrictive decisions are made case-by-case, depending on the regional situation of each prison and the active positive cases inside a prison. Long-term visits are suspended in all prisons. And, in all prisons there is an isolation unit for risk group prisoners (with a severe underlying medical condition, or having a serious disease or medical condition). In case a person is tested positive for C-19, everybody who has been in close contact will be tested, also when necessary a cohort testing of prisoners and prison officers will be carried out.
Inmate visits information per country

**Austria**
Visits in Austrian prisons are still possible, however only after appointment and behind glass. There is only one adult and one child of six years or elder admitted per visit. Masks, distance and hygiene measures are obligatory.

**Bulgaria**
On 6th November 2020 the Bulgarian prisons and detention centers are still open for visits. All visitors must respect the ant epidemiological measures, wearing a face mask and conduct obligatory thermometry. Only the prison’s hospitals and prison groups, in which the inmates are under quarantine, are closed for visitors.

**Finland**
In Finland prison visits are still allowed. Visitors have to wear masks.

**France**
In France, family visits are maintained, but in a more restrictive way: visiting rooms must have protective devices. There is no longer access to family living units. The wearing of masks is compulsory for visitors and for inmates when visiting and entering the facilities. The visiting rooms are cleaned after each tour. If the sanitary rules and the distancing are not respected, the visit can be stopped immediately.

**Latvia**
Family days and long-term meetings with relatives and other persons are cancelled. In Jelgava prison, a quarantine regime is established from 4 – 18 November 2020 due to a very high risk of COVID-19 extension. All activities and visits are suspended in this prison.

**Lithuania**
Visits continue to reduce the spread of COVID-19. The visits are suspended. The country implements other rights, which, pursuant to the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, may be temporarily restricted during a state of national emergency, quarantine or emergency situation.

**Netherlands**
As of yet there is no plan for a lockdown within the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency.

**Norway**
There is no planned lockdown in the Norwegian Correctional Service. The different restrictions which have been imposed during the Corona pandemic, have been manifested in circulars issued by the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service. The circulars have been revised and evaluated on a regular basis, according to the development of the pandemic in the society. In March many restrictions were enforced, after which they have been gradually eased. Currently, with rising infection rates, different restrictions are being enforced again. This, however, currently dealt with on a local level. No lockdown is planned at the moment, but this might be subject to change.

**Sweden**
Prison visits are still possible, however only after appointment and behind glass. There is only one adult and one child of six years or elder admitted per visit. Masks, distance and hygiene measures are obligatory.

**Spain**
On behalf of Spanish Prison Service (central administration), restrictive decisions are taken case by case, depending on the geographical situation of each prison and also the active positive cases inside the penitentiary center.

**The Netherlands**
On behalf of the Ministry of Justice of the Catalan government, in order to allow inmates to receive visits from their relatives and the Ministry of Justice of the Catalan government, in order to allow inmates to receive visits from their relatives even if they live in a different city from that where the prison is located. Family visits are taking place with all security measures (temperature measurement, half of the visiting members allowed, facemask, hand wash, 1,5 m distance from the inmate and in a room with ventilation). In the two prisons where there has recently been an outbreak, families can still visit but in a room with a partition glass.

**Ukraine**
Inmates are offered three additional video visits or telephone calls to compensate short-term visits.

**Romania**
NIPS initially ceased in person visits at the start of the pandemic and brought in video visits which proved very successful. NIPS did reintroduce in person visits once restrictions were eased by the Government. They were offered on a significantly reduced capacity, with measures in place to ensure social distancing and hand hygiene took place. Currently NIPS have again suspended in person visits due to restrictions put in place by the local Government and should these change, NIPS will again review their position. Video visits continue to be offered.